

REFUSES PROMOTION.

SENATOR ALLEN DECLINES PRESIDENTIAL HONORS.

He Prefers to Serve in the Ranks Where He Can Do the Most Good—Expresses Gratitude at the High Commendation Accorded Him, but Must Decline to Stand as Presidential Candidate for His Party.

Allen Leaves the Presidential Field.

LINCOLN, April 8.—United States Senator William V. Allen positively declines to become a candidate for the presidential nomination on the populist ticket. The decision was communicated to Governor Holcomb on March 24. The letter was in reply to a request from the governor for a statement of the senator's position. A great many letters have been received by Senator Allen from influential populist politicians in other states prior to and since the letter was written. In consequence the letter to the governor has been held in the hopes that Senator Allen would reconsider his purpose. He has been stoutly urged to do so since declining to Governor Holcomb, but he absolutely refuses to consider. His letter of declination is as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1896.—Hon. Silas A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb.: My Dear Governor—I have just been reading the very pleasant things said of me in connection with the populist nomination for the presidency, in your recent interview published in the press dispatches, for which please accept my thanks. The favorable mention of my name with the high office of president of the United States by the chief executive of my own state, who is himself able and well qualified by education, temperament and experience to fill the exalted position, possesses double value and is truly gratifying.

I have not been unconscious, for several months, that a strong sentiment existed in the populist party throughout the nation favorable to my nomination, and I will not disguise from you that it has given me much pleasure to know that my services in the United States senate have been instrumental in prompting the use of my name in that connection. I have also observed quite an extensive discussion of the matter in the public press, and I have been the recipient of hundreds of letters asking me if I would be a candidate for the nomination, or accept it if tendered me.

Fully realizing that ordinarily it is to be considered indelicate to either accept or decline a nomination that has not been tendered, still I feel that the time has come when, in the interest of the party, I should speak openly and frankly, as I desire above all things to promote the interest of the populist party, and by that means the interest of my country. Deeply conscious that it would be a distinguished honor to be the standard bearer of a great political party, founded upon the principles of eternal justice and right, a party that would in my opinion, soon succeed to the administration of our national government, I nevertheless deem it unwise to permit my name to be used as a candidate.

I think every true citizen should, at this time, consult the interests of the country and not his own personal desire. I do not feel that my experience has been such as to warrant me in being a candidate for the nomination, or in accepting it if it should be tendered me. There are many older and abler men in the party than I am, highly well qualified to make the race, and I feel confident that I can do the cause greater good by remaining where I am, fighting in the ranks for success, than by accepting the nomination if it should be tendered. The welfare of the party, and, therefore, the welfare of the country, is to be consulted at all times; principles count for everything, and men for nothing, in our struggle.

Permit me also to say in this connection that there are personal reasons why I should not be a candidate, among which is the important fact that I have a family of children whose education must be looked after at this time, and who need my personal supervision more now than they have ever needed it before, or will ever need it again, and I must not permit myself to imperil their interests for my own promotion.

Profoundly grateful to my fellow citizens of the state and nation for the flattering mention of my name in connection with the highest office on earth, I sincerely trust that hereafter attention will not be centered on me, but on some gentleman better qualified to discharge the duties of the position in the event of an election, and that wisdom will characterize the formation of our platform and the nomination we may make. I have the honor to be, very truly your friend,

WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

A Fiendish Outrage.

WASHINGTON, Mo., April 8.—One of the most horrible crimes ever committed in the history of Franklin county occurred at Moxell, a small town in the southeastern part of this county Saturday night. William Robinson, a farm hand that vicinity, criminally assaulted little Bertha Zumwalt, aged 11 years, which came very near causing her death. Robinson was arrested and at a preliminary hearing pleaded guilty to the charge. He was taken to Union to jail in default of a \$5,000 bond to await the action of the grand jury. Excitement runs high in the vicinity and no doubt Robinson will receive the full penalty of the law.

Election Frauds at Victor.

VICTOR, Col., April 8.—Many deputy sheriffs arrived here on a special train from Cripple Creek this morning for the purpose of arresting voters alleged to be illegally registered. The move is taken in the interest of the citizens' (Republican) ticket. The deputies made over forty arrests before daylight, and twenty-two were taken to Cripple Creek. At 3:30 o'clock James Doyle, people's candidate for mayor, made a speech in which he requested the crowds on the streets to disperse, and they did so. The local officials resent any interference by the sheriff's office.

WILL THE PRESIDENT ACT?

The Joint Cuban Resolutions Sent to the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate concurrent resolutions on the Cuban question were delivered to Private Secretary Thurber this morning by Mr. Platt, one of the executive clerks of the Senate. Later in the day they will be sent to the State department, as the law requires that such resolutions shall be printed in the book of laws annually published by the department. Ordinarily concurrent resolutions are not forwarded to the President, as they do not require his signature, but these resolutions were sent to him as the Armenian resolutions were, because they express the opinion that he should tender the offices of the United States to Spain for the recognition of Cuban independence and are, therefore, a direction to him so far as Congress can direct the President in such a proceeding.

Secretary Olney went early to the White house and remained in close consultation with the President for some time. This caused the general circulation of a report that the two were engaged in the preparation of a special message to Congress.

Some assert that the President will do nothing at present, at least, while others are confident that he will give effect to the expression of the Senate and House by issuing a proclamation recognizing Cuban belligerency, and a few declare the conviction that he will go the Senate and House one better and recognize Cuban independence. Those who predict non-action on the executive's part are largely in the majority. Nearly all who profess the belief that Mr. Cleveland will be heard from base their opinion upon a statement made by Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, during the debate on the resolutions. When Mr. Hitt was asked as to what would be the effect of the resolutions in case the President took no notice of them, he said they would have no effect, but he averred that he had every confidence that the President would not ignore a decided expression of the American people through their representatives; that he would be recreant to his trust if he did. It is argued that Mr. Hitt very likely had some assurances on which to predicate his opinion as to the reception the resolutions would meet at the White house.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The House Committee Favors Revival of the Rank.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The House committee on military affairs to-day decided to report favorably the following resolution to bestow the rank of lieutenant general on General Nelson A. Miles.

Resolved, etc., That the grade of lieutenant general be and the same is hereby revived in the army of the United States in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge the distinguished services of the major general commanding the army, rendered in the volunteer army during the late civil war and in command of expeditions against hostile Indians in the frontier States and Territories, the grade of lieutenant general may be specially conferred; provided, however, that when the said grade of lieutenant general shall have once been filled and become vacant, this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and become of no effect; provided, further, that nothing in this resolution shall increase the number of general officers of the army.

The vote was 8 to 4 in favor of the resolution.

SPAIN DEFIANT.

Action of Congress Diminishes Chances for Cuban Autonomy.

LONDON, April 8.—The Times publishes a Madrid dispatch which says: "The hope that Weyler would obtain some decided advantage over the rebels before the final vote of the American Congress must now be abandoned. It is quite certain the Spanish nation will unhesitatingly refuse to accept the United States' dictation, no matter how far public opinion favors such reforms in Cuba as would put an end to the rebellion. No Spaniard will be found to venture such an opinion. Even the Republicans would only ask for Cuban autonomy in altered circumstances. It is an open secret that the Liberal leaders would consent to such radical reforms as would amount to autonomy if the United States abandoned its present policy. Senator Castelar would consent to the fullest concessions provided Spain's sovereign rights were secured."

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

DES MOINES, April 3.—Patents have been allowed to Iowa inventors as follows: To H. Mendenhall and E. B. Davis, of Audubon, for important improvements relating to a feed trough for animals, for which patent No. 339,915 was issued to the said Mendenhall April 13, 1896. To J. W. Terman, of New Sharon, for a composition for purifying and preserving butter, sweet milk, etc., and destroying bacteria or other micro-organisms therein. Kancid butter treated therewith and sterilized thereby is said to be as good and sweet as fresh butter. Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patented copies of the drawings and specifications of any United States patent sent upon receipt of 25 cents. Our practice is not restricted to Iowa and inventors in other states can have our services on same terms as the Hawkeyes.

THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents.

SILVERITES WON.

Fourteen Missouri Democratic Conventions Stand by White Metal Men.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—Cole, Saline, Macon, Atchison, Linn, Randolph, Marion, Carter, Schuyler, Fayette, Calloway, Taney, St. Francois and Knox County Democratic conventions yesterday chose free silver delegates to the Sedalia convention, with instructions to vote for only 16 to 1 delegates to the Chicago convention. Stone, Bland, Cockrell and Vest were endorsed for delegates-at-large by many of the conventions.

SPANISH TEMPER COOLER.

People and Papers Cheered by European Sentiment.

MADRID, April 11.—A better feeling prevails, especially among the journalists and the politicians, because of the sympathy for Spain displayed by the press of Europe, and especially of France. Besides, official telegrams from the Spanish legation in Washington assure this government that President Cleveland will take no action on the Cuban resolution adopted by Congress and will not move at all in the matter until the war in Cuba takes some decisive turn.

BIG SUMS SET ASIDE.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATION FOR WORKS OF DEFENSE.

A Total of \$11,334,000 Authorized for Gun and Mortar Batteries, Sites for Fortifications, Sea Walls and Embankments, Torpedoes for Harbor Defense, Etc.—The Report of Congressman Hainer of Nebraska.

Millions for Defense.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House committee on appropriations to-day reported the bill for fortifications and other works of defense, for their armament and for heavy ordnance for trial and service for the fiscal year which begins next July. It carries special appropriations amounting to \$5,842,000, and in addition authority is given to the secretary of war to make contracts for the further expenditure of \$5,542,000 by the engineer and ordnance departments, making a total authorized expenditure of \$11,384,000. The war department estimates, on which the bill is based, amounted to \$8,045,600.

The report accompanying the bill made by Mr. Hainer of Nebraska says: "During the Forty-ninth Congress no appropriations were made on account of fortifications, their maintenance or armament, and for the twelve fiscal years from 1875 to 1886 inclusive the appropriation on this account averaged only \$640,750 per annum, and only \$463,500 per annum for the fourteen years including 187 and 1888, for which two fiscal years no specific appropriations were made. The bill reported contains appropriations in continuation of the policy adopted by the Fiftyth Congress, and by the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses. The appropriations by said acts for the eight fiscal years 1889-1896 aggregate \$22,480,224, or an average of \$2,811,278 per annum."

The principal appropriations in the present bill are as follows: Gun and mortar batteries \$5,360,000; sites for fortifications \$500,000; preservation and repair of fortifications \$50,000; sea walls and embankments \$17,975; torpedoes for harbor defense \$100,000; armament for fortifications \$5,502,674; proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J. \$28,000; Watertown, Mass., arsenal \$43,500; ordnance and fortifications board \$100,000.

DEFENDED HIS RELIGION.

Representative Fitzgerald Attacks the A. P. A.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was recommitted early in March, after a protracted fight against appropriations for private and sectarian charitable institutions, was brought into the House yesterday, with the specific appropriations stricken out, and containing in lieu thereof an appropriation of a lump sum for charities to be expended under the direction of the District commissioners, with the proviso that no part of the appropriation should go to institutions in ecclesiastical or sectarian control. The feature of the debate was a vigorous attack on the A. P. A. by Mr. Fitzgerald (Democrat) of Massachusetts.

"It has been stated," said he, "that members of the A. P. A. organization never made any opposition to the appropriations for these institutions until the night before, and then they bombarded the committee room and insisted upon the appropriations for these institutions being stricken out."

"The animus of this organization," he proceeded, "is well known. Members of the House have been impugned not in the interest of justice, of freedom or of a broad spirit of liberality and Americanism, to oppose this bill, but because it appropriated money for Catholic institutions. I stand upon this floor born and bred a Roman Catholic, and proud of it, and I deny the right of any secret, Catholic organization to come before the legal representatives of the people and by its dark, deep, underhand methods, seek to deprive me and the members of the religion which I profess of the honest rights and privileges and dues of American citizenship."

SENATOR HILL MODEST.

The New Yorker Declines to Declare Himself a Presidential Candidate.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Senator David B. Hill arrived in town last night from Washington, accompanied by Congressman Walsh, who has come home to bury his little daughter.

Mr. Hill talked freely on various subjects, including the Raines law, but he would not say whether he would be a candidate for the presidency. "There are so many candidates, you know. There is nothing in the statement that I am to make charge of the Democratic campaign in New York State. Nothing has been done yet, and I can not just now say when the State convention will be held. What may happen I can not foresee, but I know nothing of taking up the management of the party in this State at present."

Contest Claims Cut Materially.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—House Elections Committee No. 3, in pursuance of its policy of reducing the claims for expenses in contested cases, has reached a decision in the case of fifteen contestants and contestees. The total amount asked for was \$31,952, and that allowed \$17,775. The law provides for an allowance of \$2,000 for expenses in contested cases, and it is understood to be the purpose of the committee to in no case approve of claims for more than the statutory amount.

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A FATHER'S CRIME.

Shoots His Daughter and Her Lover and Kills Himself.

Houston, Tex., April 11.—At Milligan, Texas, a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, John Brooks shot and killed his daughter, Mollie Brooks, seriously wounded her sweetheart, A. C. Worrels, and then committed suicide.

Worrels and Miss Brooks were lovers and had made up their minds to marry in opposition to the wishes of the young woman's father. When the north bound Central train, due here at 2:00 a. m., stopped at the station the young people were there ready to get aboard and run away. Worrels helped Miss Brooks upon the first step of the platform, and just as she got up her father, who stepped from the other side of the car, fired upon her, shooting her through the right breast, the bullet passing through her body. She fell backward into the arms of her lover, with the words: "Oh, Arthur, father has killed me," and immediately expired.

As Worrels bent down to lay her on the platform, Brooks fired upon him under the car, the ball passing through his neck and making a serious and probably fatal wound.

After the shooting Brooks, who has been employed at the rock quarry of Green & Olive, went to the quarry and tried to borrow a pistol, but could not get one. He then went to the powder house, secured a box of dynamite and going away about 100 yards sat down upon it and applied a match. A terrific explosion followed, which tore him to pieces, not enough fragments being gathered up to fill a cigar box.

A FAMILY EXTERMINATED.

A Michigan Attorney Kills His Wife, Three Children and Himself.

PENTWATER, Mich., April 11.—When neighbors went to the house of H. B. Minchall, a local insurance agent and attorney, this morning, they could not get in. Officers were sent for and broke in the door. Mrs. Minchall was found lying on the floor of the sitting room with a bullet hole in her temple. Near her was the dead body of her daughter Ruby, about 16 years old. In the corner of the same room lay Minchall, an empty revolver clutched in his hand. He, too, was dead. In an adjoining bedroom were found the bodies of George, aged 4, and his infant brother. They were in bed together, and death had evidently come upon them while they slept.

The motive in Minchall's crime is still a mystery, but it is expected that the inquest now in progress will clear the matter up. Minchall came here three years ago from Chicago.

FREE COINAGE PLANS.

Silverites to Dictate Terms in the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Harris, in discussing the free silver movement, said:

"The committee of which I am chairman is in receipt of abundant information from the various states to justify my assertion at this time that the free coinage people will enter the Chicago convention with a pronounced majority, such a majority as will dictate terms from the start. These terms will be unchangeable. They will be free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the candidate must stand squarely upon the platform. There will be no surrender. As masters of the field, we shall write the platform and name the candidate."

MAYBRICK CASE AGAIN.

Mr. Sherman Objects to Any Action by the Senate on the Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Call presented a joint resolution concerning the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick and requesting that the President intervene with the British authorities toward securing her release.

"What ought not to be introduced here, and I move to lay the resolution on the table," interposed Mr. Sherman. "The Senate of the United States has no jurisdiction over the subject."

On a viva voce vote Mr. Sherman's motion appeared to prevail, but Mr. Call asked for a roll call, and then began a speech in opposition. Thereupon Mr. Sherman said that he would assent to a reference of the resolution to the judiciary committee, and this was agreed to.

A NEGRO'S CRIME.

Suicide Committed While Under Pursuit for Attempted Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 11.—George Owens, colored, employed as stableman by an officer at Fort Leavenworth, attempted, with probable success, to murder Cora Boston, a young colored woman employed at the officers' mess at the post, on Shawnee street, a few paces from the police station, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Owens then ran west on Shawnee street, with Captain Murphy of the police force and others in close pursuit. While crossing a pasture a half mile away Owens, being hard pressed, cut his throat with the razor he had used on his sweetheart a few minutes before, almost decapitating himself. The negro had sworn to kill Cora Boston because of jealousy.

Tennessee Derby.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—The Tennessee Derby was won here yesterday by Dr. McLean's brown gelding Berclair. The day was an ideal one for racing and the crowd numbered about 9,000.

Ruth Cleveland Has measles.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The measles is running its course in the President's family. This morning Ruth, the first born, contracted the disease. Little Esther is progressing rapidly toward recovery. So far Baby Marion has not shown signs of the ailment.

Tanner's Nomination Assured.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—More than 700 delegates already elected to the Republican State convention have been instructed to vote for John B. Tanner for governor, or about forty more than a majority of the entire convention.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Some Current Notes of the Modes—Costume in Green and Brown, Black and Violet—A Girl from the West—Hints for the Household.



VERY blessed woman who dares to wear the wrapless suit on the street. They are built to show off the figure, and are ever as much more dashing than the half-fitting jackets worn all winter. A smart gown of deep reddish purple has accessories of smoke gray broadcloth and bands of thibet. The skirt is the usual flaring sort, well set out at the foot and lined with rustling purple taffeta, the sort that retains its frill. The bodice is short and round, confined by a vest at the back and with deep tabs of gray broadcloth, outlined with the fur, extending deeply over the hips. A broad, shield-shaped vest of the same is trimmed across the top with the fur, giving the appearance of a round yoke. A thickly

gracefully fashioned, with a lovely sweeping effect at the bottom. At equal distances the skirt, which is made up of green, is trimmed with inch-wide bands of brown, cut with the raw edges and stitched on both sides. The bodice is beautifully shaped and flares out smartly over the hips in short basques. There is a yoke of grayish lace over-laying green satin. The tops of the sleeves are also of lace, covered with satin, giving the appearance of tight undersleeves of the lace, while the cloth sleeve is allowed to droop considerably at the elbow. Straps of brown decorate the sleeves from wrist to top. Straps of brown extend over the shoulders of the bodice. There is a high stock of lace, with a ruche made of loops of green satin ribbon. A jaunty hat in Marie Antoinette style has a narrow brim rolling at both sides and a low, oval crown of soft tinted green satin. The trimming is directly at the back, and consists of huge choux of dull green mousseline de soie and stiff bouquets of Parma violets. One tall black plume finishes it. There is exceeding dash about this rig, while it is made still more attractive by the plump, brown-eyed girl who wears it. The colors are perfect symbols of spring, and when she tucks a bunch of fragrant violets under her dainty, dimpled chin the effect is complete.

Black and Violet.

A smart gown is made up of black



FIVE WELL-DRESSED WOMEN.

choux collar of plum colored chiffon finishes the neck, while a hat with a flaring brim is of black, tossed off carelessly and made elegant by crisp bows of black satin ribbon and glittering ornaments of rhinestones.

Some very stunning new things are seen in tailor-made suits. This is just the season for them, and nothing looks more chic and dashing than a smartly cut, perfectly finished gown, such as tailor gowns always are. One of the most fetching and wonderfully becoming to the brown-haired, splendidly groomed woman who wore it was of dull Prussian blue, trimmed with black soutache braid. The skirt had nine breadths, each one very sharply cut to a point at the waist and exceedingly wide at the foot. The jacket is only moderately short and full of ripples at the hips. It has sharp, rolling revers, richly braided with black, and a tiny waistcoat of richly embossed black satin. With this natty gown is worn a swagger little linen shirt front, and standing collar, with a dashing club tie of scarlet, completes the costume.—Chicago Chronicle.

Green and Brown.

There is something to suit the proportions of the stout maiden who would



have an appearance of a sylph-like form. The perpendicular bands of the trimming are wonderfully helpful in giving the figure seeming length. This gown savors strongly of spring, with its combination of soft stem green and cinnamon brown. The material is the satin smooth broadcloth so in favor now. The skirt has five gores very

broadcloth, with a very smooth surface. Alas for it, when spots of rain fall, every one will show as plain as day. Broadcloth ought always to be sponged before being made up, although it does remove some of the gloss. This black gown has a widely flaring skirt, cut en Paquin, with not a vestige of trimming to be seen upon it. It has a stiff lining of soft, violet-colored taffeta, finished with a lot of dust ruffles at the bottom. The coat is smartly fashioned in the favorite short-waisted mode, so becoming to a pretty figure. The ruffles show a lining of the violet silk. There is no center back seam, and the two side seams are outlined in black silk cord, finished at the top with a twist. The slashed yoke has an under piece of gaufered chiffon in black, both back and front. An odd double collar of stiff black sets up about the face.

A Girl from the West.

From the Washington Post: It was in statutory hall one day of last week. She was a pretty girl of perhaps 18, with a certain unmistakable air of being from the west. She was all alone and not at all embarrassed. He was a portly gentleman, with a neck that wrinkled under his collar at the back and a head that left timber line half way up. She walked about gazing interestedly at this and that. She hadn't the slightest need of a guide, but he marched up to her and offered his services with a somewhat obese but perfectly killing smile. She let him make his little speeches and smile his little smile in silence. At length he said: "You'll pardon my speaking to you this way, but—"

"Oh, yes, of course," she interrupted, "you do remind me so much of grandpa."

Household Hints.

To make marking ink, take one drachm of nitrate of silver, one of gum arabic, one ounce of rain or distilled water, and mix until dissolved.

A tiny piece of bicarbonate of soda mixed with tomatoes that are to be cooked with milk or cream will, if added first, prevent the milk from curdling.

To mend a broken plaster cast, paint the broken surface over two or three times with very thick shellac varnish, and after each application burn the alcohol over the flame. When the shellac is soft, press the parts together and tie in place until cold. The article will be as strong as it was before being broken.