

AN EDITOR SUICIDES.

A FAMOUS NEWSPAPER MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Jumps From a Window and is Found Dead on the Sidewalk Below—Nervous Prostration and Other Ailments Broke Down the Body and Mind of the Head of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat—No Explanation Left.

Joe McCullagh a Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 1.—Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the Globe-Democrat, leaped from the window of his bedroom some time between midnight and daybreak this morning and dashed his brains out on the stone flagging of the yard beneath.

At 6:30 o'clock one of the stable boys employed by Mrs. Kate Manion of 2327 West Pine boulevard, with whom Mr. McCullagh resided, found the body cold in death. The skull was battered in and the brains were scattered over the flagging. The body was attired in night clothes.

"Mr. McCullagh was tired of living and killed himself," said Dr. C. H. Hughes, his family physician. "He gave no premonition of suicide during his illness. I saw him for a little while last evening. He said he felt sleepy and gave me to understand he wanted me to leave him alone. Then his brain was affected, but his intellect was all right. He never gave any signs of mental break-down during his illness. He suffered from profound nervous exhaustion, complicated with a recurring kidney trouble. He had an asthmatic affection in addition. The late campaign undermined his health."

No writings were found in Mr. McCullagh's room explaining his act or leaving instructions for the arrangement of his affairs after death.

Mr. McCullagh's illness came on him shortly after the close of the late Republican national convention. It took the form of acute asthma, complicated with nervous depression. When he passed through the acute stage he found himself slow in recovery. His limbs had lost their vigor, his arms were numb and there were premonitions that the brain had come under the same shadowy spell. He would not admit that he was failing either physically or mentally, and insisted on managing his newspaper from his bedroom. All through the day he sat in his chair wrapped in blankets, received reports from his subordinates and gave them orders for the conduct of the paper.

GAS TWICE TURNED ON.

Just before midnight Mrs. Manion went into Mr. McCullagh's room to inquire how he was, as had been her custom for some time past, and found the gas streaming from one of the burners and Mr. McCullagh in a semi-conscious condition. She immediately stopped the flow, aired the room and aroused Mr. McCullagh, and then, with an admonition to be more careful, retired to her own room. This morning, after the body had been discovered, it was found that the gas was again flowing with almost full force. The conclusion is reached, therefore, that after his sister-in-law lifted him for the night he deliberately turned the gas on again, but finding death too slow by that means, opened the window and plunged headlong to the pavement below.

Biographical.

Joseph Burbridge McCullagh was born in Dublin in 1843. He came to this country when only 11 years old and at once became an apprentice on a New York city weekly. It 1858 he came to this city and was first a compositor and then a reporter on the Democrat. He had mastered shorthand—then a rare accomplishment—which was of great service to him. Before the war he went to Cincinnati and became connected first with the Gazette and later with the Commercial as a stenographer.

Mr. McCullagh acted as a correspondent during the war, and his letters signed "Mack" made him famous. He crossed the Mississippi river with Grant, and the silent soldier and brilliant correspondent struck up a close friendship, which lasted till the general's death. Mr. McCullagh was also Sherman's man in the mountains of North Georgia. He followed the fortunes of war nearly three years, and in that time had various sensational experiences and narrow escapes, proving himself under the most trying circumstances cool, resolute and daring.

As a Washington correspondent Mr. McCullagh added to the reputation he had acquired during the war. His familiarity with political principles, as evidenced by his articles was such that his advice is said to have been often sought by statesmen. He was called the "originator of interviewing," having practiced that branch of journalism in a manner seldom if ever equalled. His first interviews with President Johnson were copied all over the country.

Between 1867 and 1870 Mr. McCullagh was managing editor of the Cincinnati, (O.) Enquirer. Then he bought an interest in the Chicago Republican, now the Inter-Ocean, but when the property was practically destroyed in the 1871 fire, returned to this city, where he lived till his death. He accepted the editorship of the Globe, one of two rival Republican newspapers here, the other being the Democrat, which had been founded in 1852 and had been the organ of the Republican party. A quarrel both in the party and among the owners of the paper caused the starting of the Globe. His lot was not a prosperous one though it took away enough of the business of the Democrat to injure that materially. The Democrat was a member of the Associated Press, and the Globe was not. While Mr. McCullagh was unable to make the balance come upon the right side of the ledger of the Globe, he was able to make a newspaper which people talked about. There was a snap in its editorial comments that St. Louis had not been accustomed to; there was a vigor and animation about its news items that was new in that field.

A series of political and personal events brought about a consolidation of the two papers with McCullagh at the head—a position which he held the rest of his life. He was unconventional in dress, manners, habits and speech, though careful of his written English. He had much humor, mainly cynical, and made no pretenses. Having neither kindred, wife nor children, few external pleasures and no distractions, he lived in and for his newspaper and cared for little else. He was a journalist of journalism being saturated with printer's ink beyond all measure of change.

of the shore batteries. Among his political performances was his participation in the noted Vallandigham campaign in Ohio. Another was his "write-up" of the South from observations made on a tour for the purpose just after the war.

Public affairs were always of paramount interest to McCullagh. His political ambition of late years was said to be to attain a seat in the United States Senate, and he was often mentioned for such a position, which it is possible he would have reached but for the untimely termination of his career.

SUICIDE AFTER FAILURE.

The Vice President of a Closed Alabama Bank Kills Himself in a Church.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1.—George B. Wilkins, vice president of the Commercial National bank of Selma, which failed for \$500,000 yesterday, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the Episcopal church at Selma at 4 o'clock this morning. He had been vice president of the bank and treasurer of the church for thirty years, and was one of the best known men in the state.

FOR THE NEW OFFICIAL.

Bold Scheme of St. Louis Saloon Keepers to Hold Back Licenses.

St. Louis, Jan. 1.—The report was current here yesterday that saloon keepers whose licenses would fall due January 5 had been advised not to pay up until later, so that the new excise commissioner to be appointed by Governor Stephens would receive the benefit. Commissioner Bell declares that the police will stop any such scheme.

ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY.

One of John Wanamaker's Managers Accused of Trying to Buy Votes.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 1.—A sensation was created here last night when E. A. Van Valkenburg, one of the Wanamaker managers, was arrested on a charge of bribery. The Wanamaker manager is charged with attempting to bribe Representative Webster C. Weiss, early in December.

Dingley Averse to a Secretaryship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—It is said that when Mr. Dingley visited Canton just before Congress convened Mr. McKinley talked freely to him about the secretaryship of the treasury, but nothing was definitely determined. Since the campaign Mr. Dingley has suffered so severely from stomach troubles as to be able to attend to his duties only with great difficulty, and the specialists who are treating him have given him such advice that it is now reported that he will not accept a cabinet portfolio under any consideration.

Weyer Is Forced to Fortify.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 1.—A special from Key West, Fla., says: "Reports from Artemisa are that Weyer has found it necessary to trench some of his advanced positions and to build one or two block houses to keep the command of the military road from Artemisa to San Cristobal. The insurgents have driven back two of his detachments from the foothills. Weyer is unable to secure tidings of the movements of General Rivera, and it is reported that he is somewhat worried over the situation."

Bittinger to Leave the Herald.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 1.—The contest between Major John L. Bittinger, editor of the St. Joseph Herald, and Congressman George C. Crowther, who was defeated for re-election, to control the Republican patronage of the Fourth district has brought out the statement from stockholders of the Herald that Major Bittinger will retire in a few days. It has been settled, according to the statements made by the Republicans here, that Major Bittinger is to be given a federal appointment by President McKinley.

Bradley to Resign December 15, 1897.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The Commercial Tribune says: "Unless there is a marked improvement in his health during the next seven months, Governor Bradley will resign the governorship of Kentucky, to take effect on or after December 15, 1897. At that time Lieutenant Governor Worthington can, by the law, become the governor of Kentucky, and no election to fill the vacancy caused by Governor Bradley's resignation will be necessary."

Thirty Years for a Cattle Thief.

GREELEY, Col., Jan. 1.—Al Cochran, the cattle rustler, has been sentenced to thirty years in prison for cattle stealing. It is said that he is under indictment in Kimball county, Neb., for the murder of Paul Rose, the stockman, whose cattle were found in his possession when he was arrested, and for the theft of which he was found guilty in this state.

Clay County's Oldest Woman Dead.

LIBERTY, Mo., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wills, nearly 94 years of age, the oldest person in Clay county, died at her home in the Providence neighborhood last night. She was the mother of fourteen children.

In the Hands of Mortgagees.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Jan. 1.—The implement firm of Renick & Higgins of this place gave a \$1,200 mortgage to the Deering Harvester company today. The assets are about \$10,000 and the liabilities \$4,000.

C. E. Fuller Returns.

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 1.—Mr. C. E. Fuller, the traveling man who was missing and about whom many sensational reports were in circulation, has returned. This verifies the predictions of his friends that he would show up all right again and will place at rest the claim that his financial troubles forced him to remove with the hope of recovering his fortune.

A Week's Lay-Off for 20,000 Men.

SHEWANOE, Pa., Dec. 30.—Notice was posted at all the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company collieries here and in the vicinity, numbering forty, and also at a number of individual collieries, that work would be suspended until next Monday. Twenty thousand men and boys will be idle.

An Old St. Joseph Hotel Closed.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 30.—The Bacon house, one of the largest hotels in the city, was closed to-day and will be sold in a few days on a mortgage. It was established thirty-five years ago.

WHAT SPAIN CAN DO.

THE OFFER THAT COMES FROM HER TO CUBA.

Limited Autonomy will be Granted, but Cuba Must First Give Up—Uncle Sam to be Mediator, to Propose the Terms and Guarantee Fulfillment—Spain Deplores American Losses.

Spain's Offer to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It has been learned from an authoritative source that Secretary Olney and Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, have practically terminated the negotiations on the Cuban question, which are to be submitted to Congress when it convenes on January 5. The terms of the agreement are based on the recent official communication from Premier Canovas, addressed to the secretary of state.

The premier states clearly the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents, and practically asks the United States to propose these conditions to her rebellious subjects. In return for our good offices, Spain assures this government she sincerely deprecates the great commercial loss which we have sustained on account of the Cuban disturbance. She assures us she is even now considering a reciprocity treaty which will deal mainly with Cuban products, and which will be framed in such advantageous terms toward this government that our losses, both in commerce and in the destruction of American property in Cuba, will be most generously compensated.

Premier Canovas says Spain can not, of course, as a self-respecting and respected nation, stand before the world as having been coerced into measures by the United States. She has freely granted all she now offers, and that in the face of a rebellion. But she accepts the good offices of the United States to act as mediator and to guarantee to the insurgents autonomy and the enforcement of the new reform law which she is about to proclaim in Cuba.

The form of government offered is, the Spanish statesman declares, the limit of independence which can be granted to a province by any nation without absolutely severing the bond of union with the mother country. Autonomy, as enjoyed by the Canadians, can never be granted in Cuba.

What Spain is willing to grant the insurgents, if they lay down their arms, and what she asks the United States to guarantee, is an act which provides for a council of administration, which shall control all matters pertaining to the commerce of the Indies and all estimates upon the general taxation and expenditures of the island, as well as its general home government.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Strange Woman Under Arrest for Killing a Wealthy Ranchman.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30.—George W. Gilmore, a ranchman in Rawlins county, Kansas, was assassinated last Saturday night, and a strange woman, who gives her name as Prudence Holbert, has been arrested for the crime. Gilmore, who lived alone, had been out buying cattle and returned to his cabin about 9 o'clock at night. He prepared his supper, and sat down to eat it, when someone fired a load of buckshot into his face through a window.

He was found in a dying condition the next morning by a neighbor. Gilmore related the story of the shooting, and said he staggered to the door and saw the figure of a man hurrying away in the darkness. Asked if he had an enemy, Gilmore confessed that he had jilted a girl at his old home in Orange county, New York, and that she had threatened to kill him. He said that he had lately received a warning from her that he had only a short time to live. He declined to give her name or tell a more about his past history.

A posse was organized to hunt down the assassin. Near the Nebraska line, fleeing northward on foot, the posse captured the woman referred to, and took her to the Gilmore cabin. She was greatly excited when she saw the dead body, but refused to talk further than that her name was Prudence Holbert. She is in jail and no trace of her identity has been found. Gilmore located in Rawlins county twelve years ago, but his neighbors were never able to learn anything about him. He was regarded as a man with a past which he sought to conceal.

PLATT'S FINE WORK.

The New York City Republican Club Refuses to Indorse Mr. Choate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Republican club of New York has refused to endorse the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for United States senator. For the resolutions laid over last week, endorsing Choate, a substitute was adopted, declaring it ill-advised that any action should be taken regarding the possible candidacy of any person, and that it was the sense of the club that no action should be taken.

The Union Republican club of Brooklyn and the Progress Republican club of New York have adopted resolutions endorsing Thomas C. Platt for senator.

No Formal Negotiations Yet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—At the state department denial is made of the report in the Washington Post that Premier Canovas of Spain has sent Secretary Olney a communication accepting the mediation of the United States in the carrying out of autonomy for Cuba. It is said no such letter has been sent, nor has anything of such a nature passed through the Spanish officials here.

Bombay's Plague Increasing.

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—The bubonic plague is increasing, there having been 2,099 cases and 1,494 deaths from that cause up to date. The exodus from the city continues and the newspapers threaten the natives with martial law unless they conform with the sanitary regulations.

Nine People Buried in a Landslide.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—There was a landslide at Ratsmore on Sunday night. A laborer's house was overwhelmed and the man, his wife and seven children were buried.

A SIGNIFICANT EDITORIAL.

Inspired Utterances of a Madrid Newspaper.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—An evidently inspired editorial in the Epoca, the conservative organ, foreshadowing the possibility of an understanding between the Spanish government and President Cleveland, has caused a sensation. It says: "American intervention in Cuba is perfectly logical on the grounds of material interests and national sentiment. It might become an inevitable necessity of American home politics, and it is eminently to the interest of our own country to avoid a conflict, while we can do so with honor, maintaining our dignity and sovereignty."

The present active efforts of Spanish diplomacy are all aimed, it is asserted in diplomatic and political quarters here, at convincing the American State department that exigencies of domestic policy make it impossible for Spain to enter into any formal agreement or convention with the United States for the settlement of the Cuban question. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Spanish and other European governments to prevail upon President Cleveland to be content if Spain assents tacitly only to his interference and satisfies American opinion for the time being by the voluntary and prompt institution in Cuba and Porto Rico of the reforms voted by the Cortes. This is on the understanding, however, that Premier Canovas will ask the Cortes this year to authorize complete colonial autonomy and a reduction of the colonial tariffs, to prepare the way for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

THURSTON WARLIKE.

The Nebraskan Would Not Care if Spain Should Declare Hostilities.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—Senator Thurston spoke before the members of the Chautauque circle on the Cuban situation. In beginning he announced his intention to vote for the recognition of Cuban independence, and towards the latter part of his speech his words gave the impression that he would be a little disappointed if that action failed to bring about a war. He declared that he did not want war, but there were worse things. He seriously apprehended that when this country placed itself on record for Cuban recognition the Spanish ministry would declare war on the United States, regardless of the consequences. The Cuban situation was a blot on the civilized world and a reproach to every American citizen. Its condition called for patriotic action by every lover of liberty on this side of the ocean.

Banker Jones' Bequests.

HIAWATHA, Kan., Dec. 30.—The will of the late Banker Charles H. Jones provides that \$1,000 be given to the Hiawatha public library, the interest to be invested in new books. His private library is presented to the public library. To Hiawatha is given \$1,000, the interest to go to the poor. The Hiawatha academy gets about one-fifth his fortune, or \$200,000. Mrs. Albert Lawrence, Mrs. Will Mason, the Rev. J. B. Richardson and C. D. Lamme are each given a fifth. Mr. Lamme is named as executor.

Plagiarism by a Student.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30.—P. S. Elliott, a student of Washburn college of this city, who, on November 17, won the honor of representing that institution in the oratorical contest of the state association, is accused of plagiarism by Paul Lovewell, a fellow student. Lovewell's charge is "parallelism of thought" and a committee, consisting of Prof. Ellis and Hyde and Dean Mattox, has been appointed to investigate. It is claimed that Elliott borrowed and used in his oration, "The Needs of the Hour," ideas and language from an article in the American Magazine of Civics.

Victim of a Conspiracy.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 30.—Americans throughout Mexico are watching with great interest the movements of the authorities in the case of Carlos A. Miller, an American citizen and resident of Cuaguicuilapan, state of Guerrero, now in Belin prison, City of Mexico, charged with the murder of a Mexican engineer named Eduardo Zepeda, at Ometepe on October 6. Miller claimed from the first that the local officers at Ometepe and his own town conspired to bring a murder charge against him and encompass his ruin and death if possible.

Shippers Enter Protest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—Kansas City shippers and receivers have started a movement through the transportation bureau to have the jurisdiction of the Kansas City Car Service association extended so as to include the cities of St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Atchison. The trouble is that the shipments of merchandise and grain are being diverted from Kansas City to the cities named because in those places shippers are practically allowed to unload cars at their leisure.

Platt Declares War on Choate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Thomas C. Platt, in an interview said: "I am satisfied that Mr. Choate will not be the next senator. Whoever it will be, it will not be Mr. Choate. It is not true that I have sought this position or have worked for it. Anyone who knows me knows that this statement is true."

Sent to Prison for 102 Years.

MEXICO, Mo., Dec. 30.—William Robinson, colored, of Pike county was taken to the penitentiary yesterday under a sentence of 102 years. He killed his sweetheart in a church, for which he received a ninety-nine year sentence, and stole a horse, for which he got three years.

THE COMING 1898 SHOW.

Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

The president of the United States is about to issue his proclamation announcing to the world that the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition is to be held in the city of Omaha between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of November, 1898. This exposition is designed to afford an opportunity for the states west of the Mississippi to make an exhibit of their resources and productive industries. Twenty states and four territories are embraced as the Trans-Mississippi region. These states and territories cover an area of more than two and a half million square miles, with an aggregate population of nearly 25,000,000. They represent fully twenty billions of wealth. They are the great granary of America, and contain within their boundaries practically all the gold and silver mines of the United States, besides deposits of iron, copper, lead, zinc and other minerals of incalculable volume and value. They embrace furthermore, the greatest bodies of timber on the North American continent, as well as a large portion of the cotton belt, and all of the sugar producing lands within the boundaries of the union. The railroads within the Trans-Mississippi states aggregate 65,000 miles and the navigable waterways include the greatest of American rivers—the Mississippi, Missouri and the Columbia.

In the World's Columbian exposition of 1893 the exhibits of the Trans-Mississippi states were overshadowed by the exhibits of foreign countries. Of the millions who passed through its gates, comparatively few carried away with them a distinct impression of the productive resources of that vast empire. The purpose of the projectors of the Trans-Mississippi exposition is to acquaint the nation and visitors from other countries with the fabulous wealth and stupendous possibilities of the greater west.

THE INITIAL STEP.

This Exposition had its origin in resolutions adopted by the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress of 1895, formulated in the following declaration:

Whereas, We believe that an exposition of all the products, industries and civilization of the states west of the Mississippi river, made at some central gateway where the world can behold the wonderful capabilities of these great wealth-producing states, would be of great value, not only to the Trans-Mississippi states, but to all the home-seekers in the world;

Therefore, Resolved, That the United States Congress be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to hold a Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in the year 1898, and that the representatives of such states and territories in Congress be requested to favor such an appropriation as is usual in such cases to assist in carrying out this enterprise.

AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Preliminary steps to carry out the enterprise contemplated by the resolution were taken by the citizens of Omaha early in December, 1896, when a temporary organization was effected, looking to the formation of an association that would assume the task of financing and managing the Exposition. On January 18, 1896, articles of incorporation of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association, signed by 100 leading business and professional men, were filed with the secretary of state. The authorized capital of the corporation is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of stock of \$10 each. Its government was vested in a board of directors, eleven in number, who were to elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Each of the Trans-Mississippi states and territories was to be represented in the governing body by one of the vice presidents, commissioned by the governors of their respective states and territories.

RECOGNITION BY CONGRESS.

Before the work of organization had been fairly entered upon, Senator Allen, on January 3, 1896, introduced a bill in the United States senate granting the Exposition recognition by congress as an interstate and international exposition, providing for the admission of foreign exhibits free of duty and pledging the United States to expend not less than \$250,000 for a government building and exhibit. A similar bill was introduced in the house by Representative Mercer. These bills were finally consolidated in conference at the close of the session, and the bill authorizing \$200,000 to be expended for a federal building and a government exhibit, was signed by President Cleveland before congress adjourned in June. An additional appropriation by congress of \$300,000 will be asked for, and as many of the senators and congressmen representing western states have pledged their support, it may be considered as assured.

Among the conditions embodied in the bill was the provision that not less than \$250,000 in bona fide subscriptions and donations must be secured by the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association before the federal appropriation became available. This requirement has been complied with. The amount of stock subscriptions and donations to the Exposition Association now exceeds \$400,000, and it is confidently believed that it will reach the maximum of one million within ninety days. The largest single subscription so far registered is from the Burlington railroad, amounting to \$30,000. The other railway companies whose lines enter Omaha have promised to make equally liberal subscriptions at an early day.

STATE AID.

The legislatures of but two states met in 1895—Iowa and Louisiana. The Iowa legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 for preliminary work, and assurances were given by prominent public officials of Iowa that a liberal appropriation will be made during the special session that will convene in January, 1897. The Louisiana legislature was not approached until the closing days of its session—too late to make an appropriation, but resolutions were adopted pledging liberal aid to the enterprise.

The legislature of Nebraska, which

is to convene during the first week in January, will be asked to appropriate \$300,000, and favorable action is expected from that body within thirty days.

Other states have, through their officials, expressed hearty sympathy with the exposition project, and liberal appropriations will be recommended by the governors of those states in their forthcoming messages.

PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED.

In view of the magnitude of the undertaking and the vast amount of labor it will involve, it was deemed advisable to enlarge the directory in order to enlist a greater number of the most prominent business and professional men in the active work of the exposition. With this end in view, the articles of incorporation were amended so as to provide for the election of fifty directors as soon as \$300,000 had been subscribed to the capital stock, and other amendments considered essential to the effective distribution of power and duties were inserted. December 1 the stockholders elected the new board of directors, and the permanent organization completed the same day by the election of the present officers. A further enlargement of the board of control and supervision is contemplated soon as the various legislatures have taken action so that each state participating may have a voice in the management.

OFFICERS.

President
John A. Wakefield
Vice-President
Zachary T. Lindsey
Manager Dept. of Ways and Means
Edward Rosewater
Manager Dept. of Publicity
Gibbert M. Hitchcock
Manager Dept. Exhibits
Freeman P. Kirkendall
Mgr. Dept. of Buildings and Grounds
Edward E. Bruce
Manager Dept. Exhibits
Abram L. Reed
Mgr. Dept. of Concessions and Privileges
Wm. N. Hancock
Manager Dept. of Transportation

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Iowa.....Hon. Geo. F. Wright
South Dakota.....Hon. Thos. H. Wells
Nebraska.....Hon. Wm. Newell
Missouri.....Hon. John Doughton
Kansas.....Hon. C. A. Fellow
Minnesota.....Hon. Chas. K. Drake
California.....Hon. Geo. W. Parsons
Oklahoma.....Hon. Eugene Wallace
Idaho.....Hon. H. P. Shawhan
New Mexico.....Hon. Wm. J. Westfield
Utah.....Hon. Lewis W. Shurtiff
Colorado.....Hon. Henry P. Steele
New Mexico.....Hon. L. Bradford Prince
Oregon.....Hon. B. S. Cook
Texas.....Hon. Gus Reymershafer

THE MONEY ISN'T THERE.

A Pickpocket Who Was Foolish Enough to Steal a Lady's Pocketbook.

"I just swiped a leather, Jim," said a pickpocket to another of his profession.

"Was it one o' them purty ones what the women carries 'round de streets in der hands?"

"Yes, I swiped it when she was lookin' inter er windy."

"If yer'd been in der biznis as long as I hev yer wouldn't er took it."

"Why?"

"Tain't wuth it."

"A feller might strike a big haul tho' that way some time."

"Not on your life, he wouldn't. I've swiped a load on 'em an' I never got one yit that I could git a beer out of. Dey don't carry money in dem leathers. Dey's only er bluff. Trytation yev've got and see if it's enny good."

Glancing about warily to make sure that no one was watching him, the pickpocket opened the purse. He found three samples of silkoline, a patent glove buttoner, a card advertising a lotion for removing blackheads from the face, a sheet of flesh colored court plaster, some samples of scrim and Madras, a list of prices of carpets, a circular showing an illustration of a patent hose supporter, a card of small safety pins, two slabs of chewing gum warranted to cure dyspepsia, and a card bearing her address and instructions to take her there if she met with an accident.

"That's all dere is in it," said the man who had "swiped" the pocketbook, as he turned it upside down and shook it, with a look of disgust on his face.

"Didn't I tell yer?" remarked the other. "I've 'swiped' dem things till I'm tired. Dey're all de same. De women don't carry nothin' but trash in 'em. De money ain't dere, never!"

The Bridal Suite of Nicholas II.

"Vanity Fair" gives a description of the apartments in the Winter palace that are occupied by Nicholas II and his bride. The bridal suite was once occupied by Alexandria Feodorovna, consort of Nicholas I. It opens out of the Pompeian chambers and includes the famous reception-room, which is lined with malachite and lighted with candelabra of lapis-lazuli. Almost all of the furniture is richly gilt, and the chief decorations are copies of Raphael's paintings. The bedroom is chiefly remarkable for a magnificent frieze, and out of the adjoining dressing-room a heavily curtained door leads to the Romano-Moresque bath, which is one of the most noteworthy features of the whole palace. In a little room hard by the imperial family used in former years to pass their evenings together. A private marble staircase gives access to a sort of grotto and conservatory that are filled with luxuriant tropical vegetation.

A Mysterious Light.

A strange light has been annoying residents between Melrose and Ashbourne, Pa., for two weeks past. The light, as described by persons who have appeared and pursued it, has the appearance of a powerful flame. It apparently rises from a quarry, any time between 9 p. m. and 3 a. m. After developing until it is large enough to travel alone the ignis fatuus moves off.

Mules Open a Gate.

Professor Wilder relates of a quartermaster's mules at Pensacola, that being shut out of a grass plot, one of them opened the gate held closed by a ball and chain, by hooking his head under the ball and chain, and then, after five mules had passed in, one of those inside backed up and held the gate open for the ones which had first opened the gate for his companions.