

PORTO RICO REVOLTS.

LAST OF SPAIN'S AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

A Declaration of Independence Prepared and Plans Laid for a Revolution—Cuban Insurgent Forces Combining for a Decisive Battle With Comos.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—According to late reports, the island of Porto Rico has gone so far as to issue a declaration of independence, and will soon join Cuba in the active struggle for liberty.

In starting this new revolution in Porto Rico, the leaders are fully carrying out the original plans of General Jose Marti, the late leader of the Cuban revolution, which were first to get the Cuban insurrection well under way, and then to encourage, or rather create, a similar uprising in Porto Rico.

There were to be two separate revolutions, the army of each of the two provinces acting independently, as far as possible, but necessarily in conjunction when a crisis was reached, each striving for the same object—the defeat of Spain. If a victory should be won it was arranged that the sister islands should form entirely separate governments, the republic of Cuba and the republic of Porto Rico. In formulating this plan General Marti consulted prominent Porto Ricans who are now in this city, one of whom corroborated the above statement last night.

HALL TO BE CHANGED.

St. Louis Must Make Improvements for the Convention—Ticket Division.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—The sub-committee of the Republican national committee appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the Republican national convention, met R. G. Kerens and Mr. Thompson, representing St. Louis, this morning.

The question of allotting tickets brought out much animated discussion. The exhibition building accommodates 15,000 people and these limits are expected to be severely taxed.

OUR MEAT NOT WANTED.

Another Blow at American Packing Houses from Abroad.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Chamber of Deputies today, after a discussion of the military budget decided that, except under unusual circumstances, no more tinned meats should be supplied to the army after January 1, 1896, except such as are manufactured in France or in the French colonies.

A Kansas City Packer's Views.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—The dispatch was shown to J. W. Reed, of Armour's packing house in this city, and he said: "This action by the French chamber is nothing more than a further carrying out of the policy held by the French government for some time, the exclusion of all American hog and other packing products."

Mr. Reed did not know the exact amount of tinned meat consumed by the French army in a year, but thought that it might approach 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 pounds.

"The whole thing narrows itself down to a question of home industry, and I think there is a Madagascar end to it. France has much capital invested in Madagascar, where some packing is done, and has other points which do packing which it is, undoubtedly, desirous of encouraging."

"Outside of the army America sends comparatively little tinned meat, as the taste of the French people does not seem to run along that line. This trade, anyway, is not affected by the action of the Chamber, nor is the normal trade in lard, hams, bacon, etc. The contract price for tinned meats for the French army has been five and six cents a pound."

Mr. Reed could not say whether the packers would make a fight on the Chamber's action through the American ambassador to France.

BAYARD WILL NOT TALK.

British Newspaper Men Unable to Secure Statements About Barrett's Attack.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The United States embassy was besieged early today by newspaper reporters anxious to obtain the views of Ambassador Bayard upon the demand for his impeachment made in the House of Representatives at Washington by Congressman William E. Barrett of Massachusetts. All attempts to induce Mr. Bayard or his staff to discuss the matter failed, while the British officials also declined to make any statements.

GREAT STRIKE SETTLED.

The British Ship Builders Finally Accord to the Demands of the Men.

GLASGOW, Dec. 12.—The great ship-builders strike has been settled, the masters agreeing to grant to the Clyde men a shilling a week advance immediately, and another shilling advance in February. The strike has also been settled in Belfast, where the men will get a shilling advance in February.

Vandals of horse manure and horse meat in Glasgow, Iowa, were arrested.

TRIBAL RULE MUST GO.

Senator Platt of Connecticut Introduces a Significant Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The joint resolution introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, on Indian affairs, is the first legislative shot at the autonomy of the five civilized tribes and in support of the conclusions stated in the Dawes commission report. It is the more significant in that Mr. Platt has heretofore been numbered among the effective agencies which stood between the Indian territory tribal governments and radical Congressional action.

"That the condition of the Indian Territory as regards population, occupation of the land and the absence of adequate government for the security of life and property, has so changed since the making of the treaties with the five civilized tribes that the United States is no longer under legal or moral obligations to guarantee or permit tribal Indian government in said Territory, and should at once take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights and liberties of all the inhabitants of said Territory."

It is Mr. Platt's purpose to prepare and produce a bill in harmony with the sense of the resolution and executive of the commission recommendations. There scarcely remains a doubt but that, before the expiration of this session, the existing status of affairs in the Indian Territory will have been obliterated.

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The sub-committee adjourned to meet in St. Louis the latter part of January, the date to be announced hereafter. The members will personally inspect the hall and all other features of the convention.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

Congress Will Investigate the Employment of Postal Spies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It is declared that the first investigation by Congress will be directed against First Assistant Postmaster General Jones for his system of spotters of letter carriers and others in the postal service. Much evidence had been collected by the three men dismissed last Saturday by the Postmaster General for conspiring to bring about an investigation.

The spies were under the direction of W. M. Bellman, who was recently a dealer in garden seeds at Toledo, Ohio, and A. W. Maehen, superintendent of the free delivery service, who comes from the same city. As there is no appropriation from which they have appeared upon the pay rolls as letter carriers, clerks, engineers, mechanics, etc., and have been charged to various post-offices throughout the country which had liberal allowances and could spare a portion for such a purpose. Mr. Maehen, superintendent of the free delivery service, has two brothers among the spies, one of whom is said to be 20 and the other 22 years old. Both of them lived in Toledo until they were brought into this business, but the pay of one is deducted from the allowance given the postmaster at Brooklyn, while the other is charged to the Washington office. There are said to be a number of brothers, sons, uncles and cousins of prominent post-office officials in the list.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

The Widow of One of the Frontenac Mine Disaster Victims Was Her Suit.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 12.—A lawsuit, in which the families of fifty-five dead miners have been deeply interested, was decided in the District court of Crawford county, at Girard yesterday evening. It was the case of Mrs. Amelia Sigler vs. the Cherokee Coal and Mining Company for damages for the death of her husband, who with fifty-five other miners was killed in an explosion in Mine No. 2 at Frontenac, November 9, 1885.

The miners' attorneys, Judges J. D. Hill, J. D. McVelevy and J. F. McDonald, regard the verdict as a great victory and an encouragement to proceed with the other cases now pending.

THE SULTAN WEAKENED.

Has Finally Issued the Orders for the Extra Guardships.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.—The long drawn-out controversy between the Ambassadors of the powers and the Sultan over the question of admission of additional guardships for the protection of the embassies was settled at 8:10 o'clock last evening by the issuance of an order granting the necessary orders to permit the guardships to enter the barracks.

Mr. Charles Tupper may succeed McKinley as Premier of Canada.

A MURDERER'S END.

Harry Hayward Hanged—Laughed and Joked to the Last Minute.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—Hayward was hanged at 2:05 o'clock this morning. He made a statement of five minutes' duration, and while not making a confession, said he hoped God would forgive him for all the harm he had ever done. Before dark last night morbid crowds had assembled in the vicinity of the jail. There was nothing to see except the gray walls, and the occasional opening of the heavy doors to admit some officials, yet they lingered in the vicinity, waiting for the tragic event. At midnight the throng numbered several hundred.

The murderer went to the gallows with a laugh on his lips and went down with the trap just as he uttered the words lightly: "Let her go, Megarden." The command was directed to the chief deputy. Prior to the execution the condemned man maintained the nerve which has made him famous. He took his last supper shortly after 1 o'clock and was surrounded by the deputies and the watchmen. Just before the death warrant was read Hayward turned to his brother, Dr. Thaddeus Hayward, and said: "You know I am a great believer in spiritualism. If I get safely on the other side I will send a message to you."

At 2 o'clock Hayward listened to the reading of the warrant. Soon after Sheriff Holmberg entered and the condemned man said earnestly: "I want to ask you a last favor. Please let me pull the trap. It will save me lifelong anxiety and will give me eternal satisfaction." The sheriff replied: "I cannot do it, Harry. I know my duty."

On the scaffold Harry made an extended statement. He said that to please the several pastors who had called upon him he would say: "God forgive me for what I have done." This is looked upon as a confession. The trap fell at 2:10 and the wonderful vitality of the man was shown by the fact that he lived for several moments after the trap fell. His neck was broken.

Hayward's swill dinner, the "last supper," as he professedly expressed it, was served according to his desire shortly after 9 o'clock, and he partook of it with apparent relish. Rev. Father Timothy arrived shortly after—not upon the summons of the condemned man, but in case that at the last moment a desire should be expressed by the hitherto unrepentant man for a spiritual adviser.

During the evening Hayward laughed and joked on his approaching execution. As Captain Sandberg was covering the windows of the jail looking into the alley, Harry noticed him and shouted: "That's right, block out the gapping crowd. There will be visitors after 5 o'clock in the morning. People wishing to see me will have to call at the morgue, as I intend to change my quarters," and he laughed as he said it. To the newspaper men he said: "I would like to see the account of how this thing came out and about my actions on the scaffold," and again he laughed as if he were going to a picnic instead of to his death.

HEARNE'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Only Legal Quibbling Delays the Giving of Evidence.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 12.—It was 10 o'clock when the twelve men who are to decide the fate of Dr. Hearne were sworn in and took their seats in the jury box. A sparring contest between the lawyers, which lasted till 11:30 o'clock, followed. Nat Dryden arose and demanded that before the taking of evidence should begin the State should furnish a list of the witnesses it intended to put on the stand. The lawyers for the State opposed this vigorously and at 11:30 court was adjourned for two hours to give the lawyers time to settle it between themselves if possible.

When court met after luncheon, H. Clay Heather, prosecuting attorney of Marion county, said that rather than jeopardize the state's case by leaving any possible opening for a reversal by the supreme court, he had prepared a list of all the witnesses who had been subpoenaed by the court. The list was handed to the lawyers for the defense.

H. Clay Heather then read to the jury the indictment against Dr. Hearne, charging him and Mrs. Hearne with having murdered Amos J. Stillwell, December 29, 1889. While it was being read Mrs. Hearne and her two stepdaughters entered and there was a bustle among the women in the audience, who turned and watched them till they had sat down.

Mr. Heather next made the opening statement to the jury. He said that it would be necessary for the State, in order to secure a conviction under the indictment, to prove first, that Amos J. Stillwell was murdered, and then that Dr. Hearne was his murderer. The State would rely wholly on circumstantial evidence.

All of the love affairs of Mrs. Hearne will be fully told at this trial. One of the lawyers for the State, has a big bundle of her letters, which will be read as evidence. Her petition for divorce, which was filed in California in 1894, will be in evidence. She was divorced from Dr. Hearne August 19, 1894, and they were remarried September 22, 1894. The petition laid bare the domestic infidelity of the two. She said in it that he never gave her a dollar, but lived on her money; that he beat her cruelly and threatened to kill her; that he tore her clothes off, cursed her habitually, wished her dead and begged her in a room for hours at a time.

The lawyers for the defense say that they are certain of acquittal. "There is likely to be someone hanged that you fellows little suspect before this thing is over," said Nat Dryden last night.

Shots Fired at a Train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12.—The train containing the tariff club of Louisville, returning from Frankfort, where the club participated in the Bradley inauguration, was fired into about a o'clock last night at Eminence, about thirty shots being fired and windows shattered. No one was hurt. It was at Eminence that Bradley refused to continue further in the joint debate with General Hardin during the campaign because of Democratic insults.

The semi-centennial of Texas independence will be celebrated at Dallas next year.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

THE VENERABLE "OLD ROMAN" IS DEAD.

Long in Poor Health, But Not, for Some Time, Supposed to be Seriously Sick—Member of Both Houses of Congress, Supreme Court, Governor, Vice President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman died very suddenly at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. He had long been in bad health, but his illness had not been regarded as dangerous for some time.

Mr. Thurman was 82 years old November 13, but his health was such at that time that for the first time in years there was no public celebration here in honor of the "Old Roman." Judge Thurman's death is directly traceable to an accident November 1. In walking from his room to the library he tripped in some unaccountable manner and fell heavily to the floor. He did improve to some extent, but a week after the accident he suffered a relapse and since then it had been realized among his family that his days were numbered.

Mr. Thurman's Career.

"The Old Roman," as Mr. Thurman will ever be reverently and affectionately remembered by his political admirers, came of a proud old Virginia family. He was born November 13, 1813, in Lynchburg, his father being a minister of the Methodist church. But his father became early in life impressed against slavery and he disposed of his colored help. In 1819 the father removed with his family to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he secured employment as a school teacher, and his son became one of his pupils. Later young Allen attended the Chillicothe high school, and afterward was a student in the academy of that town. He was proficient in all his studies, but especially advanced in mathematics, on which account he was known among his school fellows as "right-angle triangled Thurman."

Mr. Thurman's mother was the half sister of William Allen, who, during his life served in the House of Representatives in Congress, 1827, in the Senate in Congress 1837-1849, and as governor of Ohio, 1854-1876, and in 1878 refused the Democratic Presidential nomination for the reason that he was committed to the support of General Lewis Case, who was subsequently nominated by the convention and defeated. Mrs. Thurman was a woman of remarkable ability and learning, and did much toward the instruction of her son and the guidance of his early life.

At the age of 15 young Thurman attached himself to a land surveying corps and thoroughly mastered the mathematical side of that science during the three years he pursued it. In 1834, just when he had attained the age to qualify, Governor Lucas tendered him the office of private secretary, which he accepted, entering at the same time as a student at law in the office of his uncle, William Allen, completing his studies subsequently in the office of the afterward distinguished Judge Swayne. After his admission to the bar young Thurman returned to Chillicothe and entered into partnership with his uncle, with the result that he soon acquired one of the best practices in Ohio, his uncle having practically abandoned the profession when he entered politics.

Mr. Thurman entered politics in 1844 when he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of his district, and was elected, entering the House of Representatives December 1, 1845, as its youngest member. He declined a re-nomination and continued to practice at the bar until 1851, when he was elected to the supreme court of the State in which service he remained four years, during the last two years of the time being chief justice. At the end of this term he resumed practice, which he continued until 1867, when he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention for the office of governor. His opponent in this campaign, one of the most exciting in the history of the State, was Lutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Thurman was defeated, but he cut down the normal Republican majority in the State from 40,000 to 3,000.

The Legislature being elected at the same vote being Democratic, however, Mr. Thurman was chosen United States Senator to take the place of Benjamin F. Wade and he took his seat March 4, 1869, there being at the time only seven Democrats in the body. His ability was at once recognized, his speeches on the Geneva award bill and on the Pacific railway funding bill, especially attracting public notice and applause. He served two terms in the senate with great distinction and honor, closing the twelve years' period on March 4, 1881, with a reputation which stood among the highest for judicial fairness, dignity and strength in debate, especially on questions of constitutional law and for patriotism and probity.

At the close of his service in the Senate Judge Thurman returned to his home in Columbus and resumed the practice of law. He had announced that he was out of politics for all time, but his friends mentioned his name in connection with the Presidential election in 1876. In 1880 he received the vote of Ohio in the national convention and some support from other states, but he was not nominated. Again, in 1889, he received some votes.

Then in 1898 came the red bandanna campaign. Cleveland and Thurman were nominated at St. Louis and great rejoicings by the Democrats. The ticket was defeated.

Since that Mr. Thurman lived quietly with his family.

The "Old Roman's" wife passed away several years ago.

Thurman's Pacific Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska today introduced a bill for the settlement of the Pacific railroad debts. It provides for the sale of the Government interest in both the Union and Central Pacific railroads July 1, 1896, to the highest bidder, and that there be no sale unless the bid be at least 5 per cent of the Government's interest. The bill is very long and devoted mainly to the details of the transfer and manner of sale.

Dr. and Mrs. Levy Kahn were elected a train at Milford, Ind., and killed.

FROM MILLIONS TO WANT.

Alexander Collicie, the "Blockade King," Dile in Poverty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Two men were the only mourners at Woodlawn cemetery yesterday at the funeral of Alexander Collicie, a man who, a few years ago, was known in every European capital. In the civil war he was a noted blockade runner, who established headquarters at Wilmington, N. C., and under the guns of Fort Fisher, carried on a thriving trade in the contraband articles of war and exported the cotton of the South.

Collicie, who at one time could have drawn his check for millions of dollars, died almost destitute, and his funeral expenses were paid by the son of an old friend. There is no name on the coffin plate, for he died under the assumed name of George McNeil.

Alexander Collicie's home in London, situated in Kensington Gardens, was, during the rebellion, one of princely hospitality. It was gorgeously fitted up, had a corps of liveried servants and the entertainments given there were on the most extravagant and lavish scale. This grand establishment was made the home of the Confederate officials and friends of the Confederacy in England, and Collicie had often at his guests ex-United States Senator J. M. Mason, the Confederate commissioner to England and Mr. Slidell, the Confederate representative to France. In Wilmington, N.C., the firm leased one of the handsomest houses in the city.

Following their successful trade and speculations during the war, Alexander Collicie & Co. went into the cotton and cotton goods trade and opened branch houses in Egypt, British India and Australia and South America. Operations were begun on a big scale. In an effort to corner cotton goods in all the markets, one of the worst failures known in the history of commerce followed. The liabilities above his available assets were about \$200,000,000. Alexander Collicie, the head of house, who is held responsible for the failure, had to flee from England, and he was spirited away to the private yacht of a friend, in which he sailed to Barcelona, Spain. His flight from England caused an immense sensation. Though pursued by creditors and detectives, he successfully eluded them. From Spain he went direct to South America, and in a few years reappeared at the White Sulphur Springs as a traveling artist under the name of George McNeil. He was there recognized by George Peterkin Grant, a wealthy Englishman who owns a handsome estate at the Springs. Mr. Grant kept his secret and he remained in that vicinity for several years. He afterward went to Richmond, where, owing to his knowledge of finances, he became associated with the late Colonel H. C. Parsons, James G. Blaine, General Butler and others in the Richmond & Allegheny railroad, which corporation acquired the famous James River & Kanawha canal in Virginia, and which had for its roadbed the towpath of the canal. Prosperous for a time he projected other railroads, but misfortune seemed to follow him, and finally he became again embarrassed and, comparatively without means, came to this city.

One of the strangest things in connection with the "blockade king" was that, although he lived in comparative poverty in New York, his wife was living in luxury in London. As Alexander Collicie he was supposed to have been lost at sea. He evidently made some disposition of some property in favor of his wife and went to a life of obscurity and poverty alone. He was turned out of the Harlem flat, where he lived, and went to live at the Colonial hotel on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. There he was found by several friends, among them Richard Lamb, eldest son of Colonel Lamb of Fort Fisher. These men experienced much difficulty in aiding him on account of his pride.

ARMENIA'S CALL FOR AID.

Half a Million People are in the Deepest Misery.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Associated Press, signed by a number of Armenians of Constantinople, has been received here. It says: "Armenia is at her last gasp in the work of extermination. The number of people massacred reaches 100,000 and 500,000 survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeling on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages among them. In the name of humanity and Christianity save us!"

The Standard Constantinople correspondent says: "The porte is absolutely deserted by ministers, who hide day and night at the palace, where confusion reigns supreme."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople reports the arrest by palace officials and the subsequent liberation of the chief messenger of the British postoffice, who is an Armenian.

To Polish Train Robbery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Broderick of Kansas has introduced several bills which are of great interest to the West. One touches upon the federal punishment of a train robbery in all United States territorial reservations. The bill makes it a felony to shoot at or into any locomotive, caboose, coach or car of any train, or to throw any rock or other missile at a train, or to derail or forcibly obstruct a train at any place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States or in the Indian reservations. This does not save the criminal from more severe punishment if any person is killed or injured severely by the train robbery or wrecking.

Another Bride for France.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 12.—At noon today at the Church of the Holy Angels, on East Walnut Hills, Miss Margaret Rivers Nichols, daughter of the late George Ward Nichols, and step-daughter of Bellamy Storer, late member of Congress of the First Ohio district, and Louis Charles Antoine Guillot, a prominent attaché of the French legation at Washington, D. C., were married.

The Colt Divorce Case and Colonel Colt's Suit Against J. J. Van Alen have been dismissed.

KANSAS GHOULS.

Topeka Wholly Excited Over the Grave Robberies—Militia Under Arms.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12.—Governor Morrill last night called out Battery B of the State militia, stationed here, to protect the Kansas Medical College, which was threatened by a mob. He also wired Captain McClure of the troops at Lawrence to hold his soldiers in readiness to take the first train for Topeka. Chief of Police John Wilkerson stationed a squad of patrolmen, in charge of Sergeant Frank Ellison, about the college, and a sheriff's posse was also placed on duty. The Governor retired toward midnight, having notified Captain McClure that his services would not be required.

The trouble was caused by the discovery in the dissecting room of the college of the bodies of three women, which had been stolen from cemeteries in the vicinity of Topeka. One body was that of O. C. Van Fleet's wife, another was that of A. L. Dale's wife, and the third was that of Mrs. Patrick Lillis. The cases of the first two named have been previously reported.

The body of Mrs. Lillis was identified by her son, John Lillis, at 5 o'clock last evening. The husband of the dead woman is foreman of Santa Fe blacksmith shop at Argentine. Mrs. Lillis was buried last Friday. When her son read about stolen bodies at the college he feared for the safety of his mother. In company with Father Hayden, the well-known Catholic priest, he went to the cemetery to make arrangements to have the grave guarded. He noticed that the mound had been disturbed. The grave was opened and the coffin was found to be empty. Lillis went to the office of Justice Guy and obtained a warrant to search the college. The result was that he found a mutilated body which he identified as that of his mother.

The city was already greatly excited on account of the previous discoveries and the news of the Lillis case, which spread like wildfire, was the signal for a general outpouring of the populace. The streets were thronged by angry men, who made threats against the college and those connected with it. The authorities were promptly taken to prevent an outbreak. Deputy Sheriff Tom Wilkerson, in the absence of Sheriff Dave Burge, called upon the Governor for assistance, which was granted as stated.

Dale and Lillis are members of the A. O. U. W. A mass meeting of the eight lodges of the order had been called to consider the Dale case. Nearly 2,000 members were present. C. A. Starbird was chosen chairman and J. W. Gibbons secretary. The Lillis case was announced upon the organization of the meeting. This added fuel to the flames. Men growled in their anger and became demonstrative, but cool heads were in the audience and good order was maintained. Speeches denouncing the outrages were made. A committee composed of Judge Ensminger, S. C. Miller, A. C. Siler, T. A. Beck, H. T. Davis, Charles M. Brown, B. A. Wilson and H. I. Fletcher was appointed to draft resolutions.

Probably 2,000 men, mostly railroad employes, stood in the street in front of the hall while the meeting was in progress. When those who participated in the meeting came out and went their respective ways in a quiet manner, the crowd outside took up the cue and dispersed.

SECRET OF HIS POWER.

William Chapple Administered Loco Blossom to Women.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12.—The jury to try James Ish and wife for the murder of William Chapple, of Kansas City, was secured yesterday. A startling bit of testimony concerning the manner in which the victim is said to have secured power over Mrs. Ish and other women, developed through the statement of Dr. J. J. Solomon.

"It was in December," said Dr. Solomon, "that Chapple came to my office and intrusted himself. He showed me a box containing a yellow powder and asked me if I knew what it was. He went on to say that if he gave a woman any of that powder he would have absolute control over her. I said it must be loco blossom and he replied that it was. I am familiar with the drug and know its effects when used. I discovered in my business relations with him that he had used his power over many girls."

Mullins Again Impugned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—George S. Grover, general attorney of the Wabash Railroad company, filed in division No. 1 of the Supreme court this morning, an application for appeal from the Linn county Circuit court in the case of Hurlbert vs. the Wabash Railroad company in which he charged that A. W. Mullins and C. C. Biggers, attorneys of Linn county, and Plaintiff Hurlbert manufactured perjured testimony whereby the Circuit court, Linn county and the Supreme court, in this state were deceived and misled to the damages sustained by the plaintiff, which were assessed at \$6,000. Major Mullins' disbarment was once sought in the Supreme court for the alleged forgery and mutilation of the records in the Howell murder case.

Pittsburg Gets the Prohibitionists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Pittsburg has been selected as the place for holding the national Prohibition convention next year. Two ballots were cast by the national committee at its meeting at the Sherman house. The first ballot was: Pittsburg, 5; Denver, 12; Baltimore, 11; Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. The second ballot resulted: Pittsburg, 72; Denver, 13; Baltimore, 3.

A McKinley Newspaper.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 12.—This "Arkansas Commonwealth," of this city, the leading Republican paper of this city, was purchased yesterday by Henry M. Cooper, chairman of the Republican State Central committee, Colonel E. H. Wiley, an experienced newspaper man, was appointed editor and manager. The next issue of the paper will have the name of William McKinley at the standard for President.

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