BUTCHER SPAIN TALKING.

WILL NOT PERMIT INTERFERENCE WITH HER CRUELTIES.

Spain Spurns all Propositions to Settle the Cuban Question Except in Her Own Cruel, Inhuman and Barbarous Way.

Madrid, Oct. 26.—In a special note to United States Minister Woodford, the government declares that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba and cites the many sacrifices which have been made by the nation, the number of troops sent to Cuba and the reforms which are to be carried out in the island, which are fully described.

The note ends with the statement that "Spain will not admit the right of any foreign power to interfere in any of her affairs."

El Tempo published with reserve the announcement that the reply of the Spanish government to the United States, presented by General Stewart L. Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, declares that if the United States does not stop the sailing of filibustering expeditions from American ports Spain will re-establish the right to search vessels anchoring in Cuban waters.

Spain's reply to the note of the United States hinting at mediation in Cuba and requesting an answer before the end of this month has been placed in the hands of the American minister at Madrid, General Woodford. The draft of the reply, made by Foreign Minister Gullon, was unanimously approved by the cabinet.

The communication is courteous in tone, but very determined in rejecting the purport of the American note.

Spain resolutely asserts her determination to settle the Cuban question herself without foreign assistance or interference of any kind. She declines to fix any date for the pacification of Cuba, which she proposes to bring about as she sees fit, by force of arms, and by political reforms, culminating in autonomy combined.

The press unanimously approves the attitude of the Sagasta cabinet, as being in harmony with national sentiment, the people having become weary of his predecessor's policy of continuous concessions to American diplomacy.

The Spaniards seem to be conscious that their relations with America are approaching a grave and critical stage.

NO GOLD NOW UNTIL SPRING.

Yukon River Freezes Up Solid and Boats are Hauled Up.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 26.—The steamer Humboldt arrived last night with five men from Dawson City, leaving there September 3, and three men from Minok and other points on the Yukon. They say no gold will come out this fall, as this steamer has taken the last of those who have come down the Yukon. The river is already frozen hard and boats are laid up for the winter.

The Humboldt left St. Michaels October 3. The five men from Dawson are: John F. Miller and Frank Sims of this city; C. A. Harrison of Atchison, Kas.; William Dubel, New Jersey, and William Braund of Black Diamond, Wash.

They were passengers on the river steamer Margaret. When they found the mouth of the river blocked with ice they resolved to come overland at all hazards. For seven days they crept forward through terrible wind and snow storms. Some of them fell in their tracks and had to be helped by their stronger companions. They crossed the river, covered with a thin ice, by lying down and pushing their pack before them, and at night they sought shelter from the storm by huddling in an Eskimo tent or lying unprotected from the biting wind save by blankets.

Of the 5,000 or 6,000 people in Dawson and vicinity at least 1,000 will be obliged to flee from impending starvation. Up to September 3, when the Miller party left Dawson, new arrivals numbered from three to twenty people daily, and there is no doubt that that ratio will be continued all winter.

ONE WAY OF RELIEF.

Three hundred men were working in the gulches, and in the hills were several prospectors, all of whom knew nothing of the shortage, and were depending on the company stores for provisions. One way of relief is open to the miners. Five hundred or 1,000 could winter at Circle City, 100 miles below Dawson, and draw their supplies by dog train from Fort Yukon. Circle City has 500 houses, and is said to be the largest log cabin town in the world.

John F. Miller says there will not necessarily be starvation, but certainly miners will suffer extreme privations. Five hundred men intended to come down the river, but that is closed and they cannot get out.

There is no doubt that the people of Dawson have been alive to the situation for six weeks. "Our leaving," says Sims, "was the beginning of a stampede for grub. Transportation companies at St. Michaels and Fort Yukon claim the liquor traffic has no appreciable effect on the supply of provisions. Not more than thirty tons of liquor, they say, has gone into the country."

BLOCKADE OF GOLD.

With the blockade of the Yukon every possibility vanishes of treasures by steamer Portland. No gold will come out this year.

There is any amount of gold at Dawson. It is not unusual to see horses laden with dust. But the mines are owned by men who know their value. "One sees it on every hand," the returning miners say, "it seems plentiful, but you must remember it is more plentiful in the United States treasury and is just as hard to get. People who flock to the mines expecting to pick up gold in the grass roots do not realize what they are up against."

There is no doubt that a large amount of treasure will come from the Yukon basin next year, if the miners can get enough to eat to continue mining during the winter. Gold sent out early this year will not be a circumstance to next spring's output of the sluice boxes.

Mr. Miller says nothing of considerable value has been found this summer. There is not an inch of ground unstaked on the Klondike.

The following named creeks have been located:

Sulphur, Quartz and Moosehide, for instance, for twelve miles above the mouth; Henderson, Dominion and Victoria gulch.

Henderson creek is twelve miles above Stewart river and Victoria gulch is twelve miles below Stewart river.

It has been found that X-rays are very useful for photographing flower and fruit buds. In an experiment made with a violet-colored hyacinth the sensitized plate, after development, showed that the contour of the petals, the veins and the internal form of the ovary were well represented. The use of tubes that give very little light is advised for such radiographs. The auriferous tissues are very transparent to the X-rays. Dry fruits and flower buds give excellent results. The seeds and different parts of the flower are distinctly seen.

SIX MONTHS IN A HAREM.

Thrilling Experience of an American Girl.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26.—Miss Maude Loudon is an American girl who has just passed through a thrilling experience. She is in her home in San Francisco, and mighty glad to be there every time she thinks about Hara Pasha of Egypt, of his harem and of her own escape from it.

Miss Loudon was a teacher in San Francisco. Her health suffering from too much confinement she retired by physician's advice and took a long sea voyage. She decided to visit her uncle, a physician, who had settled in Cairo, Egypt.

While Miss Loudon was in Cairo benefiting by soft, warm air, her uncle heard from one of his patients, a rich native, that he desired a European or American governess for his children—a common requirement in Egyptian households.

Hara Pasha was very rich. He had thirteen children, and, for a wonder, only one wife. He spoke French fluently, and it was thought that his household would be a pleasant one for her to spend a few months in, at 100 francs a month, with board and lodging.

Hara Pasha lived at Matarich, a favorite suburb.

"My employer," says Miss Loudon, in telling her story, "was a man of forty, tall, pale, and very dark. He wore the conventional dress of European gentlemen, only the fez marked him as Oriental. In the afternoon following the morning of Hara Pasha's first visit he conducted me to his home. Beginning then and there to be one of the female members of his harem, I was not permitted to ride in the ordinary railway coaches, but was given a seat in a compartment set aside for women. My new abode was situated near the railroad and looked like a convent. A high, gray wall surrounded the entire premises. The Pasha took from his pocket a key with which he unlocked a small iron-bound door in the wall. This door separated me from the world beyond, for during the next six months I was not permitted to again cross that threshold.

"Hara Pasha went in search of his wife and children to introduce them to me. One after the other, the members of his family made their appearance. With an exasperating clatter of her Chinese shoes the lady of the house entered the room. She at once informed me with great pride that she was the mother of eight sons. Not a word was said about the five girls who also owed their existence to her. Mme. Hara Pasha was petite and pale and rather sickly looking. She wore a long black gown, with wide sleeves. The day was warm and this was the only garment that covered her body. She welcomed me in the Arabian tongue, first touching my hand and then her forehead.

"The children came finally, first the eldest daughter, a consumptive girl of 14. She was arrayed in a sky-blue gown made like a long Mother Hubbard. On hed head she wore a red turban, similar to the black one on her mother's head. She parlez-vous'd' delightfully, having learned it from my predecessor. The eldest son was 13. He attended a school conducted by Europeans, and was, therefore, dressed like our schoolboys and comparatively clean in his habits. The dresses of the smaller children were filthy, almost, full of holes, and their faces had not been touched by water that day. All were barefooted but an 8-year-old lad, whose feet wallowed in the immense slippers of his father.

"When the entire harem had been presented to me Hara Pasha departed to eat his dinner alone in his own room. Only the eldest son was now and then permitted to share his father's meal. The dinner consisted of ten courses and at least and hour and a half was consumed by the master of the house in making way with it. The two younger sons waited upon him, running back and forth between the kitchen and the dining room. When the pasha had finished we sat down to eat. I shall never forget my first Arabian meal. We gathereda round a long table, in the center of which was placed a steaming dish of mutton stew and rice. They permitted me to have a plate, a knife and a fork. The others held in their hands a large slice of the heavy, soggy Egyptian bread. Mme. Pasha dug with both hands down into the stew and brought forth pieces of meat, which she distributed among the children. When the children had finished what had been given to them they fished around the dish with their own hands, and you can better imagine the condition of their hands and faces than I can describe it to you.

"The day was full of surprises. When it was time to retire Mme. Pasha conducted me to the children's bedroom. There were two beds—one for me, the other for the five smallest children, two girls and three boys. For the first time in my life I shuddered, when I became aware that the Arabians do not disrobe, but sleep in the garments they have worn all day. Imagine the surprise of those children when they saw me undress. They rushed at once to their mother to inform her of this fact. I heard her pacify them, telling them Europeans had different customs. A mosquito bar was thrown over each bed and this was tucked under the mattress after retiring. In the morning I again disturbed the equilibrium of the little ones by thoroughly washing with soap and water and brushing my teeth. They only dipped their hands and faces in water and forgot to wipe them dry. To make up for this lack of daily cleanliness a general bath day is observed every week or two. The entire family is bathed and rubbed down by a Turkish servant. Soap, warm water and the sponge are liberally applied then, and for that day at least the members of the harem are presentable. Water is not plentiful in that part of Egypt, and this may account for the sparing way in which it is handled in the daily toilet.

"I soon became accustomed to the new mode of living. I wore long, airy gowns, learned to squat on the floor and ate with appetite what was put before me. My duties were very light. Parents, as well as children, had little use for knowledge beyond learning to talk English and French.

"I don't know how long I might have remained in that harem but for an occurrence that drove me back to my relatives and thence to my native land.

"Hara Pasha, who was already attentive and polite to me, became extraordinarily amiable. His amiability grew so marked that his wife took exception to it and began to let me feel the sting of her jealousy. I feared for my life, for those who are familiar with harem practices know that Arabian women do not hesitate to remove their rivals by poison. The pasha sent his wife on a voyage to her parents. Soon after her departure he dispatched one of his servants to me and bade me come to his salon. Fearing the worst, I took one of the children with me, but he would not have it so, and immediately sent the little girl away. I resented his familiarity and declared to him emphatically that American women expected to be treated with courtesy.

"I left the salon indignantly and hustled myself with the children. In the afternoon their father went, as usual, to Cairo. It was my opportunity to escape. I told the servants that the master of the house had ordered me to follow their mistress to her parents' home, packed my trunk and rode to Cairo in a donkey chaise. I went at once to the home of my uncle, who received me with open arms. In a few days the pasha sent me the salary still due me.

THE STATE LOSES ITS CASE

BARTLEY BOND CASE DEALT A FOUL BLOW.

A Mere Technicality, which is Unwarranted by Law, Court Decisions or Good Morals, Used Against the State.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 26.—The great trial of the state of Nebraska against the bondsmen of the defaulting ex-state treasurer, Bartley, to recover the stolen $555,790.66 was abruptly ended on Friday afternoon.

This sensational ending of one of the most important cases ever tried during the history of the state was bro't about on the merest, flimsical technicality. Judge Powell, before whom the case was being tried, on Friday afternoon ruled:

"In view of the decision in the Lansing case, and the very mandatory character of the language of the statute of this state, the failure to approve the bond on or before January 3, 1895, was a very material matter and by reason of that failure the office of state treasurer became vacant and remained vacant until the 7th day of January, 1897."

Early in the beginning of the trial, some three weeks ago, Judge Powell held that the approval of the bond was not material, and a point which the defense could not take advantage of. But now, after two days' argument, Judge Powell reverses himself and by so doing made it necessary for Attorney General Smythe to dismiss the case and begin a new one, which he did Saturday.

In discussing the moral phase of this judicial outrage, the World-Herald says:

"Seldom has so remarkable a decision ever fallen from the lips of a judge. Just think of it. The office of treasurer for the two years ending January 7 was, according to Judge Powell, vacant, and yet there languishes in Douglas county's jail a man condemned to a sentence of over twenty years in the state penitentiary because, as state treasurer, he embezzled the state's money during a period when, according to Judge Powell's decision, the office was vacant.

"Newspapers ought to be slow to criticise the courts, but there are times when it becomes the imperative duty of a newspaper to announce its solemn protest against such rulings as resulted in the termination of the Bartley case. If cases are to be disposed of on technicalities it is high time in Nebraska that some of these technicalities be on the side of the people, who have been plundered and robbed by republican ef-

"The same manner of ruling made by Judge Powell yesterday would open the jail doors to every public plunderer against whom jail doors have closed, and would insure freedom from restraint to every other republican defaulter who has enough cash with which to employ shrewd attorneys. The same manner of ruling made by Judge Powell yesterday would place the people of Nebraska at the mercy of every man who has plundered a Nebraska treasury."

The decision given by Judge Powell that the office of the state treasurer was vacant during all of Bartley's term raises a question which was discussed at considerable length among the attorneys in the court room, as to whether or not Joseph S. Bartley will be compelled to undergo his sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary for embezzlement as state treasurer.

The general trend of the comment was based on this question:

"If Bartley was not state treasurer, can he be convicted of a shortage as state treasurer? He was convicted as state treasurer, and if the court holds he was not treasurer he has, in law, been wrongfully convicted."

But aside from the moral involved the decision of Judge Powell is clearly contrary to law, and especially the laws of Nebraska ,and the decisions of the supreme court of this state. Upon this proposition the World-Herald in a very clear and common-sense editorial on Monday morning said:

"HE WHO RUNS MAY READ."

In rendering his decision whereby the Bartley case was brought to an abrupt termination, Judge Powell referred to a certain statute, concerning which he said:

"This, it seems to me, is so plain that he who runs may read, and that no person who can read ought to misunderstand, especially when supplemented by the decision of our supreme court in the Lansing case."

If this statute was "so plain that he who runs may read," why did not Judge Powell read that statute intelligently when he held in the early part of the trial that the question of the bond's approval was immaterial?

If "no person who can read ought to misunderstand this state, why did Judge Powell misunderstand it when he ruled in the early part of the trial that the question of the bond's approval was immaterial?

The World-Herald undertakes to say that aside from the attorneys who defended the Bartley bondsmen no lawyer of standing will indorse Judge Powell's decision upon this point.

In his opinion Judge Powell put much stress upon this provision of the statute: "The approval of each official bond shall be indorsed upon such bond by the officer approving the same, and no bond shall be filed and recorded until so approved." He then said that because Mr. Bartley's bond was filed before it was approved, the filing thereof was without any force and effect because of the statute just quoted. Is Judge Powell right? Let us see.

The third section just below the one quoted by Judge Powell provides as follows: "No state or county officer, or their deputies, shall be taken as security upon the bond of any administrator, executor or other officer from whom by law bond is or may be required, and no practicing attorney shall be taken as surety on any official bond, or bond in any legal proceedings in the district in which he may reside." The language of this last section with respect to taking attorneys upon official bonds, or bonds in any legal proceedings, is certainly as mandatory as the language of the section quoted by Judge Powell.

If the filing of Mr. Bartley's bond before it was approved was rendered of no effect because the section quoted by Judge Powell said that no bond shall be filed until so approved, then the taking of an attorney as a surety on a bond in a legal proceeding would be equally unaffected under the provisions of the section last quoted, which provides that in such a proceeding an attorney shall not be taken as surety. But the supreme court of this state in the case of Luce against Foster, 42 Neb., page 818, said that under the Nebraska statute "an attorney at law should not become a surety upon a bond in a legal proceeding in the district in which he lives, and if he signs such a bond the clerk should not approve it, BUT IF IT BE APPROVED THE SURETY IS NEVERTHELESS BOUND THEREBY." This language is so clear that "he who runs may read."

The principle is that the provisions just quoted are made for the benefit of the state, and if the state sees fit to waive them the bondsmen cannot complain. They in no way then can insist upon that as a reason why they should not be bound.

Judge Powell quoted from the Lansing case in support of his decision. His quotation is correct. Standing alone the quotation would seem to help him, but there are other parts of the same decision which show that it does not help him. In that case the state brought an action to determine the right of Judge Lansing to hold the office of county judge of Lancaster county. Before Judge Lansing could successfully defend himself he was compelled to show that he had done everything which the law required him to do to perfect his title to the office. The law required him to file his bond within a certain time; he did not do so, and hence, failed to show that he had done one of the things essential to his right sisting upon a comphance with those provisions of the law made for its benefit. In the Bartley case it waived that compliance. On page 522 of the 48th Neb., concerning the Lansing case, the supreme court said: "But ACTIONS UPON BONDS GIVN OUT OF TIME and direct proceedings to oust an officer for failing to qualify according to law PRESENT VERY DIFFERENT QUESTIONS for consideration." Judge Powell in his decision thought they presented the same question, but if he had read the Lansing case carefully he would have noticed that the supreme court decided that they presented "VERY DIFFERENT QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION." That the supreme court did not consider the Lansing case an authority for such a decision as Judge Powell rendered is, from the language just quoted from that case, so plain that "he who runs may read."

In the same case, on pages 520 and 521, the supreme court said: "There is another class of cases which were suits on official bonds tendered and approved after the statutory time. THE BEST CONSIDERED OF THESE CASES HOLD THE BOND VALID, not because the statute fixing the time was directory merely, BUT BECAUSE THE OFFICER BECAME A DE FACTO OFFICER, or because THE OFFICER AND HIS SURETIES WERE ESTOPPED FROM ASSERTING THE VALIDITY OF THE BOND, they having TENDERED IT AND IT HAVING BEEN ACCEPTED AND THE OFFICER HAVING ACTED UNDER IT."

Had Judge Powell the good fortune to have read that part of the Lansing case he would have said in the Bartley case "that the officer (Bartley) and his sureties were estopped from asserting the validity of the bond, THEY HAVING TENDERED it and it having BEEN ACCEPTED and the officer (Bartley) HAVING ACTED UNDER IT."

If Judge Powell will take the trouble to read in full the reports here referred to, the World-Herald assures him that he will find in them such a plain and emphatic condemnation of his decision in the Bartley case that "he who runs may read."

SOME MORE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Printing Bills a Great Bonanza For Republican Administrations.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 26.—The senate journal of the last session of the legislature has been delivered to the secretary of state by the contractor. The book comprises about 1,000 pages, or exactly 962, and was printed and bound at a total cost for the 2,000 volumes of $962, or at the rate of $1 per page.

The price paid per volume this year is 48 cents. The comparison with previous bills paid by the state for the same work under the administration of republican officials shows that the republican administration was a mighty fine thing for the contractors, even if it was costly to the taxpayers of the state

Here are some figures on printing this same senate journal: In 1895 the republican state printing board let the contract for printing the senate journal and 2,000 copies were printed that year, as this. The republican senate officials in 1895 padded the book and got 2,034 pages into it. The contract price that year was $2.35 per page, or $2.38 per volume, and the total cost to the state was $4,779.90, more than five times as much as this year.

In 1889 the book as made up contained 1,598 pages and the cost per page that year was $3. The cost per volume in 1889 was $2.40 and the total cost of the job was $4,794. The excess of the cost in 1895 over that of 1897 was $3,817.90, or more than four times the total cost this year.

The cost of printing the session laws shows as great a difference under the present administration as does the senate journal job. The state has printed after each session of the legislature the journals of the two houses, a compilation of the school laws for the use of the officials who need them in the counties and school districts. Some figures from the books in the secretary of state's office show what republican government cost the state in this small particular alone. All four of these books cost in 1889, $18,510, and in 1895 they cost $12,247.90. In 1897 they cost the state for the whole batch just $3,865.01. The excess of the cost for these printing contracts over the cost in 1897 was $14,644.99 in 1889 and the excess of cost in 1895 was $8,382.89.

In 1895 the republicans printed 1,000 house journals at a cost of $3,910 and in 1897 the present administration had 2,000 printed for about one-fourth of that sum, or exactly $1,000. The printing of these four compilations cost the state in two years of republican ascendancy over $20,000 more than it should have cost for those two years, as shown by what the present administration gets it done for.

FIGURES ON CENTRAL PLANT

Plan to Light all State Buildings More Economically.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 26.—The draughtsman in the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings is making some calculations showing the distance between the five state institutions and buildings at Lincoln, with a view of having some estimates made as to the practicability of instituting a central power plant to furnish electricity for lighting all of them.

Those places to be reached are the state house, the penitentiary, the state university, the home for the friendless and the Nebraska hospital for the insane. All of these, except the hospital for the insane, are now furnished light from the Lincoln Electric Light company or the city gas company. The state university especially gets in addition a large supply from the street railway company for power purposes.

Some figuring has been done by local electricians on the feasibility of the state furnishing all this and saving a large amount in light bills. The exact amount of the cost to the state for lighting is not at hand, but it is known that it costs for the state house $45 per month, and it was $65 up to a few months ago; the penitentiary pays $100 per month, and the university must pay many times as much.

The distances as shown by the draughtsman's plat are, counting from the state house, to the penitentiary two and a quarter miles, to the asylum about the same, to the university about one mile. The home for the friendless is situated in the middle of the triangular plat, bounded by a line run from the state house to the penitentiary and to the asylum.

HENRY GEORGE'S CANDIDACY

GREATER NEW YORK IS BEING STIRRED UP.

The Struggling Masses of the Great Metropolis are Rallying to the Support of Their Old-Time Friend for Mayor.

New York, Oct. 26.—Henry George's canvass continues to be the spectacular feature of the most remarkable political campaign New York has ever witnessed.

His army of speakers hold hundreds of meetings in all parts of New York every night. But Mr. George himself is the most effective advocate of his cause, preaching the crusade against poverty with all the zeal of Peter the Hermit, declaring himself the instrument in the hands of God to better the condition of his fellow men and firing his hearers with an ardor that makes them in turn apostles of his radical doctrines.

In every borough of Greater New York, in halls, in the streets, on the wharves, Henry George speaks to multitudes that cheer his every word. The past few nights Mr. George has been making savage attacks on Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany hall. Among the labor unionists and in the swarming tenement districts, where people are crowded more thickly than anywhere else on earth, Mr. George's audiences are almost frantic in their demonstrations.

The business end of his campaign is conducted by ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson and ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, shrewd veteran campaigners. Of speakers there is no lack. All the survivors of the 1886 campaign are on the stump again except Father McGlynn and he has declared himself in sympathy with the movement.

An immense crowd gathered into an overflow from Cott's hall, on Abingdon square, on the lower west side, tonight to hear Mr. George and Charles W. Dayton.

Mr. Dayton arrived first. He was wildly greeted and every sentence he uttered brought out great cheering. His speech was about the same as others he has delivered, a plea for the "plain people and the destruction of bossism."

AUDENCE IS FRANTIC.

Mr. Dayton was just finishing when cheers far down the street heralded the coming of George. Everyone in the hall turned about and watched the door. When the jostling in the crowd near the door told the audience that the popular idol was near at hand there was a loud cheer, but when the smiling face of the candidate appeared, the audience seemed to go suddenly mad.

Men shrieked and roared. They did not cheer. Some grasped their nearest neighbor by the hand and they yelled in unison. George tried several times to quiet them. Each time he raised his hand the tumult started anew. But order was restored and the candidate made his speech.

It was a choice talk, interrupted frequently by enthusiastic expressions of confidence by people in various parts of the hall. The speech was practically the same as the one he delivered in previous meetings. Outside the hall Mr. George and Mr. Dayton were beseiged by those who could not get into the hall, and they made brief talks.

The inhabitants of Westchester, West Farms and Unionport turned out in full force to greet Mr. George. He received a most enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. George said that Mr. Croker had conducted a blackmail shop, where the people in the name of democracy have been robbed. Those who have wealth even now are being blackmailed. "I heard of one corporation today that had to pay $50,000 in order to help defeat me in the coming election. Even the judiciary has been blackmailed."

TYRANNY OF TAMMANY.

Mr. George then went on to say that a blackmail of $35,000 was levied on each supreme judge of the state to insure their election. Every one of the judges of the supreme court, with the exception of Roger A. Prior, he said, was compelled to pay this blackmail to Tammany hall. Mr. Prior did not have this amount to pay, he said, so he went around among his friends and collected and borrowed $15,000 which Mr. Croker took as an installment and allowed him to remain on the ticket. He then went out and raised $1,000 more. Who took it? Why, Croker took it.

He then went on to say that if he was elected he would send Mr. Croker where Tweed went and to join John Y. McKane.

The meeting broke up with great enthusiasm and shouts of "George is the man for us—the workingman's friend."

Mr. George concluded his address at Unionport at 9 o'clock and twenty minutes later he arrived in the hall at Kingsbridge.

The hall was packed to its utmost, and crowds of people waited on the sidewalk trying to get a peep at Mr. George.

ROUGH ON RATS AGAIN.

A Sick and Disconsolate Woman Suicides.

Tekamah, Neb., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Mary I. Kelly, the divorced wife of Seth Kelly, died Saturday morning at the home of W. R. Tuller in this city about 7:30.

She had been in feeble health and the strain of attending the trial during her suit and as a witness in important cases now pending made her a helpless invalid. She took sick about midnight and a physician was sent for.

She confessed to having taken an overdose of something, but would not say what.

The physician administered remedies and left. About 7 o'clock in the morning she grew worse, and before the physician could arrive she was dead.

A box of rough on rats was found on a shelf near by, some of which had been taken out, and it is the belief that she took the deadly stuff with suicidal intent.

Mrs. Kelly was the plaintiff in the divorce case of Kelly vs. Kelly last June, and was granted a divorce and $5,000 alimony.

Her presence in town was for the purpose of testifying in a case where H. Wade Gillis is accused of taking the first payment of the alimony, $1,000, and refusing to turn it over to her, after the court had allowed him $500 attorney's fees.

A coroner's jury was empaneled, reviewed the remains and rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to her death by a dose of poison administered by her own hand.

Pulque, the Mexican drink, made from the juice of the Agave Americana, is recommended as an efficient prophylactic and remedy for scurvy. Dr. Peres, of the United States army, is recorded as the first to employ this beverage as an anti-scorbutic. Pulque is an unrectified acid wine, produced by fermentation in aqua miel, the juice of the maguey, or Agave Americana. It is a yellowish white liquor, not easily preserved for a long time.

FIREBUGS FINALLY FOUND.

An Old-Time Scandal and Crime Mixed Up in the Affair.

Arlington, Neb., Oct. 25.—Sheriff Mencke arrested George Knights and Mrs. C. E. Barbour yesterday evening as the alleged guilty parties who started the recent disastrous fire in this town. The prisoners were immediately taken to Blair.

Blair, Neb.—While the ill-fate of Arlington was yet a nine days' wonder, the perpetrators of the crime have been overhauled and lodged in jail at this place and will soon have sentence passed upon them, as court is now in session here.

The parties under arrest are George Knights and Mrs. C. E. Barbour. Mr. Knights conducted a grocery store on the first floor of the Unland hall, and in company with Mrs. Barbour and her son, used two rooms of the store for living apartments. The son was in the western part of the state when the fire occurred, so is not implicated.

Since the day of the fire Sheriff Mencke has had A. A. Keyser of the Mostyn detective agency, Omaha, at work on the case, and together have scooped in enough evidence, all circumstantial, of course, to justify County Attorney O'Hanlon in filing a complaint charging George Knights and Mrs. Barbour with the crime of arson.

Mr. Knights had his stock insured for all it was worth, and as no one else carried insurance enough to warrant such a deed, suspicion rested in that direction from the first. Detective Keyser alleges that this is not the first fire that Mr. Knights has gone through, seemingly for the sake of the insurance, and also under suspicious circumstances.

In 1894 he took charge of his son's store at McCool, York county, Neb., and in 1895 was burned out. Soon after he opened a grocery store in Arlington, the fate of which is already known.

A rather interesting story which borders on scandal is told of the prisoners, which is rough, but true, and vouched for by those who know. In 1886 Mr. Knights, then a resident of Sac City, Ia., became infatuated with Mrs. Barbour, a Baptist minister's wife, and as a result his (Knights') wife procured a divorce and alimony on the charge of abuse and adultery with Mrs. Barbour, who left her husband some time ago and has since been living with Mr. Knights.

W. E. Barbour, a son, has been in the employ of Mr. Knights since he located in Arlington and has been used as a blind to divert suspicion, though they, the old folks, were never seen in society in Arlington, having been given a wide berth since their arrival. The son is a man of 26, is of good moral character, but is hardly accountable for his actions.

September 28 the city of Arlington was ablaze in the heart of its business portion. Business blocks and residences were destroyed; a loss of about $18,000. That the fire was incendiary there could be no doubt.

POLICE COURT AUCTION.

Unidentified Stolen Plunder Goes Under the Hammer.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 26.—In the police court yesterday afternoon was held the first sale of unclaimed effects that has occurred in two years. A neat sum, nearly $400, was collected in this way for the relief fund. As a rule, the honor of making the sales has devolved upon the chief of police, but yesterday Joseph Sonnenberg, an expert at the business, acted as auctioneer.

Three tables were filled with merchandise that made the numerous pawnbrokers who had come to bid turn green with envy. There were satchels, boxes and trunks that contained unknown wealth, revolvers by the score, dirk knives, daggers, sets of harness, household utensils, old clothes, lead pipe, brass filings, and last, but not least, a number of watches, valuable and otherwise. The sale was unusually brisk. The auctioneer, quite regardless of the sacrilege, stood on the judicial throne, and, holding in his hand a buffalo robe, said something like this:

"Howmuchamioffered; brannewbuffalorobe, stolen by a thief who didn't know its value, and tried to pawn it for the small sum of $10. Howmuchamioffered? What? Twenty-five cents! Why, this buffalo robe is fit for Buffalo Bill. It's branew, branew."

The robe was finally disposed of for the small, the disgraceful sum of $6 to a man who said that he knew all along that one end of it was motheaten. For nearly three hours the sale continued. As usual, there were some valuable articles. A $50 watch sold for $22, and a $75 watch for $21.50. Captain Haze was the only member of the police force who did any bidding. He secured a large wooden clock and some table linen. At dusk the sale was completed, and the relief fund had increased by a splendid leap.

IMMENSE FARM SHIPMENTS.

Cattle and Grain Traffic Gives the Railroads a Big Boom.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 26.—The freight offices of all Omaha roads are rushed to their utmost capacity to handle business. It is the general statement in all offices that never before in the history of western railroading has there been such a press of traffic. In many instances it is impossible to supply the demand for transportation.

The freight men explain that this state of affairs is largely to be credited to the high price of grain and live stock, produced by the heavy foreign demand. Another thing is that the country to the west has more live stock to ship than it had last year, as many of the ranchmen did not ship out as largely of cattle and sheep last year as they would have done had the market been better. This caused a surplus this year, and now they all want to get to market at the same time.

Mr. Phillippi of the Missouri Pacific has just returned from a tour of inspection over the Central Branch. He finds everything in good condition and business everywhere rushing. Speaking of the crop outlook and the rain in Kansas he says: "From Atchison to Lenora there has fallen from four to six inches of rain, which has put the ground in excellent condition. As a consequence, the winter wheat is in good shape, and there is on an average of 30 per cent increase in the acreage of wheat planted this fall over one year ago."

Dr. Leas is the Martyr.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 26.—The secretary of state has received notice from Frank Heller that Dr. J. I. Leas of Chadron had been named for the place on the goldbug democratic ticket made vacant by the resignation of Judge J. C. Crawford. The secretary sent out to the county clerks notice of the new nomination.

The registration this year in Lincoln is very light. As compared with the vote cast last fall the registration during the first two days is about one-third.

Mr. N. Yorke.—"I tell you, these horseless carriages are a great institution."

Mr. Brooke Lynn—"Oh! I don't know; they're not so great. A steamless perambulator would be greater."—Puck.