GREAT DOLLAR DINNER

COL. BRYAN LAYS DOWN THE LAW TO N. Y. DEMOCRATS.

Appears to Be An Awakening in America's Largest City and a Return to Jeffersonian Principles.

NOTE—Mr. Bryans speech will be printed in this paper next week.

New York, April 17.—The dollar Jefferson dinner of the Chicago platform democrats at the Grand Central Palace Saturday night, in point of numbers, was one of the biggest affairs ever held in this city. Nearly 3,000 men and women sat down at long tables in the various rooms at the big palace.

There were all kinds of people there, dressed in all kinds of clothes.

The main hall presented a different aspect from that of the Metropolitan opera house at the $10 dinner of the Democratic club. There were no flower embellishments, but just great, long avenues of tables covered with plain white plates. The only ornaments were bunches of celery and graniteware coffee pots.

The boxes about the hall were festooned with flags, with silken banners suspended between the flags at the back of the stage, two American flags draped about the portrait of Jefferson and the other portrait of Bryan. Small portraits of Bryan were interspersed between the flags on the balconies.

On the stage was an immense floral horseshoe of carnations, roses and heliotropes. It had worked in flowers the words, "Woman's Bryan League." Below in red carnations on white roses was the name, "Bryan." Surrounding all were the numerals, "16 to 1." Back of one of the cane-bottomed chairs was a magnificent bouquet of American beauty roses.

A brass band of thirty-five pieces on the balcony discoursed music throughout the evening.

The guests began to arrive at the Grand Central Palace at 5 o'clock.

Women to the number of 475 dined in the long hall, just off the second gallery. They all sat down to the tables at 6:30.

The first excitement of the evening occurred when the Russian-American Democratic association, 250 strong, from the Eighth assembly district, marched in. They were received with cheers.

About 7 o'clock nearly every seat of the men's table was occupied and the service began. Over 600 waiters started out into the main hall with soup a few minutes before 7 o'clock. The menu included soup, fish, roast beef, turkey, ice cream, coffee, cigars and wine.

BRYAN ARRIVES.

W. J. Bryan did not arrive until shortly after 7 o'clock. Crowds on the outside signalled his approach by tremendous cheering. He came in a cab, and was escorted through a tremendous crowd to the waiting room outside. Here he shook hands with the committee. Then he was escorted to the guests' table, a long table in front of the platform.

Following came the speakers of the evening. The band played "Hail to the Chief" as Bryan was hurried down one of the main aisles. There was tremendous cheering and waving of napkins. The demonstration lasted for five minutes.

Among those who sat at the guests' table were: Jas. R. Brown, presiding; on his right, W. J. Bryan; on his left, Charles A. Towne of Minneapolis, O. H. P. Belmont, William S. McNary, secretary of the democratic state committee of Minnesota; Mayor J. L. Rhomoohs of Covington, Ky., Bolton Hall, George Frederick Williams, ex-Congressman William E. Ryan of Rochester, Colonel Thomas Smith of Virginia and John Clark Ridpath.

The crowd was a thoroughly representative one, and before the dinner was concluded hundreds of the diners left their seats and crowded about the guests' table and began to shake hands with Colonel Bryan. This was stopped with much difficulty.

At 9 o'clock the committee and speakers ascended to the platform.

Bryan received a vociferous ovation, the diners in many instances standing on chairs and tables and the women waving napkins wildly.

James R. Brown called the meeting to order and introduced George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, who was given a fine reception. The crowds in the galleries meantime had increased, and there were at least 5,000 people in the hall. The mention of Henry George's name evoked an extraordinary demonstration.

BELMONT'S ADDRESS.

O. H. P. Belmont was next introduced and spoke in part as follows:

"Tonight the east extends its hand of welcome to the west, and is ready to do honor to one of her great sons, of whom she is so justly proud. She is proud that there is no north, no south, no east, no west in the democratic party. Whatever our local, individual or sectional beliefs are, let us express them and let them be respected—that is the soul of democracy.

"But when after these opinions have been submitted to our chosen leaders in conventions, when they have sifted them down and chosen the material from which our platform is to be constructed, then let us, with one voice, say this is the platform upon which we will stand, shoulder to shoulder, as a unit to win or lose.

"We have reached a point when democracy must rule or the heirs of this greatest republic that we know of must bow their necks to the most powerful plutocracy the world has ever known, mind you, not even a national plutocracy, but an international plutocracy, without faith or kin, which will drag us to the most abject slavery. Today the people are waking up to the fact that the freedom of man is the question they are called upon to decide and not theoretical issues for political supremacy, and in looking about for the means to secure this right they see the only hope in the democratic party.

"The issue will be in 1900. Are we to be controlled by the cosmopolitan money power, or are we to be free men of this great republic? Nothing more, nothing less. The republicans have ranged themselves on the side of monopolies, and the concentration of wealth. They have ranged themselves on the side of controlling the municipal, state and national legislation by wealth. They were slow in avenging the insult and injuries of the enemy, and only did so when pushed to it by the democracy of the country. They are guilty of carrying on our late war in a partisan and corrupt manner and to the profit of corporations. To all this the democracy, I hold, is opposed, and is organizing its mighty army to defeat the combined foes."

John Clark Ridpath spoke on "Thomas Jefferson." When Mr. Ridpath said Jefferson stood above Adams, and was the most intelligent democrat that ever lived, a hundred voices shouted, "No, Bryan, Bryan."

Mr. Williams whispered something to Mr. Ridpath, and the latter said: "I accept the suggestion, and bowed to Colonel Bryan. At the close of Mr. Ridpath's speech a horseshoe of flowers was presented to Colonel Bryan, who arose and bowed.

John S. Crosby spoke on "Civil Liberty."

Judge James P. Tarvin of Kentucky, president of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic league, responded to the sentiment, "The Power of Organized Wealth." He said in part:

"I would define the Chicago platform of 1896 to be a formulated protest against the existence and abuses of organized wealth. I think that is its whole meaning. I believe that the democratic national convention of 1900 will adopt a platform even more specifically and emphatically a protest against the existence and abuses of organized wealth. It will reaffirm the declarations of the Chicago platform of 1896. It will declare the purpose of the party to prevent the organization and operation of trusts. It will declare against imperialism. It will, in that, unite its protest with the protests on the still faces of hundreds of dead Filipinos turned to heaven, from there to receive the tears of pitying angels as a remonstrance against their murder. Further, it ought to in terms declare against any alliance with England. It ought to declare that a monarchy and a republic cannot be linked together. It should be remembered that no English army has ever fought for freedom, and that no English soldier has ever died for its cause. The existence of the English government is dependent upon human slavery; the existence of this government is dependent upon the attainment of human freedom. Colonial dependencies are the lifeblood of England, while they would mean the death of free government in the United States.

"There should be a repeal of general corporation laws. There should be absolute governmental control of railroads and telegraphs. There should be public ownership of public franchises.

"Organized wealth is the owner of a great political organization, and many republicans fail to draw the distinction between the republicanism of a Lincoln and the republicanism of a Hanna. It has a national administration behind it. It owns many of the courts of the land. It can dictate legislation and oftimes can dictate adjudication. It reaches into, owns and controls the great cities of the country to such an extent that it has come to pass that with those in political control of those cities, republicanism and democracy have alike ceased to have a meaning, and the only effort is by those in control to become the wards and the beneficiaries of the enemies of the people and of free government. There is no difference between a Croker and a Platt, between a Roosevelt and a Van Wyck. The hope of success lies in the country outside the great cities, and success to be attained must be attained in the face of the opposition of corrupt and debased municipal conditions."

The next speaker was Jerome O'Neil, who spoke on "Labor's Hope."

Ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne spoke next on "Americanism."

A PATIENT CROWD.

The great crowd waited patiently through all the speeches. There were at first many calls for Bryan, but when it was seen that the program was adhered to, they stopped calling and waited. Bryan sat in full view of the entire audience in a calmly interested manner and he bowed frequently at the calls made on him.

In introducing Mr. Bryan, Chairman Brown said that Abraham Lincoln had come out of the west to save the nation and another man had come from the west to save the nation.

A perfect tempest of applause from the men and women broke out. The applause subsided, but started afresh. The band struck up, but could scarcely be heard, as it played "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

Hats were thrown up into the air; women waved their cloaks and handkerchiefs. There was a maelstrom of discord. Mr. Bryan raised his hand deprecatingly, but the more he did this the more the crowd cheered. It was a wild, frantic demonstration. It lasted for at least five minutes.

Mr. Bryan began in a calm, clear voice. He was frequently interrupted by applause. When he said there was harmony only between those who think and act alike there was great applause. His references to the Chicago platform and his declaration that his nomination had not come from bosses were received with tremendous cheers.

Mr. Bryan's reference to the United States as a bully for striking down the Filipino natives created the greatest enthusiasm of the night. There was a mighty demonstration when he said it was this country that had inspired the Filipino with love of liberty. The American government of the Filipinos is a despotism, he declared, and this was loudly applauded. It was not surprising, he said, that a country that should send to England for a financial policy as it had two years ago, should now send there for a colonial policy. This was received with wild applause.

When he intimated that he wanted to stop he was told to go on, and many requested him to talk more on imperialism. When he said: "We may fail in 1900," there were tumultuous cries of "No, never!"

GREATEST EVER HELD.

When he concluded another hurricane of applause broke forth. Men and women acted wildly. Men again threw up their hats and women waved their cloaks and handkerchiefs and shouted and jumped up and down.

Colonel Bryan spoke one hour and nine minutes. He was in as good voice when he finished as when he began.

When Mr. Bryan had finished there was a great rush to him on the platform. He was almost suffocated in the crush. It required five policemen to force a way through the crowd for him. He shook hands on all sides. He held a few minutes' reception in a side room where he shook hands with a number of persons and then with great difficulty he went downstairs. There was a very large crowd here and Colonel Bryan had to make a short speech to the gathering. He was enthusiastically cheered as he got into the carriage which started for the Hotel Bartholdi.

Of the dinner Mr. Bryan said: "This is the greatest dinner I ever attended. I think it is the greatest ever held in the United States. The hearts of the people are all right."

RELIEF EXPEDITION SAILS.

Seattle, Wash., April 18.—The steamer Excelsior has sailed for Copper River, Alaska. It had on board the government party under Captain Abercrombie, U. S. A., who is trying to build a road from Valdez, through the Copper River valley, across the Tanana to the Yukon. There were nearly fifty soldiers and officers in the party and a number of civilians.

Captain Abercrombie will also extend relief to the destitute and sick prospectors in the Copper River district. An expedition will go over the ice with dog teams and will bring out all the sick.

HASTINGS' SENSATION

YOUNG SOCIETY QUEEN MUST FACE SERIOUS CHARGE.

History of a Talented Family and the Leading Facts in the Hastings Poison Case.

Hastings, Neb., April 18.—Miss Viola Horlocker, the brilliant, talented and accomplished young woman who for years has had unrestricted entree in the best circles of Hastings society and whose undisputed connection with one of the most fiendish crimes in the history of the state has dumfounded the entire population of this hustling city, will be produced in court to answer the grave charge against her whenever the state shall be ready to proceed with its case. So stated County Attorney McCreary, and he said further that he was satisfied that the state could lay hands on her whenever it was deemed advisable.

So far as Miss Horlocker is concerned this sensational poisoning case is one that well merits the close attention of the student of heridity, for almost as much interest attaches to ancestry as to the central figure now figuring in this remarkable crime. Viola Horlocker is the daughter of a woman whose life added many a lively chapter to the record of Hastings' history in the past quarter of a century. The rising generation has not heard or seen so much of her, but the old-timers tell lively stories of what happened in days gone by, when Mrs. Horlocker's ungovernable temper slipped its leash and her feminine fury wreaked vengeance unrestrained.

Her husband, whose memory still lives as that of a pleasant and mild-mannered man, was often the object of her wrath, and the residents of early days who lived neighbors to the Horlockers tell of having frequently to invake the Horlocker domicile at night to appease the wrath of the rampant amazon, who was wearing out the kitchen ironware in a tempestuous tattoo on Horlocker's head.

HORLOCKER FORCED TO FLEE.

There are many living in Hastings today who have seen Horlocker flee from beneath his own roof on more than one occasion, and from these have come down a reputation that stands out distinctly by itself.

FATHER MINING PROSPECTOR.

The father of the accused in the now prominent case left his family many years ago, and spent the later years of his life as a mining prospector in Colorado, dying there some five years ago. He left his family a residence here when he went away, the house occupying the corner just across the street from the Bostwick hotel. The proceeds from the sale of this property a dozen years ago and a small property interest received at the father's death have yielded an income which was used by the mother in rearing a remarkable family.

There were six of the girls, one being the daughter of a former marriage. All six were naturally gifted with artistic talents, and have all acquired considerable prominence on this account. The eldest daughter, now in New York, is said to have no superior and few peers in the entire country as a china decorator, and another sister, Leta, who is there with her, has achieved eminence in the same field. Still another sister, Zora, is among the most noted singers of the metropolis, and is at the head of the choir of one of Brooklyn's most fashionable churches, going there from Denver, where she had also made a name for herself. Another daughter is the wife of G. S. Hayes, a prominent grain dealer of this city and formerly of Lincoln, and is the possessor of musical abilities which have made her more than a local name after a schooling of a couple of years with her sisters in New York.

YOUNG WOMAN'S TALENT.

Viola Horlocker, or Ollie, as she has always been known among her associates, is generally regarded as quite worthy of her connection with this gifted family. She is an accomplished musician and the possessor of a contralto voice of exceptional qualities. She has occupied positions at the head of the choirs in the local churches, and had always been in urgent demand at all the musical enterta i m e r t s given in the city. She is well educated, exceedingly bright, and is above mediocrity in every way.

When her sisters went out into the world to secure a broader field for their exceptional talents she remained with her mother, and for the last three years these two have made up the home circle. It has always been believed that the home life was not as pleasant as it might have been, owing to the uncontrollable temper with which she was confronted, and this feature was largely responsible for a change in the social aspect of the Horlocker domicile after the other girls left home.

In speaking of the matter County Attorney McCreary said:

"We are no longer paying any attention to the question of the identity of the guilty one. That is now a verity, and we have dismissed it from our attention.

CONVINCED OF HORRIBLE CRIME.

"So far as motive is concerned, I will say that I am even more strongly convinced than when I filed the complaint of the correctness of it. If there were any reason for disbelieving that it was the deed of an insane person, I would have gone before the insanity commission rather than before a magistrate. I am firmly convinced that this woman is guilty of a most deliberate and bloodthirsty attempt to murder, and I shall do everything within the line of my duty to the state to send her to the penitentiary. That is what our criminal laws are for. It is not so much to punish the guilty as to deter others, and this can best be accomplished by the speedy punishment of crime rather than by the severity of the punishment. This idea that a person can live in a community for twenty-five years and never be suspected of mental irregularity until a crime is committed and then escape responsibility on the ground of insanity, is the veriest rot.

"When there is absolutely no other defense, insanity is grasped as the last resort. I am not discussing the motive that impelled Ollie Horlocker to do this deed, but I do say that she was not insane at the time of its commission."

PLANS OF DEFENSE.

With reference to this phase of the case, it is stated that the defense has determined to rest its hopes on the insanity theory, although Judge Ragan declared that this point would not be raised, and that the accused was not guilty. It is given out in certain circles that the defense has agreed on this plan of procedure: To produce the girl and as soon as she is within the hands of the court to move for the reference of the accused to the insanity commission; if this is granted and the commission declines to pass on the matter at once, to seek to have the preliminary examination continued until after the commission acts, and failing in this to waive examination.

All of the poisoned parties are getting along well, but public feeling is strong and demands action. There is no denying the fact that several of the interested parties would be glad if the chapter could be suddenly blotted out.

MOREY'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Morey has been quoted as saying that he would "consent" to have the law take its course, and has been arraigned in print by one of the local papers for taking such a position. It is known that he declined to move for a prosecution of the case, and the county attorney was the one who signed the complaint, which charges that Ollie Horlocker did, on or about the 10th day of April, in the county of Adams and state of Nebraska, "then and there willfully, unlawfully and feloniously administer to one Anna R. Morey a certain poison, to-wit, arsenic, with intention and therein so doing unlawfully and feloniously the life of her, the said Anna R. Morey, to destroy and take, contrary to the form of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Nebraska."

WHILE WIFE WAS AWAY.

The general discussion that has followed the poisoning has resurrected, among other things, the fact that there was considerable talk among a select few last summer regarding the conduct of Mr. Morey and his stenographer. Mrs. Morey was away for about three months, and Morey and Miss Horlocker were wont to spend the long summer evenings in trips around the surrounding country awheel. One trip in particular that excited comment was to the Blue, nine miles away, and parties who became cognizant of the returns late at night gossiped as gossips usually do.

Mr. Morey stated that his wife knew of the occurrence, and the matter quieted, until the developments of the past week. There were numerous bicycle rides last summer, and when Mrs. Morey was in the city the three were sometimes seen abroad together. Oftentimes the parties numbered five or six couples, and at the conclusion of the ride it was the custom for all of the gentlemen to remain together, all riding home with each lady and leaving her, and not separating until all the escort duty was done.

SETS TONGUES WAGGING.

It is related that in some instances Miss Horlocker would suspend the rule and explain that there was no necessity for all of them going so far out of their way, as Mr. Morey would take her home. Aside from the incidents connected with the bicycling trips, the names of Morey and Miss Horlocker were never publicly linked until since the poisoning of Mrs. Morey, but this has set tongues busily wagging.

It has transpired that the services of Miss Horlocker in the law office of Tibbetts & Morey had not been desired for the last two months by the senior member of the firm. Some weeks ago he made inquiry of a friend for information as to a good stenographer, and, in response to a question, replied that Miss Horlocker was getting altogether too independent to suit. Mr. Tibbetts said, when interrogated on this point, that Miss Horlocker had grown moody and unusually irritable, and that sometimes she became angry at him, and did not speak to him for extended periods. Sometimes, when he called to her to ask her to take dictation, she would snatch her book and "come flouncing," and at other times she would wait until she "got good and ready."

This extended over a period of two months or more, and this fact has caused some more talk as indicating a peculiar situation where an employe would be so long retained under such circumstances. It is admitted by Mr. Tibbetts that Mr. Morey was in Miss Horlocker's good graces, although he insists that it "was not more so than was the case with some other persons."

QUANTITY OF ARSENIC.

It is as yet unknown what quantity of poison was in the half-pound box of candy, as Prof. Nicholson, chemist at the state university, to whom the box was taken by the county attorney, said he was so busy that he could not complete his test before Wednesday. In the hasty test made by Druggist Farrens, but half of one piece of candy was tested. That revealed the presence of about five grains of pure arsenic. If the poison were distributed in the same proportion through the remaining portion a single piece would have contained enough to have killed half a dozen people.

The physicians who have been in attendance on Mrs. Morey and Mrs. Gaslin say they owe their lives solely to the enormous overdoses. It transpires that Miss Horlocker bought arsenic of Druggist McFarlaney April 3 and 10, the purchase being about half an ounce, or 218 grains, on each occasion, while a week ago last Friday, or three days before the poisoning, she bought a full ounce of the poison of Druggist Farrens, a total of nearly 800 grains. In each instance she said she wanted the deadly drug for the purpose of killing rats.

On account of her standing in the community, the druggists did no questioning, other than to ascertain that she knew that it was poison and to find out the purpose for which it was intended.

In her work around the office subsequent to the time of the poisoning, Miss Horlocker exercised the same scrupulous care that had hitherto characterized her, but it is stated that she was more nervous and excitable, although for a period of two days and a half she conversed with the numerous visitors who called to inquire after Mrs. Morey's condition, and discussed with them the terrible deed. A legal document, typewritten by her almost the last thing before she left the office Wednesday afternoon, is as clean and perfect a specimen of such work as is often seen.

Mr. Tibbetts states that she could draw up as fine a foreclosure petition as any lawyer in the state, and all that was necessary on such occasions was to give her the necessary names and dates.

SAW HER ENTER THE FLATS.

Several people saw Miss Horlocker enter the stairway of the Lincoln avenue flats on the fateful Monday noon. It is recalled that when she went to dinner at the Bostwick hotel a short time before that she ordered a full dinner, but ate only one course. Just as the second was served and she had taken up her fork Mr. and Mrs. Morey entered the dining room. Miss Horlocker immediately rose from the table and started out, remarking to the waitress that she guessed she wasn't as hungry as she thought she was.

It is stated that Miss Horlocker's mother did not accompany her out of the city when she left on the eastbound Burlington train at 1:45 Wednesday night.

Another rumor has it that the mother and likewise the daughter have returned. Be this as it may, no response is given callers at the Horlocker home.

The statement of her relatives is that she was induced to go away to rest up and be as free as possible from the annoyance of the inevitable developments in the case. It is conclusively established that Miss Horlocker has been in ill health for some time and that her condition was growing worse. She has been under the periodical care of a physician for some time, and of late has been troubled from time to time with violent headaches.

Mr. Tibbetts said that she frequently fainted in the office, and that when he went to look for his stenographer during the past few weeks he was as liable to find her on the floor as anywhere. Her changed appearance had been commented on by acquaintances who met her on the street, and it was remarked that she had aged very noticeably within a year.

By some the change was attributed to overwork, as she was an indefatigable worker and was prone to tax her powers to the utmost. Miss Horlocker sang for a time in the Episcopal church here, but more lately in the Catholic church. She it was who arranged the special musical program for this church on Easter. Last Sunday she attended church and was persuaded to remain to Sunday school. There she renewed an invitation of a few days before to some of her friends to come up and get some home-made candy that she was making. She took them to task for not coming before, and one of the party gave as an excuse for not coming that the invitation had not seemed very cordial.

"Well," replied Miss Horlocker, "I am going to make some more this afternoon in a new style. Come out and help eat it."

They did not go. The next day the poisoning incident recalled the conversation with startling distinctness. By the young people with whom she associated intimately Miss Horlocker is characterized as being somewhat given to extravagance of statement referring to an enjoyable dance as "heavenly," or such kindred expressions. She is of a noticeably artistic turn, and while not what would be termed a handsome girl, is a decidedly attractive one.

She is inclined to be a stylish dresser, and is credited with the knack not always possessed by those who have good clothes of knowing how to wear them. On the street she presents a good deal of the appearance commonly known as "stunning looking," and was very much of an ornament in any circle in which she moved. At a social gathering she was decidedly bright and lively, and her company was much sought after.

Such is the transition which has suddenly transformed this girl almost within an hour from a reigning society queen of Hastings bon ton to a fugitive from justice, charged with as awful a deed as ever made black the criminal annals of the state. Five prominent women of this city are endeavoring to regain their health so seriously and suddenly impaired by one rash act, while thousands shudder at the thought of the appalling possibility of what so easily might have been.

HOME WITH THEIR DEAD.

SUCCESS

Kansas Soldier Boys Bring Back Their Father's Body.

Kansas City, Mo., April 18.—Guarded by the two sons who fought beside him in battle, the body of Captain D. S. Elliott, company G, Twentieth Kansas volunteers, who was killed in the Philippines February 28, passed through the city this week on the way to Coffeyville, Kan., where it will be buried with honors befitting one who gave his life for his country.

The two sons, one a sergeant, the other a corporal, in their father's company, left Manila March 11 on the transport Scandia and arrived in San Francisco last Friday.

Sergeant John B. Elliott told thus of his father's death to a correspondent of the St. Louis Post-dispatch:

"We were camped in front of Caloocan and the fighting was going on nearly all the time. It was about 9 o'clock in the morning, on the last day of February, and father and I had been standing outside the tent, which was nothing more than a canvas shelter to keep the sun off. Presently we turned to go in and I preceded him. Just then we heard the reports of guns, and turning I saw that a company of natives had opened fire on us. As I turned a bullet whizzed by my side, almost grazing my right hip. At the same moment, almost, father fell. The same bullet that barely missed me was the one that caused his death.

"He did not die until 7 o'clock that evening, and he was conscious most of the time until he died. The bullet, which was a Mauser, had passed clear through his abdomen and from the minute he was hit we knew that he could not survive. He seemed resigned to his fate and said he was willing to die for his country."

Of the exciting events that have taken place in the Philippines during the last few months in which his regiment has played such a leading part, Sergeant Elliott tells many interesting things, some of which have not been told before. He believes that the war has only begun.

"While I think the backbone of the insurgent army has been broken," said he, "I think it will be much the same with the Filipinos as it has been with the Indians in this country. We will have to garrison the country and guard all the roads and bridges, and there will be many small and troublesome uprisings which will give a large force of soldiers plenty to look after. Most of the general officers feel this way about it. They think it will take years and and a large force of soldiers to thoroughly subjugate the natives. And the unpleasant feature of this is that unless the conditions change radically, there will be few soldiers who will care to stay there.

"There's no use trying to conceal the fact that many of the men over there now, especially the volunteers, are homesick and tired of fighting way off there with nothing in particular to gain. There is not one man in the whole army now in the Philippines who would not willingly give up his life for the flag if it was necessary, but it isn't pleasant to think about dying at the hands of a foe little better than a savage, and so far away from home. And the thought of it's not ending for several years is not an especially pleasant one either.

"The work of the Kansas regiment has placed it in the highest favor with all of the commanding officers," continued Sergeant Elliott, "and Colonel Funston is the man of the hour over there. All of the officers above him seem to have perfect confidence in him and his regiment, and it's been said several times that there wasn't anything possible that the Twentieth Kansas couldn't do when it got started. You heard about our being ordered to fall back in line when we were chasing those 'duskies,' I guess? Well, that was pretty good sport. We'd been lying around in the trenches before Caloocan and picking off the Filipinos whenever we had a good chance, but when we had taken the city and had 'em all on the go right out in front of us on a level stretch of ground, it was too good to let go. We just started after them like a pack of hounds after foxes and fired as we ran. We'd gone about two miles when we got the orders to fall back in line. If we hadn't gotten those orders I guess we'd have chased them clear across the island; that is, if there was any left to chase.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

S. G. Grimstead, late cashier of the State bank of Humboldt, has been found dead in his barn with a bullet hole through his brain.

The barn of Wm. Douglas of Clarks was destroyed by fire. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and only by prompt service of the fire department was his and an adjoining residence saved. Two billiard tables belonging to J. C. Douglas were consumed. The total loss is about $600.

James Heald, son of J. P. Heald of Osceola, met with an accident that caused him to be unconscious for some time and bruised him painfully. While driving a team part of the gearing on the wagon broke and the team ran over Heald and smashed the vehicle.

The Minton Woodward company, wholesale grocers of Grand Island, made a voluntary assignment to Sheriff Hall for the benefit of all creditors. The assignment was brought about by O. D. Wright, vice president, and Charles Searson, secretary, of the company, who refused longer to submit to what they allege was mismanagement of the company affairs and their own interests. Preferred stock and all creditors, they say, will be paid in full and there may be some left for common stockholders.

An indignant father from a small Nebraska town appeared at the State university at Lincoln and after forcibly expressing his opinion to the university authorities, took his son home with him. It appears that the young man, who had been attending the university in theory, had in point of fact attended but few classes, done little or no work and joined a sporty college fraternity and had consorted through the college year with a set of Lincoln gamblers, who make their rendezvous in a well known saloon, into whose hands he has dropped his father's money.

At a meeting of the State Agricultural board held at Lincoln, about thirty members being present, the question of holding a state fair this year was discussed and it was decided that a successful fair could not be held on account of time to secure and fit the grounds. The matter of joining with the exposition at Omaha was discussed and it was arranged that if satisfactory arrangements could be made the fair would go in with the exposition. The matter of arrangements was left with the board of managers, which is composed of E. L. Vance, Austin Humphrey, J. B. Dinsmore, Milton Doolittle and Peter Younger, who, with President Bassett and Secretary Furnas, will negotiate with the exposition people.

The Cudahy Packing company of South Omaha has opened a new branch house in Boston, Mass. This will necessitate the killing of at least 500 more sheep a day than has been the custom heretofore. The sheep trade at that market is improving all the time and with the number of branch houses being established by the packers it is thought that all of the sheep from the western country can be handled there now without difficulty. The demand for sheep will be increased by reason of the Cudahy company's new branch and the shippers from the west will most likely try that market before thinking of going further east. Sheep from Colorado are going to that market in great numbers now.

The preliminary examination of Fred Moffitt for the killing of William Hough held at Hyannis, attracted considerable attention from all the county. The coroner's inquest was favorable to Moffitt, County Judge Stilson released Moffitt from custody after hearing the evidence, he being satisfied the killing was done in self-defense. The decision gives almost universal satisfaction.

The retailers of Grand Island have undertaken to prevent bankrupt, fire and auction sales of goods imported from out of town. An attempt was made last week by B. King to sell by auction a quantity of jewelry. He secured a license for auctioneering, but the merchants gained the upper hand by securing the imposition of an occupation tax of $50 a day while the auction is continued.

It is reported that the Cudahy Packing company is preparing to build extensive car shops on the vacant ground adjoining the glycerine stills on the south. Plans are being drawn for the shops and arrangements for trackage are being made. Just when work will commence is not known, but it is safe to say that ground will be broken about the 1st of May. The shops will be larger than those now in use and sufficient trackage will be provided so that any number of cars may be taken care of. The new glycerine still is in place and the walls of the building which will surround it are being erected. This work gives employment to quite a number of men and it will be some time before their labors will be completed, as the building is to be first-class in every respect.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., states that W. D. Matthews, editor of the Arkansas State Republican, has gone into bankruptcy, with liabilities of $196,000 and assets of $200. Matthews, or "Doc," as he was familiarly called, was one of the best known of the pioneer journalists of the Elkhorn valley. He was editor and proprietor of the O'Neill Frontier when land office notices came thicker than boys at a circus. He made money rapidly, saved some and lived well. His paper was not only one of the best money makers in North Nebraska, but he was one of the most influential republicans. When land office patronage fell off he sold the paper and engaged in other business. One of his ventures was a bank, which was backed by the Rochester Loan and Banking company of Rochester, N. Y. The bank was finally wound up and went out of business, not proving a profitable return, though it did not fail. Matthews went to Arkansas several years ago and has been engaged in the real estate and newspaper business. He was one of the commissioners from that state to the Trans-Mississippi exposition and as such made numerous visits to Omaha.

Stranger (in Rainbow)—I suppose this suburban trolley line has increased values hereabouts? Farmer Greene—Lord, yes! Old Bill Gosslyn was wuth the powder to blow him to Bridgeport till he got run over by of them cars—now he's worth $5,000.—Puck.