

THE STATE EXPO BUILDINGS

Mission Which the Structures Perform During the Season.

THEY OFFERED COMFORT

To Thousands, Whether or Not Natives of the State Represented—Number of Visitors Entertained, as Shown by the Registers—Miscellaneous Matters.

The closing of the exposition, says the Omaha World-Herald, while it will be hailed with satisfaction by many, will be like the breaking up of home to some. Several thousand people have been constantly on the grounds by day and several hundred have made it their abiding place by night.

Among those who will feel the dissolution most keenly are generally those who have had charge of the state buildings. As a rule these people have played the part of hosts too sincerely and taken too much real pleasure in providing for the comfort of visitors to be glad that the relations of the summer are now to be severed.

With such a prospect in view as the close of a great exposition that has been the delight and admiration of hundreds of thousands, it is common to hear expressions of regret that the scene is to be blotted out forever and the beautiful buildings be torn down, and the feelings of the host and the hostesses and attendants at the state buildings are well appreciated by the visitors who have found hospitable receptions, rest and refreshment within these walls. Their sentiment of fondness for these places is somewhat attested, too, by the demands for pieces of furniture or hangings or decorations from them as souvenirs.

And one of the most gratifying features of the whole exposition, both to the management and to the visitors, has been the excellent administration of the state buildings. At no other exposition has the purpose of the state and local headquarters been so well served. At no other exposition has there been so little formality, such cordial welcome, such generous treatment and such facilities for rest and comfort.

What at other expositions has been done by a central organization known as the department of public comfort was here done by all the states, and they left nothing to be desired. All the Trans-Mississippi states were not represented here it is true, but those which contributed the overwhelmingly large share to the attendance of the exposition were adequately represented.

Not much that is very reliable can be learned from the record of registration at the various buildings, because callers registered indiscriminately, and thousands of the same names are on all the registers that were kept. It has been claimed by Iowa that she sent to the exposition half of its attendance. This is not admitted by very many, more admitting that Iowa contributed only as many visitors as Nebraska.

If the registers show anything they show that this is true, for the Iowa and Nebraska registers contain about 100,000 names each, and these registers are considerably longer than any others. Minnesota shows 65,000 names; Illinois, 45,000; Kansas, 35,000; New York, 20,000; Wisconsin, 20,000; and Montana something less than that. The largest state building, which was natural and proper enough, was Nebraska's. Nebraska started out to be the host, not only of the visitors from Nebraska, but of those from all the states and especially for those from states that had no buildings.

The broad guage plan was carried out perfectly and it should not be forgotten that the same spirit governed the administration at every state building. All comers were welcome.

At the Minnesota building for example a man was just as welcome whether he came from Minnesota or from California, or Hawaii. It was the same everywhere else. And, while order and neatness had to be looked out for everywhere, there was a gratifying absence of any stiff rules whose unnecessary restraint the wearied visitors might feel.

At the Nebraska building some of the state commissioners were always present and the most unremitting attention to their functions was given by the hostess, Miss Butterfield, and the assistant hostess, Mrs. Hunter. They had the unhesitating and efficient support of every employe.

During the summer the building was the scene of many a congress or fraternal rally, for which the large rotunda was so convenient, and several entertaining receptions were given afternoon and evening. The fact that the building was headquarters for various fraternities and state organizations and was filled with elaborate and tasteful decorations and several collections of great interest made it almost equivalent to an exhibit as well as an entertaining building.

Death of Stephen B. Miles.

Falls City dispatch: Stephen B. Miles one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska and one of its wealthiest men, died last night about 10 p. m. at the Union house after an illness of a week. Mr. Miles' wealth consists largely of land that he acquired from the government in payment for carrying the mail across the plains before. He spent his summers recently at his ranch of 2,000 acres near Dawson. The winters he spent in banking and was active in looking after his business interests himself until within the last year, when his health rapidly failed. Last winter he was in the hospital at St. Louis, Mo. The past spring he gave the old Fellows a building worth \$3,000 and assisted them in putting it in shape for their use.

May Secure the Exposition Organ.

A project is under way at Lincoln to purchase the great concert organ, built for the exposition, for use in the chapel of the University.

Supreme Court Decision.

The supreme court handed down a number of decisions the other day, among them being affirmations in the cases of Stevens, the Sheridan county cattle stealer, and Chesebrough, the district court for larceny. A case brought up from York county is decided, giving cities of the second class the right to levy an occupation tax against railroad companies where the lines of the company enter the city limits.

Deserted a New Found Bride.

Chadron dispatch: Through the agency of a matrimonial bureau Patrick Lacy of Harrison, Neb., aged 43 years, and Mrs. Maggie Schooley, aged 53 of Marion, O., were united in marriage at the home of the groom last week. After having enjoyed the companionship of her newly found husband two nights and one day Mrs. Lacy tired of the matrimonial venture and Lacy has now lost his bride, who left, together with her little daughter, for her Ohio home. Gross misrepresentation on the part of both parties in the case resulted in the marriage being a decidedly unhappy union, and Lacy does not regret his wife's early departure. It is stated that Lacy resented to Mrs. Schooley that he was a wealthy cattle ranchman, owning a large ranch in Sioux City, but when she arrived on the scene she discovered her intended to be a day laborer with small means. Lacy, in turn, discovered that the woman, who claimed to have several thousand dollars in her own right, had barely enough money in her possession to purchase a ticket home so the match was broken with but little sorrow on the part of the two interested parties.

Lively Closing of the Exposition.

There was a noisy crowd on the exposition grounds on the night of the closing day. Here is a sample of how they celebrated as told by the Omaha Bee:

"The second scrap of considerable dimensions took place in Pabst's beer hall, which has been the 'official' rendezvous for a great number of railroad men and other Omahans during the season. About 1 o'clock a strange lot of spectators wandered in and, as they were more or less filled with the exuberance of the occasion, and other things, they showed their appreciation of the show in their own manner. The trouble began when one man heaved an empty beer bottle on the stage to emphasize the fact that he wanted 'Pepita,' the queen of the Midway, to give another song and dance. About six simultaneously followed his example. Then the beer glasses commenced to rain on the stage and the large trays of the waitresses were hastily grabbed and shielded into the jacks pot. When a couple of chairs were tossed in Manager Willard concluded it was about time to close the game. A squad of guards and police soon cleared the hall, the more obstreperous visitors being dragged out and uncerimoniously landed in the Middle of the Midway. No serious injuries resulted from this affair, though there were any number of wounds of minor mention received. No more beer was sold, the show was adjourned sine die, and the big front gate was lowered for the last time about 1:45 o'clock.

A Good Thing for Farmers.

Fremont dispatch: Dodge county will be as large a sheep-feeding point this winter as in previous years. The feeding yards for 75,000 head have already been arranged for and it is probable that 100,000 sheep will be fattened here for market. Very few of the old feeders are in the business this fall owing to the fact that the sheep are now, and were last spring, so high that they consider there would be very little if any profit in it. A number of range men have engaged yards and some local men have embarked in the live stock business. Cattle will also be fed on a large scale. The Standard Cattle company at Ames will feed about 7,000 head and several firms will look after bunches of several hundred head, while many farmers will feed a carload or two. This large feeding business is a big thing for farmers who sell grain and hay, as it insures an excess of the market price and in many cases shortens the haul.

First Claim for a Nebraskan.

Oreocla dispatch: Another of the members of Colonel Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska, has just been sent home here, discharged by telegraphic order from the war department. Austin Jeffrey had been here on a sick furlough and had returned to his regiment at Pablo Beach, Fla., when the order came for his discharge.

Judge T. H. Saunders has just filed the first pension claim for a Nebraskan soldier of the Spanish-American war. This man was a recruit and enlisted for Company C, Captain Killian's company, of the First Nebraska, and had got as far as San Francisco, where he was drilling while awaiting transportation for Manila, when he fell and was injured quite badly and was discharged.

Election Contest Case Decided.

An election contest case from Nuckolls county was decided by the supreme court. The republicans of that county, in certifying their candidates to the county clerk, had neglected to include the certificates for county commissioner and the mistake was found out too late to file under the election law. To remedy this, the republican committee met, declared a vacancy on the ticket and nominated the same man over again. The nomination of a man to fill a vacancy gave them the right to file a certificate up to eight days before the election. The county clerk refused to put the name on the ticket and the republicans applied for a writ to compel him to do so. The court granted the writ.

Swindled by a Cattle Thief.

Broken Bow dispatch: E. Sholtz, who lives nine miles southwest of here, bought on October 24 sixteen five head of cattle of a stranger who said he was driving them through the country and who gave his name as Wilkinson. Today he turned the cattle over to Mr. Plumer without expense, from whose range, on the Dismal, the cattle were stolen on the 22nd ult. Mr. Sholtz is out \$1,500.

THE MARIA TERESA IS LOST.

A Storm Off San Salvador Sank the Armored Cruiser.

SHE WENT DOWN NOVEMBER 1.

The Patched Seams in the Hull Could Not Stand the Strain of Heavy Seas—All of the Crew Were Saved—News Officially Confirmed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7.—The ocean tug Merritt, which put into Charleston this morning for supplies, reported the loss of the armored cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa off San Salvador, Bahamas, November 1, in the midst of a furious storm.

The cruiser left Caimanera, Cuba, on the morning of October 30, in tow, for New York. She had already passed Cape Maysi and started northeast around the Bahamas. A furious storm, warning of which had already been sent out, overtook her, and in her condition she was unable to weather the gale. The strain opened rents in her hull which had been patched to enable her to make the journey and she began to fill rapidly.

The Merritt took off Captain Harris and the crew from the sinking ship and she soon went down. The Merritt brought the captain and 136 men who will proceed north by rail. No lives were lost, so far as known. The Merritt is now at quarantine, six miles from the city. Communication with her is difficult.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The navy department has received a dispatch from Lieutenant Commander Harris, who was with the Infanta Maria Teresa when she left Caimanera, saying that he reached Charleston last night on the wrecking tug Merritt with the officers and fifty-eight men, formerly the crew of the Teresa. The cruiser was lost about thirty miles north of San Salvador, Tuesday, in a northeast gale of exceptional violence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Private information received in this city from Charleston says that the Infanta Maria Teresa was abandoned thirty miles north of Watlings island, one of the Bahamas.

The Teresa was the flagship of Admiral Cervera and led the dash out of Santiago harbor July 3. She was the first of Spain's fine armored cruisers and was built about seven years ago at Bilbao at a cost of over \$3,000,000. She was of 7,000 tons displacement; her length was 364 feet. She carried a crew of 500 men and her coal capacity was 1,200 tons. Her indicated speed was twenty knots an hour.

The Teresa, being in the lead, received the bulk of the fire of the American fleet as she left the harbor of Santiago and her flag was hauled down in just three-quarters of an hour. She was beached six miles west of Morro castle. One of the first shells cut her fire mains and she was on fire almost from the first. Her sea valves were opened by the Spaniards before she reached land.

THE THEATER ROOF FELL.

Six Bodies Taken From the Ruins of a Structure Building in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—The roof of the New Wonderland theater collapsed at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, carrying down the iron galleries, the structure and a great mass of scaffolding. Twenty-five men were working under the collapsed part of the structure. Scarcely any of these men seem to have escaped injury. The bodies of six dead men have already been recovered. Several others are fatally injured.

Spanish Arms to Come North.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Nov. 7.—Colonel Barrup has completed an inventory of the arms captured from the Spanish. They are to be shipped to American arsenals. One hundred and thirty-five cannon, varying from one to five inches in caliber have been gathered together. There are eighty-six bronze pieces, three steel guns and forty-one cast iron guns. In addition to this ordnance, there are 22,000 Mauser rifles and 10,000,000 cartridges.

The Delawareans to Emigrate to Mexico.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 7.—The Delaware Indians are holding a political and religious meeting on "Cane river in the Cherokee nation. They discussed the agitation to emigrate to Mexico. Five delegates were elected to go to Mexico and arrange for the purchase of lands for the tribe. The sentiment of the Delawareans is said to be practically unanimous for emigration.

To Bring the Earl \$10,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The wedding of the Earl of Stafford to Mrs. Samuel Colgate will probably occur in America. Mrs. Colgate is one of the richest women in America. Her fortune is estimated at about \$10,000,000. Her husband, the soap manufacturer, died six years ago. She is young and beautiful and has been a favorite in the American colony here.

Independent Telephone for Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 7.—Twenty business men of Wichita have combined to fight the high charges of telephone companies. An independent line will be built in Sedwick county and a rate, 25 per cent lower than that of the present companies, will be charged.

Six Hundred Deaths in Matanzas.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The official records from Matanzas for the month of October gives the births there at nineteen, the marriages ten and the deaths 668.

FILIPINOS TAKE A TOWN.

Spaniards in the Town of Iloilo Fall Back Before the Insurgents.

MANILA, Nov. 7.—The latest news from Iloilo is that the rebels are advancing and the Spaniards retreating before them. The foreigners are afraid that the rebels will attack the town. Admiral Dewey has sent the Charleston and the Concord to protect foreign interests. The Isla Negros has been taken by the rebels. It is rumored that all of the Spaniards are prisoners.

There is much misrule by the local authorities in Northern Luzon. The provinces under the immediate control of Aguinaldo are fairly well ruled.

If the United States assumes part of Spain's Philippine debt it is advised that it shall insist on the payment of deposits in the saving bank, or Caja de Depositos. Ninety per cent of the depositors are poor persons.

The health of the American troops is improving. The heavy rains are over. A member of the First Colorado volunteers has been drowned while swimming in the river.

SAW SERVICE AS COAL PASSERS

Captain Bartlett Found Educated Naval Reserves Undertook Impossible Tasks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Captain John R. Bartlett, who was in command of the United States auxiliary force during the war, has submitted a report showing how that force was organized with expedition and thoroughness, in spite of the short time available. He speaks of the naval militia in terms of highest praise.

Captain Bartlett found that anxiety to see active service induced many educated men to enlist as coal passers and in other ratings that they were not physically competent to fill. The naval militia was called on to augment the crews of the regular warships. Captain Bartlett thinks this a mistake and outlines a bill to provide for a system of naval reserves, based upon some part of the militia when the men have shown themselves expert on revenue marine service and the life saving service.

CALLED THE KAISER A POODLE.

A German Editor Given Six Months for Insulting the Emperor Five Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Maximilian Hardin, editor and publisher of Die Zukunft, has been sentenced to six months detention in a fortress for lese majeste.

Five charges of lese majeste were brought against Herr Hardin. The four articles particularly resented were "Pudel Majestat," in which he compared the emperor to a poodle prince; "An den Kaiser," (To the Kaiser), in which he personally addressed the emperor complaining that he has been charged with lese majeste for writing the first article; "Der Wahrheit Rache" (The Revenge of Truth), written anonymously, and "Grossvater's Uhr" (Grandfather's Clock), in which the Bismarck case was introduced. A recent dispatch from Berlin said the circulation of Die Zukunft since the persecutions had increased three-fold, reaching 1/4 million.

MATAAFA STILL UNCROWNED.

Samoa, Urged by Foreigners, Are Objecting to the Kingship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Dispatches from Samoa indicate that the dispute among the members of the board of control of the islands still continues. The consuls of Germany, England and the United States are not working together harmoniously. President Raffle of the treaty board has taken a high-handed position, though he has expressed a willingness to recede, but is not permitted to.

Mataafa is not yet king. The abolition of the kingship is advocated by many of the islanders, supported by many foreigners.

An American engineer has arrived to superintend the building of a coaling station at Pago-Pago. A protest, it is said, has been filed by the German consul over the work.

AGAINST BANK CONSOLIDATION

Boston Merchants Say It Is a Menace to Business Interests.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—Soon after the announcement of the determination to liquidate nine solvent banks in Boston, the Boston associated board of trade appointed a committee of five of its members to consider the question: "Is the wholesale closing of solvent national banks for the best interests of the business community?"

The committee unanimously reported in severe terms against the savings banks for their recent work of wholesale liquidation, calling it "unjust, untimely and needless," and a menace to the business interests of Boston.

The Central National bank will take over the business of the Lincoln National bank Monday.

Spain's Auction of Tugs and Launches.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The Spanish officials have announced a sale of government tugs and launches. The only boat sold was a launch, which went for \$3,500. In the other cases the bids fell below the two-thirds estimated value and the articles were not sold.

Found Anthracite Coal in Alaska.

JENEAU, Alaska, Nov. 7.—Captain Abercrombie of the Copper River Exploring company, has returned from an expedition. Anthracite and bituminous coal was found in plenty. He predicts the settlement of the whole Copper river valley.

A Kansas Soldier Dies of Typhoid.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 7.—Thomas C. Richardson, of Company A, Twenty-second Kansas regiment, died of typhoid fever at Cushing hospital last night. His home was in Parsons.

LAWTON BLAMES CLIMATE.

Says No Serious Mistakes Were Made in Santiago Campaign.

TESTIFIES BEFORE WAR BOARD

Taking Everything Into Consideration, He Declares That There Was No Lack of Care Upon the Part of Those in Authority and No One Could Do More.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Acting for the war investigation commission, Colonel Denby has taken the testimony of General Lawton, who was in command of the Second division of the Fifth army corps in the Santiago campaign, and who has recently been relieved of the command of the department of Santiago.

His narration began with the embarkation of the troops at Tampa. Speaking of the voyage, he said the transports were furnished as well as could be expected, as they were not troop ships. The medical and commissary supplies were sufficient to prevent absolute discomfort. There was some confusion owing to misunderstanding of orders, but the general did not believe that any real hardship had been occasioned thereby.

Colonel Denby questioned him about the fighting before Santiago. "Knowing there was to be a fight, how does it happen that you did not have enough litters, enough surgeons and the proper hospital corps?" Colonel Denby asked.

"Well, I cannot say there were not enough," General Lawton replied. "How do you account for the fact that the medical men did not provide themselves with everything necessary for taking care of the wounded?"

"I think they did provide themselves with everything they thought necessary, considering the material they had to choose from. There was no time to do more or get more surgeons than we had. They were distributed to their various commands."

He said the climate was responsible for the sickness that followed the campaign, though it was possible that with more appropriate food, better cooking and shelter some of the sickness might have been prevented.

Summing up General Lawton said: "Taking into consideration the conditions that we were obliged to face, the character of the country, its climate and other things being considered I can say there were no serious or gross mistakes made. I can say there was no lack of care upon the part of any of those in authority whose duty it was to look after the interests of the camp. We had with us as fine staff officers as there are in the world; no better could be found. These men worked night and day and no human being could do more than they."

ANYTHING TO AVOID WORK.

Cubans on Santiago Public Works Strike for Better Wages.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 5.—The Cubans who have been employed in cleaning and repairing the streets of Santiago have struck for higher wages, though they have been receiving \$1.50 and two rations a day—higher wages than have ever before been paid for similar work. In fact, local employers of labor have been complaining of this high rate, alleging that it was quite impossible for them to compete with the government on such terms. The Cuban laborers want an increase of fifty cents per day. General Leonard Wood absolutely refuses to accede to the demand and will adopt heroic measures if the strike is not promptly declared off.

The trouble is that many of the strikers have rations enough on hand to last a month or more, and they think they can coerce the United States authorities.

General Wood says he will arrest every idle laborer able to work. A vagrancy law, which he will establish, will compel him to work thirty days for rations while confined in jail. He dislikes the idea of imported labor, but believes that this must be the ultimate result.

Two local mining companies, owing to the continued refusal of Cubans to accept employment in mines, have employed 450 Gallejos miners from the ranks of the Spanish garrison at Cienfuegos. They were employed with the consent of General Blanco.

FRANCE TO RECALL MARCHAND.

The Abandonment of Fashoda Announced in a Semi-Official Note.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—A semi-official note issued to-night says the government has resolved not to retain the Marchand force at Fashoda, adding that this decision was arrived at by the cabinet after an exhaustive examination of the question.

War Souvenirs Sold High Even in Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Head boards have been erected over the graves of the dead of the Astor battery, who lie in the native cemetery in Manila. The effects have been sold at auction, bringing large sums. A coat belonging to Private Dunn brought \$20 and a tobacco pouch \$12. The money will be sent to relatives.

China to Use Bows and Arrows.

PEKING, Nov. 5.—It is said that Kang-Yi, a high Manchou official in the council of state, has obtained great influence over the dowager empress. He is bitterly anti-foreign, and hopelessly conservative. It is probable that Kang-Yi was the instigator of the edict re-establishing the bow and arrow exercise for the Chinese soldiers.

TO BRING BACK THE DEAD.

Government Will Remove to America Bodies of Soldiers Who Died Abroad.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Washington says: The work of removing the bodies of all government soldiers buried in Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila will begin in a few weeks. The expense of the undertaking will be borne by the government. Notwithstanding strict orders and the extraordinary precautions taken many bodies occupy unknown graves before Santiago. In cases where the names of the dead are unknown, the bodies will be buried in national cemeteries unless the states which the dead represented in the service demand them.

Major General F. V. Greene, who returned recently from Manila, says that the first of the troops killed in battle or who died in hospitals were buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery, just outside the gates of Manila. This excited the priests, who said the general had no right to bury persons not Catholics in consecrated ground. The general then laid out a cemetery near the insurgent camp.

AT THE EXPENSE OF AMERICA.

Cuban Political Convicts Brought Back From the Prison in Ceuta, Africa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Seventeen Cubans arrived here on the steamer Wilhelm, having been released recently from the Spanish prison at Ceuta, in Africa, across from Gibraltar. They were sent to this country at the expense of the United States government and are the first of the released political prisoners to arrive in New York. They will be returned to Cuba at the expense of the United States.

They were released from the Ceuta prison some weeks ago. Many of those who arrived to-day had been sentenced for life, while a majority of them were serving a thirty years' term. The lowest sentence which any of them had received was twelve years.

THEIR DEATH WORTH \$15,000.

Brothers Fear the Buyers of Their Insurance Policies Will Murder Them.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—A remarkable petition has been filed in the district court by Charles F. David W., and George K. Brown, who seek to have Receiver Hill of the defunct Lincoln Savings bank restrained from selling to the highest bidder insurance policies aggregating \$15,000 on their lives, pledged to secure a loan. The claim is advanced that by thus disposing of the policies the lives of the plaintiffs are placed in jeopardy.

The Brown brothers used their life insurance as collateral for a loan. The policies may be paid only at the death of the assured, hence the claim is made that by transferring them a great inducement is offered the holder to make way with the parties insured. The case is to be heard this month.

ROBBED THE TREASURY.

Two Prisoners in Manila Charge Weyler With the Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—A special dispatch from Manila says that evidence connecting General Weyler with the looting of the Philippine treasury has been found. Two prisoners in the Bilibid prison declared that they were suffering for the crimes of others, and begged that their cases be reopened. They averred that Weyler and his associates had looted the treasury of \$1,250,000 in Mexican silver, and that they had been accused of the crime and sent to jail.

A report of the matter was made to General MacArthur and an examination of the books at the treasury ordered. They showed that during the Weyler regime immense sums of money had been withdrawn, and there was an unsatisfactory showing as to the disposition of it. One of the prisoners was a cashier of the treasury. He declares that Weyler himself came to the treasury to aid in the crime. It has been decided to make a full investigation of the case.

The St. Paul Brings Sailor Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The transport St. Paul from Manila brought Surgeon F. W. Faddell of the volunteers, and Major S. C. Kellog, Major F. J. Kernan and Surgeon Louis I. Young of the regulars and several discharged soldiers, regulars and volunteers. Four sailors from the Charleston, under sentences for drunkenness and desertion, were brought. Captain Hays of the St. Paul says that the stories of sickness at Manila are greatly exaggerated. Most of those on the sick list are not very ill.

A Matter-of-Fact Mr. Smith.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—A man, apparently 60 or 65 years of age, who registered at the Jefferson hotel a few days ago as "John Jones, Boston, Mass.," was found dead in his room late last night. An empty vial, labeled chloral hydrate, accompanied by the following note, told the story of suicide. The note was as follows: "My name is Smith; live in Boston; I am a brass moulder by trade; am out of work. Let the grave digger do the rest."

The Creek Treaty Carries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The secretary of the interior has received unofficial advice that the Creek Indian nation in Indian territory has ratified the agreement reached between its commissioners and the Dawes Indian commission in the reorganization of Indian territory.

Australian Crops Withered.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 5.—Steamer advices from Australia say that the drought in the country still continues and the crops are withered.