

ONLY ONE DIAZ.

He is One of the Greatest Practical Statesmen of the Times.

General Porfirio Diaz is serving his sixth term as President of Mexico, says the Chicago Chronicle. He has been nominated for a seventh term by a convention of National Liberals.

This, it is understood, is not in accordance with the wishes of President Diaz, nor with his political plans. He is now 73 years old. He has been active in public life for fifty years, and when re-elected President in 1900 he planned to resign before his sixth term expired, so that under the Constitution one of his Cabinet might be elected President by Congress.

Early in 1902 it was announced that Diaz would retire from office when the work of the Pan-American Congress had been completed, or that he would announce his determination not to serve another term. This announcement was received with as little favor in Mexico as in the United States. In this country Diaz seemed to have no enemies and in his own country he had no rivals.

The people of Mexico, the capitalists interested in the development of the country, the statesmen of the world interested in good government, were of one mind against the proposition to retire. President Diaz himself evidently has recalled his decision to retire, because he said to those who tendered a renomination: "It is the duty of every citizen to serve his country as long and at as many posts as his fellow citizens may desire."

This is a doctrine of continuity in office peculiar in Mexico under Diaz. He came into power as a military hero. He was elected to the Presidency in 1876, because of his patriotism, his courage, his prowess in war and his romantic career.

He retired in 1880, because the Constitution prevented his re-election. He was re-elected in 1884, because the Constitution permitted re-election and because the people wanted him. So great was the need of such a man at the head of the nation that the Constitution was amended that he might be continued in office.

He has been President twenty-three years. He has quelled faction. He has established order and has given the Republic prosperity and influence. He is as much a popular hero as he was the day he entered the Mexican capital twenty-eight years ago as dictator. He appeals as strongly to the imagination of a romance loving people.

In addition, he has proved himself to be one of the greatest practical statesmen of the time. He has succeeded as an executive and as a diplomat, and the world acquiesces in the Mexican disposition to reverse the rule in republics, and make a man President for life.

There is only one Diaz.

People Eat Less Bread.
"Well, how's business?" asked a reporter of a wholesale flour agent.

"You would be surprised," he replied, "to know that in the time of general prosperity we are selling less flour than in hard times. From 1893 to 1895 I sold more flour than ever before or since. Business is thriving in many lines, but the country is too prosperous for the flour men and the bakers."

"Why is it? Simply because the people have money enough to buy other things than bread. When the country is hard up people get along on bread as the staple of the table. Now they use the fancy cereals, breakfast foods, can use more meat and vegetables and generally expand their diet, which, of course, lessens the demand for bread."
—Washington Star.

Rather Embarrassing.

A Washington friend of Mr. Reed named her favorite cat for him. One morning, when the Speaker was calling on her, he stroked the cat, and asked its name. She hastily invented a name, not liking to tell him that it was "Mr. Reed." A minute later a stern voice sounded on the stairway:

"Mr. Reed! Mr. Reed! Are you in the parlor? Come out of there, you rascal! What are you doing in there?"

Before any explanation could be made, a white-capped maid put her head in the door, evidently unaware of visitors, and cried:

"Come out of that parlor, now, I tell you, Mr. Reed!"

How to Eat Mushrooms.

An English lady in Japan bought a can of mushrooms and found the directions translated into English as follows: Direction—If several persons will be eating in that manner they shall feel satisfied nutrition and very sweet or it can put in the hot water for the half hour and then take off the lid. They shall be proper to eat. It can be supply without putridity for several years.

America's Oldest Mines.

The oldest mines in America are located in Missouri. They are the lead and nickel mines in Madison County, which were worked by the Indians as early as 1726, and have been mined continuously almost ever since. The mines were acquired by a Frenchman named La Motte, who named them after himself.

Rousing a Lion.

"O, Tommy, where did you get such a swollen nose?"

"Well, papa, I jes' hit that newsboy once—a—n' then he jes' fit—an' fit—an' fit."

Telling the Twins Apart.

"Faith, Mrs. O'Hara, how d'ye tell them twins apart?"

"Aw, it's easy—I sticks me finger in Dinny's mouth, an' if he bottes, I know it's Molke."—Harvard Lampoon.

TILLMAN IS NOT GUILTY

THE SENATOR GETS HIS LIBERTY AFTER REMARKABLE TRIAL.

LEXINGTON, S. C., Oct. 16.—The trial of James H. Tillman, who was charged with the murder of N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State, in Columbia, on January 15 last, ended in an acquittal. The jury before which Tillman has been on trial since September 28, brought in a verdict of not guilty, thus ending a judicial hearing which has engrossed the attention of the public of South Carolina as none other has in the last quarter of a century. The jury was out for twenty hours before arriving at a verdict. Never was a case in South Carolina courts more vigorously contested than this. The solicitor was assisted in the prosecution by four other lawyers, while the accused was defended by seven lawyers, an exceptional array of counsel. More than a hundred witnesses gave testimony, about as many on one side as on the other, and nine lawyers argued before the jury.

Mr. Tillman left on an afternoon train for his home in Edgefield, accompanied by his wife and friends from his home county.

Not a sound had emanated from the jury room, when Judge Gray convened court at 9:30 o'clock to indicate that an agreement had been reached. Civil business was taken up and more than an hour had elapsed before word came that the jury had determined upon a verdict. The jurors filed in and took the seats they had occupied for so many days. The defendant occupied his customary position among his lawyers, facing the jury.

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" was the time worn inquiry made by the clerk. The foreman replied in the affirmative, and at the same time handed the verdict to the clerk. It took but an instant to read it, and when the words "not guilty" were heard, some of the friends of the defendant gave vent to their feelings in a shout, though the court had previously admonished those present not to make any demonstration.

The motion by counsel for the defense for the discharge of the defendant was immediately signed by Judge Gray, the solicitor assenting, and Tillman was at liberty. When the legal formalities had been gone through with, Tillman walked up to the bench and shook hands with the judge after which he shook the hands of each of the jurors and later was surrounded by his friends, who extended their congratulations.

He left the court room in company with his attorneys, but parted with them at the front door to go across the street to the jail, visiting that institution for the last time together up his effects. He has been in custody since January 15, his application for bail having been refused.

Mrs. Tillman and the defendant's mother were not in the court room when the verdict was announced, but the former had been apprised of an agreement and was at the jail to await the announcement and meet her husband there. The mother had heard at her hotel, some two blocks away, that the jury had come in and was hastening her way to the court house when she met her son coming out on the street. Learning the result she threw her arms around his neck. Later all gathered at the hotel where they received their friends and relatives. Senator Tillman was not present having gone to his home at Trenton, where his wife is recovering from injuries received in a runaway accident. A telegram was sent him advising him of the outcome.

The court in the indictment charging the carrying of concealed weapons was ignored during the trial and the jury took no action on it.

After the verdict was announced the clerk held up the pistols which had figured in the trial and offered them to the defendant who waved them off, saying: "They are not mine."

James H. Tillman, after his acquittal made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"I feel very grateful at the result of the verdict, but at no time did I apprehend any serious consequences. I, of course deeply regret the death of Mr. Gonzales, but I was forced to do what I did. I have never apprehended a conviction, for I felt that I did no more than any man would have done under the same circumstances and what I was compelled to do. My position was fully stated in the testimony I gave on the stand. I did not ask for a change of venue because I was convinced that on account of the prejudice in Richland county that I could not get a fair and impartial trial in that county. I felt sure as soon as my case could be presented to an impartial jury, I could be vindicated. The verdict has justified the correctness of my judgment."

Firework Are An Evil.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—The state board of health adopted a resolution by which their secretary is directed to take steps to prevent the sale of "toy pistols and other explosive apparatuses." The resolution recites that six hundred persons were killed, one hundred made blind, and one thousand others injured on the last Fourth of July. The board therefore declares it to be the duty of health authorities to abolish the evils attendant upon the celebration of Independence day.

Supply of Food is Scant.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 15.—According to information received by steamship from Georgetown, Grand Cayman, the conditions on the islands as a result of the hurricane and flood are deplorable and the people are suffering from fever. It is also stated that the supply of food is scant. The fever is attributed to the decaying of sap trees which were felled by the storm and the numerous cattle that perished.

HE HID IN OFFICE

WORK DONE BY DETECTIVES IN POST OFFICE INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF WATSON

STENOGRAPHIC NOTES SPRUNG ON MILLER AND JOHNS.

RYAN CONTINUES STORY

Interview with First Suspect Brought Out at Cincinnati Trial—Ryan Tells of Money Transactions.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—During the second trial of Miller and Johns for conspiracy in connection with the recently exposed postal frauds, nine witnesses were examined and the government has four more to call. Court was in session from 8 a. m. until after 6 p. m. The principal witnesses were Ryan and the officials from Washington. The defense was not taken by surprise until in the afternoon, when the stenographic reports of the private secretaries of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and of General Robb of interviews with Miller were introduced as evidence.

Joseph T. Watson, secretary and stenographer to the fourth assistant postmaster general, testified to having been concealed in the office of his chief while General Robb and Chief Inspector Cochran had their first interview with Miller about the reports of the postoffice inspectors regarding the decisions in the Ryan case and the discovery of his relations with Jones. He did not know that a stenographer was concealed in the room, as he did in the last case when he made an equally lengthy statement and signed the report made by Mr. Tullis. The extent of the detective work that has been done in these cases by the government was never disclosed until during the afternoon session, when verbatim reports of these interviews of Miller were submitted in evidence, notwithstanding the objection and exception of counsel for the defense. It is now known that more of the detective work of the government will be disclosed tomorrow when postoffice inspectors are to take the stand.

When the trials were resumed to day the direct examination of J. J. Ryan was still in progress. At the adjournment of court last night Judge Thompson took under advisement the objection of counsel to Ryan testifying to what Johns said.

He then read from his original stenographic notes all that was said during the two hours and more that these officials were thus questioning Miller regarding the case. It required one hour and a half for him to read the note, which he went over much more quickly than the interview was carried on. The difference of an hour in time was accounted for by the witness because of the hesitation of Miller at times during the interview. The sensational appearance of Watson on the stand was followed soon afterwards by Charles H. Robb, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, being called and he produced a copy of the transcribed stenographic notes of his secretary, Mr. Tullis, of another long interview with Miller when the same parties were present.

At the first meeting of Miller with Robb and Cochran the defendant told him about what Miller may have said to John concerning future difficulties.

When court convened today Judge Thompson decided that a prima facie case had been sufficiently made out to permit the testimony of Ryan to be admitted. Counsel for the defense excepted to the ruling, and the examination of Ryan by the government counsel was resumed.

While Ryan proceeded to repeat in detail a conversation between Johns and himself in a room at a Terre Haute hotel, during which the witness claimed to have made a contract with Johns for \$4,500 for a favorable ruling from Miller, counsel for the defendants interposed frequent objections which were overruled by Judge Thompson. Ryan also testified that all his future transactions were with Johns as the middleman up to last December, when Johns came to Cincinnati and they met in a room at the Gibson house, where Ryan gave Johns \$1,100 in cash and \$3,400 in two checks. Ryan continued his story about subsequent transactions in which he said Johns wanted more funds right along until the witness finally made a statement of the whole matter to the postoffice inspectors and made no further efforts to get bets on the races through the mails.

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Nebraska Notes

The supreme court convened at Lincoln.

Arthur Nelson of Beatrice was severely bitten on the left leg by a dog.

Mrs. John Jobman, an old resident of near Beatrice, is dead at the age of 71 years.

Superintendent Fowler of Lincoln, has designated Friday, October 23, as Flower day.

eral fences were partially destroyed. The fire started from an ash pile left by a steam thrasher.

A tramp entered the store of Mayhew Bros. at Riverton and stole a rifle and some shells.

The walnut crop at Papillon is the largest in years. One man picked fifty bushels in one day.

prairie fire at Moorehead, burned 300 acres of small grain, and several meadows and the bay in stack. Several.

Charles S. Fisher, a civil war veteran, died at Nebraska City. He was a member of an Ohio regiment.

George Westerman, a well known German farmer of the Humboldt country died Tuesday afternoon after a brief illness.

Hundreds of tons of hay and some out buildings were consumed in a prairie fire, which started eight miles west of Bassett.

The Catholics are holding a ten-day mission at West Point. There is a large attendance present of both Catholics and Protestants.

Miss Estell Payne and Charles B. Wahlquist were married at Hastings. The groom is associate editor of the Adams County Democrat.

Frank Bender, the Lincoln farmer who mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago, has returned, but is unable to say where he has been.

The saloon of Lacy & Co., at Coleridge, was entered by burglars. They secured \$10 in change. F. H. Peck's meat market was also robbed of \$3.

The new German Lutheran church at Crete was dedicated Sunday. Ministers were in attendance from all over the state. The church cost \$4,000.

George Peterson, who lives at Holmesville, has been sent back to the asylum at Lincoln. He was there last winter, but was discharged as cured.

While cutting a bar of railroad iron at Beatrice, Pearl Bates had a gasb several inches long cut in his right arm by a piece of steel striking him.

The Verdel Townsite company has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000. The company will do a real estate business at Verdel, Knox county.

Miss Emily Herre and Mr. Marion James, were married in Fremont. They will make their future home in Phoenix, Ariz., where the groom is a merchant.

Passersby frustrated an attempt to rob the postoffice at Oakland. The robbers had succeeded in cutting out a panel of the rear door when they were frightened away.

Mass was held over the remains of Mrs. Bridget O'Donnell at Plattsmouth. The body will be shipped to Burlington, Ia., the former home of the deceased.

Lot Walters of Beatrice received news of the death of his father, the Rev. N. J. Walters, at Worcester, Mass. He occupied a pulpit in Omaha several years ago.

Telephonic connections have been completed by the Fremont Independent Telephone company and the Plattsmouth company, making another link in the independent telephone system of the state.

Fire destroyed 300 feet of corn cribs, 1,500 bushels of corn and 300 bushels of oats belonging to Taylor & Morgan in Tobias. The village was saved from destruction by the direction of the wind.

The Norfolk beet sugar factory was started up for the first time this season. The employees in the plant now number 300. The factory will run night and day until January.

The Rev. J. F. Bennett, who with his wife has been conducting meetings at Humboldt for some time, has been called to the pastorate of the local Baptist church at that place.

SETTLEMENT IS PROPOSED

SPECIAL COMMISSION SELECTED BY RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—A newspaper published at Port Dalny, is authority for the report that the British minister to Japan, Sir Charles Macdonald, has undertaken to mediate between Russia and Japan, and having secured Japan's consent to certain proposals, is now negotiating with Russia. These proposals are that Russia shall restore Manchuria to China, and that the principal towns be open to foreign trade; that Russia

withdraw all her troops from Manchuria with the exception of the railway guards; that she renounce her forestry concessions on both sides of the Yalu river, as well as the Yonampho concessions, and that the whole country south of the Yula be admitted as belonging to the sphere of Japan.

A special commission, under the presidency of the czar, has been formed to consider affairs in the far east. It includes the ministers of the interior, finance, foreign affairs, war and of the navy, and Viceroy Alexieff; other members will be nominated by the czar. The commission will consider budget proposals, measures to develop trade and industry and propose alterations in the laws.

YOKAHAMA, Oct. 19.—The Japanese minister of war, Lieutenant General Terauchi Ki, denies that the army is desirous of war and says that the cabinet is unanimous in wishing peace with honor.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and his wife, Queen Helena, heard mass early yesterday morning in the Italian chapel here, whither they drove without escort.

At about 9 o'clock a start was made for Vincennes to witness the military review. The streets through which their majesties passed were not crowded, owing to the early hour and a drizzling rain which continued to fall intermittently almost all morning.

Upon arriving at the review ground King Victor Emmanuel mounted a horse, Queen Helena took her place in President Loubet's carriage, while Madame Loubet entered the richly decorated royal stand, where, before the march passed, she was joined by their majesties and the French president.

The party returned to Paris by way of the Boulevards amid the hearty cheering of the people. The sun had come out and the crowds were enthusiastic.

At 1 o'clock their majesties drove in full state to the Elysee palace, where an elaborate luncheon was given, the guests being all military or naval officers and including Commander Giles B. Harber, the naval attaché, and Captain T. Bentley Mott, the military attaché at the American embassy. At the lunch King Victor Emmanuel made a speech expressing his admiration for the French army and recalling the days when it had fought side by side with the soldiers of Italy. His majesty referred again to the pleasure that he and Queen Helena had derived from their visit to Paris.

The king and queen left for Italy from the Invalides railroad station at twenty-five minutes past three. They were accompanied to the station by President and Madame Loubet, and along the route received enthusiastic demonstrations from the crowd. Their departure was without any noteworthy incidents.

Feared a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—It is believed by the police that the mystery of the murder of Mrs. Kate Lauman, whose dead body was found lying by the roadside near Normandy Thursday, has been partially solved through the suicide of John Williams, a negro arrested as a suspect. Williams, who said he had recently come from Mississippi, made several attempts to sell a revolver and was arrested. He asserted his innocence of the murder but finally, under severe questioning made the remark, "Well there are others in this. I'll tell you more about it. A small fire occurred near the jail and caused some excitement. After it had been extinguished Sheriff Hencken went to Williams cell and found the prisoner dead. He had hanged himself. It is thought that the excitement caused by the fire alarmed Williams into the belief that a mob was approaching the jail to lynch him, and search for possible accomplices in the Lauman murder is being made.

Cutter Goes to Lake Erie.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—Milwaukee's new revenue cutter left for Cleveland, Ohio, today to take part in the settlement of the international dispute which has arisen between the United States and Canada over the fishing in Lake Erie. Orders to proceed at once to that port and to report to the collector of customs there were received by Captain David H. Hall of the Tuscarora and the cutter left at once for Lake Erie.

AMERICA FAVORED

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DECISION IS ANNOUNCED.

ENGLAND WILL BE LOSER

BRITISH ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE SETTLEMENT.

MOST NOTABLE MEETING

Secretary Root Closed the Dinner with a Speech and Referred to the Endeavor to Promote Army Reform in Both Countries.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The morning Advertiser announces that it regrets to learn from a source which it regards as beyond question that the decision of the Alaskan boundary tribunal virtually concedes the American case.

The Morning Advertiser, which appears to be thoroughly satisfied with the reliability of its statement, says the news will be received in Canada with consternation.

It gives map and detailed explanation showing how the decision will affect Canada and adds that those who have followed the arguments have been thoroughly satisfied with the Hon. Clifford Sifton's preparation and presentation of the case.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The dinner given by the Pilgrims' society to the Alaskan boundary commission at Claridge hotel tonight, proved the most notable assemblage of Englishmen, Americans and Canadians ever brought together in London. In addition to the members of the commission the British cabinet ministers, the American ambassador and most prominent representatives of English public life were present.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts presided. On his right sat Ambassador Choate and on his left Chief Justice Alverstone, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Louis Jette, Sir Stanley Carke, the king's equerry, and Secretary Elhu Root sat at the same table while other guests were distributed at small tables around the room.

Lord Roberts proposed the health of King Edward and President Roosevelt in a united toast which met with a cordial reception. He then proposed "The Alaska boundary commission," to which Lord Alverstone replied, saying that the meeting of the commissioners would stand as a monument of the feeling evidenced in America and Great Britain to settle their differences by a common sense method. Ex-United States Senator Turner, and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian interior minister, answered for their respective countries, the latter saying that no greater crime could be conceived against human nature than trouble between the United States and Great Britain.

Proposing the health of the Anglo-Saxon race, Foreign Secretary Lord Lansdowne claimed that it had done more than any other nationality to promote the arts of literature and just and equal government. He said: "I may prophesy that our contribution towards the happiness and good government of the world will not be less in the future than it has been in the past. The two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will be found working shoulder to shoulder, giving an example to the world of the best mode of settling differences. Human natures are fallible and we must have our little differences from time to time, but an appeal to force is unthinkable."

Applause greeted this utterance. His lordship referred to the fact that eight countries were joining in the Venezuelan arbitration treaty and the pleasure he derived from signing the arbitration treaty but the Alaskan tribunal, he declared, was by far the most important example of that principle. Jacob M. Dickinson, the American counsel, in responding referred to the Afro-American and other elements composing the American population.

Mr. Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioner, answering in the name of Canada, ask if Lord Lansdowne had not lost sight of the fact that several thousands of the best Anglo-Saxons live in Canada. Passionately, Mr. Aylesworth declared that none was more loyal to King Edward than the Canadian, yet there was none who from a business and sentimental point of view more appreciated their association with America.

Mr. Root said by the creation of a general staff he hoped that the United States had solved the problem, and he trusted that Great Britain would be similarly fortunate.

Three Men Indicted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 17.—Deputy United States Marshal, W. L. Ward of Belvidere and Sheriff G. F. Crowe, of Madison county, left Edwardsville for Cairo having in charge James Rainey and James and Frank Ryan, who have been indicted by the grand jury in the United States district court at Cairo on the charge of robbing the mail pouches at Springfield Junction on one of the two occasions last spring when pouches were stolen.