THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THURSTON'S CHICAGO RECORD.

How He Opposed Nebraska's Break For Harrison.

SECONDED BY CHARLEY GREENE.

He Nevertheless Bobs Up Serenely and Claims Credit For an Act That Rightfully Belongs to His Colleagues.

Oil Room Johnny's Nerve.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The story that John M. Thurston swung the Nebraska delegation to the support of Harrison in the Chicago convention, is the subject of considerable ridicule here. The first votes Harrison got from Nebraska were cast by Delegates Baker and Einsel. Representatives Baker relates the circumstances under which he made the first break, and his statement shows that Thurston made a most determined fight against it.

"I left home a Gresham man," says Mr. Baker, "but when I got to Chicago I found a magnificent lot of men representing General Haarison and my sympathies were turned to him. We soon found that Thurston had traded off the whole delegation to secure his temporary chairmanship, but I could stand that for awhile. On Saturday I told the boys I was going to vote for Harrison. Thurston and Charley Greene objected, and after considerable talk I agreed to vote with them for that day, believing no nomination would be made. On Monday morning I told the boys I was going for Harrison, and I asked Greene, who was chairman of the delegation, to so announce my vote. He said he wouldn't do it, and I told him I would poll the delegation if he didn't. I knew how I wanted to vote. Thurston and Greene went at me hammer and tongs, and we had an angry discussion for an hour. After we had cooled down I offered to vote with them for Allison once more. After that ballot Einsel said he, too, would vote for Harrison. Charley Greene angrily said he would not announce his vote, and Einsel threatened to poll the delegation. The other fellows finally concluded we were in earnest. Thurston remarked: 'Well, let's gather in the patronage before you vote,' and he left the crowd in a rush. It was quite evident at that time that Harrison was going to be nominated. Considering all the circumstances, it is absurd for Mr. Thurston to claim the credit of having swung the delegation to Harrison."

Apropos the question raised as to the influence ex-Senator Saunders will have with the new administration, an animated conversation between several prominent politicians this afternoon is in point.

"I have it an unquestionable authority that Governor Saunders went to John C. New at the Chicago convention and said he would not ask to control the federal patronage of Nebraska in the event of General Harrison's nomination and election," said one. "But he did not say he wouldn't ask for an office," was added with a significant look.

"You may talk all you want to," said another, "but Saunders will control the patronage if he wants to. Harrison and he were in the senate together. That was how their families became acquainted and led to the marriage of their childaen. Saunders is a level headed man. Harrison knows that and learned to respect him. In view of all these things, don't you think the president would rather have the advice of a man he knows than that of strangers? You can't make me believe Saunders will not wield a great deal of influence with the new administration. He may not openly dictate the distribution of the spoils, but his whisper will be heard a long distance."

"I don't know much about Saunders' influence," broke in a third, "but I know that Russell Harrison has intimated that he would like to have me sign the old gentleman's petition for the internal collectorship."

"Speaking of young Harrison, to change the subject," remarked another, "I would not be surprised to see him bob us a senator from the new state of Montana. His residence, you know, has been at Helena for four or five years. He is interested in a big cattle ranch out there and now has full swing on that Helena paper. It gives him a good deal of influence and prominence, and he is a clever, capable fellow. Just watch my guess, will you!"

Here Charles Greene, in response to a query, said;

"I think you will find that the president will divide his favors between the two factions in Nebraska."

Another Prohibition Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Everett, of Burt, introduced a bill to-day to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, including ale, wine and beer. The bill is in substance a transcript of the Iowa law and retains all the harsher features, including the provisions for summary closing of buildings used for saloon purposes by injunction. The author hardly intends to press the measure unless the submission bill now before the supreme court should be declared unconstitutional. In that case the radicals will make every effort to push this bill through or use it as a club to force the doubtful members to support a new submission bill.

The introduction of this measure is not the result of any concerted action on the part of the prohibition members, but is the product of the ingenious "little man from Burt," who believes in being on the safe side in this emergency.

Such a bill cannot pass the house in any contingency by at least a half dozen votes, as the republican members do not feel themselves pledged to vote for any measure of this kind, and the democrats will fight it to a man.

"Our Dick's" Message.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—"Our Dick" has a message he would like to have conveyed to his Omaha constituents. It is this:

"Do your fighting at home, and don't handicap your representatives by bringing your quarrels to the legislature."

He has just received the resolution of the Omaha city council asking that the deed of the high school grounds be made to the city, and he expects a delegation from the board of education who want the title in the name of the school district. The city is ahead at present, as the bill in its interest, has passed the senate, and the original grant was in its favor. Hon. Charles Greene has arrived on the scene of action, and says:

"There are only two ways in which the city can be deprived of the high school property. One is by agreement of the grantor and grantee. The other is by an act of the legislature transferring the title and directing the courts to sustain it. I was not anxious for a fight, but I am as ready for it now as I ever will be. The board of education have no domain upon the property. They occupy it only by the sufferance of the city, and they never will get it."

Wholesale Dismissal Recommended

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The farmer members of the lower house held a lenghty meeting this evening and discussed the house employes. The prevailing opinion was in favor of a very radical reduction, and one of their number was instructed to offer a resolution cutting down the employes from about one hundred and fifty to forty. It was the sense of the meeting that only half a dozen should be left in the enrolling and engrossing rooms, where some twenty-eight are now employed. Some difficulty was experienced in determining just who should be dismissed, but it was stated that Otoe and Lancaster had more than one-half of the whole number and a wholesale dismissal from these counties was substantially agreed upon. Just when they will introduce the resolution cannot be learned to-night, but quite likely they will be heard from to-morrow.

The State Farm Investigation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ex-Governor Furnas was before the investigating committee to-night to throw light on the management of the state farm, but gave no new information. He said the farm had lost $11,000, and he was approached during Lincoln's boom with a proposition to help negotiate the sale of one-half of it for $160,000.

Ex-Chancellor Manatt testified in detail as to the number of students in the industrial college during the different years, and gave the opinion that it was a failure. In fifteen years there had been only fourteen graduates.

C. H. Gere was present and arose unexpectedly and asked the privilege of defending the management of the university, claiming that Manatt's testimony was an arraignment of the management.

The committee adjourned till Wednesday without taking action. Manatt will then be interviewed on Billings' experiment.

To Pay the Contest Cases.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. O'Brien introduced a resolution to-day directing the committee on public expenditures and accounts to formulate a bill appropriating about $4,000 for the expenses of the Douglas county contest cases. Of this amount $1,035 is for taking the testimony and incidentals connected therewith, and $3,000 for attorney fees. David Norcross' and T. J. Mahoney's bill is $1,000 each, while Lee Estelle and Moses O'Brien are each allowed one-half of that amount. On motion of Hall the resolution was laid over for one day and ordered printed.

Street Car Lobbyists.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Messrs. Johnson and Murphy, of the Omaha Street Railway company, are here and are trying to induce the Douglas delegation to agree to a radical change in the charter in reference to the matter of paving. The bill at present requires the street railway companies to pave between the tracks and one foot outside of each rail. They have succeeded in getting a hearing before the delegation, and a meeting will be held this evening for that purpose. Christ Specht is strongly opposed to granting the demands of the company, but other members of the delegation are non-committal.

The Submission Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There is constant inquiry as to when the supreme court will make public its conclusion on the dual submission bill, but it cannot be stated positively. Clerk Wheeler is of the opinion that the document will be filed with him about Wednesday morning, but it may be later.

Jewett's Narrow Escape.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Jewett, of Broken Bow, had a narrow escape while at home. He was out driving and his horse ran away, going down a hill. The king bolt broke and the senator was thrown twenty feet. Fortunately no bones were broken, but he is bruised and badly shaken up.

The Registration Measure.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Representative Berlin will probably throw his registration bill aside and let Baker's take precedence. Berlin's was for metropolitan cities only, while Baker's applies to all places of 2,500 or over. Berlin's provided for one registrar in each precinct; Baker's calls for three. Baker's calls for three. Baker's is also more stringent in its regulations.

Funk's senate bill has no provision for swearing in a vote at the polls and is otherwise defective and ambiguous. It must be greatly amended, and may be displaced by Baker's bill.

House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house met at 2 p. m. with a very slim attendance. As this was the last day on which bills could be introduced, a large number were sent up. Among them were the following:

By Cady—Providing for the selection of three railroad commissioners.

By Stirk—Requiring all persons between seven and fifteen to attend some public school taught in the English language.

By Specht—To prohibit book-making and pool selling.

By Coleman of Polk—To amend the state constitution so as to provide for the election of three railroad commissioners.

By Sweet—To provide for a state inspector of malt, spiritous and vinous liquors.

By Everett—To provide for and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors for necessary purposes; to prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or in any manner disposing of intoxicating liquors except for pharmaceutical, medical, chemical and sacramental purposes, and to provide remedies and penalties for the violation of the same, and for the repeal of chapter 50 of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska of 1887, entitled, "Liquors."

By Baker—For the recovery of damages of an employe from the negligence and carelessness of engineers and other employes of railroad companies doing business in the state or organized in the state, and to provide for the collection of attorney fees of attorney-at-law when employed by persons to recover personal damages against railroad companies, and to provide for the manner of giving notice of their employment.

The house then went into committee of the whole and considered bills on the general file.

Senate

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The senate considered several bills in committee of the whole. After much patching it approved Raymond's bill creating liens on railroads for merchandise, provisions or fodder furnished contractors building such roads. The committee killed a bill abolishing the days of grace on notes, checks and drafts payable on demand. The bucket shop bill came up and its opponents secured further delay by adjourning.

Legislative Gossip.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Twenty-eight members of the house failed to show up to-day and bills on third reading were taken up.

Mr. Coleman of Polk did not dare to trust his bill for the repeal of the law creating a railway commission to the tender mercies of the railroad committee, and at his suggestion the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

The Gorton Stage Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—[Special telegram to THE BEE.]—Sheriff E. P. Colgan, of Sonoma county, California, and J. N. Thacker, of the Wells-Fargo Express company, arrived here late to-night to take a hand in the H. L. Gorton, stage robbery case. It appears that H. L. Gorton, alias "Jack" Gorton and his brother, George D. Gorton, in addition to being stage robbers, operated also on the Central Pacific railroad, and are wanted for the daring train robbery on that road at Clipper Gap, on December 24, when the Wells-Fargo Express messenger was held up for $4,000. The officers claim that the robbers planted themselves on top of the express car and while the train was in motion simultaneously descended on each side of the car by means of rope ladders, got the boodle and jumped from the train while still in motion. It is claimed that they have a clear case against them and that "Jack" will be transferred to California by the United States authorities.

GOOD BYE TO INDIANAPOLIS.

General Harrison Takes His Departure for Washington.

A FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION.

The City Gaily Decorated In His Honor—Serenades, Speeches, and an Enthusiastic Escort.

The President-Elect.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Many buildings in the business portion of the city are gaily decorated with flags and bunting, while from every building floats the stars and stripes in honor of the departure this afternoon of President-elect Harrison. Quite a number of country people have come to town to witness the departure of the general. Trunks and parcels have been leaving the house ever since 9 o'clock and by noon the family had about finished their packing and were ready for the journey. General Harrison's time was pretty well occupied in receiving the constant stream of people who came to say good-bye. At 10 o'clock the general received T. S. Quincy, president of the Commercial and Traveling Men's Republican club, of Chicago, who called to present an elegant grip-sack donated by the club. Quincy, after presenting the handsome present, made a brief speech. General Harrison feelingly responded and thanked the club for their support and their kind remembrance. During the morning some venerable colored man of local celebrity serenaded General Harrison and his family with a unique and original musical instrument, playing several patriotic airs.

As the hour of 2 o'clock approached the streets began to fill up and Pennsylvania avenue was soon thronged with thousands anxious to participate in the farewell demonstration to the president-elect. At 2 o'clock sharp Governor Hovey and Mayor Denny drew up in front of the Harrison residence behind a pair of large white horses drawing a handsome carriage. General Harrison met them at the door and cordially shook hands. The ceremony was entirely informal. Governor Hovey said they had come to perform the very pleasant duty of escorting the general to the station on his eventful trip to Washington. A crowd of one hundred or so of people stood on the sidewalk and in the yard watching the departure of the distinguished party. Shortly General and Mrs. Harrison emerged from the house, preceded by the governor and mayor. The general occupied the first carriage with Governor Hovey and Mayor Denny, and Mrs. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee occupied the next carriage. A string of carriages and a thousand or more people followed down Delaware street.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed along the route. In front of every residence were groups of people, who cheered enthusiastically as the carriages drove by, the general constantly tipping his hat and waving his hand farewell to some old friend whom he recognized. When Ohio street was reached the throng was innumerable. Here the veterans of George H. Thomas post were in line, among them being General Lew Wallace and many other well known men. They were accompanied by a military band, and as the general's carriage drove up they opened ranks and a cheer went up from a thousand people that was heard for many squares. From this point to the station it was an impenetrable throng. The buildings were black with people. At the intersection of Market and Pennsylvania streets the members of the legislature were drawn up in line and the carriages passed through the open files, the lawmakers cheering lustily. They then fell in line and escorted the general to the station.

It was 3 o'clock when the party reached the station, where a crowd of fully ten thousand awaited them. The general and party were escorted to their car. The president-elect presently appeared on the rear platform, accompanied by Governor Hovey, who introduced him to the crowd and called for order, which, being partially secured, General Harrison said:

"My Good Friends and Neighbors: I cannot trust myself to put in words what I feel at this time. Every kind thought that is in your minds, and every good wish that is in your hearts for me, finds its responsive wish and thought in my mind and heart for each of you. I love this city; it has been my cherished home. Twice before I have left it to discharge public duties and returned to it with gladness, as I hope to do again. It is a city on whose streets pompous displays of wealth are not seen. It is full of pleasant homes, and in these homes there is an unusual store of contentment. The memory of your favor and kindness will abide with me, and my strong desire to hold your respect and confidence will strengthen me in the discharge of my new and responsible duties. Let me say farewell to all my Indiana friends. For the public honors that have come to me I am their grateful debtor. They have made the debt so large that I can never discharge it. There is a great sense of loneliness in the discharge of high public duties, and the moment of decision is one of isolation, but there is one whose help comes even into the quiet chamber of judgment, and to His wise and unfailing guidance will I look for direction and safety. My family unite with me in grateful thanks for this cordial good-bye, and with me wish that these years of separation may be full of peace and happiness for each of you."

The speech was received with cheers. At its conclusion the general re-entered the car and at 3:15 the train left Indianapolis amid great enthusiasm.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 25.—When Knightstown was reached, where is located the soldiers' orphans' home, the train stopped for a moment. A crowd of five or six hundred gathered around the rear platform and gave three cheers for Harrison. As the cheers died away, General Harrison said:

"My friends, I thank you for this cordial gathering and demonstration. I can detain the train but a moment, and I only stopped at the request of the superintendent of the soldiers' orphan home, so that the children might have an opportunity to see me, and that I might wish them the bright and prosperous future which the sacrifices of their fathers won for them."

Richmond was reached at 5:02 p. m. The run from Indianapolis, sixty-eight miles, was made in one hour and forty-two minutes, including numerous stops. Fully four thousand people assembled at the station and the crowd was very demonstrative, cheering at the top of their voices, while cannon boomed and whistles blew, making a din that was deafening. General and Mrs. Harrison appeared on the rear platform of their car and were greeted by a mighty shout from the crowd, which was a very noisy one. Finally, when the tumult had partially subsided, General Harrison spoke as follows:

"My friends, I have so long had my home among you that I cannot but feel a sense of regret in leaving the soil of Indiana. I go with a deep sense of inadequacy, but I am sure you will be patient with my mistakes, and that you will all give me your help as citizens, in my efforts to promote the best interests of our people. I thank you for this cordial greeting." [Cheers.]

As the train passed along the track out of the city it was accompanied by the screeching of whistles and the boom of cannon. While the train halted a profusion of flowers were carried into the car and presented to Mrs. Harrison.

General Passenger Agent Deering fitted out the entire party, from General Harrison, to the colored porter who accompanies him to the white house, with tickets for the trip at regular rates of fare. The gentlemen representing the press did the same as the others, and, like the gentlemen of old, "paid as they went."

The car, May Wood, was not victualled until Richmond was reached, and the service provided for the car of the Associated Press and its guests was drawn upon to aid in comforting the inner man of its occupants.

Bradford Junction was reached at 6 p. m. Here the train changed engines in just one and a half minutes and sped on its way at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

URBANA, O., Feb. 25.—The next stopping place, Piqua, was reached at 6:20. About five thousand people gathered here and kept up a continuous cheering. Governor Foraker and wife boarded the presidential train here, and found the general and party just sitting down to supper. Governor Foraker brought General Harrison to the platform of the May Wood just as the train started. Foraker called out, "This is our next president," and General Harrison, bareheaded, bowed an acknowledgement to the cheering of the thousands as the train moved out.

From Pigria to Urbana the train ran very rapidly, reaching the latter point at 6:50 p. m. Here another large crowd welcomed the presidential party, but the stop was short. From this time on dense darkness covered the scene and prevented the occupants from judging of the size of the crowds.

At Westville the glare of a number of pine knot torches were flashed into the car windows as the train dashed by.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25.—The run from Urbana to Columbus was made at the speed of a mile a minute. At Hilliards, ten miles out of Columbus, a row of big bonfires was passed. In front of the blazing piles were a hundred or more men, frantically waving their hands. Governor Foraker and General Harrison were seated on a sofa in the rear of the general's car during the run from Urbana. Columbus was reached at 8:15 p. m. Governor Foraker and wife left the train here. The demonstration at this point assumed unusual proportions. At least one-fifth of the capital's 100,000 population was in the vicinity of the depot at the time the train arrived. In addition to the general crowd, several organizations came and pressed in. The booming of cannon and the din of brass band music, drum corps and yells greeted the presidential train as it moved into the depot. It required a large force of policemen to open the way for the engine. The train pulled pretty well through the depot before stopping, and the people were trying to keep up and rushed madly over each other. A large number of ladies were in the crowd and many of them were injured, as the apparently maddened crowd showed no respect for any one about them. Nearly the entire membership of the legislature went down with the Foraker club, but were all lost sight of in the general rush. It was the intention to have several songs from a glee club, and also listen to a speech from General Harrison. The former was almost entirely eliminated from the programme, and less than fifty persons heard anything the president-elect had to say. People standing within ten feet of him could see his lips move as if in the act of making a speech, and that was all.

There was a sore lack of management in the whole affair, and no person is deserving of any credit for the manner in which the reception was carried out, except the entire mass, who were bent upon giving the president-elect an ovation of the old time kind. As soon as the general left the platform the crowd began to grow less dense, though the train was surrounded by people until it pulled out.

CLASPED IN HER ARMS.

Mrs. McCaulley Asphyxiates Herself and Two Children.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The last act of a sensational drama took place here to-day.

On December 24, 1887, a reporter for a Chicago morning paper, called at the West Side residence of William McCaulley to ask an interview with that gentleman concerning a divorce suit which Mrs. McCaulley had just filed. The reporter's ring was answered by Mrs. McCaulley herself. She said her husband was at home, and the caller was conducted to the sitting room, where Mr. McCaulley received the visitor, and to ascertain his business. The two retired to an adjoining room and the interview was in progress when the door was suddenly burst open by the wife. Before either of the two men were aware of her purpose, she fired a revolver point blank at her husband. The shot reached a vital part, and the victim died without a word. Mrs. McCaulley's frenzy continued for hours after the terrible deed. She raved like a maniac, and gloated over her bloody act, expressing no remorse, yet protesting her love for him she had slain. It was his infidelity which had goaded her to the awful tragedy, his alleged intimacy with her own sister. On the Tuesday following the tragedy the coroner sat upon the case. After hearing the testimony and listening to the prisoner's story the jury discharged her, declaring her insane. But later an attempt was made to get the grand jury to take up the case, McCaulley's mother coming on to urge an indictment. This attempt failed, as did an attempt to influence the disposition of the dead man's estate.

This morning it was discovered that during the night Mrs. McCaulley had killed herself and her two children. She was found in her room in bed firmly holding in her teeth a rubber tube, one end of which was attached to the still flowing gas jet. The tube ran from the jet under the bed clothes, which were drawn over the faces of Mrs. McCaulley and the children. Asphyxiation was seen at a glance to be the cause of their death.

Her children, a boy three years and six months, and a girl one year and six months of age, were clasped in each arm. The story of the tragedy was told by Mr. Furness, at whose house Mrs. McCaulley lived.

"Mrs. McCaulley had been in the habit of coming down to breakfast on time," he said, "and when at 10 o'clock this morning she had not appeared, my wife naturally supposed that something was wrong. Accordingly she went up stairs and called Mrs. McCaulley. No answer came, and smelling gas my wife supposed that something was wrong. She burst open the door and found the mother and children dead, lying in each other's embrace. There was a singularly peaceful expression on the faces of the three. The bed clothing was pulled up over their faces, and Mrs. McCaulley had probably taken this precaution to prevent the failure of her plans. As soon as I saw the situation I notified the police."

"Had Mrs. McCaulley intimated that she intended to commit suicide?"

"No, not to my knowledge. Ever since she killed her husband she had been of a retiring melancholy disposition. Of late she had been almost querulous and peevish. But I didn't suspect anything of this sort. She seemed much wrapped up in her children."

Mrs. McCaulley has a brother in Brooklyn named Joseph Mackin.

BANISHED TO SIBERIA.

A Naturalized American Arrested by the Russian Authorities.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 25.—A report has just been received here from Mrs. Herman Kempinski, confirming the recent report that her husband has been arrested in Russia and sentenced to banishment to Siberia for treasonable utterances against the Russian government and evading the military service required. He came to this country when seventeen years of age, and in 1873 came to this city. Ten years later he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was successful in business, and last summer returned to his native land with his wife. Soon after his arrival there he was arrested and thrown into prison. His wife has spent most of her savings in endeavoring to procure his release, but to no effect, and she has applied to her friends in this city for assistance. Her counsel will lay the matter before the authorities in Washington in a few days.

Shot by a Rejected Lover.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 25.—Emil Bach, a street car driver of this city, shot and fatally injured a girl named Anna Dubois, at Metamore, Woodford county, about 2 o'clock this morning. He was the girl's suitor, but she had rejected him and was to marry a man named Schip in a few days. This morning Bach gained an entrance to her father's house through a window and threw open the front door in order to clear the way for escape. The girl's father was awakened and met Bach in the hall, but the murderer pushed the old man aside, entered and shot the sleeping girl in the mouth and escaped. He has not been seen since, and the idea gains ground that he committed suicide in some lonely place. The girl is yet alive but cannot survive.

STRYCHNINE IN HIS VITALS.

Farmer Aldrich's Stomach Analyzed By a Chemist.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT KEARNEY.

A Colored Hotel Cook Shot Twice By a Boarder—Alleged Murderer Baker Skips—Collision at Dubois.

Strychnine Found in His Stomach.

HASTINGS Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Readers of THE BEE will remember the report some weeks ago of a prominent farmer named John Aidrich, living near Ayr, Adams county, suddenly dying under suspicious circumstances. The stomach of the dead man was sent to Chicago for analysis, and strychnine was found therein. Some parties have been carefully working on the case, and to-day complaint was filed before County Judge Fleming, by Louis Blumenthal, charging the widow, Mrs. Aldrich, with murder. Sheriff Barlass served the papers this evening, and the prisoner is now here in his custody. Sensational developments are expected. Prof. Haines, of Rush medical college, Chicago, has been summoned to appear and testify on the analysis of the stomach.

Alleged Murderer Baker Skips.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Frank Baker, who was under arrest here charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ellen O'Neill, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1887, has skipped.

It has transpired that Baker's true name was John Waters. At the time the murder was committed he was twenty-seven years old. He had been having trouble with his wife, and the day before the murder occurred he gave her a severe horsewhipping, in consequence of which she left him and returned to her mother's house.

Baker, or Waters, went there and demanded to see her. He had some words with his mother-in-law in regard to the ill-treatment of his wife, and while Mrs. O'Neill was sitting at her sewing machine Waters crept up behind and brained her with a heavy poker. He fled, and had not been seen or heard of until he was arrested at Octavia a week ago. A photograph of the murderer was received here from the authorities at Poughkeepsie, also a description of personal peculiarities, which tallied exactly with Baker's appearance.

On Saturday evening an attorney was procured for him, and he was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

A telegram was received here by the detective who had caught him, saying that an officer and a person who could identify the prisoner were on the way to take him back, but he had fled. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of all who compared the photograph with the prisoner, that he is the murderer.

Shot Twice.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Kelley's hotel this evening was the scene of a shooting affray. The persons interested in the affair are Henry Flower, a colored cook, and Wardie Griffith, one of the boarders. Henry Flower has for some time acted ungentlemanly toward ladies about the house, and this morning attempted to break into the room of one of the lady boarders. He was threatened with violence and warned to leave the town by Griffith and others. This evening when Griffith and his brother stepped into the hotel office the colored man seized a revolver and opened fire upon him. Griffith, prompted by self defense, returned the compliment with a 38-calibre revolver, firing two shots. The first took effect in the side of Flower's nose taking a downward course into the mouth. The second entered his breast and lodged in the back. Both are flesh wounds, and the attending surgeons do not consider them necessarily fatal. Griffith gave himself up to the proper authorities. Persons who saw the affair say that Griffith was justified in the shooting, as his own life hinged on his skill with the revolver.

Baffled Toughs.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—About 9 o'clock to-night Dr. Cook and J. H. Donnelly were attacked by two men who sprang upon them from a dark corner in a Third street cut. Donnelly was dealt a severe blow in the breast, but he gave his assailant a blow which grounded him. Dr. Cook received a severe blow from the other tough, and he also retaliated, dislocating his knuckles as he answered the blow. The fellow immediately picked up a clump of hard material and dealt the doctor a severe blow on the head. Had it not been for a heavy fur cap he would have sustained serious injuries. The toughs fled.

Arrested For Contempt.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The case of J. K. Barr vs The Quincy National Bank promises sensational developments before it is finished. It was referred last week to B. F. Johnson to take testimony and hear the arguments. Yesterday Mr. Barr and Miss Barr refused to be sworn on the advice of Barr's counsel, W. H. Smith, and the three were each fined $25 by the referee. An addition $25 was afterward added to Barr's fine because he returned evasive answers to the questions of L. C. Burr, attorney for the bank, and they were placed under arrest.

Discussing Bids for Boilers.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb., 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The board of public lands and buildings was in session this afternoon discussing bids for putting in new boilers at the insane asylum. Owing to the absence of specifications, the final decision was postponed to to-morrow, when the contract will probably be let.

A Libel Suit.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is understood that the Argus, of this place, will be sued for libel in consequence of a statement made by it last week in reference to Attorney T. J. King and his connection with the McConnaghey-Griffey breach of promise suit. It is said proceedings will be instituted in the United States court.

For Selling Mortgaged Cattle.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A warrant was to-day issued for the arrest of Samuel Deering, a local cattle dealer, for selling eighty-one head of cattle, upon which there was a chattle mortgage.

The L. A. Young Failure.

NELIGH, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Sheriff Elwood has just closed out the stock of L. A. Young, Elgin, this county, and succeeded in realizing about $2,000, or about one-third of the amount of attachments. The goods brought very good prices.

New Knights of Pythias Lodge.

NELIGH, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Knights of Pythias will institute a new lodge here on Thursday next, with a large membership. A number of the fraternity are expected from adjacent parts of the state.

Catholic Church Dedicated.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The new Catholic church at Hastings was dedicated yesterday. The impressive ceremonies were conducted by Father English, assisted by Fathers Coghlan and Ward, of St. Louis. It is a large, commodious edifice, with a seating capacity of 600. Fathers Coghlan and Ward remain one week to hold a series of meetings.

Result of a Drunken Spree.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dennis Riordan, a farmer living eight miles north of Gibbon, met with an untimely death Sunday morning. He, in company with a brother-in-law, Peter Burgess, went to Shelton on Saturday evening, and while there became intoxicated, leaving at a late hour at night for their homes in a farm wagon. When last seen, on their way at Gibbon, both were drunk. At a place near the home of the dead man the wagon was thrown over an embankment and the men held firmly under the heavy box. The wagon seat struck Riordan across the neck and it is supposed killed him instantly. Burgess succeeded in getting out from under the box after hours of work, but not until his hands were frozen, necessitating the amputation of three fingers.

Riordan was not in the habit of drinking.

Jewelry Thieves Arrested.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Policeman McTaggart arrested three suspicious characters who were offering jewelry for sale at very low prices on streets this afternoon. A. J. Wanner, of Falls City, Neb., whose store was burglarized on the 14th inst. at that place, came up this evening by the B. & M. in answer to a telegram notifying him of the arrest of the parties. Mr. Wanner identified the jewelry as the same taken from his store. They will be taken to Falls City to-morrow to answer for the crime.

Verdict For $2,000.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the district court today, in the case of Mrs. L. Smith vs George Poffinbarger, of Blue Springs, for selling liquor to her husband and causing his death, the jury gave her a verdict for $2,000. This is the case which was suddenly stopped and then continued at the last term, on account of Mrs. Poffinbarger killing her two children and then taking her own life at home, during the trial.

A Freight and Work Train Collide.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska vestibuled tra in due here at 1 p. m. was delayed eight hours to-day by a wreck a mile and a half east of Dubois Station, below here. The wreck was caused by the regular freight colliding with a work train. The freight had on eight cars of stock. One animal was killed and many others severely injured.

Editor Arrested For Libel.

GREELEY CENTER, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—H. G. James, charged with libel, was arrested at the Leader office this morning about 11 o'clock by Deputy Sheriff Paxton, and taken before Justice Swain. The hearing will be held Friday, March 1, at 10 a. m. Mr. Paxton will start for Omaha to-morrow morning.

Death of an Architect.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Frank Laur, one of the leading architects of this city, died last night of Brights disease. He was a member of the A. O. U. W., and was insured in the order for $2,000.

Waterworks For Grant.

GRANT, Neb., Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This city to-day made a contract with A. A. Richardson, an engineer, to prepare plans for a system of waterworks.

ANARCHIST NEEBE.

His Brother Has Strong Hopes of Securing a Pardon for Him.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Louis Neebe is quite hopeful of securing a pardon for his brother Oscar, the convicted anarchist now sojourning at Joliet. Mr. Neebe returned from Springfield last Friday night, and Saturday morning he went directly to Joliet with a communication from Judge Grinnell, which calls for a complete confession of all that the convict knows concerning the plans, purposes and extent of the old anarchist societies, and just what part Oscar Neebe himself was to take in the social revolution. Mr. Grinnell also wants to know before he puts his name to a petition for a pardon how Neebe happened to lose his fingers from a bomb explosion, or rather what business the bomb had exploding in his hands.

"I took this to my brother, said Louis Neebe, and he said he could answer every question. I then procured paper, pen and ink and secured a special permit to allow him to write yesterday. He said he would write it and go before a notary public this morning to take an oath and give it a legal value. I expect the affidavit some time today or early to-morrow morning."

The prisoner's brother puts a great deal of confidence in what this confession will do for Oscar. It is suspected that the affidavit will bring in the names of men whom the states attorney at that time never dreamed had uttered an anarchist sentiment. But the most important matter to be obtained is a complete account of just what the Lehn and Wehr verein intended doing about its bloody revolution. It is well understood that not more than half the plots of this organization were exposed at the time, and the public may be surprised when the true story is learned from Oscar Neebe, as Louis says it will be. As soon as he has time, after receiving the confession, Mr. Neebe will lay the paper before Judges Grinnell and Gary for the purpose of obtaining their signatures to this petition.

"I saw both of these men before the election," said Mr Neebe, "but they absolutely refused to say a word or give me any encouragement until after the election, so that nobody could connect their actions in any way with the political situation. Judge Gary has promised, in case he doesn't sign the petition, to give me a letter to the governor recommending a pardon. Judge Grinnell wants to see how much my brother will tell before he does anything. I saw Governor Fifer on three occasions last week. Twice I had a chance to say 'howdy' only, and the third time he gave me a hearing, but did not commit himself in any way. He said I must get up my petition in the regular way and submit it as others do. In fact that was my purpose in seeing him. I wanted to bring the subject before his attention and to learn exactly what must be done. I want everything according to law and no mistake."

A TREACHEROUS MONARCH.

How the King of Uganda Repaid His Arab Supporters.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Letters from missionaries dated at Zanzibar, January 24, have been received in this city. They give the details of the third revolt in Uganda. It appears that King Kiwewa, who was raised to the throne, after the overthrow of his brother, King Mwango, tried to poison his Arab supporters, but the plot failed. He then invited three of them to a private audience. At a signal from the king they were seized by executioners and the king speared two of them and was in the act of spearing the other when the Arab managed to free himself from the grasp of the executioners and fired at the king, who died. King Kiwewa has since been trying to induce the christian chiefs to assist him in regaining the throne, upon which, after his flight, the Arabs placed Kalema, son of Mutesas. The letters confirm the report that an English missionary named Brooks has been murdered. The report is ample evidence that a wholesale slaughter and enslavement of natives is proceeding in the direction of Tippoo Tib's district.

In Nyangwe district there are rumors that Stanley is there collecting men to make a big war on the tribes to the northward, but this is considered doubtful.

DEATH IN FRIGHTFUL FORM

Eleven Persons Killed By a Powder Explosion.

CHARRED BEYOND RECOGNITION.

Another Scene of Terror In a Pennsylvania Mining Town—List of the Dead and Wounded.

A Terrible Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—A terrible disaster occurred at Plymouth, a few miles from here, this afternoon, by which the souls of eleven girls were hurled into eternity.

Back of the Gaylord shaft stood the factory of John Powelt, used for the maufacture of the squibs used by miners in loosening coal in the mines. The factory employed eighty-four girls, ranging from twelve to twenty years, and several male workmen. While a majority of the girls were at their homes eating dinner, the people were startled by the deafening thunder of a terrific explosion. They rushed terror stricken to their doors and windows, and in the distance saw the clouds of smoke ascending from the squib factory. Soon a large crowd had gathered around it and women began wringing their hands and men turned away from the sight presented when the charred body of a young girl was seen lying in one of the rooms and the fact became known that at least twenty persons were in the building at the time of the explosion, eating their noonday lunch. The scene was fraught with terror as the girls, some of them bleeding, others gasping for a few breaths of fresh air, rushed to the windows and screamed frantically for help.

About this time a dozen miners from an adjoining colliery came upon the scene and as soon as they saw the bleeding forms of the girls calling for aid rushed towards the building in a body, but fate prevented their proffered succor. As soon as they stopped near the door another terrific explosion took place and the entire building collapsed, burying in the ruins those that a moment before stood crying for assistance. The braver of the men, when the smoke and flying debris had settled, rushed among the ruins, and one by one the bodies were found and taken out, charred beyond recognition, bleeding and mangled. As the mothers and recognized some familiar token or piece of dress by which they could tell their loved ones