that the prisoner be held. Caton turned deathly pale and murmured, after a choking spell:

"They have made an awful mistake, I fear."

"Do you deny the crime?" he was asked.

"Of—of course I do," he said, and stammered: "I—I haven't been near Omaha for two months."

"Did you know the Jones people on the Pinney farm?"

"I knew one family by that name, I think, but I didn't kill anybody."

Here another choking spell interrupted the conversation, and Caton was compelled to stop. After a few moments he proceeded, denying that he had been to Omaha since about Christmas. He said that in the meantime he had been all over the west, spending most of his time in Denver. He could give no account of where he got the watches or the money that he is known to have blown in so freely just after he arrived here. He still maintains that his name is Caton and when told by the representative of The Bee that the Omaha authorities were coming after him, he buried his face in his hands and said nothing.

"I'm in trouble, I know," said Caton, "but to be called a murderer is too much."

The young man's appearances are decidedly against him. His actions tonight looked very bad.

The Numbers Correspond.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In a book Caton had with him was found late tonight a pawn-ticket for a lady's Elgin gold watch. The works were numbered 3,099,911, corresponding with the number of the watch Neal, the Omaha accused, was known to have carried.

HE IS IDENTIFIED.

The Kansas City Prisoner and the Man Neal One and the Same.

The newsboys' cries of "Extra BEE, full particulars of the capture of the murderer of old Mr. and Mrs. Jones!" which rang throughout the business portions of this city about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, created intense excitement, and the papers were bought with an eagerness unparalleled in the history of journalism in Omaha.

Information of the catching of the assassin came through Chief of Police Seavey. It seems that soon after the tragedy became known Chief Seavey placed himself in communication with the various penitentiaries and chiefs of police throughout the country, furnishing them the best description possible of the man who was undoubtedly the murderer and asked the officials if such a one had passed out of their hands during the last few months. This move was finally rewarded by the receipt of information that just such a man as was described had finished a two and a half years' sentence for grand larceny and had been released from the Iowa penitentiary at Fort Madison on January 9. This information was accompanied with a photograph of the man in prison garb, and a prison description of the released convict. His name was C. E. Niel on the prison records; his height 5 feet 8¾ inches, weight 170, complexion dark, eyes blue gray, and he had a small mole on the right cheek.

Soon after the receipt of this letter and picture there came one from Chief of Police Spears of Kansas City, saying that a man answering with great nicety to the one described by Chief Seavey was in jail there for stealing cattle. The letter also said that in his pockets were found three gold watches, two of which the prisoner said he bought on February 7, in Omaha, at Fred Mohle's pawnshop, Eleventh and Douglas streets, and a third, a lady's new gold watch, the case number of which was 322,555 and the movement number 3,099,911, which tally exactly with the numbers of the lady's watch purchased by "Neal" in South Omaha. The prisoner did not say where he got the lady's watch. A business card of the pawnshop was also found in his pocket. Chief Spears also enclosed a photograph of his man taken in prison.

It did not require the eye of an expert to see at a glance that the prisoner in Kansas City and the released convict were one and the same. The Kansas City jail picture showed him dressed in a somewhat dudish fashion; a fancy, double-breasted coat, standing collar, eye glasses and derby hat, the latter thrown rather far back from his forehead. He told the Kansas City authorities his name was J. L. Livingston, while Chief Spears added that the prisoner had the alias of Caton.

Chief Seavey's next move was to show these photographs to the parties in South Omaha who had conversation with the man who sold the Pinney cattle and to the pawnbroker's clerk. All of them identified the pictures definitely and overwhelmingly as being of identically the same man. Chief Seavey immediately telegraphed the Kansas City authorities regarding what he had discovered and told them that he would start for there by first train, and left at 6:45 last evening via Lincoln, where he will get a requisition for the fellow. The requisition will be obtained on the governor of Kansas, as it happens that the prisoner is in jail on the Kansas side of Kansas City.

County Attorney Mahoney telegraphed the Kansas City authorities requesting as a special favor that they allow Douglas county to deal with the prisoner first, a request which Mr. Mahoney says he has no doubt will be granted. The grimness which the request comprehends is certainly, to say the least, most striking.

Additional and very strong points against the Kansas City prisoner were gained last evening in an interview had with the pawnbroker clerk at Eleventh and Farnam streets. The clerk's name is William Schnell, and he is deserving of the remark that he is a particularly frank, and as honest and courteous appearing and talking a boy of possibly about eighteen years as one will ever meet.

"Do you know," said he, "that after reading the description in THE BEE of the man who sold the cattle in South Omaha that I made up my mind that he was the same fellow who was in the store here and I sold the goods to on the 7th of this month?"

Being asked to tell all about what the man bought, how he acted, what he said, etc., while in the store, young Schnell replied:

"He came in here at the noon hour, when I was alone, and I want to tell right now that I didn't like the looks of him, and I watched him closer than I've watched anybody who has been in here for many a day. He was quite a quick talker and acted sort of nervous. He was well dressed, wearing a double-breasted imitation astrakan coat and vest and a derby hat. He kept his right hand, I think it was, out of sight. He asked to look at gold watches and finally bought a couple, paying $35 for the two, which were solid gold, one a stem-winder and the other a key-winder. Then he bought a bar and swivel for an old watch chain, which was quite an odd affair, being made out of long links put together with a lot of little rings. I think the movements of the watches he bought were Waltham, though I ain't sure as to that. When he decided to take the watches he asked me for a guaranty on them, and I was going to give him one but he went out in such a nervous, hurried way that I forgot it and he did, too. He also bought a pair of link cuff buttons worth $2.50 and a cheap little imitation diamond pin for which I charged him 50 cents, and which cost just 10 cents. When he went to pay me he pulled out a big roll of bills which seemed to look as if they would count up pretty high. When I saw his roll I laughed and remarked, 'You must have made a big stake somewhere,' and he replied, 'I'm a stockman, and have just sold a lot of cattle down at South Omaha, and I'm now on my way down to St. Joe to sell some more.'"

Then young Schnell said he remarked, "Well, you better let me sell you a good revolver, hadn't you?" and the man said, "O no, for I've got a good one," and with that took from his pocket a hammerless, blue-barreled, Smith & Wesson 38-caliber revolver of the latest patern, and continued: 'I know this is all right, for my brother and I tried it just the other day, and I want to tell you, too, that I'm a good shot; ah, ha, a very good shot!'"

Noticing that as the stranger handled the revolver his hand seemed to shake, young Schnell says he remarked, "You seem sort of nervous." Giving the clerk a look which the latter says appeared rather odd and inquisitive, the customer responded: "Yes, a man is nervous sometimes," and then returned the pistol to his pocket and walked out of the store.

WHERE SHALL THE FAIR BE?

The House Listens to the Claims of the Four Rivals.

A WARM DEBATE IN THE SENATE

The Saunders Murder Stirs Up Considerable Sectional Bitterness—Senator Chandler's Resolution Finally Adopted.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—By special order, today was set apart by the house for the opening of the debate on the report of the committee on the world's fair. The usual preliminary routine business was transacted with a show of impatience. The conference report on the senate bill to increase the pension of helpless soldiers was adopted.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee raised the point of order that the fair bills involved appropriations and should be considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. Chandler of Massachusetts explained how the time was to be divided—one hour to himself as chairman and one hour to each of the four contending cities. Tomorrow the opponents of any bill were to have one hour and the remainder of the day was to be divided between representatives of the four cities.

The speaker, referring to Mr. McMillan's point, thought the special order had the effect to render unnecessary any motion to go into committee of the whole, and when Mr. McMillan took a contrary view he had read a decision made in the Forty-ninth congress embodying his opinion.

Mr. Mills of Texas demanded half of the time in behalf of the opponents of the bill.

The matter of recognitions was one for the presiding officer. The speaker thought the debate should be arranged so as to give the fullest information to the house on the point it desired to explain.

Mr. Chandler then took the floor and opened the debate. He said the committee had two bills—one adapted to New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and the other to Washington. Mr. Chandler took up the first bill and explained the sections briefly but succinctly. He said that the government was to lend its aid to the people to dignify and give a national recognition to the great national event. The only appropriation asked for under this bill was a small one to defray the expenses of the government bill and the display of works of art. Mr. Chandler continued his explanation of the bill, saying that it bound the government in no way to financial obligation. There was no proposition, direct or indirect, in the bill to secure a dollar from the government for any purpose not clearly stated. By the experience of the past the benefits of the exposition to the people in an educational way could not be questioned. The government should do its part. The committee asked for $1,500,000 for the government to take care of its own. The government could not do less to sustain its dignity.

Turning to the second (Washington) bill, Mr. Chandler said that it differed from the others in that the fair here would depend not upon the popular fair subscription, but upon funds raised by the district government upon the 3 per cent limit. The proceeds from tickets sold were to go, not to the stockholders, but to meet the bonds issued. It was supposed that the chairman of the special committee was the only member not committed. He believed that in every phase of the subject, whether as a recognition of the services of the great discoverer or from any other phase, it seemed proper that at the close of the 400 years elapsing since the discovery of this great continent we should call the attention of the world to our condition. An invitation by the government of the people of the world to visit us and study our resources would surely be beneficial. In conclusion he hoped that this congress would be true to the history of the country and set an example of patriotism and enterprises for the congresses of 100 years to contemplate and follow.

Mr. Flower of New York followed in behalf of New York.

He believed the selection of New York meant the greatest possible success of the undertaking. New York would assume the financial responsibility and make the fair a success. A site was ready for use, containing 309 acres. No other city had met this question of a site and solved it. New York is the half-way station between the greater part of this country and the world. The American manufacturer and agriculturist would have greater incentives to exhibit his wares and products in New York city than in any other place by reason of the fact that he would have there a larger local assemblage to be instructed and benefited and by reason of the further fact that his goods would be thrown into comparison with the wares and products of the greatest commercial exchange of the continent. Therefore with a guaranty on the part of New York for the pecuniary success of the fair, with its dense population, its many points of interest, ample accommodations for visitors and the beautiful site in the hands of the committee, New York was better prepared than any other city. He asked if the house was prepared to vote from the treasury $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 for locating the fair at Chicago, St. Louis, or Washington when it could locate it in New York without any appropriation except for the government exhibits! In conclusion Mr. Flower announced that he had just received a telegram to the effect that Governor Hill had signed the fair bill.

Mr. Flower was followed by Mr. Moore of New Hampshire and Messers. Covert, Cummings, Tracy and Quinn, all of New York, in favor of the selection of New York as the site.

Mr. Hitt then opened the debate for Chicago. Mr. Hitt said Chicago surpassed any other place in facilities for travel and the ability to care for people. Her hotels were on an enormous scale and had never been overtaxed. The city was accessible to the mining regions of Pennsylvania and the great agricultural belts of the west. Commerce was carried on here on the grandest scale by land and by water. Chicago's tonnage was second in size among American cities. The site at Chicago was ready, the land was level and no preparation was required. It would leave a great empty space in the treasury after New York had blasted away enough rocks to afford a site. Placed in the interior, the fair would be visited by many more people than if placed at tide water. The people of Chicago were enthusiastic, they were not bickering among themselves. What proportion of the attendants at the fair would be composed of foreign visitors! Perhaps 50,000 at the most. He expected that 50,000,000 Americans would attend the fair. Would it be proper to require 7,000,000 people to travel to the extreme edge of the country, as they would have to do if the fair was held in New York! In conclusion, he said the fair at Chicago would enlist the enthusiastic efforts of all the people and be a memorable and magnificent success.

Mr. Adams of Illinois said the people of Chicago—the workingmen, business men and capitalists—all agreed in asking congress to allow the great celebration of 1892 to be held in their city. They were prepared to meet the responsibilities. The world knew that they have the habit of succeeding in what they undertake. Chicago had many advantages as to location for the exhibition. He believed Chicago could guarantee the financial success of the undertaking. They had raised $5,000,000 by voluntary subscription. Another guarantee was that the subscription fund, while it came mainly from Chicago, came also from the outside. Nearly every state in the union was represented. They proposed to raise $5,000,000 more by the issue of bonds in the manner provided in the bill. If it was necessary for the state to act in order to secure a state exhibit, and especially an agricultural exhibit which would be worthy of the state and worthy of the city in which the celebration is held, such action would be forthcoming. Chicago would be at no expense to secure an ample and convenient site.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky earnestly argued in favor of Chicago, saying three of the greatest national celebrations ever held in this country had been held in the east and it was now the west's turn. He urged that the fair should not be held on the rim of the country, but in the interior.

Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan spoke warmly in favor of Chicago, which, he said, was the most marvellous city the world had ever looked upon.

Mr. Taylor of Illinois said there was a great country in the west of which the people of New York knew little, and he desired to hold the fair in the west to educate the people of the east. He concluded by telling of the wealth of the country surrounding Chicago and the patronage which could be expected to be bestowed upon a fair held there.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas said Chicago was the proper place for the fair. If this was to be a European fair let us go to London. [Applause]. If it was to be for the benefit of the patriotic citizens of this country it should go to the great interior city, representative of the great industries of the country.

Mr. Lawler of Illinois said he held a petition signed by thousands of workmen of the union, except New York, asking that the exposition be located in Chicago. He detailed her advantages.

Mr. Chapman of Michigan followed in a glowing tribute to Chicago, the present metropolis of the west and the future metropolis of the whole country.

Mr. Frank of Missouri opened the battle for St. Louis. The site for the fair, he said, was to be chosen upon sound reasons. Chicago vied with New York in political animus, supplemented by sordid, mercenary aims. St. Louis offered advantages of location and was accessible to the greatest number of citizens of the United States and the southern republics. St. Louis hospitality was known the world over. Her climate was excellent. She would bid the world welcome to a nursery of virtue not a morass of vice.

Mr. Niedringhaus of Missouri extolled the talents of the business men of St. Louis. The people of St. Louis knew how to hold a fair and make it a success.

Mr. Stone of Missouri enlarged upon the advantages of the geographical position of St. Louis, on the mineral wealth of the surrounding country, the cereal products and the great internal commerce.

Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas followed in the same line.

Mr. Dockerey of Missouri spoke in complimentary terms of the other competing cities, but dismissed New York and Chicago on account of location and Washington for financial reasons.

Mr. Caruth of Kentucky closed for St. Louis.

Mr. McComas of Maryland was for an exposition wherever it was to be held, but it was historically fitting that the exposition should be held here in Washington, in the district bearing the name of the discoverer of the continent. He appealed to the friends of Chicago, New York and St. Louis to come together in peace here on national ground.

Messrs. Lee of Virginia, Coleman of Louisiana, Compton and Stockbridge of Maryland also spoke in favor of Washington, and then the house adjourned until tomorrow. The proposed night session was abandoned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the senate today the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Chandler calling on the attorney general for information regarding the assassination of Deputy Marshall Saunders at Quincy, Fla., was taken up and Mr. Pasco resumed his remarks in regard to it. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read various documents, newspaper articles and proceedings of public meetings denunciatory of the conduct and character of the United States court and its officers in the northern district of Florida. These representations he said, might tend to throw some light on the causes leading up to the sad affair at Quincy. In conclusion Mr. Pasco offered an amendment directing the attorney general to inform the senate whether any efforts had been made by the department of justice to correct the action of the officers of the court which resulted in partisan juries made up mainly from one political party; also directing the attorney general to inform the senate whether he had any information of an official letter by Marshal Mizel directing the names of "true and tried republicans" for jurors, etc.

Mr. Hawley said the remarks of the senator from Florida and the amendment seemed a premature apology for the murder. It was evident the amendment was intended to mitigate the judgment of the public mind on a crime which even a democratic paper in Florida stigmatized as brutal, infamous and cowardly. The senator (Pasco) has represented Saunders as not having been always a good man, and a fair inference from his remarks would be that there would not have been much objection to Saunders having been killed if it could have been done in a less objectionable way. He wished the senator (Pasco) to understand distinctly that his speech was regarded by the republican senators as an attempt to make a sort of a left handed apology for the murder and to evade investigation.

Mr. Pasco said he made no excuse for anybody and had expressly declined to discuss the question.

Mr. Call condemned the killing of Saunders, but declared there were fewer murders in Florida in the last ten years than there were in Connecticut or New Hampshire or even in the national capital. He alluded to outrages committed by federal officers in Florida and declared it was such acts which had led desperate, misguided men to resort to lawless acts to protect themselves. He declared the senator from New Hampshire (Chandler) was responsible for murders in Florida, and the destruction of the happiness of households there by emissaries of his.

Mr. Chandler said many indictments had been found in Florida for election frauds and attempts had been made to arrest and try the offenders. The democrats of Florida as a body in the section of the state where these election frauds were committed were engaged in the defense of the criminals by the killing of witnesses and deputy marshals, and there was in that section of the state an absolute rebellion against the laws of the United States. Mr. Chandler said it was the duty of the governor of Florida and of the senators from Florida to take sufficient interest in the assassination of deputy United States marshals and witnesses before the United States court, to secure if possible the arrest and punishment of the criminals, but, he said, the governor of Florida and the senators from Florida are engaged in a very different business. What are they doing? They are here trying to prevent the confirmation of the judge, attorney and marshal whose business it is to punish election frauds in the state of Florida if they can do so by lawful means.

Mr. Call moved to refer the resolution to the judiciary committee. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Chandler Mr. Pasco's amendment was laid on the table and the resolution calling on the attorney general for information regarding the assassination was agreed to without division.

The house amendment to the senate bill for the time and place of holding the terms of the United States district court of South Dakota were concurred in.

The educational bill was then taken up and Mr. Blair proceeded with his arguments in support of it. At the close of Mr. Blair's speech Mr. Faulkner obtained the floor and the senate adjourned.

DOUBLED THEIR VOTE.

The Socialists Make Surprising Gains in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The general election for members of the reichstag took place today. The size of the vote polled was phenomenal.

In the First, Second and Third districts of this city supplementary elections will be necessary; also at many outside points. At midnight the apparent result is that the government parties have lost fifteen seats and that the socialists throughout Germany have doubled their vote. Among the prominent socialists elected are Liebknecht and Singer, the latter defeating Richter, one of the most distinguished leaders of the German liberal party.

In Berlin the anti-Semitic faction abstained from voting because the candidates did not meet the approval of the Cartel electoral committee. The indications are that the Deutsche Freisinnige party may secure two seats in Berlin and it is not unlikely that this party will lose all its other seats throughout the country. The great fact of the election is the unanimous and unexpected increase in the socialist vote. This party has manifested strength in places where it was unknown before and the other parties will have to make a firm combination against it to stem the tide in the supplementary elections of which there will be many. In Berlin alone the socialist vote increased 20,000 and the conservatives lost 34,000. The socialists were successful at many points throughout the country.

The Latest Suspect Released.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—All the people who had been relied on to identify Kelly as J. H. Simond failed to do so today and he was released.

GIVE IT ITS OWN MEDICINE

Let the U. P. Be Treated as It Treats the Farmers.

SO SAYS THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Unanimous Protest of the Long-Suffering Nebraska Producers Should be Heeded by the National Government.

Don't be Bluffed Out.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In an editorial this morning the Tribune, under the caption of "The Nebraska Farmers and the Union Pacific," says: "In view of the fact that the Union Pacific railroad traverses Nebraska from east to west; that the freight rates are about 300 per cent higher than those charged in the neighboring state of Iowa; that it refuses to lower them when asked to do so by the local authorities, on the ground that it has a charter from the United States, and that the lines which are chartered by the state claim that it is unjust to force them to come down while the Union Pacific remains untouched, it might be advisable for congress to pay more attention to what the Nebraska farmers and merchants ask and less to what the managers of the road may demand. The latter want to postpone the payment of their indebtedness for half a century and to reduce the interest to 3 per cent. They also ask that during that long period they may be permitted to remain lords paramount of the cultivators of the soil of Nebraska, and that nobody shall question the fairness of their local freight rates.

"The farmers of every Nebraska county are petitioning their senators and representatives to vote against an extension for fifty years or any other period, and to insist that the road shall make its payments as they fall due, and that if it fails to do so it be treated precisely as the road treats a farmer to whom it has sold land. If he does not make his payments promptly his mortgage is foreclosed. The men of Nebraska cannot see why the road should not be dealt with as it deals by others. What is good enough for them is good enough for it.

"This unanimous protest of a long-suffering community should not pass unheeded. The farmers of Nebraska have more faith in the greatness of their government than Senators Frye and Davis. They believe it is superior to any corporation on earth. They believe that that government which put down the rebellion need not turn tail and run when bluffed by a corrupt railroad company."

BY THE ROPE ROUTE.

Three Pennsylvania Murderers Executed—One Strung Up Twice.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Feb. 20.—William Zeely Hopkins was hanged this morning for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law last September. The rope broke the first time the drop fell and the condemned man had to be again fastened up. The second time it was successful.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Jacob Schoop and Thomas J. Cole were hanged together in the Moyamensing prison this morning. Schoop was hanged for the murder of Anton Schilling, and Cole's execution was for the murder of Walter McAllister.

ANOTHER SNOW BLOCKADE.

Overland Mails Ordered Sent Over the Santa Fe Route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—Reports from points on the Central Pacific overland line from Colfax to Truckee show that another snowstorm has prevailed in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Several trains due here have arrived late. The overland mails have been sent over the Santa Fe route and the west-bound mails have been ordered sent to California over that road until the snow ceases.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions granted to Nebraskans: Original invalids—Robert L. Oxford, Wayne; Presley Cline, Moulton; George White, Wahoo. Increase—Lorenzo Edwards, Arapahoe; Peter W. Feather, Adams; Orelius Nicuder, McKay; John W. Stockdale, Chadron; James E. Benedict, Hemingford. Mexican widows—Elizabeth, widow of Ed. Duncomb, Upland.

South Dakota: Original invalid—Frederick Dreves, Kimball; Richmond L. Booker, Brookings. Increase—Edgar Moss, Kimball; John Stewart Buffalo Gap; Peter Mulholland, Estelline. Mexican survivors—Alonzo D. Cady, Wessington Springs.

Iowa: Original invalid—Henry White, Oskaloosa; Abraham Coudert, Soldiers' Home; William Lewis, Des Moines; Anthony Garrison, Manchester; William H. H. Goble, Ainsworth; Thomas Orstad, Strand; Hamlin Starkey, Rockwell, William J. Matthews, Council Bluffs; Andrew. J. Thayer, Central City; Baltzer D. Beasore, Jefferson. Increase—John R Rutter, Washington; Thomas Draper, Mason City; Patrick G. Shultz, Burlington; Thomas Hein, Dubuque; W. N. Pixley, Mt. Pleasant; Edward C. Eastham, Ottumwa; Frederick Huffman, Fairfield; Reuben Kinder, Delta; Jacob Steaser, Brooklyn; Jasper N. Marsh, Preston; Leander W. Lee, Lourdes; Peter L. Benshoof, Newton; Elmer Y. Lawrence, Toledo; Alex McDonald, Eldon; Edward Lingard, Kalo; Amos Snyder, Holt; John J. Draper, Vandalia; James H. Roger, Lineville; William S. Lockwood, Terry; Unton W. Minteer, Winfield. Reissue and increase—Sylvanus N. Carlow, Floris.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A Midwinter Thunderstorm Attended with Fatal Results.

TAMALEO, Ill., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Ezell, wife of Milt Ezell, a well known democratic politician, was killed here yesterday by a stroke of lightning.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 20.—A fearful hail and lightning storm prevailed for several hours here and in adjoining counties yesterday. The farm house of John Decker was struck by lightning. Mrs. Decker and Miss Florence Ball were seriously injured.

Bride and Widow.

BRAINERD, Minn., Feb. 20.—Last night Miss Dean was married to J. Bulmer, yard train clerk of the Northern Pacific. The evening was spent with friends. Shortly after the twain retired the remaining guests were horrified to see the bride rush down stairs in night attire, crying that her husband was dead or in a faint. Rushing up stairs the guests found the bridegroom in bed unconscious. A doctor hastily summoned confirmed the worst fears. Heart failure had caused his death.

Eastern Trap Shootists Win

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—The eastern and western teams of the world's champion trap shooters, captained respectively by H. M. Murchy of Syracuse, N. Y., and C. W. Budd of Des Moines, Ia., who are touring the country, shot off their thirteenth match for the world's championship here yesterday. The eastern team won by a score of 171 to 157.

Three Colorado Miners Killed.

ASPEN, Colo., Feb. 20.—Martin and Wigh Brainard, brothers, were instantly killed yesterday in the Mollie Gibson mine by the breaking of a scaffold. James Lyons, another miner, working in the Homestake mine, was instantly killed, his brains being knocked out by a falling rock.

Business Troubles.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Feb. 20.—Mr. Forney, who keeps a dry goods and general store, failed this morning. The failure is said to be the heaviest which has ever taken place in eastern Ohio and it is feared others will be drawn into the wreck. There is said to be little or no assets.

The "Polish King."

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 20.—Martin Wilkes, the "Polish King," who led the church riot at Plymouth a few weeks ago, was brought here today and held in $2,000 bonds for his appearance at the next criminal court. On his return home this evening he and his faction marched to the residence of Rev. Father Szimofski, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., the priest assigned to the charge of Bishop O'Hara, and demanded possession of the premises. This the priest refused to do. The Poles became insulting and the clergyman appeared at the door of the parsonage and ordered them at the point of a revolver to leave. They retreated in confusion and had not returned up to a late hour.

Sir John McDonald's Appeal.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 20.—In the commons today the debate on the anti-French bill was continued. Premier Sir John McDonald made the most vehement and passionate speech he has ever made in the house. Frantically waving his arms he appealed to his followers and the members of the opposition to unite and bury forever the vexatious question, which, if allowed to go on, would only ruin Canada's credit and prosperity, finally ending in a bitter war of bloodshed in which race would be armed against race, blood against blood, creed against creed, religion against religion and language against language.

FOUR CHILDREN CREMATED.

Their Father Probably Fatally Burned Trying to Rescue Them.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 20.—Late last night the frame dwelling of John Leston burned and four children perished. Mr. Leston was so badly burned while trying to rescue the children that he will probably die. Three other children and Mrs. Leston escaped.

Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A match billiard tournament for the championship of the United States and for $5,000, to which is added the entrance fee, began in this city tonight. The last games of the series will be played in Chicago. The contestants are Jacob Schaefer of Chicago, George F. Slosson, Maurice Daly, J. Randolph Heiser, W. H. Colton and Frank C. Ives. Tonight's game was between Schaefer and Heiser. The former played fourteen balk line and Heiser an eight inch game. Schaefer won by a score of 500 to 322, with an average of 17 7-29 to Heiser's 11 3-29.

Indiana Prohibitionists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—The prohibitionists held a state convention today and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of state, B. M. Blont, Marion county; auditor, Abraham Huntzinger, St. Joseph county; treasurer, John E. Branson, Hendricks county; attorney general, Sumner Haines, Jay county; superintendent of public instruction, L. M. Craist, Boone county; clerk of the supreme court, C. J. Jessup, Hendricks county; supreme court judge Fifth district, S. J. North, Kosciusko county. The platform declares against local option.

Mrs. Vail Exhumed.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—The body of Mrs. Vail, the victim of the tragedy at Old Monroe, which resulted in the arrest of Charles Vail on the charge of murder, was exhumed today and an autopsy held. The ball could not be found, but the course of the bullet was described by the physicians. The verdict of the coroner's jury was: "The deceased came to her death from the effect of a gun shot wound inflicted on the 10th day of February." The jury was instructed that it was to say how the victim came to her death, but not who shot her.

North Dakota Their Battle Ground.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—At the woman's suffrage convention tonight North Dakota was chosen the immediate battle ground for the cause. The speakers were Mrs. Julia Howe, Rev. Annie Shaw of Illinois and Congressman Pickler of South Dakota, who spoke briefly in support of woman suffrage and said he had nothing but contempt for the man who was not willing to give his wife and sister the same opportunities he enjoyed himself.

Short in Their Accounts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—A special from Vincennes, Ind., says: Experts today reported the result of the investigation of the books of the officers of Lawrence county, Illinois, to the board of supervisors. The report shows ex-Sheriff Ryan (rep.), short $2,658; ex-County Clerk Hittman, (dem.), $1,081; ex-Treasurer McCleave, (dem., $59,500. The investigation covered a period of eight years.

Placed Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—William F. Kimball, confidential bookkeeper and cashier for the Richardson & Boyington company of New York and Chicago, was placed under arrest last night. He is said to be a defaulter to the extent of $10,000. His friends claim the matter is only a question of debt.

Knocked Out in Forty Seconds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Peter Jackson, the colored champion pugilist, tonight knocked out James Walker, a local heavy weight, in just forty seconds. Walker had accepted Jackson's challenge offering $100 to any one whom he failed to knock out in four rounds.

Forty-three Bodies Recovered.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Forty-three bodies have been taken from the colliery at Decise, in which the explosion occurred Tuesday night. In addition, eight miners who were badly injured have been rescued.

The Death Record.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—Berry R. Sulgrove, one of the old time journalists of Indiana, died today, aged sixty-eight.

Thousands of Lepers.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Leprosy is spreading in New Caledonia. Three thousand aborigines and many convicts are attacked.

Duke of Orleans to Be Pardoned.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Blowitz telegraphs the Times that the duke of Orleans is certain to be pardoned.

Lincoln's Son Has a Relapse.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—United States Minister Lincoln's son, Abraham, has had a serious relapse.

Murder and Suicide.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 20.—Last night Frank Trowbridge fatally shot his wife and then suicided.

Hill Signs the Fair Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Governor Hill signed the world's fair bill today.

What Took Mrs. Kendal's Breath.

Interview with Mrs. Kendal in New York Times: "How did you like our American cities?" Mrs. Kendal was asked.

"They are wonderful! In Chicago we saw what to us was a most surprising thing, and what gave us a very fine idea of the remarkable energy of the American people. Mr. Kendal and I walked down a fine street one morning and came to a large store, all the heavy plate glass windows of which had been blown out by the explosion of a boiler. The wreck was complete as far as the windows were concerned, and we expended a good deal of sympathy on the shopkeeper. The evening of the same day we passed by the building, and every window was in and business was going on as usual. The sight was so surprising that I was in doubt as to its reality. 'Is this the same street?' I said to Mr. Kendal. There was no doubt about it; it was the same street and the same store. Now, in England, you know, in a case of that kind we should have taken two weeks to contemplate the debris and a month to replace the windows."

"The funniest thing about that," interjected Mr. Kendal, "was the sign in the broken windows. It read: 'We are slightly disfigured, but business will continue as usual.' If we had been told of this incident, and had not seen it ourselves, we should have thought the story American fiction."

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Government Ownership of Railroads Recommended.

AN ALTON OFFICIAL'S ADVICE.

President Blackstone Reviews the Transportation Situation and Suggests Government Control.

A Radical Railroader.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The annual report of the Chicago & Alton road for the year 1889 shows the following figures: Gross earnings, $7,516,616; increase, $5,151; operating expenses, $4,571,735; decrease, $96,348; net earnings, $2,944,880; increase, $101,500.

The question of railway legislation by the states and by the general government is treated at great length by President Blackstone and a statement is made that railroad property has been greatly oppressed thereby. The report says.

"We should not complain unless prepared to suggest a remedy."

The suggestion is made that the national government shall acquire the ownership of all roads in the United States now used for interstate traffic, by the exercise of its right of eminent domain, or by purchase payment therefor to be made by government lands bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum to be redeemed by the annual application to a sinking fund of an amount equal to 1 per cent of the whole amount of such bonds so invested, the annual interest and sinking fund to be from the net earnings, and rates for transportation to be reduced from year to year so as to provide no more money than may be needed for such payments. Other details are elaborated at length, the chief features being the proposal that the government of the roads and the making of rates shall be vested in a board of national railroad directors, and that all railroad employes, after one year's service, shall not be subject to discharge without cause and proper investigation.

The report in conclusion sarcastically observes that nothing less potent than a special interposition of providence can so change public sentiment as to induce the government to admit of its being in the least degree unjust in its treatment of the railroads during the past twenty years.

A New Wabash Branch.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The organization of the Auburn, Ligionier & Chicago railroad has been perfected at Ligionier, Ind., and the following officers elected: J. L. Davis, Auburn, president; R. L. Stone, Albion, vice president; W. H. Dills, Auburn, secretary; Jacob Straus, Ligionier, treasurer. An immediate survey was ordered. This line starts from Auburn and is intended to afford the Wabash railroad a line into Chicago.

A Promotion.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Official notice will be given tomorrow of the appointment of H. R. Sanborn of the Sioux Valley division of the Chicago & Northwestern to be superintendent of bridges and buildings on the Dakota Central division of the same road, with headquarters here, vice Earl F. Potter, resigned.

GOULD'S LATEST MOVE.

The Wall Street King Wants Control of Western Coal Lands.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is learned upon excellent authority that the hand of Jay Gould, the Wall street wizard, will next be seen in western coal matters. Mr. Gould, through his long-headed second son, Edwin, controls some of the most valuable coal mines, railroads and sections of coal lands in Missouri, Kansas and the Indian territory. In the Indian territory Mr. Gould's best lines are near McAllister, while in Kansas he owns the celebrated Cherokee and Windsor mines, and in this state he gets coal principally at Rich Hill and Lexington. At the first named point Mr. Gould's mines adjoin those of the Keith & Perry coal company. The coal company headed by Edwin Gould is named for the railroad company of which the only Jay is at the head. The Missouri Pacific coal company is a very far-reaching institution, as are, indeed, all of Gould's schemes. They include every bit of the coal lands on the Missouri Pacific railroad, and no other coal operators are allowed to put a pick into the railroad company's ground in search of the product of the carboniferous age. This coal monopoly, it will thus be seen, covers some of the very best properties of the west. The Keith and Perry mines at Rich Hill have not been gobbled up nor will they be, the Leavenworth mines are out and the Standard Oil company's fields in the Indian territory, probably the greatest in the world, are in apparently secure hands. Mr. Gould already owns much valuable coal land in the territory, however, which he reaches by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. This property is worked steadily by the Missouri Pacific coal company, but owing to the poor railroad facilities heavy forces have not yet been put on. The Cherokee and Minden properties of the company are being worked for all they are worth, while at Lexington and Rich Hill, in this state, the Gould interests are mining in almost unlimited quantities. Mr. Edwin Gould, president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific coal company, has just returned to New York from the southwest. His purpose in going to the Indian territory, it is understood, was to look into the valuable holdings of his company in that section. He found them altogether satisfactory, and will advise the immediate extension of the Missouri Pacific from some point between Waggoner, I. T., and Fort Smith, Ark., into the coal fields from which the output is now hauled by Missouri, Kansas & Texas cars. At one time it was asserted that Mr. Gould proposed buying the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in its entirety, but it is thought that such a move would not be advantageous in view of the close proximity of his present line to the field he wishes to penetrate. This fact, however, does not alter the arrangement of a grand reorganization of the "Katy." Mr. Gould is a heavy holder of Missouri, Kansas & Texas securities, and whatever the other stockholders may do they will not be able to keep the wizard's finger out of the reorganization pie. In spite of Mr. Newman Erb's very natural protestation that the Northwestern road, of which he is manager, is not for sale, well posted railroad men say that it is for sale and that Mr. Jay Gould is to be the buyer. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Gould has made an actual bid for the line. Although the figures in the office could not be obtained there can be no doubt about the truth of this statement, and there can be little less doubt that six months will find Gould in possession of the road and the Missouri Pacific coal company in possession of The Leavenworth coal fields.

Three Boys Drowned.

PORT DOVER, Ont., Feb. 20.—Three boys were skating on Dover lake yesterday when the ice broke and all were drowned.

The Lincolns on Saturday Night.

The Lincoln polo team will be here next Saturday evening to play Manager Prince's picked team a game for the championship of the state. The Lincoln team is a strong one and the local representatives must not lose sight of a single point in the play if they do not wish to be worsted.

Republican Primaries.

[Council Bluffs Correspondence.]

The republicans held their ward primaries last evening for the purpose of selecting delegates to the city convention that will be held one week from today, and to place in nomination candidates for ward aldermen from the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth wards. The result in the various wards was as follows:

First Ward—E. B. Gardiner, chairman; E. J. Abbott, secretary. Delegates—E. S. Barnett, E. J. Abbott, E. B. Gardiner, William Siedentopf, M. A. Moore, Alex Woods and S. B. Snyder. L. A. Caspar was nominated for ward alderman.

Second Ward—Peter Wind, chairman; L. G. Knotts, secretary. Delegates—Theodore Guittar, L. G. Knotts, Peter Wind, Harvey Pace, Ed Mott and John Fox. The matter of nominating a ward alderman was postponed until the city convention.

Third Ward—John Lindt, chairman; Oscar Pfeiffer, secretary. Delegates—William Arnd, Oscar Pfeiffer, W. S. Haverstock, L. Bridenstein, C. G. Saunders, S. P. Walker and George F. Smith. John Lindt was elected ward committeeman for the ensuing year.

Sixth ward—Delegates—C. J. Challerbuck, G. A. Jancy, J. A. Musselwaite, W. James and E. Campbell. A. C. Harding was nominated for ward alderman.

Fourth ward—A. T. Flickinger, chairman; John Gilbert, secretary. Delegates—John Gilbert, L. Everett, G. F. Wright, F. H. Hill, W. I. Smith, W. L. Patterson and J. F. Evans.

Fifth ward—J. C. Grason, chairman; C. Spruitt, secretary. Delegates—A. N. Scribner, W. A. Highsmith, L. Burchman, G. H. Archer, Cory A. Reed and F. H. Dunn. Peter Smith was nominated for ward alderman.

None of the delegates were instructed and they will go into convention fancy free. It is not even suggested who will be a candidate for the office of mayor, and candidates for marshal are equally scarce. Little interest is felt in the minor offices, and the principal fight will center in the mayoralty race, with a very interesting struggle for members of the city council.

The democratic primaries will be held tomorrow evening, and the democratic convention next Wednesday. Election day is a week from next Monday, and there will be some of the hardest wire-pulling done in the next ten days ever known in a city election in the Bluffs.

Want Protection Against the Widows.

A letter containing a singular request was received by Mayor Noonan today, says a St. Louis dispatch. It came from eight unmarried ladies and their names were signed to the letter. Mayor Noonan withheld all the names, but gave out the letter. It reads as follows:

We, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy frame of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows and we are thereby neglected. In consequence of this, we request your excellency will for the future order that no widow presume to marry any young man until the maids are provided for, or else pay each of them a fine of satisfaction for invading our liberties, and likewise a fine on all such bachelors who marry widows. The great disadvantage to us maids is that widows by their forward carriage do snap up the young men and have the vanity to think their merit beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us, who ought by right to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your excellency's consideration, and we hope you will permit no further insults to poor maids. You would confer a great favor to us if you will give this matter your earliest attention.

Mayor Noonan announced that the old maids would have to worry along without any assistance from him.

A Minister's Influence.

A gentleman who had long been attached to Cardinal Mazarin, and was much esteemed by that minister, but little assisted in his finances by court favor, one day told Mazarin of his many promises and his dilatory performance. The cardinal, who had a great regard for the man, and was unwilling to lose his friendship, took his hand, and leading him into his library, explained to him the many demands made upon a person in his situation as minister, and which it would be politic to satisfy previous to other requests, as they were founded on services done to the state.

Mazarin's friend replied: "My lord, all the favor I expect at your hands, is this: that whenever we meet in public you will do me the honor to tap me on the shoulder in the most unreserved manner."

In two or three years the friend of the cardinal became a wealthy man, on the credit of the minister's attention to him; and Mazarin used to laugh, together with his confidant, at the folly of the world in granting their protections to persons of such slight security.

A Strange Illinois County.

A citizen of Calhoun county is in the city as a United States grand juror, says the Chicago Herald. He boasts that there is not a railroad, a telegraph, an express office or a bank in his county. The county jail has not had a criminal inmate within the last five years. The grand jury of the county has found only three indictments within the last two years, and these were against persons who had illegally sold liquor. The county has only two terms of court a year, and a term never lasts over three days.

A Bracing Truth.

There is no such thing as utter failure to one who has done his best. Were this truth more often emphasized, there would be more courage and energy infused into sad and desponding hearts. The compensation may seem shadowy and afar off, but it is not so. It attends everyone who is conscientious, painstaking and resolute, and will never desert him, whatever may be the fate of his exertions in other respects.

The Whisper Cure of Stammering.

It is said that stammerers rarely, if ever, show any impediment to speech when speaking in whispers. On this fact a new method of treatment has been advanced by Dr. Coen, which is as follows: In the first ten days speaking is prohibited. This will allow rest to the voice, and constitutes the preliminary state of treatment. During the next ten days speaking is permissible in the whispering voice, and in the course of the next fifteen days the ordinary conversational tone may be gradually employed.

His Dream Came Quickly True.

Up to Friday night Conrad Peter, of Canton, O., aged eighty years, was in fair health and attending to his dyeing establishment, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. On that night he dreamed that he was dead, and saw in his dreams his funeral cortege. The dream impressed him so that he grew too ill to attend to his business. About midnight last night he arose and walked about the house and grounds. Seven hours afterwards he was dead. He leaves a widow and eighteen children.

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