

CHASTLY HOKERS AT TOPEKA

They Scatter the Bones of a Skeleton Around the Capitol.

CHAPLAIN BIDDISON STILL SENSATIONAL

He Regains the State Senators with Another Unique Prayer—Meeting House Members Improvised a Pulpit Place in the Corridors of the State House.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—A human skull and crossbones hanging over a door in the main corridor of the state house attracted much attention. On the wall a painted hand pointed to this inscription: This man ventured too far up.

On the floor beneath was found a valise filled with human bones. It is not known who perpetrated the chastity joke.

Chaplain Biddison is furnishing all the excitement in the senate. Following his strange prayer of last Saturday he delivered the following appeal in his prayer when the senate met this morning.

Save the governor's life, O God, from the assassin's hand and hasten the day when he shall be a governor against whom no rebel shall raise his hand.

The time of the senate was consumed in the consideration of appropriation bills.

The populist house met at 3 o'clock in the south basement corridor of the capitol building. A speaker's desk and members' benches were improvised out of rough pine lumber.

The populist house adjourned immediately after assembling, their hall not being ready for occupancy.

The republican house passed several bills. Messages from the Colorado and Oklahoma legislatures were read congratulating the republicans upon the outcome of the recent conflict.

MARTIN'S ELECTION ILLEGAL

Republicans in Kansas Will Make an Effort to Secure the Senatorial Seat.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There will be another man elected to the United States senate from Kansas and the seat claimed by John Martin will be contested by either Bailey P. Waggoner of Atchison, Colonel A. A. Harris or Fort Scott, Edward Carroll of Leavenworth or W. H. Rossington of this city.

All of the republican legislators were gathered together in caucus tonight and the friends of Waggoner, who alone seemed to have touch with the republican movement, dispatched their candidate and he arrived in town.

W. M. Mitchell and J. B. Crouch, the stalwart democrats, were looking out for the interest of Colonel A. A. Harris, and the republican members had Mr. Rossington's boom in tow.

The proposition agreed upon was simply to have the democratic members submit the names of three good democrats to the republican caucus, which was to select the candidate.

When the republican legislators convened it was pretty generally understood that an agreement would be reached by which the democrats were to select the candidate and the republicans were to support him, but this proposition was bitterly fought.

The republicans and their democratic allies, who refused to recognize the populist house, contended that the republican organization was illegal and would necessarily reject Martin's election and will insist that the republicans together with the democrats elect a senator.

The republicans claimed to be in possession of dispatches from the republican leaders declaring that Martin's election is clearly illegal if the court decides against the populist house, and that if neither side is willing to accept a compromise he will be seated. There will be a pretty fight in the democratic ranks over the selection of a candidate.

W. M. Mitchell, secretary of the stalwart democratic central committee, in an interview tonight said: "If it had not been for Waggoner's ill-considered remark that would have been agreed upon when the caucus was first considered, Waggoner acted the dog in the manger to perfection, and should be considered as the chief culprit in the whole affair. It was stated by some of the republicans that it would be impossible to get the democrats to agree on Colonel A. A. Harris, and that either Edward Carroll or W. H. Rossington were the favorites and most likely choice of the democrats."

APPROVED BY LEWELLING

Kansas Governor Gives His Sanction to the Following Sentiments.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—The following statement was read at noon today by the governor's stenographer. It was prepared by a populist editor and is in an editorial for this week's ready-print populist papers. It is approved by Governor Lewelling, but he does not wish it to be classed as an official document. He says:

The republicans boast of having carried the fight. The populists have never had a least slight of the central idea in the contest, the preservation of the populist house. It was to destroy this house that the republicans made their fight, and failed.

Had they succeeded, it would have thwarted all reform legislation, and they know that the laws passed by it are void, and that to declare otherwise the supreme court would have to revise all the precedents of the republican demand, and face a wave of public indignation unparalleled since the notorious Judge Trevelian was followed to the scaffold by an outraged people, who exulted at his just but shocking execution.

Corporate greed determined to prevent the enactment of reform measures by the populist.

The governor then goes on to enumerate acts of the republican house intended to exterminate the house of the populists, beginning with the attempted arrest of its chief clerk, to be followed by the arrest of every populist member to break a quorum.

This, he adds, did not succeed, and though the republicans succeeded in securing a compromise in organizing the populists from the hall, the organization is still intact.

He declares the militia has been recruited and drilled to the end for two years. The cunning and lawless richly compensates the populists for all the indignities they suffered.

Lewelling Denies the Story.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—Governor Lewelling when shown the item in today's press dispatches purporting to recite facts as to

how bloodshed was averted in Kansas.

The story is told by a senator that Mr. Cubison would support the denial. Mr. Cubison had not returned to Topeka at noon and could not be seen.

ELECTED A DEMOCRAT.

W. N. Roach Will Represent North Dakota in the United States Senate. Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 20.—W. N. Roach of Grand Forks was elected to succeed Casey as United States senator from North Dakota today. The balloting opened with the sixtieth of the joint session, which resulted in giving Miller, 35; Walsh, 24; Wallett, 20; Lamb, 3; Blair, 1, and Benton, 1.

On the next ballot the combination of democrats and independent voters secured the long contest. The election of Mr. Roach is the unexpected thing which has threatened to happen for so long. No one was more surprised than Mr. Roach himself.

On the sixty-first ballot Mr. Roach received on the first call forty-two votes, including all the democrats and independents, together with Davis and Halverson, republicans. The first of the republicans to change was Wineman of Grand Forks.

Several changes followed in quick succession, a half dozen men being on their feet at once.

And L. A. Moore was one of the first to follow Wineman, nine all cheering. Harry Oliver led the break from Miller, Casey and a number of the other republicans followed until the vote ascertained stood: Roach, 30; Casey, 23; Miller, 16; Walsh, 2; Smith, 1.

During the voting a sense almost of riot was continually in progress. Mr. Leistikow, the big Dakota miller, was on the floor going up and down the aisle, shouting for change, and several attempts were made to drive him out. The demand for a verification of the vote was made in the hope that some of the republicans would change back, but not a change was made.

Senator-elect Roach was called for and addressed the joint convention, expressing his thanks for the cheering and cheering throng. He promised to aid his friends of the majority party, even though he had been elected from the minority in the legislature.

W. N. Roach has been a resident of Dakota for the past dozen years, coming to Grand Forks county from the District of Columbia. He was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and is now 45 years of age.

He has a family of four children and is now a widower. He has been a member of the legislature and governor on two different occasions, being defeated the first time by Joe Miller, and the second by A. H. Burke. He is a large farmer and was being engaged in this occupation, was naturally expected to draw farmers votes from the independent ranks.

Thornby's Asylum Bill Defeated. PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Today Senator Thornby's bill locating an insane asylum at Custer City came up. A majority of the committee presented an unfavorable report on the ground that the bill was unconstitutional and unnecessary.

Messrs. Thornby and Star made strong arguments, picturing the beautiful and salubrious surroundings of Custer. In the end, however, the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 18 to 17.

Later a bill came up locating a similar institution at Redfield, but on Thornby's motion to attach the two bills together the yeas and nays were called and both bills failed.

Illinois Legislature. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—In the senate this afternoon no quorum was present and adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

There were but a few members present in the house, and the session was adjourned until order of business completed before adjournment. A number of bills were introduced.

No Choice in Montana. HERMAN, Mont., Feb. 20.—The senatorial ballot resulted: Manlye, 20; Clark, 19; Dixon, 12. Others scattering.

TO EXTEND THE UNION PACIFIC

Salt Lake Anxious to Secure the Completion of the Pioche Branch.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The business men of Salt Lake City, through the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, are urging the Union Pacific railroad to complete the extension to Pioche, Nev., begun under the Adams administration.

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OBJECTIONS TO ANNEXATION

Arguments of Those Who Prefer to Ignore Hawaii at Present.

NO NAVAL ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED

Present Treaty with the Kingdom Granting Pearl Harbor to the United States Said to Be the Only Desirable Feature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Opposition to the treaty annexing Hawaii to the United States is assuming more definite form. In addition to the partisan motives which control certain democratic senators who wish to rob the Hawaiian administration of the object of the treaty, the commercial and sentimental influence have also been brought to bear.

The appeal of Queen Liliuokalani and the letter from Princess Kaiulani, now at school in England, coupled with the presence of Prince David and Paul Neuman in Washington, are the sentimental factors.

The commercial opposition to the treaty comes from men interested in the sugar and cane sugar industries in the United States, who fear that the legislation which will follow the adoption of the treaty may not sufficiently restrict the bounty to be paid for Hawaiian sugar.

Any such addition to the sugar bounty as \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 a year would, the American sugar producers fear, excite a public sentiment in favor of the repeal of the sugar county cause of the McKinley tariff law.

The opponents of annexation are also claiming that the convention between the United States and King Kalakaua, which went into effect November 9, 1887, providing for commercial reciprocity, already secures to the United States the naval advantages to be derived from annexation.

Substance of the Treaty. Article 2 of this treaty reads as follows: "His majesty, the king of the Hawaiian Islands, grants to the government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 3 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 4 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 5 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 6 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 7 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 8 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 9 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 10 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 11 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 12 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 13 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 14 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 15 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 16 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 17 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 18 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 19 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Article 20 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

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Article 25 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

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Article 30 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

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Article 32 of the treaty reads as follows: "The United States shall have the right to use the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, as a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the harbor, to build a harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

LEFT TO THE COURT.

Question of Des Moines Water Company's Rates to Be Settled.

RECEIVERS FOR THE READING

They Are Appointed on the Petition of Senator Platt.

WILD SCENES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

New York Brokers Greatly Excited Over the Affair—Causes Which Have Led Up to the Company's Trouble.

COAL ROADS AFFECTED.

New York, Feb. 20.—The appointment of A. A. McLeod, Chief Justice Edward Parsons and E. P. Wilber receivers for the Reading company, was announced this afternoon.

This marks the crisis of one of the most dramatic episodes in financial history. Much of the inside history of the fall of the Reading management is yet to be told, but the climax of the affair was the appointment of the receivers today. It is safe to say that not one of those who have foreseen that disaster must follow the course that the Reading management has pursued since the formation of the coal combine a year ago, foresaw any such tremendous catastrophe as that which Wall Street has witnessed during the past three days.

Came with a Suddenness.

It is felt by Wall Street men that if any one could have realized its extent it would have been the members of the luckless Reading pool. It is urged that they must have foreseen that disaster was impending; this, however, is a question of opinion.

The Equitable bank building, corner Sixth and Locust, has been leased for five years by the new concern. The capital stock is to be \$1,000,000. The prime movers in the new bank are: Captain Albert Head of Jefferson, George P. Fairbank, George L. Brown and Robert O. Gardner.

It is intended by the co-operation of the banks to issue a new currency, and now on deposit in New York and Chicago in Iowa for mutual benefit. Much of the stock for the new bank has already been taken.

The new bank is to be organized as the Bank and Loan Trust company, or some similar title. Captain Head will probably be its president, and he will remove to Des Moines to manage the bank.

The main facts as to the new enterprise were mailed to all the banks in the state today.

Swindled by False Abstracts. OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A few weeks ago a stranger called on the Ottumwa National Bank and asked for some of his blanks, saying he wished to copy some abstracts.

Today his purpose was discovered when the county recorder received an abstract and deed for a tract of land in Ottumwa, Iowa, from the Robert O. Gardner. The order says the deeds and abstracts were forged and so wired Mr. Roberts.

Another party called on the Ottumwa National Bank and Monmouth, Ill., seem to have shared a similar fate and the sharp young man is \$7,000 or \$8,000 ahead on the three deals.

One Way of Settling a Quarrel. CHESTER, Ia., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—About 9 o'clock this evening the Globe bottle works were discovered to be on fire, but had not gained sufficient headway to burn the building.

The origin was incendiary, the plan being well carried out, but for the timely discovery a block would have been in flames in a short time.

Two Fatal Accidents. BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—James Coad, an old citizen who was run down by a careless driver Saturday night, died from his injuries early this morning.

Washington Affairs. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Mr. L. A. Thurston and his associates, the special annexation commissioners from Hawaii and Mr. Paul Neuman, the envoy of Queen Liliuokalani, spent a part of today at the capitol.

Mr. Neuman was in conference with several senators. Mr. Marsden, one of the annexation commissioners, left for New York tonight on his way to San Francisco, from where he will sail for home on March 3.

It is expected that the annexation treaty, which has been favorably reported to the senate by the unanimous vote of the committee on foreign relations, will be taken up by the senate in executive session of the session to be held tomorrow.

TO HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Secretary of State Foster arrived here from Washington Saturday to visit his family. He left unexpectedly for Waterloo to see the queen of Hawaii's representative of the queen's arrival at the national capital he had just been apprised. Secretary Foster says he expects to sail from New York Wednesday for Paris.

DEATH ROLL.

General Beauregard Passes Quietly Away—Other Deaths. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—General G. P. Beauregard, the last of the generals of the confederate military service, died this evening at 10:10 o'clock at the age of 73.

The first symptoms of the fatal illness manifested themselves about two weeks ago, when he was attacked by a complication of diseases which threatened heart failure. The first physicians of the south were summoned to attend him.

From the first their only hope was to be able to prolong the general's life for a time. He refused some of the most radical treatments, especially in the last three or four days, when he was able to leave his apartments and take short periods of exercise in the grounds of his residence.

He remained in the library with his sons and grandchildren until 9:30, when his son Henry escorted him to his apartments and left him with the nurses, who have been in attendance since the completion of the last will. He dropped off to sleep easily and peacefully, and a few minutes after 10 and was horrified to find the end of his life.

The family were at once summoned, but before they reached the chamber the end had come.

The direct cause of death was heart failure. Judge Frazer.

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 20.—Judge James Frazer died at his home in this city this evening of pneumonia, aged 69 years. Judge Frazer was the best known jurist in Indiana, and his decision made upon the supreme bench gained for him a national reputation.

Will Pleads It Was a Political Crime. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—The Picayune's San Antonio special says: In the extradition trial of General Francisco Benavides, the border revolutionist, the defense will attempt to prove that the expedition in which Benavides was engaged was a military revolution against the government of Mexico, a political offense, not extraditable under the treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Rev. Smith Denies the Story. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—Rev. Henry P. Smith denies categorically the statements