THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TRIAL OF CARNOT'S ASSASSIN

Formal Hearing of the Italian Anarchists Begun in the Paris Assizes.

CAESARO INTERROGATED BY THE JUDGE

Asked About His Crime, His Family and His Convictions—His Answers Marked by Indifference or Defiance—Proceedings in Court.

LYONS, Aug. 2.—Caesaro, alias Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was put on trial in the assize court today. His removal from the St. Paul prison was without incident.

M. Breuillac, who presides over the court, is the judge who drew much criticism upon himself by condemning the bill for the suppression of anarchistic crime which was recently passed by the Chambers. Addressing the jury at the opening of the assize July 23, M. Breuillac, used the following words: "While the Chamber of Deputies acting upon the proposals of the government, is endeavoring to relegate to the common law courts certain crimes which you were occasionally privileged to be called upon to try, we, in this court, by the aid of twelve honest and free citizens summoned from the bosom of the nation, will punish the murderer of yesterday, and endeavor, according to the measure of our power, to prevent the peril of tomorrow."

The Palais de Justice was today guarded in the most thorough manner against possible bulletins of anarchists. The regular police guard was reinforced by an entire batallion of infantry, and the vicinity of the court had in consequence very much of the appearance of a military canton mount. Soldiers were stationed upon all approaches, while double cordons of troops surrounded the building itself. A company of infantry, in addition, was posted in the entrance halls, and a platoon of cavalry surrounded the prison van as it was driven at a gallop from the prison of St. Paul to the court house.

The soldiers on duty about the Palais de Justice are supplemented by every variety of police officials, from the local gendarme to the schrewdest detective from the Paris prefecture. A large squad of policemen in citizens dress had been specially told off to furnish the audience, every seat usually available to the public being reserved for the detectives; but at the last moment the program was changed, and when the doors were opened a waiting crowd was allowed in, and in a few moments all the available space within the court room was densely packed. Without there was brilliant sunshine, and within there was suffocation heat. The only air moving was that from a hundred fans. In the gallery were many ladies, almost all young and gaily dressed, furnishing striking touches of color.

PRESS CENSORSHIP SYSTEM.

The press benches were filled by eighty specially selected newspaper men, and these, owing to th postponement of the trial, made purposely by the government to permit of the enactment of the anti-anarchist law, find themselves under strict control. For the first time in the experience of many of them their "copy" is edited by the judge presiding, and they are directed as to what they are not to put in their reports.

The trial is expected to occupy, not only the whole of today, but a part of tomorrow. There will be no long speeches, the public prosecutor confining himself to a forty-minute address. Some people who should have come forward will not appear, doubtless fearing reprisals, but twenty-eight indispensible witnesses have been called by the government, and they include all those who remembered having spokn to Caesaro as he was journeying from Cette to Lyons; the owners of the limekiln where Caesaro worked in 1893; the baker who employed him at Cette; General Borias, the chief of the late president's military household; M. Rivaud, prefect of the Department of the Rhone; the two menservants who sat on the rumble of the late president's carriage, and Dr. Gailleton, the mayor of Lyons, who rode in the carriage with M. Carnot when Caesaro struck him.

The evidence of M. Artigaud, the gunsmith of whom Caesaro bought the dagger, is expected to be very dramatic. Several times before he paid for the weapon Caesaro tried to see whether he could handle it properly, and several times, before the gunsmith, the assassin rehearsed his idea of how he would stab his victim.

Caesaro proposes, practically, to defend himself, but will have the assistance of M. Dubreuil, a Lyons advocate of considerable note in criminal trials. The touch of the gruesome, always noticeable in French trials, will be supplied by the instruments used in operating on the president, a drawing of the carriage in which the president was sitting when stabbed, Caesaro's dagger and the liver of the murdered president in alcohol.

The prisoner, during his life in the St. Paul prison, has found time for one regret only—that he ran away after the deed. To himself his crime is justifiable, creditable and even glorious, and he has been anxious to be tried quickly. Nobody has sent the assassin any money since he was arrested; and he has subsisted on prison fare. The leather harness which was imposed upon him in lieu of a straight jacket has not prevented him using the pen, ink and paper supplied him, and with these he has whiled away the time. His penmanship is fair, but indicative of vulgarity. He has read many books of travel from the prison library.

HAD A SCARED LOOK.

The court opened at 9:15 a. m., and the judge president was no sooner seated than he called upon the gendarmes to bring in the accused. All the persons present held their breath as the assassin of President Carnot was brought into court. The prisoner, who is a short man, looked somewhat scared as he came in securely handcuffed to a gendarme on either side of him and two others bringing up the rear.

Caesaro, as he marched to the dock, wore a somewhat strange costume. His coat was of a yellowish color, his vest and trousers were gray. He wore a white shirt with a turn-down collar and a gray necktie. So soon as he was in the dock his counsel, M. Dubreuil and M. Degeneral, professor of Italian at the Lyons Business college, the latter having been appointed interpreter, exchanged a few words with the prisoner, and the prisoner took his seat and the reading of the long indictment began.

Caesaro listened impassively during the reading of this document, which contained what was supposed to be a full account of the events on the evening of the murder, and which was believed to be a complete record of Caesaro's journey from Italy, giving the name of nearly every one the prisoner spoke to, etc., while on his way to Lyons.

Caesaro only became interested in the indictment when it narrated the actual deed as follows:

"The murderer approached the carriage, took from his pocket the poignard still wrapped in a piece of paper, and plunged the blade, sixteen centimeters long, up to the hilt into the breast of M. Carnot, crying 'Vive le Revolution!' This cry was only heard by the footmen in the general confusion. When Caesaro dropped the weapon he cried, 'Vive l'Anarchie!'"

When the reading was finished names of thirty witnesses were called and the presiding judge, M. Breuillac, began to question the accused.

The judge first recited the known facts about the family of the prisoner, the latter answering, "Just so, sir; I never had a dispute with any one."

MORALITY OF THE ASSASSIN.

The president continued: "How about your morality?"

"I suppose it was the same as that of other young men," replied Caesaro, smiling slightly.

"I understand that you desire to pass as an ascetic; but," said the judge, "that is not correct, as we have evidence from the Cette authorities that you have not always had a horror of women."

"But," continued Judge Breuillac, "what is important is to know whether you were responsible for your actions."

The prisoner here said with great animation: "Yes, sir. I am responsible for my actions. I have never been ill."

Replying to further questions he said that not one of his family had ever been weak-minded.

The presiding judge then turned to the prisoner and said: "Since your arrest did you write to your mother saying that you killed the president 'from anarchist motives?' Are these your words?"

"Yes," replied Caesaro with great indifference.

The judge then recalled the fact that Caesaro had as a child figured as a poseur in the religious processions of Motta Visconti, his native town, for the beauty of the prisoner as a child was remarkable and until he fell under the spell of anarchism two years ago he was much drawn to a life of religion. Then anarchists' inflammatory literature excited Caesaro so much that the attention of the authorities was drawn to his dangerous utterances and a warning hint was sent to his family. But the poisonous doctrine was incurably in his veins and after some ups and downs, notably five months in prison for distributing anarchist leaflets outside the barracks at Milan, Caesaro planned and executed the deed for which he is now on trial.

In reply to the judge's question in regard to his childhood and his taking part in religious processions, Caesaro answered mockingly: "Children do not know what they are doing."

HIS ASSOCIATES IN ANARCHY.

The judge then examined Caesaro at length as to his connection with anarchy. During this examination the president said: "Your family tried to wean you from these horrible doctrines."

"I love my mother," the prisoner replied, "but I cannot submit to her prejudice or to my family prejudices. There is the larger family of humanity."

In spite of further attempts to draw from the prisoner some statement in regard to his connection with other anarchists Caesaro would say nothing on the subject, being especially dumb when the judge sought to extract from him information as to the means adopted by anarchists to communicate with each other and as to his immediate associates in anarchism.

The prisoner was then questioned about his movements at Cette and other places previous to the assassination, and during this portion of the trial the judge remarked: "Your relations were always with anarchists?"

"Naturally," interrupted he. "I could not consort with the Bourgeoise."

The presiding judge afterwards questioned the prisoner concerning how much money he had remaining after he had paid his bill at Cette, asking, "What did you do with the remaining 5 francs?"

"I bought a poignard," replied Caesaro, defiantly.

The assassin narrated the incidents of his approach to and attack upon President Carnot, replying to a question at its close by M. Breuillac to a question at its close alty of his act would be death: "I am an anarchist and I hate the bourgeoise, society and the heads of the state."

After this reply from the prisoner the weapon with which he killed President Carnot was brought into court and shown to the jury, the president saying: "Take care, gentlemen, do not touch the blade. It is a relic which must be preciously preserved."

The prisoner then narrated the incidents of the tragedy, saying: "When I was opposite the gates whence the president was about to emerge I knew that persons of mark always sit on the right side of the carriage. Therefore I crossed to the right hand side of the pavement.

"At 9 o'clock there was a buzz of excitement as President Carnot was entering his carriage. The people cried: 'Vive Carnot.' 'Viva la republique.'

"I laid my left hand on the carriage and hustled aside a young man who was in my way. Then I made a dash at the president and dealt him a violent thrust with my dagger. The blade stuck fast in his breast and my hand touched his coat.

"As I stabbed him, I cried: 'Vive, l'revolution'"

Judge Breiullac asked the prisoner what occurred at the tragic moment when he caught President Carnot's eye. The prisoner said: "President Carnot looked me straight in the face. I felt his deep glance the moment I poinarded him." (Sensation and uproar).

Replying to the question: "Did you not wish to strike elsewhere?"

Cesario exclaimed, fiercely: "I wished to strike his heart, but my arm failed me; the blow glanced."

Questioned in regard to the truth of the plans revealed by the soldier, Le Branie, who is said to have been aware of the whole plot hatched at Cotte, according to general belief, and as to whether he had any accomplices, the prisoner replied in substance: "I alone meditated the coup."

General Versin and General Borious, who were in President Carnot's carriage, testified, giving a description of the assassination and subsequent occurrences, after which the trial was adjourned until tomorrow.

THREATENED REVOLT

Plot to Assassinate President de Moraes Discovered.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 2.—A plot to abduct or assassinate Dr. Prudente Jose de Moraes has been discovered. The object of the conspiracy was to prevent his entering upon the duties of president of the republic of Brazil, to which position he was elected by an overwhelming majority in the closing days of de Mello's rebellion. There is dissatisfaction throughout the country, particularly in this city and state. The police are make arbitrary arrests and an uprising is imminent.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 2.—Three thousand insurgent troops are marching upon Porto Allegre, the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Deaths from Cholera Very Sudden.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—A doctor of the Galician town of Zaleszyky describes the suddenness of the death from cholera at that place as terrible. People who have been attending funerals are soon thereafter attacked with severe pains from which they die in a few hours. The rich people have fled, while the working people promenade the streets in a starving condition, take the disease and die on the spot where they are attacked.

Jabez Balfour Handed Over.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch received here from Buenos Ayres announces that Jabez Balfour, the much wanted fugitive ex-member of Parliament, has been surrendered by the Argentine authorities to the representatives of the British government.

Chief Malaboch Surrenders.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Aug. 2.—Chief Malaboch, who has been giving so much trouble to the authorities of the South African republic, has surrendered. Many of the Kaffirs were killed and injured.

Warehouse Fire in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Aug. 2.—An immense warehouse on Grosse Reichen Strasse, containing stores of general merchandise, has been destroyed by fire. The loss will largely exceed 1,000,000 marks.

Child Died from Cholera.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 2.—The post mortem examination of the body of the child who died aboard a foreign vessel at this port on July 27 has disclosed the fact that the death was due to cholera.

Ten Excursionists Drowned in Wales.

DOLGELLY, Wales, Aug. 2.—A pleasure boat laden with excursionists from Barmouth capsized in the Mauddach river last evening. Ten of the passengers were drowned.

Vigilant Placed in Dry Dock.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 2.—The Vigilant has been placed upon the dry dock here. The examination of her hull was entirely satisfactory.

LUMBER YARDS SCORCHED

Second Destructive Fire Visits the Lumber District in Chicago.

THREE LARGE YARDS WERE BURNED OUT

Firemen Have a Narrow Escape in Crossing a Burning Bridge—Driver Badly Scorched but Will Recover—Horses Also Singed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The lumber district was tonight visited by a second fire, which for a time threatened to rival in destructiveness that of last night. Before it was subdued it had wiped out the yards of the following concerns:

John Sprey Lumber company.

A. J. McBean, cedar posts.

P. Farrel, cedar posts.

In addition to the lumber yards, the wooden bridge over the Chicago river at Ashland avenue was destroyed. The fire tonight was between two loading slips for vessels. It was directly east of where the fire was checked last night. The fire department had been gradually withdrawn during the day, and this evening but one engine company and two fire boats were playing on the smoking ashes of the yards burned over last night. At about 8 o'clock a lively blaze, supposed to have originated from some embers, sprang up in the north end of the Sprey lumber yards. A high northwest wind was blowing, and the flames, which in a few minutes were beyond the control of the firemen, began rapidly to travel southward. Calls for help were sent out, but no power could have prevented the destruction of the Sprey yards, and in twenty minutes they were a roaring furnace. The fire boats ran up, one to the east and one to the west of the burning lumber, and the engines devoted their attention for the most part to the protection of adjoining property, for they could not get down on the ground where the fire was located. The yards covered it from end to end and from side to side and were on fire in every part. The long tongues of flames leaped most across the river, which is fully 200 feet wide at this point, and set fire to the Ashland avenue bridge, which fell into the water within fifteen minutes after it began to blaze. Just before it caught fire engine company No. 29 came thundering across it to work on the fire. A sheet of flame wrapped itself around the engine, slightly scorching several men and badly burning Peter Fleming, the driver. Fleming clung to his seat, however, and urged his horses through the flames, both of them being severely singed. Fleming is in the hospital, but will recover.

In the slips adjoining the fire were several vessels, all of which had narrow escapes. All of them got off without injury with the exception of the propeler Albert Soper, which caught fire, but because of the prompt action of her crew in getting her into the river and extinguishing the flames, was not severely burned.

At 10 o'clock the fire department had the flames so well under control that there was no danger of their spreading to other lumber yards. The losses are estimated as follows: John Sprey Lumber company, $95,000; E. J. McBean, $2,000; P. Farrel, $3,000; total, $100,000. All are protected by insurance.

A large eight-story building at 158 West Van Buren street was cleaned out by fire tonight while the lumber yards were blazing. The building was occupied by a number of small concerns, the largest of which were the Chicago Decorative Supply company, which lost $20,000, and the Chicago Cash Buyers' company, dealers in baby carriages and bicycles, which lost $25,000. The total loss to the building and its occupants will foot up $80,000. Thomas Conningham of hook and ladder company No. 16 was fatally injured by a falling wall, and Captain Sullivan of engine company No. 34 was seriously wounded by falling glass.

SIXTY ACRES OF LUMBER BURNED.

Property Value of the Lumber Foot Up to Two Millions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The sixty acres of the lumber district over which the fire swept last night were still smoldering today before daylight, but all danger of a spread of the flames was over. All over the district between Blue Island avenue and the river and Roby street and Ashland avenue the yards were covered with smoking piles of lumber and wrecked buildings and streams of water were poured over the ruins all day. The total loss is estimated at close to $2,000,000 and the burned property was largely insured.

The revised list of losses and insurance is as follows: S. K. Martin Lumber company, $850,000, insured for 60 per cent; Siemens & Halske company, $500,000, insurance $400,000; Perley, Lowe & Co. $145,000, insurance to cover; Wells, French & Co. $135,000, fully insured; J. B. McAdams Cedar Post company $15,000, insurance $10,000; Barber Asphalt company $60,000, covered by insurance; W. C. B. Palmer $6,000, covered by insurance; Shoemaker & Higbee $25,000, partially insured; John Spry Lumber company $10,000; R. F. Conway & Co. $50,000, fully insured; Sarrell & Locke, $1,000; Barnum & Richardson, $300; Hines Lumber company, $1,800; Columbia grain elevator, $1,500; loss to railroads and docks $110,000, insured.

The total loss is $1,910,000. The total number of men thrown out of employment by the fire is 2,200, and the destruction was so complete that it will be weeks before most of them can be given work by the firms which suffered.

The list of dead so far as known is as follows:

LIEUTENANT JOHN McGILL of the fire boat Geyser, burned, died at county hospital.

WILLIAM WOLLENFELL, 683 Union avenue, struck by cap blown from engine 35, knocked into the river and drowned; body recovered.

UNKNOWN MAN, knocked into the river and drowned.

UNKNOWN BOY, 17 years old, burned to death.

The injured are:

Edward Jones, pipeman, burned, will recover.

Captain Byrne, engine company 15, struck in eye by stream of water; will lose an eye.

Captain Barcal, fire boat Yosemite, overcome by smoke; will recover.

John Gray, pipeman, badly burned about face, body and arms.

Peter Phelan, pipeman, overcome by heat and burned.

Lieutenant Daniel Murphy, hook and ladder company, knocked insensible by flying bricks.

J. P. Flaherty, fireman, hurt by swinging hose, knocked into fire and badly burned; will recover.

Otto Richter, fell from lumber pile, internally injured; may die.

ONLY TWO BUILDINGS LEFT.

Lamoure, N. D., Almost Wiped Out by a Fire Fanned by a Strong Wind.

LAMOURE, N. D., Aug. 2.—This city is in ashes. A great fire broke out on Front street at an early hour, and, fanned by a strong wind, laid waste the entire business center of the town. Four blocks of stores burned, including the county court house and the records. The Leland hotel and a drug store are the only buildings left standing. The loss is $200,000, only partially covered by insurance.

The fire started about midnight in the shoe shop of A. Hageman and spread to Moore's hardware shop. The city was without fire protection. About forty buildings are burned and the losses run from $8,000 down.

Struck by Lightning and Burned Down.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 2.—The main building of Lincoln institute was struck by lightning at 1:30 o'clock this morning and burned to the ground. The loss is partially covered by insurance. All of the furniture and the extensive library were destroyed. For a while it was thought that the dormitory and the manual training department would be destroyed, but by hard work they were saved. The loss to the state will amount to about $25,000.

MADE MONEY WITH MATCHES.

Massachusetts Family Which Has Done a Lively Business in Insurance.

CONWAY, Mass., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Susan J. Taylor of Walpole is under arrest, charged with attempted incendiarism. The insurance companies allege that there have been within a few years no fewer than twenty-six fires in property owned by the family of which Mrs. Taylor is a member.

A little more than a year ago George and Brice McDowell, brothers of Mrs. Taylor, came here and bought a grist mill. Some time after a barn they owned burned and $850 insurance was paid. This fire, the McDowells claim, was caused by the carelessness of an employe.

Last January the grist mill was burned with its contents. It was insured for $1,500, and the stock for $2,500. George McDowell admits that this fire was of incendiary origin, but declares that he has no idea who set it. The insurance companies refuse to pay the amount demanded in this case, and the McDowells will next week bring suit. Mrs. Mary E. Griggs, a sister of Mrs. Taylor, lived here until recently in a house owned by Tucker and Cook. The building with its contents was destroyed by fire.

In March, 1893, the house in which three sisters and two brothers of the McDowell family lived at Dorchester, was burned. They all held insurance policies ranging from $150 to $1,500, and the five received in settlement $1,586. They then moved to Walpole, and in the following August the house in which they lived there was destroyed, and the insurance, amounting to $1,200, paid. George McDowell, so the police assert, formerly resided in New York, and have collected insurance on three fires, $1,400 on a dwelling, $3,300 on a wheel-wright shop, and $2,300 on a second dwelling.

Mrs. Taylor has been released on $1,000 bail furnished by her brother, Brice.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

Floor Suddenly Gave Way When the Fire Was Supposed to Be Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Two firemen were killed and five injured in a fire today which destroyed the mill building at Randolph and Jefferson streets. The building was 200 feet long and four stories in height and was situated in the heart of the mill district. It was owned by David Cochran, who occupied the third and fourth floors for spinning cotton yarns. Part of the second floor was used by McCloskey & O'Hara as a carpet cleaning establishment. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark struck by a nail in the picking machine on the second floor. After the fire was quenched several firemen entered the third floor and turned their hose on a large quantity of cotton that was stored there. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the floor gave way with a crash, precipitating the men to the first floor, where they were buried among the debris. Two of them were taken out dying, having been smothered by the bales of cotton. The killed are:

GEORGE GEISLER.

GEORGE DICKET.

They died on their way to the hospital. The five other firemen sustained less serious injuries. The coroner will investigate the condition of the floors and walls of the building. Loss, $55,000; fully insured.

FIREMEN CAUGHT BY FALLING WALLS.

One Killed and Several Injured, Some of Them Seriously.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—One fireman was killed and six were injured this afternoon in a fire which destroyed the planing mill and lumber yards of E. C. Richards & Co. and Hunter, Myles & Weeks. The property loss will aggregate close to $60,000. The water supply was so poor the firemen were hampered. They succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading. At 4 o'clock two squads of pipemen were playing streams at the southeast corner of the mill when a portion of the wall gave way and a half dozen firemen were caught by the falling bricks with the following results:

The dead:

EUGENE M'CARTHY, single.

Injured: Henry Trap, body crushed, head cut, burned; George W. Lyons, hip broken, body bruised; Louis E. Tate, back injured, leg crushed; Thomas Schleble, leg broken and burned; Charles Roberitz, body bruised.

Freight Sheds Burned Up.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—The Michigan Central flour shed, Noble & Co.'s salt and lumber shed, and several freight cars were destroyed by fire at noon. The flour shed had about 4,500 barrels of flour, one car load of oatmeal, and nearly $15,000 worth of paper, consigned to Detroit daily papers. Noble & Co.'s shed was filled with cement and salt, about $15,000 worth of flour consigned to local dealers was destroyed. The total loss estimated at $40,000.

Another Incendiary Fire in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Another fire early this morning is believed to have been incendiary. It broke out in the warehouse of the Nelson Paper company and the nearest fire alarm box was found to be plugged up tight. The warehouse, full of paper, burned, together with a quantity of dry mill wood. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,000.

Furniture Company Burned Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—The Stone Furniture Manufacturing company's plant at Pike and Sheldon streets was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss will reach between $40,000 and $50,000, and is fully insured.

HER NECK WAS BROKEN.

Miss Mary Adams of Hastings Meets a Fatal Accident at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A most horrible accident occurred today to a young lady from Hastings, Neb., Mary Adams of that city, a very handsome and prepossessing young woman, only 21 years of age, was killed almost instantly in a street railway accident.

Miss Adams came to Cleveland some weeks ago for the purpose of attending the Christian Endeavor convention, and since that time has bee nthe guest of Mrs. Kate W. Selden, the matron of the Bethlehem Day Nursery at 144 Hamilton street. At about 2 o'clock this afternoon she was riding down town on a Woodland Avenue street car. At the corner of Forest street a gust of wind blew her hat off. She signaled the car to stop. The conductor rang the bell, but before the car stopped Miss Adams stepped off backwards. In so doing she was thrown upon her head, and her neck was instantly broken. She did not die at once, but expired soon after her arrival at Huron Street hospital, where she was taken post haste in an ambulance. Her family in Hastings have been notified by telegraph.

Movements of Ocean Steamers August 2.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Amsterdam, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Rhaetia, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Fulda, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg.

At Bremen—Arrived, 1st—Havel, from New York.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Alameda, from Honolulu and Sydney.

Patent Medicine Man Gets Eighteen Months.

DENVER, Aug. 2.—Judge Hallet this afternoon sentenced W. H. Hale, convicted of using the mails fraudulently, to eighteen months imprisonment at Joliet, Ill., and $500 fine.

PLAYING HIS LAST TRUMP

Tom Majors' Desperate Move to Brace His Waning Political Popularity.

BOASTING AN ALLIANCE WITH CROUNSE

Announcement of a Political Deal at Lincoln that Recalls Events of the Campaign of Two Years Ago—Some Inside History.

LINCOLN, Aug. 2.—(Special to The Bee.)—It has been a time honored custom among Nebraska republicans to award to every state officer who has not smirched his record a second term. From Dave Butler down to the present incumbent of the executive office, only one republican governor has served but a single term, and in his case the renomination was declined for reasons that have never been given to the public.

Up to within the last three months it was generally conceded that Governor Crounse would be renominated by acclamation. To be sure, there had been a great deal of quiet talk, both during and after the last legislature, to the effect that the governor was on the eve of throwing up his commission because the position did not fill the measure of his ambition, which had really contemplated a seat in the United States senate. But that rumor subsided and people had been talking about it when the now historic letter to Lieutenant Governor Majors appeared in print. In order to refresh the memory of people who may have forgotten the contents of this letter its reproduction may not be out of place. The correspondence reads as follows:

PERU, March 28.—Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, Governor of Nebraska: Dear Sir—Having noticed within a few days intimations through the press that you would again be a candidate for governor, I felt impressed by a sense of duty to ask you to relieve the party of the embarrassment of uncertainty by a positive expression as to your desires and ambitions as to the governorship. It is an unwritten law of Nebraska republicanism that an officer who does well shall have a second term, and I take pleasure in reassuring you of my confidence in the integrity of your administration, and again take pleasure in saying that should you desire a renomination command my services. I am, with high regard, yours most respectfully, T. J. MAJORS.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—Hon. T. J. Majors, Peru, Neb.: Dear Sir—Replying to your communication of yesterday, I have to say that it is not my intention to be a candidate for re-election as governor, and I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity your letter affords me to make this announcement, and so relieve the approaching canvass from any embarrassment arising from the use being made of my name in connection with the office.

While I feel honored by the handsome manner in which my nomination and election came to me and appreciate the disposition manifested to accord to me a renomination, yet in accepting the office I did so with the purpose of serving but a single term. This purpose I have frequently expressed, and private interests as well as inclination lead me to adhere to this determination. Thanking you for kind expressions contained in your letter, I am, yours truly, L. CROUNSE.

WAS A RESULT OF "STRATEGY."

It is no secret among the intimate friends of Tom Majors that a certain amount of pressure was necessary to induce the governor to write his letter declining a second nomination. It is also claimed by friends of the lieutenant governor that a former letter, written nearly two years ago and thrown into the waste basket, was a part of the pressure which brought out the much desired renunciation of further political preferment. The writer does not wish to vouch for the truth of the statement, but he does known that it is quietly known among Majors' cappers here in Lincoln and laughed at as a piece of good political strategy.

The publication of this letter completely changed the aspect of the political horizon in Nebraska. It was interpreted by Majors and his backers as a virtual endorsement of his candidacy, while other candidates for the head of the ticket regarded the governor's epistle as the opening for a free-for-all race. Up to within the last two weeks Crounse was considered entirely off the track, but since then the signs of a threatened Crounse eclipse have multiplied, and it is now given out cold that the governor is to be brought in as the man of the hour to save the party.

According to the story told this morning to your correspondent by a gentleman whose position on the state central committee certainly entitles him to no little insight into current political events, Tom Majors has at last realized what he would never admit before, and that is that his popularity as a candidate for governor reached its height when he failed by a few votes to obtain the nomination two years ago. Majors has persistently believed in himself as the leading candidate. He now realizes that he has overestimated his own strength, and that unless he resorts to strategy he will never occupy the long coveted chair in the executive office at the capitol. His latest move, according to the best information that can be gathered, is to form an alliance with the last man in the state with whom he would naturally affiliate in a political canvass. That man is Governor Crounse. The scheme as outlined to the representative of The Bee is nothing less than the nomination of Crounse for a second term and the renomination of Tom Majors for a third term as lieutenant governor. The combination hopes to carry a majority of the next legislature and thereby elevate Governor Crounse to a position in the United States senate, a place for which he has been an aspirant for many years. The elevation of Crounse to the United States senatorship would leave Majors where he has wanted to be for many years, in the executive office, and in full control of the ring-ridden state institutions.

BRIEF LOOK AT THE PAST.

In order to understand this new deal, for it is now generally believed in inner political circles here in Lincoln that a deal is at least tacitly understood, if not actually agreed upon, it will be necessary to take a few glances backward over Nebraska's political history for the past three years. Retrospection may supply some of the missing facts necessary for an exposition of the latest phase of the political situation.

Two years ago, at the beginning of the ante-convention campaign, Lorenzo Crounse was not looked upon as a gubernatorial possibility. He was at that time assistant secretary of the treasury, a position he secured by a combination of his personal good qualities, his standing as a republican, his faithful career as a public servant, and the influence of Algernon Sidney Paddock, who was then completing his last term as a United States senator from Nebraska. But if Lorenzo Crounse was not looked upon as a gubernatorial possibility, it was perfectly well understood that he was an aspirant for the place occupied by Paddock in the senate. None were more thoroughly conversant with this fact than Mr. Paddock himself. Nor was Lorenzo Crounse the only man who stood between Paddock and re-election. G. M. Lambertson was another senatorial aspirant, and there were as many good reasons why Lambertson should be sent to the United States senate as there were why Paddock should be returned for a third term.

Now mark what took place in the mind of the shrewd and astute Senator Paddock. With an acumen as creditable to his political shrewdness as to his ability as a senator, he siezed the first intimation that Crounse might be a gubernatorial candidate and turned the idea to serve his own purposes. Everybody knows that the entire Paddock influence in this state was turned to the support of the Crounse movement. Even E. K. Valentine, who had sufficient cause for soreness in recollection of the vigorous efforts of the present governor of Nebraska to encompass his defeat in the memorable campaign in which Turner of Columbus was the anti-monopoly candidate for congress, assisted in the work of nominating Crounse. The nomination once secured to Mr. Crounse, his resignation of his place as assistant secretary of the treasury was again at the disposal of an administration which was lending a friendly ear to Paddock's interests. Again a Nebraska man was assigned the place in the treasury and it was certainly with an eye to the future that Senator Paddock tendered the place to another competitor in the senatorial race. When Crounse had been nominated governor of Nebraska and G. M. Lambertson given the vacant place in Washington, Paddock imagined that he had effectually laid opposition from two different directions.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE WHEEL.

All who recall the developments of the senatorial contest which ended in the defeat of Paddock's aspirations, will remember that G. M. Lambertson remained perfectly quiet under the load of obligation so generously bestowed upon him by the astute Paddock; but with Governor Crounse it was entirely different.

When the present governor of Nebraska secured the nomination it is well known that he hoped to use the office as a stepping stone to the United States senate. With J. G. Tate as the candidate for lieutenant governor, he saw nothing in the way of his ambition. Tate fully understood the governor's aspirations, and, as it transpired later in the campaign, so did Majors and the confederated corporations at his back. Circumstances compelled the retirement of Tate and the substitution of Majors resulted after a contest in which reason and good judgment were thrown to the winds. After Majors had been forced upon the ticket by the mere brute strength of a majority of a packed state central committee Lorenzo Crounse was drawn to his feet and required to say a few cheerful words about a piece of political chicanery that was destined to wipe away all his hopes of succeeding to the place so soon to be vacated by Senator Paddock.

As soon as the legislature assembled and the senatorial contest began in downright earnest it was an open secret that Tom Majors and his backers were prepared to throw their entire strength to Lorenzo Crounse if it were possible to secure the votes necessary to return a republican. There were many men in the republican contingent who were willing and anxious to vote for Crounse, but they were restrained from doing so by the knowledge that his election would elevate Majors to the governorship. This is exactly what Majors wanted, but it was not what the republicans wanted, by a great deal.

It was during the heat of the senatorial contest, with the coveted place gradually receding from him, that Lorenzo Crounse became so disgusted with the situation that he determined upon that stroke of political folly, a resignation of the office to which he had been elected by the preponderating anti-monopoly sentiment of the people of Nebraska. That Governor Crounse bitterly regretted the situation in which he had been placed, that he became disgusted with the office which the people wanted him to occupy for their own sakes and not for his, and that he seriously considered the proposition of retiring from public office, is a secret known to few at the time, but to many now.

SURPRISED AT THE LATEST DEAL.

The news of the latest combination between Crounse and Majors has naturally created much comment in political circles here in Lincoln. Of all the men in Nebraska Crounse and Majors are the last two that would be suspected of joining hands in a political campaign. Governor Crounse for years has stood as the exponent of anti-monopoly republicanism in Nebraska. He has been a pronounced enemy of the boodle and oil room gang. During the impeachment trial it was well known that he sympathized strongly with the effort made by the honest men of the last legislature to purge the house and make an example of the officers who had played into the hands of public plunderers.

On the other hand, Tom Majors has been the friend of the rings and the tool of the corporations. He has never attempted to deny it, and his backers now, many of them known to be in the employ of the railroads, are working for his nomination with the most unblushing effrontery. He made no effort to assist the legislature in its effort to purge the state house of the rings, and his rulings in the joint conventions which adopted the articles of impeachment attracted unfavorable comment to say the least. During the impeachment trial he and his chums sympathized with the impeached officials and the asylum plunderers.

It is little wonder, then, that the news of the combine between Crounse and Majors has created unfavorable comment. The news of the alleged combination has shaken the confidence of the R. E. Moore contingent, and that gentleman, who is posing as a candidate for lieutenant governor, is beginning to wonder where he is to be left in the deal.

CHOOSING DELEGATES AT LINCOLN.

Nearly everybody in Nebraska is familiar with the Lincoln method of selecting delegates to the state convention. The republicans have no choice in the selection. The county conventions are packed with the representatives of the corporations, and the work of selecting the state delegates is conveniently transferred to a committee carefully chosen by the corporations. This committee at once goes into executive session for several days. Every man proposed as a delegate is called into the back room and required to stand a rigid examination. If he shows a disposition to maintain a manly independence he is at once rejected. If he is entirely complacent to the wishes of the gang he is graciously permitted to pose as a delegate to the convention, but he does so with a string around his neck, and he always responds when the string is pulled by the men in the background.

Last year when the confederated corporations which make their political headquarters here in Lincoln held a county convention they selected a committee composed of Tom Benton and men of his ilk to choose the delegates to the state convention. The next morning the Daily State Journal announced with a profusion of black headlines that a strong anti-Maxwell delegation had been selected, but the list of delegates was not printed, and the paper that was so certain of the character of the delegates did not secure the list for publication for two days. The list was being made up in the back office of Marquette & Deweese, the general solicitors of the B. & M. railroad.

This year the same plan was adopted with a slight variation. R. E. Moore was authorized to select his delegates to the state convention upon the plea that he was a candidate for lieutenant governor. When Mr. Moore published his list several days after the county convention had adjourned it was discovered that he had by some wondrous chance selected nearly fifty men who were known to be ardent supporters of Tom Majors. If Mr. Moore had been really in earnest in his candidacy for the second place it is argued by his friends here in Lincoln that he would have selected men who were not so well recognized as strikers for Tom Majors. It is an open secret that Moore cannot control the men he has selected and that they will sacrifice him for Tom Majors whenever the time comes.

OWEN'S PROPOSAL DECLINED.

Settle Says He'll Stay in the Race Regardless of Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 2.—Politicians here are discussing a proposition of Hon. W. C. Owens to Mr. Settle to have a poll of their strength made in the Ashland district by impartial methods, and the weaker man to withdraw from the race. Mr. Settle declined the offer and said he owed it to his friends to stay in the race regardless of Breckinridge's candidacy.

Cleveland's Letter Commended.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Aug. 2.—The following letter with many signatures, reflecting the sentiments of Jackson county democrats, has been forwarded to President Cleveland: "We, the business men and democrats of Jackson county, Missouri, heartily endorse your course in writing to Chairman Wilson. The crisis demanded it. The people are with you in your heroic efforts to save the country from ruin and the democratic party from disgrace."

SPIRITED BUT GOOD NATURED

Republican State Convention of Wyoming Selects a Strong Ticket.

LETTERS FROM NATIONAL LEADERS READ

Richards of Johnson County Nominated for Governor Without Much Difficulty—Contest Over the Judgeship a Feature of the Affair.

Congressman .....FRANK MONDELL
Governor .....W. T. RICHARDS
Secretary of State.....C. BURDICK
Auditor .....W. O. OWEN
Treasurer .....JOHN G. HAY
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....
.....ESTELLE REEL
Supreme Court Judge.....C. N. POTTER

CASPER, Wyo., Aug. 2.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The republican state convention opened today by electing C. C. Hamlin of Rock Springs temporary chairman and Attorney R. Rickman of Evanston secretary. Letters were then read from Hon. W. W. McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas B. Reed and ex-President Harrison. A recess being taken until afternoon, Hon. J. L. Torrey of Fremont was elected chairman and Putnam of Weston county secretary.

During the recess a fight was made on the slate and some changes were made. The fight made on the slate was spirited but good natured. The following ticket was nominated:

For congress, Frank Mondell of Weston county; governor, W. T. Richards of Johnson county; secretary of state, C. Burdick; auditor, W. O. Owen of Albany county; treasurer, John G. Hay of Laramie county; superintendent of public instruction, Estelle Reel of Laramie county; judge of the supreme court, C. N. Potter