THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1895. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH FAILING

Ceremonies in Connection with His Birthday Left Him in a Weak Condition.

HAS FREQUENT ATTACKS OF DEPRESSION

Report Circulated Yesterday to the Effect that He Was Dead Proved to Be Unfounded, but the Event May Occur at Any Time.

LONDON, July 3.—News regarding the condition of Prince Bismarck is contradictory and difficult to obtain. The London Times correspondent at Friedrichsruhe confirms yesterday's cablegram to the Associated press, and the Hamburg Boursenhalle says that the accuracy of the statement that the prince is seriously ill is undoubted.

A report was current in Paris during the evening that Bismarck was dead. The rumor, however, proved to have no foundation.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Kolnische Zeitung says that Prince Bismarck, since the death of his wife, has had frequent attacks of depression. "The recent feies," this authority goes on to say, "in connection with his birthday left him exhausted. His literary work prior to the opening of the Baltic canal also tended to make his condition worse. Some of the articles he wrote displayed his condition of irritability.

"We learn from good sources that although he is greatly improved he must exercise the greatest care."

SPAIN TO "CONSIDER" MORA CLAIM

Government at Washington Not Disposed to Go Into Its Merits.

MADRID, July 3.—The Spanish government has appointed a committee to consider the claims of the United States regarding the confiscation of the estate of Antonio Maximo Mora, an American citizen residing on the island of Cuba. The value of the property taken from Mora was alleged to be about $2,500,000. This was done during a previous insurrection in Cuba. In December, 1886, Spain promised to pay $1,500,000 under this claim with interest on such part of the indemnity as should be deferred.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The State department has not yet been advised of the appointment of a committee by the Spanish government to consider the claim of Antonio Mora, and the purpose of this movement can only be conjectured. If it is proposed to institute an original inquiry into the merits of Mora's claim it is probable that our government will decidedly refuse to be bound by any of the findings the committee may reach, for from our point of view there is no longer any legal doubt but that the judgment reached after full inquiry, and confessed by the Spanish government, must be made as binding as any judgment can be. If their purpose is to placate public opinion in Spain, which has run very strongly against the allowance of Mora's claim, and pave the way for the payment of the money, it is probable that our government will not interfere by any open expressions of dissent from the proposed program. Again, it may be that the object of the appointment of the committee is to provide for means for raising the money and settling the debt by one of the methods peculiar to Spanish financiers.

ST. LOUIS CUT DOWN HER RECORD

Still Behind the Time of Her Two Sister Ships.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—The steamer St. Louis, Captain Randlet, which sailed from New York June 26, clearing Sandy Hook at 12:30 p. m., passed Scilly at 6 o'clock and the Lizard at 8:20 this morning. She should reach her docks in Southampton about 5:30 this afternoon.

On her previous trip, which was her first one, the St Louis made the voyage in seven days three hours and fifty-three minutes, and to have made her present trip in that time she was due to pass the Needles at 9:43 this evening. Should she dock at 5:30, as expected, she will have reduced her time by about five hours.

The best eastward Southampton record is held by the Fuerst Bismarck and is six days ten hours and fifty-five minutes, made in September, 1893. To have equalled this record the St. Louis should have passed the Needles at 4:45 this morning. The best eastward record of the liner Paris is six days sixteen hours and forty-three minutes. The New York of the same line has made the eastward trip in six days eleven hours and twelve minutes, being something more than eleven hours ahead of the St. Louis' record.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 3.—The American line steamer St. Louis made the passage from New York in six days, twenty-two hours and five minutes. Her engines were not slowed down from the beginning of the voyage to the finish.

SAMOAN REBELS READY TO SETTLE

Deposition of King Malietoa Their Only Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The steamer Alameda this evening brought the following advices from Samoa, dated June 19: The situation between the two parties here has reached a stage which may be described as critical. The rebel party last week held a meeting attended by several thousand. Although the rebels expressed a desire for peace, they made the principal condition of the maintenance of peace the deposition of King Malietoa. Their meeting was held under the guidance of H. J. Moore. There is a strong feeling against him for his action in the matter, and it is expected he will be called to account for it. A meeting was held on the German warship Buzzard yesterday, where six of the rebel chiefs, a like number of the government party and three consuls attended. Nothing has so far transpired as to what was done. It will be impossible for the consuls to arrange a peace having for its basis the downfall of Malietoa. It is generally thought that ere long more blood will be shed. No feeling of unity prevails amongst the foreign officials; in fact, relations are very much strained amongst them.

GLADSTONE'S ADIEU TO MIDLOTHIAN

Briefly Reviews the Political History of His Lifetime.

EDINBURGH, July 3.—At a meeting of the Midlothian Liberal association this afternoon a letter of farewell was read from Rt Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who has represented Midlothian since 1880 in the House of Commons. In this letter Mr. Gladstone says that though in regard to public affairs there is much that is disputable, some things belong to history. It is, for example, he adds, beyond question that the century expiring has exhibited unexampled progress in the matter of franchises of the people, and he claims an overwhelming proportion of these reforms were effected by the liberal party.

Details of a London Scandal.

LONDON, July 3.—The suit for divorce instituted by Mrs. Pearl Craigie, the authoress, best known by her pen name of John Oliver Hobbs, was heard today. Adultery on the part of the husband, who is a clerk in the Bank of England, is alleged in the complaint. Mr. Craigie pleads condonation and connivance of his wife in his illicit relations with other women. Mrs. Craigie took the witness stand today and sobbing hard, related a terrible story of her married life.

Pugilist as War Minister.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 3.—The steamer Empress of China brings the news that "Billy" Waters of Victoria and San Francisco, pugilist and barroom bouncer, is now minister of war and vice president of the republic of Formosa.

Waters' connection with the new-born republic dates back only a few months, when he obtained employment at the Taipen Fu forts as instructor. It was his pugilistic powers that brought him into prominence. One night some Chinese mandarins attempted to interfere unduly with Billy's prerogative and the ex-pugilist promptly laid them out and handled their body guard in the same free and easy fashion. His value from a military standpoint was immediately recognized by the governor.

AMBUSHED THE SPANISH SOLDIERS

One Officer and Four Soldiers Wounded at the First Fire.

HAVANA, July 3.—A detachment of the regiment of Isabella the Catholic has fallen into an ambush. The soldiers were passing Rioboy near Camito, not far from Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, when they were suddenly fired upon by the insurgents. A lieutenant and four soldiers were wounded.

The troops at Ramones, province of Santa Clara, have had an engagement with the insurgents commanded by Zaynes and the latter were dispersed. Seventeen insurgents surrendered to the troops and ten others gave themselves up to the authorities at Remidas. In addition seven more of the insurgents have surrendered at Buena Vista. An insurgent band has been routed at Maravi. The men had lately landed and lost fifteen killed, in addition to leaving many wounded on the field.

The steamer Montevideo has arrived here from Spain having on board reinforcements numbering 2,000 men. The troops were reviewed on landing by Captain General Campos and left for the province of Santa Clara.

BULGARIA WARNED TO KEEP OUT

Great Powers Advise that Country Not to Raise the Macedonian Question.

LONDON, July 4.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that the great powers which signed the Berlin treaty have given a friendly warning to Bulgaria against raising the Macedonian question. The Times' despatch from Constantinople says that there is every possibility that serious events are imminent in Macedonia. Large sums of money have been collected in Bulgaria and Martini rifles procured and secretly sent into Macedonia. The Times goes on to say: "An outbreak would entail such terrible atrocities through the inability of Turkey to control the turbulent Albanians that the European powers may be compelled to assemble a congress to discuss the sultan's offer of a grand system of reforms for the Christian provinces of Turkey."

SOVFIA, Bulgaria, July 3.—The Turkish authorities have seized all the boats on the river Vardar to prevent the Macedonian bands from communicating with one another. A part of the population of Kaazanovrokop have formed themselves into an insurgent band.

Held by Members of One Family.

LONDON, July 3.—The Chronicle (liberal) in an editorial says: Four of the most important posts in the government—the premiership, the secretaryship of foreign affairs, the leadership in the House of Commons and the Irish secretaryship—are held by members of a single family, while an under secretaryship is held by Lord Salisbury's son-in-law. A more audacious piece of nepotism was never perpetrated. Gerald Balfour's appointment is a calamity for Ireland.

French Army Attacked by Hovas.

PARIS, July 3.—General Duchesne, the commander of the French troops in the island of Madagascar, telegraphs from Majunga, via Port Louis, island of Mauritius, that several thousand Hovas recently attacked the French troops at Zarasoastra, but were repulsed with great loss. The French captured 470 tents, the standard of the queen of Madagascar, a number of pieces of artillery and a large quantity of ammunition.

Peacemaker Foster Returns.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 3.—Among the passengers on the steamer Empress of China which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama was ex-Secretary of State Foster, who acted as China's agent in the peace negotiations with Japan. He left at once for Washington.

Childs Comes Back for Repairs.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 3.—The George Childs arrived from Cuba this morning for the purpose, as the captain says, of repairing her machinery. It is believed her arrival is the signal of an embarking of an expedition.

Prospects for Peace in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 3.—An armistice has been arranged with the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul until July 9. It is confidently hoped that peace will shortly be concluded.

Boiler on a Torpedo Boat Exploded.

GENOA, July 3.—While the torpedo boat Attilla was speeding under high pressure today her boiler exploded, killing two men and injuring several others.

Servian Cabinet Resigns.

VIENNA, July 3.—The Polische reports that the Servian cabinet has resigned.

CUT LOOSE FROM WHIG AND TORY

Independent Irish Party Makes an Appeal for Funds.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The executive council of the Irish independent parliamentary party issued a manifesto to be circulated throughout the United States and Canada. It says among other things: "It makes little difference to the Irish people whether they are misgoverned by whigs or tories, the question of home rule can only be raised to the dignified level to which it was brought by Parnell by the presence in Westminster of an Irish representation owing no allegiance to whig or tory, untrammeled by any degrading alliances.

"Will Americans give financial support to an agglomeration of Irish factions which has failed to accomplish anything but the destruction of the fabrics raised by fifteen years of arduous labor? Or, do they desire to see an Irish party in Parliament, advocating the claims of Ireland, who place no reliance in English promises and who will accept no offices from the British government?

"We appeal with confidence for contributions to the fund now open for the purpose of helping the election of Irish representatives who will pursue in the next Parliament the policy so long identified with the name of Charles Stewart Parnell."

Thousands Out to See a Hanging.

VICKSBURG, July 3.—Twenty-five hundred people witnessed a triple hanging at Layersville today. The criminals were Bill Purvis, Griffin Hubbard and Grant Wilson, all negroes, who were convicted of the murder of Dr. King, owner of a river trading boat. Each made a speech on the scaffold, confessing his guilt, but saying that he had been forgiven and was going straight to glory. All were pronounced dead within fifteen minutes.

President Cleveland Went Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 3.—This afternoon the president and Dr. Bryant went to Bourne trout fishing. Tomorrow the day will be celebrated all along the shores of Buzzard's bay, and among the most elaborate exhibitions of fireworks in the evening will be those given at Gray Gables and at Crow's Nest, Joseph Jefferson's summer home.

Movements of Ocean Steamers, July 3.

At Moville—Arrived—Circassia, from New York for Glasgow.

At Southampton—Arrived—Spree, from New York for Bremen.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Persian.

At Bremen—Arrived—Willehad, from Baltimore; Saale, from New York.

At the Lizard—Arrived—St. Louis, from New York for Southampton.

At New York—Arrived—Teutonic, from Liverpool.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Alameda, from Sidney and Hong Kong. Departed—Coptic, for Hong Kong and Yokohama.

At Southampton—Arrived—St. Louis, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Werra, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Mannheim, from Hamburg; steamer California, from Naples.

LECTURE ON OFFICIAL DUTY

Officers Cannot Shirk the Responsibility Which Goes with Power.

DISAPPROVAL OF THE DORN FINDING.

His Duties Were to See that the Recoil Chamber Was Filled and No Excuse Can Be Received for Failure to Attend to It.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Secretary Herbert has acted on the findings of the court martial held at Mare Island navy yard in the cases of Lieutenant W. W. Buchanan, division officer, and Lieutenant J. Dorn, ordnance officer of the Olympic, who were tried for culpable negligence, resulting in an accident to a gun and causing the death of Gunner Johnson. Secretary Herbert approved the acquittal of Buchanan, but in the case of Dorn disapproved the findings of the court martial, which also acquitted him.

In refusing to approve the findings of the court in the case of Lieutenant Dorn, Secretary Herbert read quite a lecture to naval officers. The accident was caused by the failure of some one to fill the recoil cylinder with liquid. The cylinder was supposed to have been filled at Mare island. Daily inspection of the recoil cylinders is required, though no particular person is designated to make the inspection. The secretary says: "It cannot be that on a United States ship of war so plain a regulation can be violated and no one be to blame." He quotes from the drill book and ordnance instructions what is the duty on ships, and continues: "It would be impracticable to publish in this book or otherwise the departmental chief's several duties therein to be performed, but they should be imposed on some particular person on board the ship.

"The department cannot approve a decision which seems to hold that in a case like this an ordnance officer is not responsible, simply because the regulations do not so declare in so many words. Responsibility and authority go together. An officer exercises control over and superintendence of all who are beneath him. If a duty is to be performed in his department of the ship it is for him to perform or see that it is done.

"An officer placed in charge of any department of a vessel is supposed to be equal to all exigencies that may arise. Within limits he must have liberty of action and duties like that which were neglected in this case he may often be obliged to devolve by order upon one or another, but it is no excuse to say that he was very busy, that he had many duties to perform, that he could not have personally done a particular thing without working in the night. Lieutenant Dorn does not even show that he directed any person to examine and fill this recoil cylinder before the firing. He had noticed the day before the proposed target practice and rested confidently in the belief that this cylinder had been filled twenty-three days before by workmen. The drill book forbade him to rest on any such belief. It declares that an examination should be made immediately preceding target practice.

"It is abundantly proven that the accused was a faithful and zealous officer, but fidelity and zeal in other directions cannot excuse such culpable negligence as has been exhibited in his case."

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION DATE

None Will Be Held in States Whose Accounts Are Overdrawn.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Civil Service commission has arranged a schedule for the examinations to take place in all parts of the country during the next six months. Examinations, as usual, will be held in every state and territory in the union. The commissioners intimate, however, that examinations in certain states will extend greater hope of possibility than in others. They say the share of appointments received by Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming is at present excessive and no applications for any departmental examinations will be accepted from legal residents thereof unless there is a failure to secure eligibles from other states. Applications from residents of these states and territories will, however, be accepted for all railway mail and Indian service examinations. California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia also have received an excessive share of appointments and during the last half of this year no applications for the clerk, copyist, the watchman or the messenger examination will be accepted from legal residents of these last named states.

The following is the schedule for civil service examinations in the western states for departmental, railway mail and Indian service positions during the last six months of 1895: Arizona, Tucson, November 4. California, San Francisco, October 25; Fresno, October 28; Los Angeles, October 30. Colorado, Denver, September 30. Idaho, Pocatello, October 7. Iowa, Des Moines, November 1; Davenport, November 4. Kansas, Wichita, October 21; Salina, October 23; Garden City, November 11. Missouri, St. Louis, October 11; Kansas City, October 14; Springfield, October 18. New Mexico, Albuquerque, November 8. Montana, Helena, October 9. Nebraska, Hastings, October 25; Omaha, October 28. Nevada, Reno, October 21. North Dakota, Fargo, October 21. Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, October 18. Oregon, Portland, October 16; Roseburg, October 18. South Dakota, Aberdeen, October 23; Sioux Falls, October 25. Texas, Dallas, October 21; Austin, October 23; Galveston, October 25; El Paso, November 6. Utah, Salt Lake City, October 4. Washington, Spokane, October 11; Seattle, October 14. Wyoming, Cheyenne, October 2.

SHIP BUILDING FOR THE PAST YEAR

Record Compares Very Favorably with that of the Year Previous.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Bureau of Navigation has received preliminary returns showing that 682 steam and sail vessels of 132,710 gross tons were built and documented in the United States during the last fiscal year, compared with 776 steam and sail vessels of 121,547 tons during 1894, an increase of 11,000 tons. Final and revised returns will somewhat increase the figures by the addition of barges, etc. Steam vessels numbered 283, of 75,728 gross tons, sail vessels, 399, of 86,990 tons, a decrease of 8,000 tons steam and increase of 19,000 tons sailing, compared with 1894.

Construction on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts comprised 442 vessels of 79,520 tons, compared with 562 vessels of 68,478 tons for 1894.

Among the notable American marine disasters of the year are the recent foundering of the steamer Colima, the loss of the steamship Kewenaw, reported missing with thirty-one lives on the Pacific, the stranding of the steamships Cienfugos and Ozama, and the loss of the steamer Chicora on Lake Michigan.

Steel construction comprised thirty-six vessel of 47,696 tons, compared with thirty-five vessels of 50,736 tons in 1894.

The number of American vessels thus far officially reported as lost during the year comprises eighty-five steam vessels and 276 sailing vessels, barges, etc.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Captain George F. Chase, Third cavalry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the Missouri National Guard at Moberly July 7.

Leave of absence granted: Major William C. Shannon, surgeon, ten days extended; Francis S. Dodge, paymaster, two months extended; Captain Richard P. Strong, Fourth artillery, two months; Captain James M. Bell, Seventh infantry, one month and twenty days; First Lieutenant John A. Lundeen, Fourth artillery, two months; Second Lieutenant James H. Lindsay, Fourteenth infantry, one month and fifteen days; Second Lieutenant John S. Murdock, Twenty-fifth infantry, one month.

Changes Among Western Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Nebraska postmasters were appointed today as follows: Amelia, Holt county, N. C. Clarkson, vice F. A. Austin, resigned; Kennedy, Cherry county, John Haeber, vice D. S. Piercy, resigned; Mills, Keya Paha county, E. Woehlser, vice H. K. Demirjean, resigned.

A postoffice has been established at Briscoe, Walworth county, S. D., with George B. Thomas as postmaster. The postoffice at Bentonville, Wayne county, Ia., has been discontinued. Mail will go to Corydon. William M. Barnett was today commissioned postmaster at Grant Center, Ia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The cruiser Raleigh, which has been looking after alleged filibustering expeditions on the Florida coast, has returned to Key West. It is understood that nothing has been found in the way of filibustering along the western coast. The Alert, which was sent down the coast to Callao, Peru, to relieve the Monterey, has arrived at that port. It is expected the Monterey will return north at once.

CRONSTADT, July 3.—The United States cruiser Marblehead has arrived from Kiel.

Howser Murdered for His Money.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—At the instance of the father of London Howser of New York, the State department tonight cabled the United States consul at Valparaiso, Chili, to investigate how Howser, who was paymaster for a mining company in Chili, had been killed. The consul has replied that the man was murdered and robbed while on his way to pay off the mingrs; that the murderers have been captured and that a judicial investigation is in progress.

Cadet Appointments to West Point.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following cadet appointments to West Point have been made: William S. Neely, Charlestown, Ark.; Charles F. Martin, Indian Bay, Ark.; Edward F. Downes, Crockett, Tex.; Henry P. Geisendorff, alternate, Woodville, Tex.; James T. Davis, Patterson, Mo.; Jesse Blankenship, alternate, Yellville, Ark.; Hugh Harrison, Greenfield, Mo.; James L. Fitzpatrick, Concordia, Kan.; Christian Kenny, alternate, Manhattan, Kan.

Deaths from Cholera in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that cholera is on the increase there, but says it is impossible to give the number of cases owing to the fact that physicans in private practice do not report their cases. He says there were nineteen deaths in the city from this cause during the week ended June 22.

China's Big War Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—According to a dispatch received from Mr. Denby, United States minister at Peking, of May 14, last, to the secretary of state, the war indemnity to be paid by China to Japan under the provisions of the Shimoneski treaty amounts to 288,800,600 Mexican silver dollars.

FITZSIMMONS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Jury Took Three Hours to Arrive at a Verdict.

SYRACUSE, June 3.—The defense in the trial of Bob Fitzsimmons was closed with the testimony of Dr. G. A. Lyon of New York. From the description given of Riordan he would judge that he was affected with hypertrophy, which gives the heart a spasmodic action. He thought that the kidneys were affected with Bright's disease; also from the description of Riordan's condition he would judge he had an enlargement of the liver and an affection of the left lung.

"Is it not true," was asked the witness by Attorney House, "that when there is a diseased condition of the internal organs of the abdomen the arteries of the brain are degenerated?"

"Yes, sir; and these conditions increase the probabilities of a hemorrhage of the brain from the skull.

He said he had found in performing autopsies that the brain was more or less lacerated in removal. A flow of thirty drops of blood into the fourth ventricle would cause immediate death.

He said further that when he examined Riordan a year ago he found symptoms of disease as described by him, and taking this into consideration, with the swelling of Riordan's feet, he would judge that he had symptoms of dropsy. At that time he warned Riordan not to drink alcoholic beverages or take violent exercise, as it would prove fatal. The minutes of the autopsy were placed in evidence by the defense, after which they rested.

Attorney House summed up for the defense and District Attorney Shove for the prosecution, after which Judge Ross delivered his charge.

At exactly 8:15 o'clock this evening the jury in the case of the people against Robert Fitzsimmons returned a verdict of not guilty after having been out about three and three-quarter hours. The announcement by the foreman of the jury was greeted by rousing cheers from the voices of the people that more than filled the court room, and the gavel of Rudge Rose was powerless to quiet the enthusiasm. Fitzsimmons was congratulated by hundreds, and immediately sent a messenger boy with a telegram for his wife, announcing his acquittal. After shaking hands with all of the jurors and with Judge Ross, Fitzsimmons went immediately to his hotel and at 11:20 this evening he left for New York.

PUT HER LOVER TO THE TEST

Pretended Test Proved to Be a Hanging in Reality.

RAMIRION, Tex., July 3.—The mysterious murder of Albert Blackman, who was found hanging to a tree near here yesterday morning, was explained today. Miss Bessie Harris, who, with her father and mother, is in jail here charged with having murdered Blackman, made a full confession. She was engaged in marriage to young Blackman against the wishes of her parents, who intended that she should marry a distant relative. Finding they could not change the girl's mind by threats they began working on her jealous nature. They finally led her to believe that Blackman was only trifling with her and she at once became bitterly vengeful. At her father's suggestion she requested Blackman to give her a test of his love by letting her hang him, she promising to cut him down in time to save his life. Blackman, unsuspicious that the girl's heart had undergone any change, submitted to the test. He went with her into a grove, where she adjusted the noose and threw the rope over a limb. At that moment the girl's father appeared and he and the girl drew the young man up and held him until he strangled to death. They then attempted to make it appear like a case of suicide. Blackman was a young man of exemplary habits and well liked. There was much strong talk of lynching the parents of the girl and they have been spirited away.

WRETCHED TRAVELERS SUCCORED

Destitute Family Riding in an Overland Box Car Given Assistance.

LARAMIE, Wyo., July 3.—(Special.)—Union Pacific employes found secreted in a box car attached to a westbound freight train yesterday a man, his wife and three small children. The entire family was in a famished condition and entirely penniless. The man refused to give his name, but said he was trying to get his family to Oregon, where he had hopes of meeting friends who would give him assistance. The Albany county commissioners furnished the unfortunate travelers with provisions and provided transportation for them as far as Rawlins.

Shipping Cattle to Montana.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 3.—(Special.)—Ex-Senator Carey will ship 6,000 head of cattle this week from Converse county, to be placed on the Grand river range in Montana. A large portion of Carey's Converse county ranch heretofore devoted to ranging cattle is being placed under cultivation.

BUTCHERED FOR HIS MONEY

Revolting Crime Committed at a Pierce Street Cottage Tuesday Night.

JOHN SELJAN, A SMELTER, THE VICTIM

No Trace Can Be Found of the Body—Bloody Coat and Vest Discovered at the River—Four Men and a Woman Arrested.

Chief of Police White and Captain Mostyn, together with the entire force of detectives, are working to unravel the secret of a mysterious murder which is presumed to have occurred at the one-story cottage at 1318 Pierce street some time after 10 o'clock Tuesday night. The victim of the crime was John Seljan, a single man, who boarded at the address named. The peculiar feature of the affair is that the body has most completely disappeared. The most careful investigation has failed to disclose the slightest clue to its disposition and the police are entirely in the dark.

Four men and a woman have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. Blood stains on their clothing constitute the principal evidence against them. The suspicion of their guilt is strengthened by the story that Seljan had only a day or two ago received $1,000. This is supposed to have furnished the motive for the crime.

The first information of the supposed murder was obtained shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when Tom Ruby, who was crossing the river in a boat, found a coat and vest at the foot of Harney street. Both garments were soaked with blood. The watchman at Cady's lumber yard was called and he at once telephoned the discovery to the police station. Sergeant Cook sent Officer Marnell to the river with the patrol wagon and he secured the blood-stained garments. In the inside coat pocket were found three letters which were directed to Seljan at 1318 Pierce street. The vest contained a good gold watch and a silver chain. Detectives Savage and Dempsey were at once detailed on the case and went to the Pierce street address. They found that the cottage was occupied by Amato Mikan and his family and that they rented rooms to several men. Mikan and his wife, together with two of the boarders, were at home when the detectives entered.

LIKE A SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

A glance at the surroundings was sufficient to induce the officers to place the whole party under arrest. The cottage contained five rooms. There were two beds in the front room and in this the family was gathered, all of the members talking in an excited manner. A bedroom opened to the right and on pushing open the door the room might have been taken for a corner of a slaughter house. The bed was dripping with blood, which had run down and coagulated in a sticky puddle on the floor. There were blood stains on the door and on the wall. There was a bloody mark half way up the casement as though it had been grasped by a bloody hand, and the door knob was also sticky with blood. There had evidently been a tremendous struggle, for the interior of the room was in disorder and a rack which had been nailed to one corner was torn down and lay on the floor.

When the officers placed the occupants of the house under arrest Mikan turned as white as a sheet and big drops of sweat chased each other down his face. The other parties were not so much disturbed. They all denied knowing anything about the crime. A call was sent to the police station and Sergeant Ormsby hurried down with the wagon. The men were taken to jail and locked up. Mrs. Mikan was left to take care of her children, Officer Baldwin remaining to watch her.

At the police station the two boarders gave their names as Anton Bukove and John Drobnic. There was another boarder named Mike Urban and he was soon found at the smelter and arrested. The prisoners are all Poles, with a mixture of Bohemian blood. They claim to be unable to speak English, but it is presumed that they could make themselves understand if they wished. They all work at the smelter when there is work to be had, but recently they have not been employed regularly.

When Mikan was searched it was discovered that the left sleeve of his shirt, just above the elbow, was soaked with blood. It had partially coagulated and had evidently been there for several hours. The other men wore underclothing which had apparently been put on very recently.

Soon after the arrests were made Chief White and Captain Mostyn visited the locality in person and Sergeant Haze and Detectives Dunn and Donahue were added to the men on the case. A search of the Mikan residence disclosed a medium sized jackknife. It was closed when found, but both the blade and the handle were covered with blood. The prisoners deny the ownership of the knife. A razor and a butcher knife were also found in the bedroom, but neither of these appeared to have been used.

It was a peculiar incident that the blood stains seemed to be confined to the immediate vicinity of the crime. Everything in the apartment was bespattered. A pair of suspenders which the dead man had evidently worn were broken in three pieces. One piece was found on the bed, another on the floor and the third in the outer apartment. All were plentifully besprinkled with blood. The pillows, sheets and blanket were also spotted with blood.

NO TRACE OF THE BODY.

But with this all evidence of the crime ceased. Not a vestige of blood remained to indicate how the body had been taken from the room, and although the premises were carefully searched, not a thing was discovered to add to the evidence which the bedroom contained. The body had mysteriously disappeared and had left no trace. It was considered impossible that they could have taken the body from the house to the spot where the coat and vest were found without being discovered. It was the police theory that the body had been disposed of in the immediate vicinity, and that the coat and vest had been taken to the river to give the impression that Seljan had committed suicide. This is borne out by the fact that the watch and chain in the vest pocket were not disturbed.

A long and exhaustive search of the house and the adjoining premises failed to disclose any trace of the body or its passage. The cellar under the house was dug over, and all the neighboring wells and cisterns were dragged. The story of the crime seemed to stop where the victim bled to death in the bedroom. A number of gunnysacks were found in a closet, but the alleged stains on them proved to be only oil. The mosquito netting was torn from the bedroom window, but an examination indicated that this had been torn for some time.

The neighbors are entirely ignorant of anything that might throw any light on the mystery. The cottage is owned by William Weckbach, who lives two doors east. An intervening cottage is unoccupied. Weckbach says that he rented the cottage to the Mikans May 11. He had never seen them before, and they were strangers in the neighborhood. They seemed to be quiet and well behaved people, and there had never been any disturbance in the house. Last night he had sat on the front piazza until 11 o'clock but had heard no noise in the Mikan cottage.

Several other neighbors corroborated this story. The people who live in the rear were out on the piazza until 11 o'clock, but saw nothing about the Mikan cottage that would indicate that a crime was being committed.

Mrs. Mikan was questioned for upwards of two hours by Chief White and Captain Mostyn through Officer Vanous, who acted as interpreter. At the end of this interview Chief White stated that nothing of consequence had been ascertained. The woman had contradicted herself many times, but seemed to be unable to tell anything that would throw light on the crime. She said that the last time she saw Seljan was at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. He worked at the smelter on the preceding night and got home at that time. He said that he had forgotten his lunch bucket and went out after it. She did not see him again. Early this morning her husband called to her to come and look at the bed room. She went to the window and looking in from the outside saw the blood stained floor and bed. At first she claimed that Seljan was lying on the bed when she looked in, but afterward she contradicted herself and said that he was gone. This is all she claims to know of the crime.

SELJAN AT KESSLER'S.

The condition of the blood on the floor indicates that the killing could not have been done much later than midnight. Seljan was seen in Kessler's saloon until nearly 10 o'clock. He was in there in the morning and ordered a round of drinks, for which he tendered a $10 bill. The bartender could not change the bill, so he went out, saying that he would be in and pay him the next morning. About 9:30 Tuesday evening Seljan returned to the saloon and offered to pay his morning's score. This time he had a $20 bill, and young Kessler, who was behind the bar, could not change it. He went out after treating the crowd once or twice, and soon came back with some change and paid his bill. This time he excused himself from drinking by saying he had had enough, and went out. He had evidently been drinking to some extent, but he was not intoxicated. Mrs. Mikan claimed that Seljan was drunk when he came to the house yesterday morning, but this is denied by those who saw him in Kessler's a few minutes later.

The fact that Seljan's clothing and suspenders were soaked with blood is taken to indicate that he was killed soon after he returned home and before he had undressed. Several residents of the neighborhood say that Seljan had all sorts of money Tuesday and that he said that he had just received a large amount from the old country. One of the men who were arrested also told one of the officers that Seljan had got a lot of money recently.

The only money that was found was in the dead man's trunk. It was enclosed in an old tobacco sack. It contained $120 in gold. The appearance of the sack indicated that it had been carried around in his pocket. As the money which he had tendered in the saloon was in bills it is established that Seljan had nearly $200 at least on the day before he met his death.

Inquiry at the local banks showed that Seljan had $700 in the Omaha Savings bank last year. He drew it all out and sent it back to the old country for safe keeping. It is presumed that this was recently returned to him and accounts for the statement that he had recently received a large sum of money.

The discovery of wagon tracks in front of the Seljan cottage was explained in the afternoon by the information that two trunks had been taken away from the house early Tuesday. The trunks were traced to the Webster street depot, from which place they were shipped to St. Louis.

Mrs. Mikan was arrested in the afternoon and locked up to await developments.

Chief White said he was not willing to give out his theory until he had questioned all the parties. He had no doubt but that a murder had been committed and thought that the right parties were under arrest. He was convinced by the manner of Mrs. Mikan that she knew something more about the affair than she was willing to tell, but doubted if she participated in the crime. The killing might have been done while she was out of the house, as neighbors had stated that she and one or two of the men sat out on the back piazza until 12 o'clock that night.

A German laborer who claimed to know Seljan called at the police station in the afternoon and said that Seljan was sick all day Tuesday. He had vomited freely and had refused to get up and leave his room at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He said that he had served in the German army with Seljan, but had not seen him for several years until he came to Omaha recently from St. Louis. He corroborated the previous information that Seljan had a considerable sum of money in one of the local banks, but had drawn it out. He thought that he had an account at one of the banks now but he was not certain. Seljan was very reticent about his affairs.

WIFE GIVES A CLEW.

Last evening, after twelve hours' search for the body, the solution of the case appeared to be farther away than ever. For several hours yesterday afternoon Chief of Police White questioned Mrs. Mikan, Mikan and Drubnic. The two latter strenuously denied any knowledge of the way in which Seljan came to his death, and the woman appeared to be as ignorant, although a fact was gleaned from her which is considered important. She said that on Tuesday afternoon about 3 o'clock she went to a bakery and when she returned to her home a few minutes later her husband was walking up and down before the house with their oldest child. This was positively denied by Mikan, who said that he was not outside the house, but his wife's statement is supported by several neighbors, notably Mrs. Ryder, who lives across the street and was on her front porch at the time. Mrs. Ryder is very positive that about the time Mrs. Mikan said she went to the bakery Mikan was walking with a child in front of his house. It is presumed by the police that it was at this time that Seljan was murdered and that Mrs. Mikan had no knowledge of it.

Kessler's son, who was behind the bar Tuesday night in Kessler's saloon, says that Seljan was not in the saloon that night, although a rumor to that effect had been circulated by one of the other boys. This statement does away with the only objection that has existed against the theory that the man was murdered in the afternoon. This theory is that Seljan was murdered in his room during the absence of Mrs. Mikan and while Mikan was in front of the house with the child to prevent it from witnessing the deed, and also to prevent Mrs. Mikan from coming in upon the murderer or murderers unexpectedly. This is strengthened by the statement of Mrs. Mikan that when she entered the house Drubnic told her that she should not call Seljan to supper, as he did not wish to leave his room. In conformity with this theory, too, it has been proved by neighbors that on Tuesday night the occupants did not sit on the front porch, as has been their custom, but remained in the kitchen in the rear. It is thought that this was in order to prevent Mrs. Mikan from accidentally gaining knowledge of the crime.

BODY REMOVED AT NIGHT.

According to the theory, later in the night, and most probably yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, the body of Seljan was removed from the house by the side window. This part of the theory is strengthened by the evidence of Martin McEvoy, who lives at 1417 Pierce street. McEvoy works in the Union Pacific shops and leaves his work at 1:30. On his way home yesterday morning at 2 o'clock he was walking on Pierce street in the middle of the street, and when he had passed some twenty feet west of the house he heard an unusual noise in the yard. The noise was slightly muffled, but was quite loud, although McEvoy said he could not describe it. He thought at the time that it was made by a dog, but did not turn about to see what it was. The Mikan house and the house next door are close together and it is not improbable that at this time the body was being taken out of the window which opens into the passage way. The men who were removing the body might have knocked against the side of one of the houses accidentally, and the houses being so close together the noise was somewhat muffled.

There is another thing which bears out this theory. On the side of the house east of the Mikan residence and directly opposite the window through which the body was supposed to have been removed, there was found a spot of blood. This is the only blood spot anywhere outside the room where Seljan is presumed to have been murdered, none appearing even on the window sill. From this it is judged that after Seljan was killed his body was taken through the window, one of the bearers leaving a bloodmark on the wall.

FOUND THEM LOOKING IN.

Weckback was attracted to the scene shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning by seeing the men arrested looking in at a window between the two houses. He asked them what the trouble was and they told him to look in. He looked in and saw the room bespattered with blood. A minute later he entered the front door and found the door which opens into the room occupied by Seljan open. This flatly contradicts what the men told him. They said that Seljan had

(Continued on Second Page.)

CHEERED THEIR FAVORITES

Infantry Companies Led Off in the Drill at Camp Hancock.

PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED SUNDAY

Artillerymen Give an Exhibition for the Edification of Spectators—Will Be Given a Chance at the Prizes Today.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The third day at Camp Hancock opened with fine weather, which became warmer as the day advanced. After the ceremony of guard mount, at 9 o'clock, the competition in the free-for-all infantry class for prizes aggregating in value $7,100 was begun