MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED

Two Important Points in the Pearl Byran Murder to Be Settled.

LOCATING THE CRIME IS IMPORTANT

Nothing to Show Whether She Was Killed in Kentucky or Ohio—Head Still Missing—Prisoners Make Damaging Admissions.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Saturday closed without a positive answer to the questions that have been perplexing the police and public concerning the time, place and manner and death of Pearl Bryan. There is practically no questions about the criminals, for in spite of the assertions of Jackson and Walling—each placing the crime at the other's door—there is unimpeachable evidence that both are guilty. While the prisoners, under the advice and protection of legal counsel, have not been subjected to such searching examination as on Friday and the day before, yet they have not been able to repress their nervous desire to be saying something about the case as opportunity offered. Walling, for instance, when suddenly asked by a visiting reporter, "Did Pearl have any clothes on when she died?" quickly answered: "Oh, yes; she had on two suits of clothes, that is two dresses, the under dress in which she was found and a brown cloth dress. The latter became so saturated with blood that it was too heavy, and I took it off."

Here he stopped short, and, apparently confused by what he had said, could not be induced to say another word. Walling had stated since his arrest that Jackson, on Wednesday night last, had written a letter to Wood and addressed it to South Bend. Mayor Caldwell wired the postmaster at that place to forward to him any letter mailed here addressed to Wood. The letter came. Calling Jackson's attorney, the latter gave his consent to have the letter opened. It was dated February 5. The mailing stamp showed 8:30 p. m., about two hours before Jackson was arrested. The letter shows cunning, as if written with a fear that it might fall into other hands. The writing plainly shows that after writing the word "she" in the first sentence he had changed the word to "that," and that by caret, put in the word "he" after it. This was done to hide the fact that "Bert" was none other than Pearl Bryan. After that the word was written "he" in every case. Following is the important letter:

TELL TALE LETTER.

"2-5-96. Hello Bill:—Write a letter home signed by Bert's name, telling the folks that he is somewhere and going to Chicago or some other place—has a position, etc.—and that they will advise later about. Say tired of living at home, or anything you want. You know about the way he writes. Send it to some one you can trust. How will Smith do, at Lafayette? Tell the folks that he has not been at all, but at Lafeyette all the time, and traveling about the country. Get the letter off without a second's delay and burn this at once. Stick by your old chum and I will help you out the same way or some other way some time. Am glad you are having a good time. Be careful what you write to me. "D."

In the phrase "at La Fayette all the time" the words "all the time" had been erased. Jackson was asked if he had written the letter. He replied that he had, and that the signature "D" was for his nickname, "Dusty." He also said "Bert" was the name by which he and Wood knew Pearl Bryan. Asked why he wrote the letter, he said: "Walling told me to write it. He said that something had to be done, and I did it."

"Did he dictate it?"

"Oh, no, I wrote it Wednesday evening after supper. He said Wood had written him two postal cards that were awful and therefore he warned him to be careful what he wrote."

Walling denied that he asked Jackson to write this letter, and said that Jackson had told him on the street Wednesday afternoon that he was going to suggest to Wood to write such a letter.

Several new clues have been found, and are in process of investigation. One is a blood-clotted laprobe in a cabbing cab used as a hide for murderers in bringing home the girl's head. Another is the identification of the prisoners as the men who were ferried across the river from Dayton, Ky., early Saturday morning. The story is that one of the men kept his hands in his overcoat pockets all the time, attracting attention thereby.

VIEWED THE HEADLESS BODY.

Late in the afternoon, Saturday, Jackson and Walling were taken to Eppley's undertaking establishment in Cincinnati and were brought before the headless body of their victim, which had been brought over from Newport. The prisoners looked upon what remained of the girl whose life they had taken less than a week ago, and saw the shocking sight of a headless body, the work of their own hands. But no sign of remorse, nor even of any sort of emotion was visible in their faces. To add to the unparalleled ordeal, Mrs. Stanley, the sister of the dead girl, went to her murderers and begged them, with a woman's tears coursing down her cheeks, to tell her where she might find her sister's head. But nothing moved them, and heartbroken, the weeping sister was led away, while the men were taken to the county jail, where they will be kept until the day of their examination, or until it is decided that they shall go to Kentucky for trial.

Last night the body of Pearl Bryan was given up to her relatives and the sorrowing company started with it to Greencastle to give it a peaceful burial in the home cemetery.

The grand jury is in session at Newport, Ky. It will no doubt indict both Jackson and Walling. Neither will go to Kentucky without a requisition. The present available evidence does not show whether the murder was committed in Ohio or Kentucky or whether the girl was murdered in Ohio or carried dead into Kentucky, or taken alive from Ohio and murdered in Kentucky. Until that question is settled it will be difficult to bring them to trial. At present they are liable to indictment in both states. In either case their strongest defense would be found in the lack of jurisdiction of the court.

All the detectives from three cities have been out busily hunting the missing links in the chain of circumstances by which the story of the murder of Pearl Bryan is to be shaped into perfect evidence. All search for the head has been fruitless, though made by hundreds of volunteers along with detectives today. A very material addition to the dumb witnesses of the deed was discovered about 6:30 o'clock tonight. Detectives Grimm and Witte found the girl's hat. In it was a bloody handkerchief, and a big stone, to keep it from being blown away. It was found in an angle between the Fort Thomas Electric railway and the C. & O. railroad, near their intersection, south of Newport, Ky. When the detectives arrive they will show the hat to the prisoners. It answers the description of the hat worn by the girl.

The mystery of the whereabouts of the girl on Thursday night, January 30, the night before the murder, remains unsolved. From her arrival here on Monday, January 27, up to 11 o'clock Thursday forenoon her movements have been traced. Then comes a hiatus until 7 o'clock Friday evening, when she was last seen alive. This was at Dave Wallingford's saloon, where she and Jackson were seen, and where she drank a glass of mineral water. The rest of the story has been told, barring certain gaps in it which detectives are now trying to fill. The finding of the hat tonight weakens the theory that a cab was used to take the murderers and their victim to Fort Thomas. It looks very much as if they went by the electric railway to Fort Thomas, committed the deed and then walked back to the city, and, finding this hat too conspicuous to be hidden, left it where it would be most likely to be unobserved.

Jackson's razor, found in Walling's trunk, was turned over to the police today. Medical experts say the girl's head was cut off with some very sharp instrument—a razor or a surgeon's knife. There are stains on the razor, but they are inconspicuous.

To the correspondent of the Associated press late this afternoon both Walling and Jackson repeated their accusations of each other. Jackson was anxious to know the state of public sentiment in regard to them, but would say nothing more than what he has already said. Meanwhile, each day brings some new circumstantial revelation. Before another week, the whole story will doubtless come out. There is scarcely a doubt that Kentucky will have jurisdiction of the case in the courts.

Allen Johnson, a negro at Dave Wallingford's saloon, with Wellingford, swore to seeing the murdered girl the night before the murder. There is a question of veracity between him and Albion, the barber. The negro says Jackson had whiskers on Friday night and Albion, the barber says he shaved them off for Jackson on Thursday night. The negro was shown the hat and identified it as the one worn by the girl on Friday evening, January 21. The negro was allowed to go on his own recognizance. The officers at this writing (midnight) are out searching for Albion.

KNEW OR PEARLJ'S TROUBLES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—The Fort Thomas murder mystery is now nearer a solution than it has been since the headless body of Pearl Bryan was found. Lulu May Hollingsworth, one of Pearl Bryan's girl friends, has been boarding at 1 Henry street, and knows a good deal about the tragedy. Miss Hollingsworth's knowledge of the case was brought to light today through a letter written to Marshal W. E. Starr at Green Castle. The man who wrote the letter is H. E. Ratcliffe, a traveling salesman from Baltimore. He advised Marshal Starr to investigate the matter, and the marshal came here this afternoon. They called on Miss Hollingsworth. She was not inclined to be communicative at first. Then they decided to take her to the police headquarters and have her questioned by Superintendent Colbert. While her story is not complete in detail, it shows that she knows a good deal about the death of Miss Bryan.

Miss Hollingsworth says that on the afternoon of January 28 she was at the union station and met Miss Bryan. She had visited in Greencastle and had become acquainted with Miss Bryan there. After the usual greetings were over, Miss Bryan told her she was in deep trouble. She explained its nature and said that Jackson was responsible for her condition. She said it would never do for her people to hear of her disgrace and she was going to Cincinnati to have an abortion performed. She asked Miss Hollingsworth the nature of drugs used in such cases, and Miss Hollingsworth told her what she had heard was good.

At this point of her story Miss Hollingsworth wavered. She said certain drugs had been purchased here and that four drug stores were visited. She would not tell the names of the drugs, but said whisky formed a large part of the mixture. She said the stuff purchased cost 45 cents. She admitted the stuff was purchased by a woman. Miss Hollingsworth said she was acquainted with Jackson and Wood, but had never met Walling. Jackson, Hamilton & Dayton train for Cincinnati. She saw Wood after. He came here the following Friday and Miss Hollingsworth was at the depot. Both of them being acquainted with Miss Bryan, they talked about her trouble. Wood was on his way to South Bend, Ind., and left shortly after his arrival here.

SAYS IT WAS SUICIDE.

Miss Hollingsworth's manner of telling her story convinced the officers she was holding something back. She was subjected to a most rigid examination and on several occasions she lost her temper. She said she had not heard of the murder until two days ago. She had no idea it would turn out so badly.

"I am postive that Pearl was not murdered," she said.

"Well, how do you know?"

"I know," replied the girl, "but I do not propose to tell."

"Why not?"

"Simply because I do not intend to incriminate myself. There was an occurrence between Jackson, Pearl Bryan and myself that were I to tell of it would clear up the mystery surrounding her death."

"Why don't you tell it and set the minds of her folks at rest?"

"For this reason. It would incriminate me. I do not propose to see those boys hang and when the last hope is gone I will tell what I know in order to save their necks. They did not kill Pearl."

"How do you know they did not kill her?"

"Because she died by her own hand. I have a theory. Pearl took the medicine herself. She was in Jackson's room at the time. It had a different effect from what she expected and she grew so bad that Jackson saw she was going to die. He knew it would never do to have her die in the house, so he secured a hack, and, assisted by Walling, took her across the river. She may have died on the way or may have been dead before taking her out of the room and their object in taking her there was to hide the crime. When near Fort Thomas they cut off her head and disposed of it to avoid identification. See if it don't come out that way."

Miss Hollingsworth will probably be taken to Cincinnati tomorrow.

Later tonight Miss Hollingsworth told the police all she knew. She said she bought for Pearl Bryan three kinds of drugs here and instructed her to buy another drug after she reached Cincinnati, but to be careful of it, as it was deadly poison and would kill her if not used correctly. Miss Hollingsworth says Pearl Bryan then said to her: "I will go to Cincinnati and take the stuff, and if it kills me I will be near Jackson and he will have to swing for it."

Miss Hollingsworth further says Pearl was very bitter toward Jackson, who was responsible for her condition.

Western Roads Settle Differences.

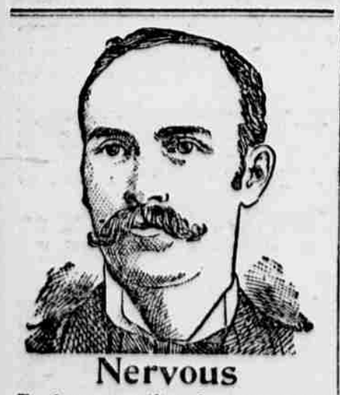
CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Colorado-Utah lines have virtually agreed to place their business under the Western Passenger association agreement. The Rio Grande Western has reached a satisfactory understanding with its eastern connections on all points of difference which separated them, and has agreed to become a member of the association, conditionally on the Colorado Midland and the Denver & Rio Grande doing the same. Those roads were not represented at the final meeting when an agreement was reached, but as they had previously agreed to become members if the Rio Grande Western did, there is no doubt of their action.

Revenge for Slighted Affection.

ANACONDA, Mont., Feb. 9.—Oscar Barney Beak shot Mrs. B. B. Catlin on the street about 11 o'clock last night, while she was returning with friends from a visit to her neighbors. Three shots were fired, one taking effect in the shoulder. Barney Beak escaped in the darkness, but later appeared on Third street and shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Barney Beak formerly boarded with the Catlin family and conceived a passion for Mrs. Catlin, which was in no way encouraged. He had several times been driven away from the house. Barney Beak came from Quincy, Ill. Mrs. Catlin's injuries will not prove fatal.

Signed Six Denver Players.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 9.—Six Denver baseball players, Strong, Taylor, Kimlock, Cotton, Kavanaugh and Reed have just signed with the Galveston club of the Texas league.



Nervous

Sleepless, no appetite and very much run down, was the condition of my husband. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla he has wonderfully improved, and he now eats and sleeps well; in fact, he is all right.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

we esteem very highly." MRS. MARY CORRIGAN, 1040 Cedar St., Pueblo, Colorado.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

CO-OPERATIVE HOME BUILDING

Nebraska Associations Reporting to the State Banking Board.

WHAT WILL THE ANNUAL HARVEST BE?

Comparative Statistics of Home Building in Large Cities—Massachusetts' Co-Operative Banks—Michigan's Lame Law.

The annual reports of the building and loan associations of Nebraska are being forwarded to the State Banking Board, and the work or arranging them for publication is going forward with all possible speed. It is expected the report of the board, its fourth annual, will be issued in the course of a month. Building association men are much interested in the showing the footings will make. Many express the opinion, based on the stringency of the past year, that the total will show a decrease of business. Similar views were freely expressed at the close of 1894, yet there was a substantial gain that year over 1893. The aggregate increase of assets was $234,904.48. In all material items—paid up stock, loans and income—there was a marked gain, indicating a degree of prosperity somewhat disappointing to the pessimists. It is admitted that the conditions in 1895 were not as favorable as in 1894 for a gain in business, but building and loan associations, having their foundation in the home, posses an element of strength not enjoyed by any other financial institutions. The ambition to be a home owner is such that the average person will sacrifice or curtail many of the necessaries under stress of hard times to maintain his payments. This is a matter of common experience with associations, and serves to explain their material growth, while other lines of business are at a standstill. From the few reports at hand from leading associations, there is reason to expect a very favorable aggregate of business in the state at large. An increase in real estate holdings seems inevitable, but this will be offset by increased reserve funds, a precaution of recent date, larger paid up capital and the consequent reduction in the ratio of expenses. Prof of this claim is furnished by the twelfth annual report of the Omaha association, just issued. In this is presented a very favorable showing, and may be considered a reflex of the association business in the state at large. The Omaha has now in force 4,914 shares, against 4,656 a year ago. The asests now aggregate $148,696.50, against $111,288.88 at the close of 1894. Loans increased $33,376, despite large withdrawals. The receipts increased $12,500 over the previous year, making the aggregate from all sources $91,268.17. A marked decrease in expenses is shown, while the delinquent payments amount to only $768, a very creditable evidence of promptitude on the part of 726 stockholders.

A CITY OF HOMES.

Philadelphia enjoys the distinction of being a city of homes, and the distinction is directly to being the foster father in America of co-operative home building. Here they first took root in the United States, and the result of fifty years' operation is clearly shown in statistics of homes in Philadelphia, compared with other large cities.

New York, with its 1,515,301 inhabitants in 312,706 families, has 81,828 dwelling houses; Chicago, 1,099,850 inhabitants, 237,691 families, 144,307 dwellings; Philadelphia, 1,046,964 inhabitants, 205,135 families, 187,052 dwellings; Brooklyn, 806,343 inhabitants, 176,578 families, 87,394 dwellings.

Thus, Brooklyn, with a little more than than half the population of New York, has 5,566 more dwelling houses, and New York and Brooklyn combined, with a population of 2,321,644, have 169,222 dwellings, while Philadelphia has 187,052 dwellings for its 1,046,964 people. More than twice as many people there live in 17,830 less dwellings than here. Chicago, with 50,000 more inhabitants than Philadelphia, has 42,745 less dwellings. The average of persons to a dwelling is in Philadelphia, 5.60; Chicago, 5.26; Brooklyn, 9.60; New York, 16.52. Connected with this it may be noted that the families in Philadelphia are larger, and the average size of the families here is almost exactly the same as the average of persons to a dwelling, the averages of persons to a family being in Philadelphia, 5.10; Chicago, 5.01; New York, 4.84; Brooklyn, 4.75.

Analyzing further, and showing the extent to which large tenement houses prevail: Of the population of New York, 250,002 live in 41,059 dwelling which have each less than 10 persons in them; 133,018 in 10,384 dwellings with from 11 to 15 persons; 121,495 in 6,789 dwellings with from 16 to 20; and 1,010,786 in 23,596 dwellings with over 20 persons in each; in Chicago 558,927 people live in 96,493 dwellings having less than 10 persons in them; 225,123 in 17,760 dwellings with from 11 to 15 persons; 132,925 in 7,509 dwellings with from 16 to 20, and 182,875 in 6,109 dwellings with over 20; in Brooklyn, 349,532 live in 57,882 dwellings with less than 10; 153,631 in 12,055 dwellings with from 11 to 15; 96,930 in 5,465 dwellings with from 16 to 20, and 207,250 in 6,880 dwellings with over 20; in Philadelphia, 913,076 live in 178,839 dwellings with less than 10; 78,228 in 6,403 dwellings with from 11 to 15; 20,900 in 1,135 dwellings with from 16 to 20, and 35,660 in 675 dwellings with over 20 persons in them. Thus two-thirds of the population of New York, nearly one-fifth of that of Chicago, more than one-fourth of that of Brooklyn, less than one-twenty-ninth of that of Philadelphia, live in the tenement houses which hold each over twenty persons.

Further, in New York 37,604 of the dwellings contain one family, 9,228 have two families, 7,313 have three, 5,141 have four, 3,551 have five, 2,934 have six, 7,385 have from seven to nine, and 8,672 have oven ten; in Chicago, 77,190 dwellings have one family, 28,823 have two, 11,073 have three, 6,222 have four, 2,223 have five, 1,366 have six, 812 have from seven to nine; 162 have over ten; in Brooklyn 42,134 dwellings have one family, 19,086 have two, 9,687 have three, 4,035 have four, 2,910 have five, 2,363 have six, 1,809 have from seven to nine, 258 have over ten; in Philadelphia 173,630 dwellings have one family, 10,725 have two, 1,651 have three, 582 have four, 234 have five, 126 have six, 92 have from seven to nine and twelve have over ten. Thus of Philadelphia's 205,135 families 173,630 have each their own house alone; 42,134 of Brooklyn's, 176,578; 77,190 of Chicago's, 237,691, and 37,604 of New York's, 312,706. These single homes, houses containing only one family, are the exceptions in New York, Chicago and Brooklyn and the rule in Philadelphia.

The whole number of dwellings in the United States is 11,483,318, and of families, 12,090,152. Thus there are 1,206,834 more families than dwellings, or 11,483,318 families which have their own separate homes. The average of families and persons to a dwelling in Philadelphia is about the same as it is through the United States as a whole, including small towns, villages and rural districts, in which the living of more than one family in a house is the very rare exception indeed. So that Philadelphia, of all the large cities, is, in this respect, in the greatest enjoyment of that rural blessing.

Commenting on this evidence of home growth and home ownership, the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"In the best interests of society, of comfort, cleanliness, purity, morality, it seems to us that the fact which has thus been particularized places our city upon a high vantage ground. The true home life can be more winningly cultivated and enjoyed in a house which the family has exclusively to itself, where it can be, when it desires, alone, in which it can have guests and visitors for social enjoyment when it desires and in circumstances which it can entirely control. The children can be more carefully trained; the autonomy of the family can be more thoroughly cultivated; the evenings when parents and children are together, after the day's separation at work and at school, can be more pleasantly and profitably spent. Dickens has said: 'If ever household affections and loves are graceful things they are graceful in the poor. The ties that bind the wealthy and proud to home may be forged on earth, but those which link the poor man to his humble hearth are the true metal, and bear the stamp of heaven.'"

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

The annual report of the operation of building and loan associations in Massachusetts, known under the legal title of Co-operative banks, for the year ended October 31, 1895, shows that there were then 119 such banks in the state, with assets of $20,552,667. Three were given permission during the year to organize.

The same tendency to lower rates of interest appears as in the case of savings banks, for only thirty-one divided profits in excess of 6 per cent, instead of fifty-one in the year before.

During the year the 119 banks received $1,404,195 as dues paid, $1,125,565 for interest paid, $65,238 for premiums paid, and $39,775 for fines. During the same period there was returned to members $2,341,237 for dues on shares withdrawn, $36,982 for dues on shares forfeited, $1,255,277 for dues on shares retired and $209,825 for dues on shares matured, a total of $3,842,421, which represents actual savings of members paid back, in addition to which the same members received the amount of $750,101, which represents the earnings of these savings.

FREE REIGN IN MICHIGAN.

The absence of adequate laws in Michigan for the regulation of building and loan associations provokes this outburst from the Detroit Free Press: "The Free Press has urged upon three successive legislatures the importance of providing for such a supervision of these institutions as is exercised over banks; and the banking commissioner in all his recent reports has emphasized the same doctrine. But all we have to show for it is a law which is about as useless as the fifth wheel to a wagon. It provides that fifty stockholders can, if they unite in making the demand, have an association examined—which amounts to providing that if there happen to be that number of intelligent "kickers" in an association, the officers shall pay off enough of them to reduce the list below the examining point. There is not even power under the law to examine an association when the officers want it examined and are willing to pay for the examination for the benefit derivable from a clean bill of health. One of the prominent associations in the state tried it and found that no examination could be had, even at its own expense, unless fifty of its stockholders were willing to allege that the business was being mismanaged.

"There is just as much need for careful and regular supervision of these associations as there is in the case of the savings banks. In some respects there is even more need. Why can it not be had?"

Ready for Business.

"The Bridenbecker," the new restaurant, at 1312 Farnam street, will be open at noon today.

BIG BUSINESS IN GRAVE ROBBING.

Whole Matter Discovered by a Mere Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Owing to a misunderstanding of addresses on a large box left at the Baltimore & Ohio depot in this city, to be forwarded by express, the existence of a trade in corpses for dissecting purposes has been unearthed. The boxes bore two addresses and the employes of the United States Express company were undecided as to what address it should be sent. After the box had been at the station all day the employes forced its cover and one of them thrust in his hand, hoping the contents would indicate whether the box should go to Baltimore or Detroit, which were the two addresses. The employe caught hold of a human foot. The box was then opened and it was found to contain the bodies of two women. At first it appeared that murder had been committed and that the bodies of the victims were being shipped out of town. The bodies were nude and one was that of an old colored woman. The other seemed to be that of a white woman 25 years of age. After working all day, the detectives came to the conclusion that the bodies had been shipped by grave robbers. It has been learned that a regular system for the shipping of bodies stolen from the cemeteries about Washington exists. The work has been carried on with astonishing boldness and dozens of bodies have been sent out of town recently. This box was addressed to Angus McLane, 223 Pelham street, Detroit, Mich. Large boxes sent by the same set of men have been forwarded to New Haven and Hartford, Conn., Baltimore, and other cities. Some were so heavy as to leave the belief that they contained three bodies.

WYOMING PROSPECTS GROW WELL.

Mining Camps Give Good Accounts of Discoveries.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—Prospectors returning to town for supplies report very favorable showings in the Sibylle mining camps, northeast of this place. Assays have been secured ranging from $18 to $84 a ton. At the Linscott & Bowie drift good ore is being taken out. The owners have secured an assayer to remain permanently in the camp. Harry Yount has found ore on his claim assaying $31.60 a ton. The recent heavy fall of snow is retarding prospecting and as soon as the weather gets warm the hills will be full of prospectors.

LUSK, Wyo., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—Indications are favorable for the reopening of the Silver Cliff mine at this place, which has been shut down for nearly ten years. A test of the ores from the mine has recently been made at Deadwood and it has been found that the ore is admirably adapted for fluxing purposes in smelting the Deadwood gold ores. To further test the ores a car load was sent yesterday to Deadwood. If it is found to bear out the previous experiment arrangements will at once be made for again working the Silver Cliff and from forty to fifty miners will be given steady employment. The Silver Cliff ores are rich in copper, but have not been worked on account of the low price of that metal.

Settling Jackson's Hole.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—A letter received from a resident of Jackson's Hole says that the Indian problem of that region will be settled during the present year by the rapid settlement of the region by colonists. One hundred families are coming from Arkansas and Iowa. Five representatives of the colony visited the Hole late in the fall and selected a large body of land easily irrigated, upon which the colonists will settle. A number of settlers from Idaho have also arrived and are laying off the town of Grand Teton, near the Gros Ventre river. The town is near the base of the Grand Teton peak and will be one of the most picturesque places in the Jackson's Hole country.

KILLED SOME MORE ARMENIANS.

Cleveland Refugee Receives Private Advices from Home.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—"Another massacre has occurred in Armenia." This statement was made by Rev. S. S. Yenevkian, a refugee now residing in this country. He was unwilling to give the source of his information, but expressed every confidence that the newspapers will within a day or two confirm all he said. Inasmuch as Mr. Yenevkian has on several other occasions secured information regarding the outrages in advance of newspapers, there is no reason to doubt his present assertions. He has for weeks been anxiously awaiting advices from his home, giving further particulars regarding the death of his friends and relatives. Today the letter came and the Armenian was almost prostrated when he learned that the letter which he had received early in December told only half the truth and that instead of thirty, over sixty of his relatives and most intimate friends had perished. He was overjoyed, however, to learn that his own wife and children were safe, although in a destitute condition.

Tunnel Preferable to a Bridge.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 9.—General William Sooy Smith of Chicago, in a letter to Harvey D. Goulder, general counsel of the Lake Carriers' association, advocates the building of a tunnel under the Detroit river, instead of a bridge across it. He estimates the cost of such a tunnel at $3,000,000, saying that a bridge, exclusive of right of way and land damage would cost $4,000,000. In conclusion, he says: "Believing, as I do, that a tunnel is in every way preferable to a bridge, I cannot conceive what good reason the railroad companies that must furnish the means to build the crossing can have for building an inferior structure while the better one will surely cost at least 25 per cent less. And if the companies fail to reach the right conclusion, reasoning from the standpoint of their own interests, has not the nation at large some interest in the matter when such great interests are involved?"

Master Machanic Transferred.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9.—J. J. Forester, master mechanic in the Santa Fe shops at Argentine, a suburb of this city, has been transferred to the shops at La Junta, Colo.

Tri-City Packing House Burned.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 9.—The packing house of the Tri-City Packing company was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $110,000; insurance, $70,000.

DELAYS ARE DISAPPOINTING

Large Numbers Visit the Edison Laboratory to Witness His Experiments.

IS CROOKS TUBES WERE NOT READY

Inventor States He is Turning His Attention to Developing the Pactical Side of the Austrian's Discovery.

LEWELLING, N. J., Feb. 9.—The laboratories of Thomas A. Edison have been besieged during the past few days by people who are anxious to know what progress the great experimenter has made in the use of the Crookes tubes and its application to photography. It was expected that Mr. Edison would try to photograph the human brain yesterday and as a consequence a number of newspaper men and artists were on hand to get the results of the experiment. The inventor had hoped to have some new tubes in readiness for the work of the morning, but notwithstanding the fact that he and his efficient helpers worked all night, they were unable to complete their labors. Mr. Edison confidently expects to have all preparations made by Monday, however.

Mr. Edison said that he was not spending any time photographing his hand and keys, but was devoting his entire attention to developing the practical side of Prof. Roengen's recent discovery. "Already," said he, "I have been able to establish the fact that the different materials offer different degrees of resistance to the passage of the new light. For instance, glass proves to be a relatively poor conductor of the rays, while hard black rubber permits the almost free passage of the light. Lead is also a good conductor."

The principal difficulty which the inventor encountered in his experiments was the fact that a sharp shadow of the material under test could not be secured unless it was directly under the tube. This indistinctness is due to the smallness of the tubes which have been used in the experiments, and it is this same trouble which has caused the delay in photographing the human brain and bones of the head. The tubes which are now being constructed are much larger than those used heretofore and by the combined use of several of these the inventor hopes to make a satisfactory shadow of the head, bones and the brain.

In answer to a question as to the definition of the new light, Mr. Edison said: "The Roentgen ray is a wave in ether. More than this I cannot say at the present time. I consider it a very great discovery and have confirmed all the experiments of him who first gave the discovery to the world. These experiments with the flourescent light are all very simple and beautiful and I am only trying to increase the power and perfection of the record."

The reporter who visited Mr. Edison today was shown a tube in active operation. The power of the light as a luminant is very small, indeed, and it is this fact which surprises the novice. His wonder is much increased, however, when he is told that it is not at all improbable that under favorable conditions the light might be absolutely invisible to the eye. The flourescence is caused largely, if not entirely, by the glass which is used in the construction of the tubes. The new tubes which are being made at the laboratory are about eight inches long and two inches in diameter. The first intention of Mr. Edison was to construct tubes of celluloid, but he now states that he can obtain glass of sufficient thinness to make it unnecessary to construct the celluloid tubes.

No experiment has ever been made at the laboratory which caused so much interest as the present one. Every employe of the establishment shares the enthusiasm of the chief and all are anxiously waiting the developments of Monday.

Located Shot in the Rabbit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—Prof. A. O. Wright of Yale university has just completed a most remarkable experiment in line with the former experiments with photography by cathode rays. After the exposure Prof. Wright discovered on the plate several dark spots whose spots appeared on the print. His attention was at once directed to the fact that by the cathode rays these spots, absolutely invisible in the rabbit, had been brought out. The animal was at once dissected, and to the surprise of the experimenter, several small shot were found in the carcass. Prof. Wright had received the rabbit, not knowing how it had been killed, and without the slightest intimation of the presence of the shot. The result of this experiment indicates that by cathode rays foreign substances in the human body can be detected when their presence cannot be discovered in any other way.

OLD MATERIAL CANNOT BE USED.

Board of Public Works Decides This with Reference to Asphalt.

The Board of Public Works held a long session Saturday, at which the matter of the use of old asphalt for street repairs by the Barber company was discussed at length. Charles E. Squires was present and took the same position that he assumed when he received the notice from the board. He held that his contract simply provided that he must keep the streets in good repair and that in any case he had simply plugged up a few holes with the old material. He said that his company had not used any old material in repairs for several years. But this winter, as during previous winters, he had plugged up a few holes temporarily with old asphalt. This was simply a temporary matter as the pavements would be repaired with new material in the spring. It was impossible to lay new asphalt during the cold weather and it was perfectly proper to fill the holes with temporary material to last until warm weather.

City Attorney Connell gave an opinion to the effect that the board had a right, under the contract, to compel the Barber company to use new material, and the various phases of the matter were discussed for over two hours without developing any new facts. The upshot was that the Barber company was informed that the use of old material would not be tolerated hereafter on any pretext whatever.

EMPIRE STATE REPUBLICANS.

Will Hold a State Convention in New York City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The republican state committee met here yesterday to fix the date and place for the state convention which is to choose four delegates at large to the republican national convention at St. Louis. It was semi-officially announced ten days ago that the state convention would be held March 24, at the Grand Central palace in this city. That point being settled, the main interest of today's meeting was attached to the question as to what would be done with the protest of Edward Mitchell, jr., on behalf of the committee of 500, against the holding of primaries based on the city organization rolls, which the protestant alleges have been padded in certain interests. Mr. Mitchell's protest also demanded that the state convention be not held until the rolls shall have been revised. The committee decided upon March 24 as the date for the convention, and this city as the place.

The committee also recognized the right of the county committee to pass upon the question of the validity of the city organization enrollment and referred to that committe the protest of the committee of 500. The presidential candidacy of Governor Morton was endorsed by resolution.

The Barnegat Light.

The strongest light on any sea coast of the world will soon be in working order on the Jersey shore. It will have no rival for power anywhere here or in Europe.

This great electric light will have 2,500,000 candle power, and its warning rays will be sent forth from the top of Barnegat lighthouse. The government purchased the huge shaft for use on Fire Island, but this project was abandoned when a lightship took the place of the Fire Island lighthouse.

The present light at Barnegat is 165 feet above the level of the sea, and it can be seen under ordinary circumstances nineteen nautical miles. The new light will not only be seen many miles further out, but it will penetrate haze and fogs, which often make the present light invisible.

Barnegat is one of the most important points on the coast to seafaring men, and the lighthouse there is being equipped on a liberal scale for the new beacon.

GET ED RADFIELD UNDER BOND.

Young Farmer Who Slugged Exeter People Finally Apprehended.

EXETER, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The second chapter in the now celebrated assault and battery case of the state of Nebraska against Ed Radford was given to the public today. Toward the latter part of last November a warant was sworn out for Ed Radfield of Friendville for the serious assault he committed on the persons of two of Exeter's most respected elderly citizens on the night of November 15. The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable I. T. Powell, who proceeded to Friendville to arrest the culprit, but for some cause unknown, allowed his man to get away. Constable Powell was unable to get any trace of his man up to January 1, at which time his term of office expired, and the warrant was placed in the hands of Ben Votipka of Liberty township, who has been quietly laying for Radford. Friday morning he learned that young Radford had started for Lincoln with a load of bones. He immediately came here, secured his papers and a deputy and left for Lincoln. They had been at the bone yard but a short time when Radford drove in and was arrested. He arrived here at noon yesterday and was taken before the judge and pleaded not guilty. He was placed under $200 bonds to appear here in court March 6.

BREAKING OF THE RUSTLERS.

Cedar, Holt and Boyd County Officials Close After the Gang.

RANDOLPH, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The men, John Druman of this county, and Holtz of Boyd county, who were recently taken to O'Neill for hearing on a charge of cattle rustling, are said to have been working together in the business. It seems they kept herds in this county and in Holt or Boyd, or both, and that when they succeeded in getting cattle up west, they were brought down here and sold, and when taken from here were sent up west and sold. John Drayton, who has a ranch near Orchard and lives at Ewing, and H. W. McClun, who has a ranch north of here, near Magnet, and also out in Holt county have been working in conjunction with the authorities up west, and think they will sooner or later clean out the gang of rustlers that have been making the cattle business more or less uncertain the past few years. John Denham is the man referred to in yesterday's dispatch as having been taken to O'Neill Friday night by Mr. Drayton.

There is upwards of 200,000 bushels of corn cribbed in this town, and more room is being made for all kinds of grain every day. The usual rise in wheat is bringing considerable to town. Three big elevators are full of small grain.

Dawes County Agricultural Society.

CHADRON, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dawes County Agriculture Society, held here yesterday, the following officers and directors were elected: Hon. W. W. Wilson, president; Willis Campbell, vice president; William Wilson, treasurer, B. F. Pitman, secretary; S. A. Bryant, M. W. Young, L. N. Gibson, C. A. Nichols, T. B. Augustine, W. M. Green, F. M. Boner, Lovell Goff, W. R. Stumph, N. Welling and T. J. Wilson, directors; Charles Mann, superintendent of grounds. The affairs of the society are in good shape, and they expect to make the fair of 1896 a notable one. The grounds of the society are used jointly with the Chadron Driving Park association, and arrangements are being made to combine the two associations in one fair and speed tournament.

Red Cloud Law Office Burned.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—At about half past 6 this morning fire broke out in the Bentley block, in the rooms occupied by C. W. Kaley and Attorney Robert T. Potter, as a real estate and law office. The fire alarm was turned in and the fire department, in a short time, had the fire under control, but not until the office furniture and fixtures were nearly destroyed, with no insurance. Directly under the law office is the room occupied by the State bank, and the basement by the Argus office. Considerable damage was done to those rooms by smoke and water. Damage to the entire building is estimated at about $2,500, which is covered by an insurance of $5,000.

Died from Paralysis.

HAMPTON, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—William McMullan died here at 10:30 last night of paralysis. He was over 60 years old. In company with his nephew he was traveling to Seward from Scotts Bluff. No inquest was held. Harry Klumb, the liveryman, takes the corpse to his relatives near Seward this morning.

Nebraska News Notes.

Pleasant Hill boasts of a woman pugilist.

The Norfolk candy factory gives employment to ten people.

Albion citizens will meet tonight to organize a Nebraska club.

Work will be commenced on Norfolk's new Methodist church at once.

The question of electric lights is again being agitated at Wayne.

A. E. Wells and C. A. Trimborn have started a bank at Oakland.

One of Grand Island's building and loan associations has 2120 members.

Sixty-three thousand head of sheep are being fattened on Dodge county corn.

In a four weeks' revival fifty-one sinners of Nemaha joined the Methodist church.

Neligh sports covered a territory of 144 square miles and captured seven wolves.

Broken Bow has organized a hook and ladder company, with twenty-one members.

A flow of artesian water has been struck at West Point, 200 feet from the surface.

The railroads paid over $23,000 into the Dodge county treasury one day last week.

Dr. F. Simon has been appointed local surgeon to the C., St. P., M. & O. railroad.

Mrs. Langdon, a Norfolk woman 90 years old, fell from her chair and broke her leg.

A Columbus man has invented a new beet seed drill, which plants four rows at once.

The Ponca Journal has commenced its twenty-fourth year of continuous publication.

Somebody robbed the Sterling postoffice of $15 while the postmaster was away at dinner.

M. K. Turner has published the Columbus Journal twenty-five years without missing an issue.

Julius Limburg, seven miles east of Emerson, committeed suicide, leaving six orphan children.

So many children in Speiser have the whooping cough that the public schools had to close.

T. F. Grogan is under arrest at Fairbury, charged with removing mortgaged property to Kansas.

The Racket store at Auburn has been closed by creditors to satisfy claims amounting to about $3,000.

The Coleridge elevator collapsed and permitted 7,000 bushels of wheat to spread all over the township.

The insurance companies have paid $13,050 on the Alliance flouring mill, which burned a few weeks since.

Rev.