THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

THE ONARA DATES BEEN THE USUAY, MARCH 6, 1866,

support of the republicans of our state in dvance of the regular party conventions. I reached Lincoln at 6 o'clock on the even ing of the 14th inst., and my views on the subject speedily became known. I was immediately waited upon by representatives of a well understood political power in Nebraska politics and advised that any position on my part to the program which had been arranged would be dangerous to my political future. I said then, and 1 say now, that in determining my action in public affairs I do not permit myrelf to be influenced by any thought of my political future. Whatever position I take, I take publically, without any attempt to evade responsibility. Whatever political battles I wage are in the open, before the people and in support of my convictions.

Mr. Hainer claims that three-fourths of the state central committee favored the adoption of a resolution presenting a Nobraska candidate. I am well aware of the fact that before I reached Lincoln the members of that committee had been so effectually labored with that a majority of them were counted as favorable to the adoption of a resolution. I am, however, advised by several members of that committee that after the real situation became known to them the proposed resolution, if presented, would have been laid upon the table by a

In this presentation of the facts I disclaim any intention of connecting General Manderson or Mr. Halner with any of the efforts which were made to commit the state central committee to any proposed course of action,

It is useless, however, to disguise the fact that careful preparation had been made by junction was largely granted. When he others to surprise the republicans of our state by what would be claimed as an official endorsement of a home candidacy of which they had not previously been ad-

The question is now submitted to the people. I hope and trust that no fractionalism will be engendered in the republican party. If any is those who favor the nomination of William McKinley are not re-

HIS FINAL ARGUMENT. I have not questioned and do not question sincerity of General Manderson's candidacy or of Mr. Hainer's support. But I do know, and say to the people of Nebraska, that every republican who was op-posed to McKinley before, who was in favor under the favorite son banner.

assist in the defeat of William McKinley railroads, the classifying of freights and let it not be under the cover of any false the penalties for the violation of the propretense which masks the real design.

If William McKinley is defeated and the

Nebraska votes contribute to that defeat those who participate in it must accept the full measure of responsibility and will be held by the republicans of Nebraska to I believe William McKinley will be nom-

inated in the national convention, with or without the Nebraska votes. If he is nom-were entered in favor of the complainants, Miss Overm

Believing as I do that the issue is, and must be, between those who are for William McKinley and those who are against him; believing as I do that the rank and file of the republican party in the state of Nebraska hope and pray for his nomination, I appeal to every republican in the state t-see to it that the real wishes of the people are voiced in every convention to be held in the state, and to see to it further that the canvars is conducted in the open field. honorably, fairly, so that the result may be accepted without question by the united party. JOHN M. THURSTON.

KENTUCKY'S SENATORIAL BATTLE. Republicans Not Yet, Able to Agree

call for the thirty-ninth ballot showed 126 rs present; necessary to a choice cixty four, Hon. St. John Noyle is prominently mentioned in connection with the republican nomination. In the ballot today he received twelve votes. Captain S. H. Stone received nearly all of the votes of the republican senators. Judge Holt, who received twenty-three votes in the republican caucus last night, also developed considerable strength. The sign developed considerable strength. The scattered vcte, however, simply showed how wide apart the republicans are. The ballot: Blackburn, 59; Holt, 20; Stone, 10; McCart-ney, 1; St. John Boyle, 12; Finley, 5; Car-lisle, 2; Hunter, 4; Lieberth, 4; Comingore,

McCreary, 2; Frankes, 1; Yerkes, 1. Another contest case was up in the house today, that of Duniap, republican, against Kauman, the democratic member. Duniap was speaking for his side when the hearing was shut off by the joint ballot.
CINCINNATI, March 4.—A Commercial

Gazette special from Frankfort, Ky., says: The republican joint caucus for the nomina-tion of a candidate for United States senator continued until almost midnight, when Chair-man Jones announced that State Senator W. J. Deboe had been nominated. There was a lively session and nine ballots were taken. The contest was between Senator Deboe and Judge W. H. Helt. The last tallot resulted: Deboe, 32; Holt, 29. DENIES HOLMES A NEW TRIAL.

Convicted Murderer Abandons Hope and Seeks Solace in Religion.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.- The suprem court today, in a decision by Justice Williams. overruled all assignments of error in the case of H. H. Holmes, sentenced to death for murdering Benjamin F. Pitzel, and confirmed the judgment of the court below. The opinion says that no substantial error has been pointed out and the evidence fully sustained the verdict. The papers in the case are in the hands of

fix an early day for the execution of the netorious criminal.

Holmes has lately been making preparation for the gallows and is said to have sent for a Catholic priest, who has since visited him

MEANS MUCH FOR SOUTH DAKOTA. Railroad Bridge Will Be Constructed at Chamberlain.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 4 .- (Special the house today passed a bill granting perbridge across the Missouri river at this point. It is good news for this and the Black Hills portions of South Dakota, as it practically insured the extension of a railroad across the ceded Sioux lands between the

Killed in the Shaft of a Mine. gram.)-Stages from Keystone gold camp the consumer; third, that a rate which one of the men employed at the Egyptian

Captures the Florida Convention. TALLAHASSE, Fia., March 4.—The fac-tional fight at the opening of the republican state convention here today resulted in a victory for the Eagan faction. Eagan was temporary chairman of the convention and counted out all the contesting delegations of Gunbyltes. Joseph E. Lee, colored, of Jacksonville, was elected permanent chairman. The committee on credentials worked all the afternoon with the contests, the Eagan delegates generally being scated. Its work will be finished tomorrow. The success of the Eagan or machine element, today means that most of the delegates to St. Louis will be instructed for Morton, the Gunbyltes having no particular choice. lican state convention here today resulted

WEBSTER ON THE RATE LAW

State's Side of the Matter Expounded to the Supreme Court.

Roads Accused of Securing Enormous Gains in Nebraska During Times of Depression - Fallacy of

Stockholders' Contention.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- (Special Telegram.)-John L. Webster for two hours held the close attention of the full supreme court bench today in arguing the maximum rate cases. Chief Justice Fuller indicated that but four hours could be given to the hearing of this case, but softened the matter just a little by saying that if necessary in the interest of a perfect understanding on the part of the court, further time would be granted. When court adjourned Mr. Webster had conin that feature of Mr. Webster's brief which combatted tables prepared by Judge Brewer in the court below, and upon which the incame to state how he had arrived at the relative cost of railroad construction, and stated the amounts for which they were bonded, there was a nodding of heads as reminiscences of Credit Mobilier and other

nemory.
Chancellor Wcolworth will speak in the norning. Whether Attorney General Church-Il, for the appellants, and Mr. Carter, for the appellees, will talk is not determined upon, although the chances are that Mr Woolworth will exhaust his case, Mr Churchill closing for the state.

peculiar transactions arose in the judicial

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

During the 1893 session of the Nebraska legislature a bill fixing maximum freight of any other candidate, is now arrayed rates for the state, known as house roll No. 33, was introduced and passed. It was ap-If the sixteen votes from Nebraska are proved by the governor on April 12, 1892, to be used in the St. Louis convention to It provided for the regulation of charges by sions of the law. Just before the law went into operation, suits were commenced in the name of the stockholders of the Burlington railroad to prevent the officers from putting in force the rates provided for in the bill. Action was commenced in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Nebraska. Other similar suits were brought. The cases were heard before Judges David

inated with our votes we are entitled to some credit therefor, if without our votes ficers of the companies and the State Board ated with our votes we are entitled to me credit therefor, if without our votes of are entitled to none. If, on the other of, our votes become part of that companies and the State Board of Transportation. In the cpinion, which at the constant of the council. She admitted that Mrs. Tunnel, the details to show that the cession was effected council. She admitted that Mrs. Tunnel, the council of t hand, our votes become part of that com-bination which, it is predicted, will produce that while the right to regulate rates was Mrs. Tunnel several remittances since her a deadlock and his defeat, the best that recognized the law was repugnant to the can happen to such a delegation will be to constitution of the United States, "for as money had been furnished by Dr. Brown, whenever the Spaniards entered the Cuyuni can happen to such a delegation will be to join in the mad rush for the support of whatever candidate the bosses select. I hope no such pitiable fate will befall any delegates selected by the republicans of my state.

Selieving as I do that the issue is, and the companies or either of them, reasonable to Mrs. Tunnel got the witness into a tangle.

Indicate the support of much as by the provisions of said act, the said defendants, the railroad companies and when asked why Dr. Brown, and when asked why Dr. Brown, and when asked why Dr. Brown, and when asked why Dr. Brown should be and when asked why Dr. Brown, and when asked why Dr. Brown, and when asked why Dr. Brown should be and when asked why Dr. Brown should companies, or either of them, reasonable compensation for such services." An appeal taken to the supreme court of the United States by the State Board of Transportation, on behalf of the state.

The first point touched upon in the argument of the United passages of all the letters. She said she published, supposing that Dr. Brown would never allow the matter to go so far

"Theory of Profits," the opening statements being as follows: "The opinion of the cir-cuit court was based upon the theory that the railway companies were entitled to make the ratiway companies were entitled to make such rates as would yield a profit. The such rates as would yield a profit. The eyidence in this case was taken at a time when there was a drought in western New Parks and a degression in business. Upon the theory that the railway companies were the rational profits of the proposition would be true; and for the thirty-ninth ballot showed 126 converse of the proposition would be true; in times of financial depression, all other makes a statement showing fairly, so that the result may be accepted without question by the united such rates as would yield a profit. The such rates as would yield as profit. The such rates as would in times of financial depression, all other values go down and railway rates should go lown in like proportion. Would the owner of a building be justified in increasing rents because the number of his tenants diminish? Our contention is that when the value of all

> for lower rates.' QUESTION OF LOCAL RATES. The next point taken up is contained in the statement "The law should not be held inconstitutional and the rates unreasonable or the pingle reason that the enforcement of the rates would not leave or create a net profit to roads whose local business has always been unprofitable." It was shown that to make rates which would be profitable to here road would result in making rates that would yield enormous profits to the main

The table showing the effect of the law the earnings of the several companies, was then taken up in detail and its credibility attacked. The testimony of Secretary Dil-worth of the State Board of Transportation is quoted from the evidence at the trial of attacked. the case, to the effect that a decrease i rease in tonnage, and instances were cited where this had proved true in other states The data from which the table was compile: s shown in the brief to have been incorrect, as shown by the testimony of the auditors of the railroads in the case. In the table the net profits of the B. & M. road on local business, under the cid table of rates, was stated as \$442,792, while the testimony of William Randall, freight and ticket auditor

of that road gave the net profit of the road on local business as \$880,852.89, about double the amount stated in the table. Reducing this profit by 29½ per cent, the reduction called for by the law, the net profit of the road would still remain \$620,991.17, in-Governor Hastings, who, it is believed, will stead of \$77.617, as shown in the table. The fix an early day for the execution of the testimony of A. S. VanKuran, freight notorious criminal. to show that the net earnings of that road in Nebrarka were \$646,980, instead of \$398.

262, as shown by the table.

The statement is made that the railroads in the state of Nebraska derive a profit from their local tonnage of nearly 100 per cenover and above operating expenses. The James G. Taylor, auditor and treasurer of th same road, and A. S. VanKuran of the Telegram.)-Telegraphic advices state that Pacific road, is quoted to show that this statement is well founded, and it is claimed mission to construct a wagon and railroad that there is no justification in law or in reason for the railway companies insisting that the maximum rate law would operate as a confiscation of the properties of the companies, when the earnings on local traffic

are so enormous as shown. two sections. The bill passed the senate some weeks ago. Austerdam and New York capital have been interested in the enterprise. The bill provides that work whole business of the company; second, WHAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. enterprise. The bill provides that work upon the bridge be commenced within one year and completed within three years.

Who is business of the company, second, whether the rates fixed in the act are as high as the articles composing the local tennage can reasonably bear, leaving a marting the producer and shipper. HILL CITY, S. D., March 4.—(Special Tele- and not producing an exorbitant price to gin of profit to the producer and shipper, bring news of the death of William Hanian, profits, would be deemed a ressonable rate upon a line running direct from point of chipment to point of destination must be deemed a judicial reasonable rate, although property, now under development by Omaha parties. A piece of logging fell ninety feet, striking Hanian, who had just gone to the lines or running through sparsely settled

The startling statement is made that "the annual net earnings of the principal rail-roads in Nebraska exceed 25 per cent on their value, or equal a sum of money which, within four years, would pay the cost of reproducing the roads." In support of this assertion figures are quoted and the testimony of railroad experts is given, showing that \$20,000 a mile will construct and equip any railroad operating in Nebraska.
On this basis in 1892 the B. & M. carned 32 per cent. Some attention is paid to alleged mismanagement in affairs of the Union Pacific. Federal, state and municipal aid granted Nebraska railroads is also cited. far choice.

Frank Willing Leach, chairman of the xecutive committee of the Pennsylvania tepublican State league, who is visiting florida, denies the statement that he came of Florida in the interest of the anti-Mc-Kinley combine.

Kinley combine.

of the property. Under such conditions it is claimed that the holder of netitious stock has no right to complain. It is therefore contended that the capitalization of the the basis of determining the value of the Entire Document is Soon to Be Made property or the basis of the tariff rate the company is entitled to charge. The americon is made that the Union Pa-

COLLECT PROFITS ON WATERED VALUES the effect of the law upon the income of the stockholders of all the roads in the state would be so small as to be scarcely discern-In conclusion it is urged that the maximum

rate law contains a provision by which the rates may be raised if they are found to be unjust and unreasonable, and it is claimed that the question whether the rates fixed by the law are unjust or unreasonable is not a question of law but a question of fact a question of law but h question of fact for the legislature of the state to determine, in accordance with the power conferred upon it by the constitution of the state.

SHE FELL OF HER OWN ACCORD. Sensations Continue to Pile Up in the

her, among other things, if she had not felt for some time that her feelings for Dr. Brown had been such as no virtuous wor should entertain toward a married man. Miss Overman replied, with much apparent indignation, that she had felt no such She admitted, however, that she did no wait for the pastor to tempt her, but fell

of her own accord...
Mr. Williams led her through a long lane of mystic, hasty questions, beginning with the meeting December 19, and ending with her entry into the doctor's study the same afternoon, when the alleged blackmail of Mrs. Davidson was revealed to her. Mr. Williams to this, for Dr. Pond interposed a strong objection to what he termed unnecessary cross-examination, and said if it was confeelings toward Dr. Brown are now, "Sincere pity, and that only," was the

eply.

The members of the council came to the nclusion that Miss Overman's story without corroboration is insufficient. They have decided that Mrs. Tunnell is a necessity. She has been telegraphed for in the name of the council, and upon her words hangs, in a measure, the fate of Dr. Brown. Rev. C. O. Brown is still too ill to appear

at the meeting of the Congregational council, where he is being tried for alleged immorality. His interest are being watched by Miss Overman's cross-examination was con-

to Mrs. Tunnel got the witness into a tangle, rom which she extricated herself by saying from the decision of the circuit court was that she had not marked the interpolated

ment of Mr. Webster's brief was the and that he would rather pay a large sun of money than attempt to expose the con spiracy she and Mrs. Davidson had formed.

ORANGE JUDD CROP REPORT.

mates a statement showing farm reserves March 1 to be 135,000,000 bushels, or 29.3 per

ent of the crop of 1895. The winter wheat states hold light reserves, the spring wheat region compara-tively heavy, with 45,000,000 in the three leading states, while unusual exhaustion of articles of commerce are reduced by reason of financial depression, that was a time when the producer and shipper had a right to ask apparently, a little more than 2,000,000 bushels remain in first hands.

Corn has moved slowly and farm con-sumption has been less than expected, so that the farm surplus is the largest ever re-ported, being estimated at 1,061,000,000 bushels-200,000,00 more than followed the great Oats have been moved and consumed even

more slowly than corn, the surplus remain-ing amounting to 46 per cent of the crop, or 415,000,000 bushels. Regarding the condition of grawing wheat, returns indicate marked improvement since

December 1, except along the Ohio river. THREE BUSINESS BLOCKS BURNED

Johnstown, Pa., Visited by a Disas-trous Conflagration. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 4.-At 9:30 o'clock tonight a fire broke out in the basement of the Nathan Miller block. The Miller block and the owner's stock of grocer'es were quickly destroyed. Loss, \$6,000. The four-story Hannan block, adjoining, met the same fate. Among the occupants of this building were the Morning Democrat, whose new plant cost \$30,000; H. M. Benshoff's book bindery, the Neuman League club, John Hannan's hardware store and the Updegrave millinery establishment. The total loss or the Hannan building and contents is \$116,000. The Wolf block, adjoining the Hannan building, was next to burn, entailing a loss of probably \$89,000. This block contained E. M. Mahlan's grocery, the Americus club and the offices of many lawyers.

At 1:45 the fire is practically under con

trol, the firemen having prevented the flames from extending beyond the residence of Morris Wolf. Several firemen were pain-

RUMORED BURLINGTON EXTENSION

General Manager Holdrege Denies Knowledge of the Enterprise. DENVER, March 4.—Under the name of Fort Collins, North Park & Western railway the Burlington & Missouri River railroad is to be extended from Longmont, Colo., via Fort Collins, to Steamboat Springs, running through the Hahn's peak mining district. The new company has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital.

General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington, when shown the fregoing dispatch yes-terday morning, said that he had not heard of any such extension. He thought that it was an idle rumor started by a number of mining speculators interested in the region. He said that great progress had recently been made in this territory and that a rail-road there was much desired, but he had no knowledge of the formation of any company for undertaking the project.

Reasons for Merritt H. Day's Arrest. has received a telegram from Superintendent of Police Dietsch of Cincinnati, O., relative to the arrest here of Colonel Merritt H. Day. The telegram says: "Day pretended to Joseph H. Rhodes in Cincinnati, in February, 1891, that 640 acres of land in Pennington county, South Dakota, property of the Rapid Creek Horse Ranch company, of which Day is president, was unincumbered. On this representation he obtained \$8,000 from Rhodes. The land and horses were incumbered for \$10,000. has received a telegram from Superintend-

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 4. Southampton-Arrived-Havel, from to New York for Bremen. At Glasgow-Arrived-Ethiopia, from New

York At New York-Arrived-Mississippi, from London. At Queenstown-Arrived-Pennland from Philadelphia.
At New York—Arrived—Majestic from Liverpool; Kaiser Wilhelm II, Genea.
At Liverpool—Arrived—Teutonic from New York.

Public.

Sir Frederick Pollock Establishes a Clear Title to the Territory in

Dispute by an Appeal to Old

Butch Archives.

mary of the British blue book upon the Venezuelan situation, which is shortly to be issued. It is said to contain extracts from cade of the nineteenth century, and extracts from the archives of Spain from Orellane's ascent of the river Amazon, in 1542, and SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 .- Deacon Wil- Martinez's ascent of the Orinoco river to

sion of the west bank of the Essequibo, it will be shown, it is said, in overwhelming strength, that the possession of that bank is Great Britain's beyond doubt.

The statement of Sir Frederick Pollock rofessor of jurisprudence of Oxford university, who has prepared the British case, is described by the St. James Gazette as being "remarkable for masterly detail and skill in collecting evidence, and for the force and clearness of his conclusions."

Continuing, the St. James Gazette says:

Davidson was revealed to her. Mr. Williams of the coast of Guiana up to the mouth of the darkness of the room. The witness, however, did not get an opportunity to reply to this, for Dr. Pond interposed a strength of the country). objection to what he termed unnecessary cross-examination, and said if it was continued he would certainly withdraw from the deliberations of the council.

Rev. Mr. Sink wanted to know what her confluence of the Caroni and Orinoco. SUPPORTS GREAT BRITAIN'S CLAIM.

According to the map which De Lisle prepared for Louis XV, in 1774 the delineation of the district and the Dutch boundary from Barima point is identical with the present British claims. Sir Frederick Poliock proves that the Spaniards were never established in Guiana proper until they overran a part of the British territory, to the Cuyuni, in 1853. Previously the extreme Spanish settlement was St. Thome. This is borne out by the Dutch map of 1798, prepared for the assistance of the statesmen who were negotiating the cession of the Dutch colonies in America

Sir Frederick Pollock enters into the de-

Dutch correspondence is cited asserting

ownership of the entire watershed of the Essiquibo, laying great stress upon the rights to the Cuyuni, where the Dutch had gold diggings, and, for this and with whose Indian tribes they had intercourse for 150 years. The Spanish correspondence quoted shows that the government rejected the advice of Governor Cumana to push the Dutch out of

Cuyuni. The government declared that the proposals were too audacious, as they at-tempted to show that Guiana was more ex-

on Saturday and will be distributed here on the same day. "There is reason to believe," says the Chronicle, "that the present state of the matter is that Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney have both made proposals and each has declined the other's proposi-

SURPRISE TO BOTH PARTIES. The Daily News, in a forecast of the Vene zuelan blue book, says: "The results of a search through Spanish archives are likely to surprise both the United States and Venezuela, as showing that the date of the first Spanish settlement of the Orinoco was as late as 1596, and was made on the bank to forestall the arrival of one Guaterral, who had been gurveying the region and had promised to return and settle there. It is proved that Guaterral was Sir Walter Raleigh.

"The greatest surprise for Venezuela, with-out doubt, will be the publication of the secret papers exposing the intrigues between Spain and Portugal in 1750, for either expelling the Dutch from Gulana or hemming them in on the seashore. If the Dutch were not in possession, where was the necessity expel them? "The British case sets up a claim by the

conquest of both the Spanish and Dutch colonies before Venezuela came into exstence, and, although Holland, by the convention of 1814, ceded her possessions to us, there was according to the British case, no real cession, because the colony was our already.

"Upon this part of the case-a very strong one—the government mainly relies. It di-minishes the importance of the long diplomatic correspondence in 1840, and shows Lord Salisbury occupies a strong historical post-

HAS NO FRIENDSHIP FOR EITHER Inspired German Press Comments

the Cuban Situation.

LONDON, March 5.—The Times has a dispatch from Berlin reporting that the Kolnische Zeitung has an article which is believed to represent the views of the government on the subject of the United States attitude toward Cuba, and which treats neither the . United States nor Spain with leniency. It taunts the Americans with concealing their schemes of conquest under the mank of humanitarian sentiments, though it adds it is not their custom to clothe their ambitious designs in diplomatic form. It warms the Spaniards against giving violent expressions to their national feeling, as they did in the Caroline island dispute, because they have to deal with a much less

because they have to deal with a much less indulgent adversary than Germany.

The Times correspondent proceeds to quote as follows: "Germany's interest in the dispute will be founded to the protection of her Cuban trade. She has no debts of gratitude to either Engin or the United States for kindness received, but rather the contrary. It is generally believed Germany's trade interest would fare better under American predominance than under the Spanish maladministration, but the difference would be small and Germany will be guided by her conception of international law.

"We would advise Spain to follow the precedent of the United States in the secession

cedent of the United States in the secession war, when it repelled with repub-lican boorlehness the English and French mediation in behalf of the south. Spain might then add with monarchic politeness that she would not venture to carry the comparison further, lest she might be compelled to place General Lee on the same level with Antonio Maceo."

Roseberry Favors Arbitration. LONDON, March 5 .- The Daily News prints this morning a letter from the earl of Rosebery, late liberal premier, which should bery, late liberal premier, which should have been read at Tuesday night's meeting in Queen's hall, in furtherance of Anglo-American arbitration. Lord Rosebery says: "I heartily hope it may be found practicable to device some court, or, rather, machinery of arbitration. I think the machinery should be permanent, but not the court. Of course there are subjects which it may not be possible to refer to arbitration. The experiment also may fail, but that is no reason why it should not be tried."

Hohenlohe Arrives in London. LONDON, March 4.-Prince von Hohenlohe, the chancellor of the German empire, has DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP KENRICK. ROME A CITY OF MOURNING Has Been Very Feeble but His Sudden Demise Was Not Anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, March 4,-Peter Richard Ken rick, who, for fifty-five years prior to three years ago, was the Roman Catholic archbishop of this diocese, died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the ninetieth year of his age. His death was peaceful and painless, but the total reduction under the maximum rate law would amount to, and it is stated that relieve him. The present winter has been very sever on him, and one or two incipient attacks of pneumonia nearly carried him off. It was a lung trouble, helped by senile debit ty, that laid him low at last. Last night LONDON, March 4.—The St. James Ga-zette this afteraoon publishes a forecast sum-not feeling well. He was suffering from a chill. When he awoke, at 10 o'clock this morning, he still felt ill, but suffered no pain. A dector was called, who left withissued. It is said to contain extracts from out prescribing anything. After his depart-the archives of Holland, from the latter part of the exteenth century to the second de-o'clock he awoke again. His valet inquired if he felt better, but the prelate replied: "No." Nothing could be done. The weak spells were matters of daily occurrence, and his valet was reassured when the archbishop closed his eyes and seemed to drop back asleep. The boy sat at his bedside for half cluded a most logical argument. Justices cross-examination at the evening session of the gray in the development of the argument.

Justices Itams subjected Miss Overman to a severe Diego de Ordaz, down to venezuelas inductions. All the documents in this connection, it is said, have been ransacked in order to establish the British case.

Justices Brewer was particularly concerned of the First Congregational church is being of the First Congregational church is being in order to establish the British case.

Against the Venezuelan claim for possesquietly passed away.

Archbishop Kenrick's death will disarrange the elaborate preparations that had been made for the reception and entertainment of Cardinal Satolli, who was expected to arrive here next Monday morning. Cardinal Sa-tolli will be apprised of the sad event, and his presence in the city will be in connection with the impressive burial service that will be given the dead prince of the church.

Archbishop Kain, who was not present when death occurred, said that the funeral would take place Tuesday afternoon. telegraphed Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ryan regarding further arrangements," said he, "and will not change the day unless they

he, "and will not change the day unless they so desire."

Peter Richard Kenrick was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 17, 1896, of a family which had taken a prominent part in Irish aiffairs. He was ordained to the priesthood March 6, 1832. In 1833 he came to America and taught in a seminary at Overbrook, Pa. In 1837 he was made vicar general and in 1841 was elected coadjutor bishop of St. Louis. Two years later he succeeded to the see of St. Louis. In 1847 he was created an archbishop. In 1891 the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the priesthood was celebrated with great pomp and many marks of esteem from his fellow churchmen.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-A dispatch to the commissioner of Indian affairs announces the death, at Shawnee. Okl., last night of Paul F. Falson, one of the five inspectors of the bureau. He had been in the service or three years, EXETER, N. H., March 4.-Rev. Noah

Hooper, with one exception the oldest Baptist minister in New Hampshire, died here today, aged 90 years. He was born at Saco, Me. and was the son of Rev. Noah Hooper. He perved ten years in the New Hampshire legisature, while preaching at Somersworth. NEW YORK, March 4.—John Connelly, one of the best known base ball umpires in this ountry, is dead.

CHICAGO, March 4 .- William J. Campbell, the republican national committeeman from Illinois, and for years prominent in the councils of the republican party, died this afternoon of pneumonia, after a short illness. The circumstances surrounding his death are peculiarly sad, as his wife and father are also at the point of death and it was neglect of himself in watching them that brought about the attack of pneumonia He became a member of the republican na-tional committee in 1891 and in June, 1892, was unanimously elected chairman, but re-signed soon after on account of private business. He served as state senator from 1878 to 1886 and was one of the most cessful lawyers in the west. He was 44 years cld. LOWELL, Mass., March 4.—Governor Greenhalge died at 12:30.

TURNED DOWN THE LYNCH CROWD Hill and Lynch Factions Each Hold

State Conventions.

JACKSON, Miss., March 4.—T. B. Morely, chairman of the republican state executive graphs here in reply to queries regarding committee, called the committee to order at the reports as to Dr. Nansen's return that 11 o'clock. The rolf call of the ninety members of the committee was called, showing a full attendance. The report of the committee was a voluminous document, giving a list of delegates and alternates for every county in the state. W. E. Mollison, a Lynch man, read a minority report, recom-mending the seating of Lynch delegates in fifteen or twenty counties, the charge being made that the contests were all fraudulent. James Hill moved to table the minority report. The roll was called on the adoption of this report, which was rejected by a vote of 49 to 39, a Hill victory. The report of the subcommittee was then adopted. After opposition by the Lynch faction a resolution was adopted to exclude contestants from

The committee then adjourned till 'clock. At 4 o'clock the Lynch crowd some 200 strong, went in a body to the con-vention hall and demanded admission without tickets, which was refused. They with-drew in a body, carrying Lynch on their shoulders, to Beneficiary hall, where they went into session. The Hill convention to-night elected the following McKinley delegates to the St Louis convention: James Hill, John S. Burton, A. M. Lee and E. W.

Adopts Quarantine Regulations. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—The State Board of Agriculture today adopted the recent government quarantine regulation in regard to the shipment of southern cattle, with the single exception that the entire state of Arkansas is quarantined. These regulations will go into effect March 5 and remain in force until November 15,

Prominent Pythian Dying. KANSAS CITY, March 4.-A special to he Star from Fort Scott, Kan., says: L. M. Havens, past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Kansas, is reported this afternoon to be dying from dropsy. He is a high degree Mason, Odd Fellow and Red Men and is well known.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The election at Seattle resulted in the Colonel Otls of the Los Angeles, Cal. Times denies he is a candidate for vice president. The official dock trial of the torpedo boat friesson was commenced at New Londor Wednesday

Wednesday.

The four Arkansas districts have elected delegates to St. Louis and instructed them for McKinley.

The Taylor Manufacturing company of St. Louis, manufacturers of baking powders, has assigned.

Fifty out of ninety-nine counties in Iowa have already held their conventions and declared for Allison.

In an affray between Italians in New York Wednesday two men and a woman were shot and fatally injured.

The contributions at the big missionary meeting at New York amounted to \$5,800 and pledges will raise it to \$25,000.

Prof. Daniel Elliott has started to Africa

and piedges will raise it to \$25,000.

Prof. Daniel Elliott has started to Africa to secure natural history specimens for the Field Columbian museum of Chicago.

The Bozeman, Mont., tunnel has caved in and the timber work is on fire. All traffic is being transferred over the mountain.

A 2-year-old child of Dr. Cafery of Monte Vista, Colo., was poisoned by its little brother while the two were playing doctor.

Joseph Bannigan has resigned as president of the Rubber trust and Robert D. Evans of Boston was elected to the position.

The schooner Sarah and Lucy went ashere on the New Jersey coast Wednes-day. The ship was lost, but the crew was saved. George E. Poss was renominated for congress in Chicago Wednesday. The convention selected two McKinley delegates to St. Louis.

The preliminary trial of Dr. Rhoades has commenced at Owensburg, Ky. He is charged with killing a Mr. Robinson, whom he was attending.

The bondholders of the Hocking Valley Coal and Iron company are preparing to make application for the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings.

In the United States court of Fort Smith. In the United States court at Fort Smith, Ark., George Pearce, Webster Isaacs, John Pearce, Berry Foreman and Mother King were sentenced to be hanged on April 30. Senator Vert announces himself as favoring the scheme to have the Missouri state democratic convention elect not only the delegates-at-large, but the entire delegation to Chicago in order to secure a harmonious delegation.

If you care to know more about your own body, wenn as one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and you will receive absolutely free a copy of Dr Pierce's 1,000 page book. "Common Sense Medical Adviser." Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

(Continued from First Page.) to protest against the dispatch of further troops to Africa. Some of the troops, de signed for the relief of the Italian army in Abyssinia, were to depart from that city

age. His death was peaceful and painless.
For several years the aged prelate has been in very feeble health, and about three years ago Bishop John J. Kain of Wheeling was elevated to an archbishopric and sent here to relieve him. The present winter has been years alone the control of the cars in which they had taken their places preparatory to departure and the mob then tore up the rails alone. promise not to leave the town. There wer many demonstrations at other points against sending more Italians into Africa. similar in kind to that at Pavia against further operations in Africa were made at Como, Bergamo, Crevona, Lodi, Forli, Monza Modena, Parma, Verona, and Cuneo.

It is said tonight the resignation of the ministry will be formally announced to Par-liament tomorrow. After this has been done both houses will adjourn to await the de-cision of King Humbert upon what action he will take. The king has informed Signor Crispo that he must have time to consider whether he will accept the resignation of the ministers and he conferred this even-ing with the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies upon the subject. ONE COMMAND MISSING. Later details of the fighting in Abyssinia

indicate that General Dabortida's column Italian forces sustained a very hot attack from the enemy and fought desperately for forly minutes, when they were compelled to retreat. The Italians did their best to cover their retreat by rifle and artillery fire, but they were hampered in this course by the fear of hitting their own men. Their infantry made repeated bayonet charges to break the pursuing Shoans, but they were finally compelled to abandon their guns. Toward evening, while still retreating, the column divided into two parts. One of these arrived in fair condition under Colonel Ra-ginia at Addicago. No news has been received of the second section.

General Baratieri, in a letter to a friend

written before the final disaster, said: "am aware of the intrigues against me, bu my conscience is easy. If I get through the campaign with a whole skin, I shall remember I am a deputy, and then many people will be restored to their proper places." Two hundred deputies have arrived in Rome since yesterday and the greatest ani-mation is manifested in the lobbles of Parliament, where the disastrous defeat and the resulting acute phase in the political situation are food for unending discussions It is believed difficulty in finding a successor may lead to Premier Crispi remaining in The arsenal at Turin will turn out sixty

mountain guns. It is hoped that these ca be delivered by the end of April. In addition to the towns which have already been mentioned as the seats of disorders today, there were disorderly demonstrations at Naples, Brescia, Palermo, Catan-ia, Venice, Hassari and numerous other towns. The troops have been consigned to the barracks of the Quirinal. Demonstrations have occurred between democrats and monarchists and fighting in the streets re sulted. The university has been closed or account of the disorderly propensities of the students and many arrests have been made. LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch to the Daily News says: General Baratieri's own report shows he quitted the battlefield while the troops were still fighting and without knowing the fate of the column under Generals Dabormit and Arimoky. He will be tried for abandoning his post, the penalty of which is degradation and death. The Chronicle's Rome dispatch says: Queen Victoria and Emperor William have

telegraphed their sympathy to King Humbert, with the expression of the hope that the arms of Italy may ultimately be vic MASSOWAH, March 4.—General Bal dissera has arrived and assumed the governorship of the colony and the command of the army. He will arrive at the front on Friday, when he will meet General Baratieri

BELIEVE DR. NANSEN IS SAFE Some Apparent Inconsistencies in

and consult with him on the situation,

Former Reports Cleared Up. ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.-Major Gen eral Svotslitzky, governor of Irkutsk, tele-Peter Ivanowitch Knitchareff, who trades at Ust-Yansk, under date of November 10 wrote to a merchant named Kuchnareff a Yakutsk as follows: "We learn Dr. Nansen has reached the pole, has discovered hitherto unknown lands and has now returned. Consequently the Arctic ocean has now been explored." Governor Svotslitzky adds that there is no confirmation of this news from other sources, but he has in-structed a member of his administration in the Verho-Yansk district to proceed to Ust Yansk to verify the news and to aid the

expedition if necessary.

The above dispatch will serve to clear several obscure points in the news that first came of Dr. Nansen's return and goes to corroborate the report. The fact of there having been two Kuchnareffs involved in transmitting the first report has led to some confusion and to scepticism as to the report having been received from a really re-liable source. It was pointed out that if the report came from the merchant Kuchnareff in Yakutsk there would be no ground for regarding it of special importance, as he would have special facilities for getting news at first hand of Dr. Nansen's return. But the above dispatch asserts that the news came to Kuchnareff of Yakutsk from the trader Peter Ivanowitch Kuchnareff. Now, Peter Ivanwitch Kuchnareff is the credited agent of Dr. Nansen and has been entrusted with a supply of Esquimaux dogs for his expedition. His trading post at Ust-Yansk is at the Arctic ocean, at the mouth of the Yana river, just south of Liskov island, one of the New Siberians, and less than 200 miles from the Lena delta. Beyond the fact the date of the trader Kuchnareff's letter is fixed at November 10, there is lit-tle additional information in the dispatch from the governor of Irkutsk over that con-tained in the dispatch bringing the first re-



Doctors are often handicapped by the mere fact that when treating the diseases of women, they suggest and insist on "exam-inations" and "local treatment." A great women, they suggest and insist on "examinations" and "local treatment." A great many of them do not know that this is absolutely unnecessary. Many a woman has been thrown into a dangerous state of nervous excitement by the mere suggestion of such treatment. Many women lie to the doctor. That sounds hard, but it is undoubtedly true. They know that if they admit certain symptoms that the doctor will inevitably insist on an "examination." They do not give him all the facts in the case, and so he works in the dark. Quite often the doctor is too busy and too hurried to make the necessary effort to obtain the facts. He frequently treats symptoms for what they appear to be on the surface, when the real cause and the real sickness is deeper and more dangerous. A derangement of the distinctly feminine organs will derange the whole body. The woman herself may not know exactly what is the matter with her, but whenever she is sick, there are two things she should look out for first. One is what is called "female weakness;" the other is constipation, for these two things frequently go together. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed for the cure of diseases and disorders of women, and it does cure them. It has been performing its healing mission for 30 years, and tens of thousands of women have been made happy by it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for constipation, and contingent ills. Druggists thousands of women have been made happy by it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for constipation, and contingent ills. Druggists sell them, but sometimes in well meaning ignorance, they will try to sell you some-thing else. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." The druggist who tells you there is, is either mistaken or dishonest. or dishonest.



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