THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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LAWTON VERY ACTIVE

Takes Two Gunboats and Four Launches on Santa Cruz River.

BUT ONE CASUALTY IN THE ENGAGEMENT

War by No Means at End in the Philippines.

FIFTY THOUSAND AMERICANS ARE NEEDED

Rebellious Natives Continue to Offer Strong Opposition to United States.

KINDNESS TO WOUNDED HAS NO EFFECT

Minnesota and Oregon Regiments Lose Five Killed and Six Wounded in Repelling Natives to North of Manila.

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MANILA, April 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lawton has taken the Lumban and the Pagsajan, two gunboats, and four launches on the Santa Cruz river. There was one casualty.

While it is probable that there is an end to the big engagements in the Philippines between the Americans and the Filipinos, the war is not over by any means. It is the universal opinion among army men here that it will require the presence of 50,000 American troops to occupy the territory that has been taken and to keep open communication among the islands. General Lawton's advance promises to meet with a harassing resistance. Trenches are built by the enemy from town to town. On all sides the rebels are in nightly communication by means of signal fires. They avoid being caught in a trap and are quick to harass the flank.

Since March 25 the enemy's losses have not been more than double ours. Our kindness to the rebel wounded and prisoners does not allay the dogged enmity. Only a small portion of the population of the north have returned to their homes. Only the diseased and aged remained in Santa Cruz. Aguinaldo is reported to be in San Fernando and still in absolute charge of the defenses of the new capitol, Calumpit. The insurgents cut the telegraph wires and tore up the railway track between Bigna and Bocave at 3 o'clock this morning. In repelling them the Minnesota and Oregon regiments lost five killed and sixteen wounded.

Lawton's Successful Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The War department has received a dispatch from General Otis announcing the success of General Lawton's campaign in the capture of Santa Cruz. He says that General Lawton is pushing the rebels into the mountains beyond the city. General Otis also informs the War department that the insurgents made an attack upon General Wheaton's brigade and that they were repulsed with heavy loss.

The following dispatch has been received from General Otis:

MANILA, April 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Insurgents attacked MacArthur's line of railway communication last night in considerable force; repulsed by Wheaton with heavy loss. Wheaton's casualties, three killed, twenty wounded.

The following dispatch gives additional information concerning the fight of Santa Cruz:

MANILA, April 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Lawton's success at Santa Cruz more complete than reported yesterday. Enemy left ninety-three dead on the field and a number seriously wounded. Lawton captured city without destruction of property. His loss ten wounded, slight, except two. Lieutenant Elling only officer wounded, slight, in hand. Enemy retired eastwardly; Lawton in pursuit this morning. OTIS.

The attack of the insurgents upon the railway north of Manila indicates to the War department officials that while General MacArthur was pushing north bodies of insurgents took to the mountains and jungles to the right of the railway and had been watching an opportunity to capture the road at some point and thus cut off the main body of the army to the northward. The repulse of the natives shows that they had not sufficient force to accomplish their purpose.

Act in Guise of Friendlies.

MANILA, April 11.—5:55 p. m.—It is supposed that many of the rebels who attacked General MacArthur's line of communication and who were repulsed by the troops commanded by General Wheaton were natives who entered the region in the guise of friendlies. They had seemingly secreted arms in several places and fired on the Americans from the bushes at so close a range that they could be heard talking. One of the Filipinos yelled in English: "We will give you d—d Americans enough of this before we are through."

The rebels undermined the railroad at Marilao and unspiked the rails in an effort to wreck a train, while the railroad gang participated in the fight. The work of the rebels was discovered and repaired before a train arrived.

General Wheaton is preparing to punish the Filipinos.

FILIPINOS WILL HOLD FAST

Agoncillo Denies the Report that His Chief Would Accept an Autonomist System.

LONDON, April 11.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, who is still in Paris suffering from influenza, has written a letter to the Associated Press saying:

It is absolutely false that Aguinaldo is willing to accept an autonomist system similar to that in India. The Filipinos and their government have only one ideal—absolute independence as the only source of general welfare.

PARIS, April 11.—In an interview printed in the Patrie today Agoncillo was quoted as saying:

"The Americans have fully realized that they will never subdue the Filipinos and that the policy of Major General Otis has completely failed. The Filipinos have resolved to defend themselves to the death. They have in their power 1,500 American prisoners. The wet season is arriving and fever will attack the American troops and disorganize them. The situation of the Filipinos is far from desperate."

NUMBER OF ARMS IN PHILIPPINES.

Otis Has 5,000 Krag-Jorgensen, in Addition to Those of Regulars.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Adjutant General Corbin had written to Representative B. F. Marsh a letter, in reply to a communication from the latter, commenting on the arms in the hands of the American troops in the Philippines. General Corbin states that General Otis now has 5,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles in addition to those in the hands of the regulars of his force. These rifles, General Corby adds, have been placed in the hands of the volunteers. There is also on hand at Manila an abundant supply of smokeless powder cartridges for Springfield rifles. He points out that for many reasons the Springfield weapon is considered by the officers in command as in some respects superior for the use of volunteer troops to the new Krag-Jorgensen and that there still may be a question as to whether this is a superior arm for use against a partly savage foe. A greater shock results from a wound from the Springfield, it immediately disabling an enemy, which is not the case with the small caliber bullets.

SOLDIERS MAY TAKE CHOICE

Volunteers Have Prerogative as to Whether or Not They Will Remain at Front.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Under the terms of the army law allowing the re-enlistment of volunteers for six months who are serving in the Philippines there will be no reorganization of any kind as a result of the exchange of ratifications of peace today. Those who desire to remain and those who wish to come home may do so. It is expected that quite a large number will return on the transport Sheridan.

Movements of Army Transports.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Kilpatrick and Florida have arrived at Pulaski with the Third Kentucky. The Thomas has gone to Cienfuegos for the Thirty-first Michigan and four companies of the Third engineers. The Havana has been ordered to Matanzas, where it will load four companies of the Third engineers, thence to Havana, where it will take aboard eight companies of the Second engineers, and then to Pinar del Rio for four companies of the Third engineers, bringing all to Savannah.

Artillery Starts for Manila.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Battery M, Sixth artillery, under command of Captain C. W. Foster and Lieutenant Samuel F. Bottoms, left Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, early today for San Francisco. There they will be joined by the remaining batteries of the regiment and board the transport Warren, which is expected to sail for Manila April 18.

Transport Reaches Home Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The United States transport Morgan City arrived today from Manila after a voyage of twenty-eight days. Captain Christie of the First Kansas volunteers and eight discharged soldiers came on it. The Morgan City also brought the bodies of Lieutenants D. D. Alford, James Mitchell and Edwin A. Harting.

Twenty-First on the Way.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Three special trains bearing the Twenty-first United States infantry on its way from Plattsburg, N. Y., to the Philippines passed through Chicago this afternoon. The regiment came into the city over the Lake Shore road, and made no stop, the cars being switched directly to the western roads.

GOVERNMENT QUELLS STRIKE

Freight Moves Readily on the Cuban Railroad When General Brooke Takes a Hand.

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HAVANA, April 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Twenty-three men of the Second engineer corps, volunteers, at Marianao, were ordered by General Brooke this morning to take the place of the striking engineers and firemen on the Consolidated railroad for the purpose of moving government supplies. The strikers met the soldiers at Villanueve station and declared their willingness to handle mail and government freight. The soldiers then called upon Government Transportation Agent Johnson and said they did not care to usurp the places of the strikers under the conditions. Arrangements were then made between the employes and the government for sending a detail from the corps on each supply train. The first freight train left for Matanzas at noon. The railroad officials held a conference with the strikers' committee this forenoon. Although only two minor points were positively agreed upon, it is probable that the strikers will return to work tomorrow at their old wages.

GOOD HEALTH OF TROOPS IN CUBA.

Less Sickness There Than in Camps in Southern States.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—General Arnold, who has commanded the Second division of the Seventh army corps since its organization, was at the War department today on his way to Nebraska, where he is to resume command of his regiment, the Seventh infantry. He speaks in high terms of the condition of the troops in Cuba. They are in better health in the island, he says, than they were in the United States, being more free from fevers and other diseases. General Arnold does not anticipate any serious difficulty on account of sickness among the troops in Cuba.

Looking After Porto Rico Mails.

SAN JUAN, April 11.—Perry S. Heath, the first assistant postmaster general, has arrived here on board the United States transport Buford. He will be urged to improve the mail service, especially between Ponce and San Juan. A great improvement has lately been brought about by Messrs. Elliott and Robinson, but they are hampered by the inadequate facilities.

BRYAN AT JEFFERSON CITY

Exclaims Against the Trusts, Income Tax, Goldbugs and Annexation, to Missourians.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 11.—W. J. Bryan addressed the Missouri legislature this afternoon from the capitol steps in order to accommodate the big crowd, 2,000 people being present. He spoke against trusts, the income tax decision and denounced goldbugs and declared against the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico and the conquest of the Philippine islands. The speaker declared that the republicans sent a committee to England to get rid of bimetallism and had the gold standard twenty-three years before they knew it.

Mr. Bryan was given a reception by Governor and Mrs. Stevens at the executive mansion tonight. Members of the legislature attended.

PROPOSE NAME OF HADLEY

Yale Alumni Association of Cincinnati Recommends Him for Next President of College.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—At a large meeting of the Yale Alumni association of Cincinnati, called for the purpose of considering the subject of Yale's next president, after a full discussion the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Yale alumni of Cincinnati Prof. Arthur T. Hadley possesses in the highest degree all the great qualities which the presidency of Yale demands; that in his charge the high scholarship and great prestige of the university would be maintained and its field of usefulness would be extended to meet the progressive needs of the future; that this expression of the views of the Cincinnati alumni be respectfully submitted to the members of the Yale corporation for their consideration.

DRUGS IN HOMEMADE SWEETS

Prominent Women of Hastings Narrowly Escape Death by Poison.

GUILT SUPPOSED TO REST WITH MANIAC

Artist Without a Known Enemy Receives Box of Bonbons and Distributes Them Among Her Afternoon Callers.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The most mysterious attempt at murder ever known in this vicinity occurred yesterday afternoon. It was patterned after the celebrated Adams poisoning case in New York.

Yesterday afternoon while C. F. Morey and wife were dining at a local hotel some unknown person left a neatly wrapped and addressed box of bonbons at the door of Mrs. Morey's studio, together with a visiting card of a prominent young society woman of this city, upon the back of which was written "homemade sweets."

When Mrs. Morey returned she found the package and card, and not being at all suspicious, took it into her studio. During the afternoon several women called and the candy was passed around. As it had a peculiar taste, each caller expressed herself as having had a sufficiency with one piece. Mrs. Morey ate two pieces. Soon after the candy had been eaten the supposed donor called to attend the meeting of the art class and Mrs. Morey immediately thanked her for her gift, whereupon it was learned that the young woman knew absolutely nothing in regard to the sweetmeats.

While they were discussing the matter Mrs. Morey became deathly sick and a physician was summoned. The other women also became ill. Mrs. Morey's life was saved only by the promptness of the physician.

So far there is no suspicion as to the guilty person, but it is thought some one has become affected mentally by reading the details of the Adams case.

Mrs. Morey is the wife of Attorney C. F. Morey, and is one of the most highly esteemed women of Hastings. She is not known to have an enemy in the world. The police are at work upon the case.

LEAGUE OF THE PRESS CLUBS

Ninth Annual Convention of Journalists Opens at Baltimore—Sixty Clubs Represented.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—The International League of Press Clubs began its ninth annual convention in this city today. About 150 delegates, representing sixty press clubs in all parts of the United States and Canada, are in attendance. After an informal reception to the delegates, alternates and visitors in the Journalists' club house the delegates at 3 p. m. took themselves to the Royal Arcanum hall, where President P. C. Boyle of the Oil City Derrick called them to order. He introduced Colonel John M. Carter, jr., president of the Journalists' club, who welcomed the delegates on the part of the club in a few well rounded sentences. Mayor Malster followed and extended the hospitality of the city. Ex-Mayor Latrobe also spoke felicitously to the visiting newspaper men and women.

Mrs. S. A. Robinson of the Society of Friends offered a resolution in which the league was asked to declare in favor of the movement for the purity of the press. The resolution was promptly adopted.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood of the Woman's National Press association, Mrs. Alvia Briggs of Washington, "the first newspaper woman in the United States," and Mrs. Clinton Smith of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, Washington, also addressed the convention. The appointment of the credentials committee wound up the first session.

This committee, composed of G. Walden Smith, Boston; George H. Hoffman, Philadelphia; Mrs. Marian L. Odonoghu, Washington; Colonel A. B. Cunningham, Baltimore, and J. J. Benitz, Pittsburg, will report at tomorrow's session, which will be held on the steamer Virginia, enroute to Old Point Comfort.

Tonight delegates and visitors are being entertained by the Journalists' club at a theater party at Electric park.

Tomorrow all will take the steamer and combine the business of the league with a pleasure trip and sight-seeing excursion to Old Point, where the last business session will be held in Hotel Chamberlain Thursday afternoon.

After a grand ball at that hostelry the party will make a night run up the bay, arriving here at 7 a. m. Friday.

COLLAPSE OF NEW BRIDGE

Four Men Crushed to Death, a Fifth May Die and Six Others Hurt.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The temporary superstructure of the big Willis avenue bridge now being built over the Harlem river collapsed this afternoon, killing four men and injuring six, one of whom may die. Twelve or more other workmen also received injuries of a more or less serious nature.

The dead:

M. LEWIS BEATTY.

WILLIAM DELANEY, 65 years old.

WALTER DELANEY, son of above, 22 years old.

THOMAS GRADY, mason's helper.

The most seriously injured are:

Charles Pursley, 31 years, skull fractured; will probably die.

Joseph Perry, 27; head crushed.

Daniel Sheehan, 25, hurt about head, arms crushed.

S. C. Wold, crushed about head and body

Simon Medbo, 28, crushed.

REPORT HAS NO FINDINGS

Result of Investigations Into Standard Oil Company's Affairs in Ohio Filed in Court.

COLUMBUS, O., April 11.—The supreme court met today and the evidence taken by Master Commissioner Brinsmaid in the Standard Oil cases was opened. The report contained no findings, the only thing out of the ordinary report of the testimony being a statement by the master commissioner regarding objections made by counsel and the excluding of certain testimony by the master. The commissioner holds that he had this right under the orders of the court. The attorney general does not agree with this position. The testimony will be printed at once. No action was taken by the court on the report or the case.

Trial of Lake City Lynchers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11.—The trial of the Lake City lynchers was resumed today. Six witnesses were examined but nothing material was adduced save the facts of the killing and the destruction of the postoffice, already reported. Four members of the Baker family, the wife and three children of the dead postmaster, testified. All four witnesses themselves were sufferers at the hands of the mob and exhibited scars to the jury. They related the story of the firing of the postoffice and the shooting of the family and how they escaped and found refuge with the natives.

ESTERHAZY IS THE TRAITOR

Sensational Testimony Before Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, April 11.—The Eclair this morning publishes the deposition of Senor Trarieux made before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus revision proceedings, in the course of which M. Trarieux said that Count Tornielli Brusati Di Vernage, the Italian ambassador to France, told him when the Matin printed a facsimile of the bordereau that it was a flashlight reproduction, that the documents mentioned had been given to the German attache by a person other than Dreyfus, and that the handwriting of the bordereau was that of the officer who gave the documents to the attache. Comparison, he said, would be easy, as the attache possessed voluminous correspondence of that officer.

"Count Tornielli further told him that an attache of the Italian embassy showed him (the ambassador) a letter from the German attache stating this and asserting that he did not know Dreyfus and attributing to Count Esterhazy the act for which the court-martial had wrongly found Dreyfus guilty."

DR. RAFFEL TELLS OF DIFFICULTY.

Former President of Apia Municipality is in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 11.—Dr. Joannes Raffel, the former president of the German municipal council at Apia, Samoa, has arrived here and has had several long conferences with the officials of the German foreign office.

BERLIN, April 11.—The Lokal Anzeiger today prints an interview with Dr. Raffel, in which he is quoted as saying:

"The decision of Chief Justice Chambers in favor of Tanus was partly due to the fact that Mataafa is a Catholic, while Tanus is a proselyte of the English missionaries.

"Mataafa is the only king the Samoans will tolerate. There has been a sudden veering of views upon the part of both the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, and the emperor."

A foreign official said tonight to the correspondent here of the Associated Press in energetic language that Germany before engaging in an investigation of the commission's work must insist upon the American and British governments unmistakably disavowing the flagrant violations committed by Admiral Kautz and Captain Sturdee. In the absence of a disavowal for Germany to join the commission would be a mere farce. He added:

"When the commission starts it must start upon the status quo and not on a status created by the illegal acts of subordinates in Samoa."

More energetic still is the semi-official announcement of the Hamburg correspondent, which declares that "if England and America do not heed the diplomatic remonstrances made in London and Washington these remonstrances will be fortified," adding that "Germany insists upon receiving full satisfaction for the number of breaches committed in Samoa."

The tone of the German press during the last two days has been most bitter.

Inquiries made by the correspondent of the Associated Press at the foreign office have elicited the statement that nothing is known of the alleged British annexation of the Tonga islands and it is believed such action has been taken [illegible] it would be a gross violation of the Anglo-German agreement of 1886."

CHOATE AT REFORM CLUB BANQUET

Responds to Hearty Sentiments of Good Will to United States.

LONDON, April 11.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, was the principal guest at a banquet given this evening at the Reform club by Poultney Bigelow. The company included Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Baron Monkswell, Baron Hobhouse, Lord Reynolds, Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, General John Maurice, commander in the Woolwich district; Gilbert Parker, Anthony Hope and George Alfred Henty.

In responding to the toast to the queen Lord Charles Beresford spoke of his cordial reception by the American people and President McKinley, which, he believed, was accorded him "solely on account of the good feeling now existing between our two countries—a feeling which will make for the peace of the world."

At the conclusion of his response he proposed the health of President McKinley.

Mr. Choate, responding, alluded to his more than friendly reception here and said that while he did not believe the two countries would march shoulder to shoulder, as Lord Charles Beresford had suggested, he was convinced there would hereafter be a good understanding between them, which would be a benefit to both and to the world in general.

TO CHANGE BERLIN'S GOVERNMENT.

Emperor William Plans to Checkmate Growth of Socialism.

BERLIN, April 11.—A gentleman in the emperor's entourage tells a correspondent of the Associated Press the positive reason the emperor is withholding his confirmation of Berlin's new chief mayor, Herr Kirschner, is that his majesty is planning the formation of a separate province of Berlin, abolishing Berlin self-government. The plan embraces dividing the city and suburbs into a number of sub-districts, royal officials heading the administration in each. A bill embodying the scheme will reach the direct session.

The unchecked growth of socialism is the prime factor actuating Emperor William's plan.

REVOLUTIONISTS WIN A VICTORY.

General Pando Leads Forces Into Oruro.

BUENOS AYRES, April 11.—Advices just received here confirm the report that the Bolivian revolutionists have won a signal success. General Pando, the leader of the revolutionists, has entered Oruro, President Alonzo's former headquarters, and the president has fled.

Discovers Cancer Microbe.

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PARIS, April 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In conversation Dr. Bra confirmed the report of his discovery of the cancer microbe, but said it was too soon to speak definitely of the discovery of a cure. Experiments are progressing in several hospitals and promising results have been obtained, but it will be months before a definite announcement can be made. He said:

"What I have succeeded in doing is to isolate and cultivate a parasite from cancerous tumors, and with the result thereof produce a cancer in animals. The parasite is of the fungus family and is certainly the specific agent in cancer."

Condition of the Pope.

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ROME, April 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Despite the advice of the doctors, the pope insists on attending St. Peter's day. Great preparations are being made to insure his safety and comfort. A cardboard tiara is being prepared to save him the fatigue of wearing the genuine diadem. Forty thousand admission tickets are to be distributed. The doctors greatly fear the strain.

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN OMAHA

Two Young Married Women Shuffle Off the Mortal Coil Together.

THEY TAKE SIXTY GRAINS OF MORPHINE

Matrimonial Infelicity Impels Daisy O'Neil and Kittie Overy to Take a Final Plunge Into the Unknown.

Having reached the conclusion that marriage is a failure and that life has more of hardships than of pleasures, Daisy O'Neil and Kittie Overy, each 26 years old, decided to put an end to their existence last night and swallowed sixty grains of morphine.

When found several hours later in their rooms at 1702 Webster street both were in a comatose state, and although physicians tried every available means to resuscitate them there is little hope of their recovery.

The two women have been fast friends since they were girls and attended the public schools together at Burlington, Ia. They were married and came to Omaha to live in the same year and having quarreled with their husbands recently they decided to die as they have always lived—together.

Both women have been employed as waitresses in Rome Miller's restaurant, 1420 Douglas street, and they occupied apartments in the Webster street flat. Daisy O'Neil lived with her husband on the third floor, but Mr. and Mrs. Overy have been living apart for two weeks and Mrs. Overy had a room on the floor below her friend's. The two had been together all the afternoon and circumstances indicate that the suicide was then planned.

Violent Quarrel.

At supper time Fred O'Neil and his wife had a violent quarrel and at 8 o'clock when he left the house to go to work Daisy was sitting by the window alone. When he returned shortly before midnight the room was dark and deserted. In Mrs. Overy's apartments there was a light and repeated rapping at the door brought a response that was scarcely audible. Suspecting something wrong, O'Neil kicked open the door and on the bed found the two women almost unconscious locked in each other's arms. By dint of severe shaking the Overy woman was made to tell that they had taken morphine and the police and city physician were sent for.

Mrs. Overy said that she and her friend went to the corner drug store immediately after Fred O'Neil started down town. There they purchased sixty grains of morphine and a number of capsules, which they themselves filled after returning to the room. The poison was divided equally and after swallowing it they lay down on the bed without removing their street clothing.

The physicians worked on the two women for an hour without securing signs of a response to emetics. City Physician Spalding said they appeared to be too far gone to be saved.

Mrs. Overy's husband is a fireman on the Burlington railroad. The couple quarreled two weeks ago and separated. Since that time they have met occasionally and renewed the quarrel.

Fred O'Neil is employed by Constable Hardy. He said the trouble between him and his wife occurred at supper time and that his wife's despondency was due to that.

ECCENTRIC EDITOR BURIED

Former Omaha Pastor Conducts Service Over Frank Griffin, Killed on Streets of Maryville.

MARYVILLE, Mo., April 11.—(Special.)—The funeral of Frank Griffin, editor of Griff's Maryville Daily Review, who was killed here Saturday, took place from the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. An hour before the time for the services arrived the church was full. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. M. Ware, formerly of Omaha.

No event that has occurred in this part of Missouri in a quarter of a century has caused so great a sensation as the killing of Griffin, as he was known by almost every man, woman and child in this part of the state. Public sentiment is still favorable to Jesse. Griffin attacked hundreds of people through his paper, and all of them are strongly in sympathy with his slayer. Griffin's course was so erratic and his disposition to turn against those who had most helped him so strong that he had almost no friends.

It leaked out today that Griffin in his dying statement declared he believed that there was a conspiracy to kill him and that Jesse was merely a tool in the hands of more prominent men whom he (Griffin) had attacked through his paper. The state's attorney is proceeding upon this theory, it is understood, but the rumor is generally discredited.

It is probable that the publication of Griffin's paper will be discontinued. No issue of it has been got out since he was killed. He did all the editorial work on it, and the typesetting and other work were done entirely within his family by his wife and daughters.

William Hoblitzell and wife of Mound City, parents of Mrs. Jesse, were here today and visited Jesse at the jail. Mr. Hoblitzell is said to be wealthy and he will help his son-in-law in his fight for life. It appears probable that the defense will enter the insanity plea and will attempt to show that Jesse was so greatly exasperated by the attacks that Griffin made upon him that he became mentally unbalanced and was not responsible for his act.

SHERIFF IS REPRIMANDED

Governor Charges Him with Neglect of Grave Responsibilities in Connection with Pana Riot.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—A conference was held today between Governor Tanner and Sheriff Downey of Christian county and other prominent officials and citizens of Pana in regard to the situation in that city.

A heated controversy arose between the governor and Mr. Smith of the Pana Gazette over the question of removing the troops from Pana, the result of which was that Mr. Smith was ordered to leave the room. Governor Tanner asked Sheriff Downey why he left Pana when he did to take a prisoner to Taylorville when he had 200 armed deputies in Pana. The sheriff acknowledged that many of his special deputies were as anxious as anybody to kill the prisoner.

To this the governor said: "You fell down when you left the scene of battle and left your deputies without a commander. I do not think that you are capable of maintaining order and I think if you had been left in charge there would have been a terrible massacre. It was very evident you had misrepresented the situation to me and I took the responsibility upon myself to send troops and I have instructed all persons shall be disarmed."

Sheriff Downey soon after practically admitted that it was his purpose, with the aid of the special deputies, to assist the union miners in getting the colored men out of Pana and preventing other colored men from coming in.

The governor told the delegation that he would take the troops away as soon as order was restored.

Company D of Bloomington went to Pana today.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—

Fair and Cooler, with Brisk South to West Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	41	1 p. m.	67
6 a. m.	43	2 p. m.	68
7 a. m.	44	3 p. m.	69
8 a. m.	48	4 p. m.	70
9 a. m.	53	5 p. m.	70
10 a. m.	57	6 p. m.	70
11 a. m.	61	7 p. m.	68
12 m.	64	8 p. m.	66
		9 p. m.	64

CITY ELECTIONS IN JERSEY

Democrats and Republicans Almost Equally Divide Victories and Most of Them Are Close.

NEW YORK, April 11.—City elections were held in New Jersey today. L. Fagan, democrat, was elected mayor of Hoboken by about 1,100 against William Stuhr. The council will stand eight democrats, one republican and one independent democrat.

In Jersey City Mayor Hoos, democrat, was elected by 396 over Watson, republican.

The democrats elected every councilman except one.

Frank L. Tenbroeck, republican, was elected mayor of Asbury Park.

The republicans carried Trenton, electing Frank L. Briggs mayor by about 100 majority. In Paterson Mayor Hinchliffe, democrat, was elected by 2,500 plurality.

In Newark the returns had not been completed by midnight, but the republicans carried the city by about 800. The republicans appear also to have carried the council.

DEWEY TO KANSAS CITYANS

Says His Movements Upon the Occasion of His Visit Home Are Indefinite.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—Secretary Clendenning of the Commercial club today received a letter from Admiral Dewey, dated Manila, March 11, in which he says:

"I regret that the uncertainty of the time of my arrival home and of my future movement prevents me from giving a definite answer to this very kind invitation, but should circumstances permit it would indeed afford me much pleasure to visit your charming city. Thanking you most heartily for your courtesy, I am, yours very truly, GEORGE DEWEY.

The invitation was tendered upon the supposition that Admiral Dewey, when he returned to this country, would travel by way of San Francisco.

CHARGES AGAINST A COLONEL

Conduct of Leonhauser the Subject of Secret Inquiry by Court-Martial.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—The court of inquiry into charges contained in an order by General Young against Captain Leonhauser, United States army, late colonel of the Fifteenth Minnesota volunteers, today held a short executive session. After considerable argument the court ruled against the admission of evidence taken at the court-martial of riotous privates of the Fifteenth at Augusta, Ga. The depositions of Captains Bond and Crossfield and Lieutenant Tenny were called for today.

There is much complaint against the executive sessions of the court and a formal protest against them has been sent to Washington.

FOUR OIL MILLS ABSORBED

American Company Acquires Possession of Several Large Plants and Will Close Up Two.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—The American Linseed Oil company has absorbed four oil mills of the Twin Cities, the property of Douglas & Co. and the Minnesota Linseed Oil works of Minneapolis and Archer & Co. and the St. Paul Linseed Oil company of St. Paul.

These four mills have a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels a year and while they are being temporarily operated by the Chicago company it is understood two of them will close very soon. The Mankato mill, which was absorbed some time ago, has been closed. The transaction was for $3,000,000, two-thirds cash and the balance in stock.

IOWANS REACH NATIVE SOIL

Part of Forty-Ninth Regiment Arrives at Pulaski on Board the Havana.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The War department has been informed of the arrival at Pulaski of the Havana with part of the Forty-ninth Iowa and Sixth Missouri. The Fourth Illinois has passed through the quarantine and is going to Savannah. The Logan will go to Galveston and take part of the Tenth cavalry to Cuba. The Sedgwick, with the Second infantry, clears on Thursday for Cienfuegos and will return with the Sixth Ohio.

OMINOUS MESSAGE OF CONSUL

Cablegram Containing Single Word "Plague" Received from Official at Hong Kong.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A cablegram received at the State department from United States Consul Wildman at Hong Kong contains a single word, "Plague," thereby announcing the annual appearance of the disease on the Chinese coast. It will require the most energetic efforts on the part of our medical officers at Manila to prevent the plague from being imported from Hong Kong.

FARMER'S WIFE SHOT DEAD

Cruel Deed Committed by Wandering Tramp, Whose Motive is Robbery.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., April 11.—A tramp entered the home of Mrs. James Hutsetler, on a farm three miles west of this place, today and shot her four times in the presence of her children. His purpose was robbery.

The man was captured at Jeffersonville and hurried to the London jail to escape lynching at the hands of neighbors of the murdered woman.

PEACE IS RATIFIED

Tokens of Amity Exchanged Between Spain and United States.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION TO THE WORLD

Bellamy Storer is Appointed as New Minister to Spain.

NOTABLES WITNESS INTERESTING EVENT

Ambassador Cambon Conveys Copy of the Spanish Treaty.

CONSULSHIPS TO BE RESUMED AT ONCE

Pending Negotiation of New Treaty of Commerce Trade Will Be Renewed Between the Countries as Before the War.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The condition of war which has existed between the United States and Spain since April 21, 1898, terminated today when the last formalities in the restoration of peace were performed by the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty. Coincident with this President McKinley issued his proclamation declaring that the war was at an end and the appointment of Bellamy Storer was determined upon as United States minister to Spain.

The principal ceremony of the day occurred in the reception room at the White House, when the exchange of ratifications took place at 3 o'clock. In anticipation of the historic character of the event, many members of the cabinet and officials prominent in the administration gathered at the White House. These included Secretaries Hay, Wilson and Hitchcock, Senator Davis, one of the peace commissioners, who negotiated the treaty; Assistant Secretaries Hill, Adee and Cridler of the State department; Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Adjutant General Corbin, Solicitor General Richards, Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and Sidney Smith, chief of the Bureau of Diplomatic Correspondence of the State department, who had prepared the American copy of the treaty.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the French ambassador, M. Cambon, arrived in company with M. Thiebaut, the first secretary of the embassy, the latter bearing the Spanish copy of the peace treaty. Mr. McKinley cordially greeted the ambassador and after a brief exchange of well wishes the formal ceremony began. The president stood back of the large desk presented to the government by Queen Victoria, while Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon occupied places at the desk. Around this central group were ranged the cabinet officers and others.

Preliminaries of Ceremony.

The powers of M. Cambon and Secretary Hay were examined, a protocol concerning the day's ceremony signed and other formalities concluded. These preliminaries took some time, so that it was nearly 3:30 before the actual exchange began. The signing of the protocol of exchange occurred at 3:28 p. m., Ambassador Cambon signing for Spain and Secretary Hay for the United States. The protocol was in French and briefly recited the circumstances leading up to the exchange. This cleared the way for the exchange itself, constituting the final act. The president took from the desk the American copy of the treaty, handsomely engrossed, bound in dark blue morocco and encased in a black morocco portfolio, and handed it to M. Cambon. At the same time M. Cambon handed to the president the Spanish copy of the treaty, also engrossed, bound in morocco and encased in a maroon-colored morocco box. There were deferential bows as each received from the other this final pledge of peace. This exchange of ratifications occurred at 3:35 p. m. The president was the first to speak.

"Mr. Ambassador," said he, "I will issue my proclamation at once."

McKinley's Proclamation.

After the ceremony connected with the exchange of the ratification of the peace treaty, President McKinley issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, A treaty of peace between the United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which is in the Spanish language and is word for word as follows: (The full text of the treaty is here included.)

And, whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the eleventh day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, president of the United States, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY,

By the President:

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

M. Cambon thanked the president for the promptness with which the proclamation followed. This ended the formal ceremony and after brief felicitations the ambassador and other officers withdrew. Secretary Hay took with him the Spanish copy of the treaty received today and deposited it in the archives of the State department. M. Cambon cabled the Spanish government of the final restoration of peace and made known that the American copy of the treaty would be forwarded through the French foreign office.

The effect of the action taken today is to completely renew the peaceful relations, trade, official, diplomatic, consular and in all other ways, between this country and Spain. Following the appointment of a United States minister to Madrid and a Spanish minister to Washington it is expected that consuls will be sent to Barcelona and the other large places in Spain where our consular representations were suspended by the war. At the same time Spanish consuls will be appointed through this country.

For a time the trade and navigation between the two countries will proceed without treaty protection, as the war put an end to the commercial treaty, but a treaty of trade, navigation and commerce, suitable to the new conditions and the needs of both countries, and also an extradition treaty will be negotiated soon.

MISSION OF BELLAMY STORER.

Chosen to Represent United States at Madrid.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It is generally understood tonight that Bellamy Storer, now