THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

DRIVE BRITISH BACK

Boers in Vicinity of Colesberg Rush Enemy Before Their Leaders Can Stop Them.

PROBABLY OCCURS AFTER HARD FIGHTING

Transvaal Troops Create a Counter Irritant to Roberts' Advance.

BOERS ARE IN SEEMINGLY GREAT FORCE

Invasion of Zululand Causes the English Keen Anxiety.

CECIL RHODES' FRIENDS ARE ALARMED

Send an Emissary to Dr. Leyds About Burghers' Probable Course Should He Be Captured—Would Hold Him as Hostage.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—4:20 a. m.—The news of the day is the enforced retirement of the British from the Colesberg district under heavy Boer pressure and probably after brisk fighting. Thus, at a time when Lord Roberts is apparently about to push an army into the Free State, the Boers make a counter stroke in unknown but seemingly great force, not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Arr and Orange river.

Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless the news produces an unpleasant impression here. General French had maneuvered the Boers out of Rensburg in December. On January 1 it was reported that he could take Colesberg in two days with reinforcements. These were sent, but the Boers were also reinforced. Since then the British lines have been etxended east and west, so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horseshoe twenty-five miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all the strong positions were held.

Cavalry Movement.

General French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry. General Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check, but Commandant Delaney, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensburg, beside threatening Lord Roberts' communications.

The Boer mastery of the district has caused a spread of the insurrection, but this no doubt will be promptly repressed, as large British forces are available not far away.

The indications as to General Buller's immediate intentions are contradictory. One informant, who has intimate relations with the War office, predicts a movement within the next day or two. A number of correspondents who have been with General Buller have gone to Durban for a few days' rest, under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately. The War office has directed the Eighth division of 10,000 men to prepare to go out.

Hard Fighting Near Colesberg.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rensburg, dated yesterday, says:

"There has been hard fighting for two days near Colesberg, the Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British left. The enemy occupies strong positions from Achtertang, through Potfontein to a point five miles south of Jisfontein. The fighting at the outpost camps has been very severe. Yesterday the Boers attacked the position of the Worcesters to the southeast of Colesberg. Fighting continued all day and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensburg. Our losses are not yet known.

On the left the West Australians, Wiltshires and Berkshires had no fighting and held their positions. The Boer losses were considerable.

Owing to the growing difficulty experienced by convoys in reaching the camps, all of the latter were vacated last night and the troops withdrew to Rensburg.

The Boers are burning the farms of the loyalists, but the latter have contrived to get away with their stock.

All Look to "Bobs."

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The fact that General Buller's dispatch revising the casualties to the British troops at Potgieter's Drift is dated from Chieveley is taken in some quarters as an indication that General Buller has removed his headquarters to that place. There is nothing to indicate whether or not he left any large force at Springfield.

Cessation of war news from South Africa is taken to indicate that the British preparations for a move from Modder river are about completed and that important events can be anticipated within a few days. Interest centers almost wholly upon Field Marshal Roberts, especially since General Buller's report of his withdrawal from Vaalkrantz came for the first time through Lord Roberts, showing that all the different operations over the wide field will hereafter be more completely co-ordinated.

It is now known that the military attaches have gone to join Lord Roberts at the Modder river, another move preceding an advance.

A dispatch from Modder river announces the arrival there of 1,400 refugees from the Barkley West district. They had been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the republicans. The refugees reached the Modder river via Koodoosberg. It is learned that 200 Boers were killed or wounded during General MacDonald's reconnaissance.

There is no confirmation of the reported sortie of British troops from Ladysmith, nor of the Boer outflanking movement.

A report comes from Durban that the British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana hill, south of Colenso. It would be an important advantage if the British were able to occupy the position.

The absence of General French from the Rensberg district seems to have given the Boers an opportunity for renewed activity. They have apparently commenced an extended attack on the British lines and are meeting with minor successes which are having considerable moral effect on the border colonists.

Buller's Supplies Threatened.

The Boer invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety. Apart from the fact that it threatens General Buller's supplies it is difficult to believe that the Zulus can long be kept quiescent while their cattle are commandeered and their country overrun by their hereditary foes.

The friends of Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture. Dr. Leyds assured the intermediaries that the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. Rhodes, but, he added, they would certainly hold him as a hostage until the indemnity for the Jameson raid was paid. In view of the developments since the raid, the Boers have also decided to double the amount of the indemnity demanded, so Mr. Rhodes' friends will have to hand over £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) before he is released.

It is also learned definitely that Dr. Jameson is still at Ladysmith, in spite of all the conflicting reports.

A semi-official paragraph is published in the Globe this afternoon, saying Germany does not contemplate intervention. The German government, it is added, does not consider itself concerned in the future status or in the existence of the Boer republics.

OPINIONS OF THE EXPERTS

Some Pungent Criticisms of the Military Schemes Put on Foot by the Ministry.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Leader expert says: "The South African military opinion calls for 50,000 or 75,000 more men as soon as possible, and this on the ground of mercifulness and ultimate economy. This will bring our strength up to nearly a quarter of a million men, and this to put down two small republics whose united white population is supposed not to exceed 450,000 men, women and children and the outlander. Nothing but this was needed to demonstrate the futility of the ministerial scheme laid before Parliament Monday. The precise nature of Roberts' movements on the Modder and Orange rivers is wrapped in mystery. Certain it is that the country that French maneuvered the enemy out of in northern Cape Colony has been reoccupied by the Boers. Buller is keeping his own secrets, but we may look for another move on his part in a day or two, probably to the east of Colenso."

The Post expert says: "The announcement of new appointments confirms the supposition that a large force is now assembled at Modder river. The offensive cannot be carried on along the whole line and the commander-in-chief must determine at what point he will act. It looks as though the Boers had taken their forces away from Magersfontein to reinforce Colesberg, where a victory would threaten British communication between Cape Town and the Modder river."

The expert compares the situation to the American civil war at the time when the army of the Potomac held all the confederate forces in Virginia, while the western armies moved down the Mississippi and through the heart of the confederacy to Atlanta and Savannah and thence to the north in Lee's rear.

RENSBURG IS HARD TO HOLD

British Chafe Under Necessity of Withdrawal from Coleskop—Strength of the Boers.

RENSBURG, Feb. 13.—Yesterday's retirement of the western outposts included the withdrawal from Coleskop and all the surrounding posts. The Boers placed a forty-pounder at Bastard's nek, commanding the surrounding country, and successfully shelled the British positions. The Boers numbered some thousands and were five to one wherever fighting occurred. The British are chafing under the necessity of a retreat from their posts, some of which they had held since the new year. The British now have no camp west of Rensburg. They safely brought off the guns from Coleskop.

An Australian newspaper correspondent, Mr. Reay, paid an interesting visit to the Boer camp Sunday to make inquiries as to the fate of his missing colleague, Mr. Hale of the London Daily News, who was captured by the Boers February 7 at the time Mr. Lamble of the Melbourne Age was killed. Mr. Reay arrived at the camp blindfolded, just as church service was commencing. He sat blindfolded throughout the service. When he was taken before Commandant Delarey his eyes were unbandaged. Delarey was most courteous to the correspondent. He said he deeply regretted that a noncombantant had been killed and expressed his sympathy with Mr. Lamble's widow. Mr. Reay was then escorted to Mr. Lamble's grave and the latter's watch and other personal effects were handed over to Mr. Reay. The escort informed Mr. Reay that the two republics had 120,000 men fighting and were able to continue the war indefinitely.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—6:40 p. m.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rensburg says severe fighting occurred during the British retreat, the various outposts on both sides suffering heavy losses. The dispatch adds that it is doubtful if Rensburg can be held.

DELAYED NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

Recital of What Transpired in that Place a Month Ago.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

MAFEKING, undated.—(By runner via Beira Jaberones, Feb. 2.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—On January 17 the enemy tried to force the Kaffirs into town under a flag of truce. Baden-Powell refused. The enemy fired heavily on our flag while retiring. This caused tremendous indignation. Snyman subsequently apologized after a protest was sent, also protesting against the Boers arming and raising natives for offense. They answered that they only armed the natives as cattle guards. He also said the British forts had been made on Sunday and that if this was repeated he should fire. Baden-Powell answered that the wire lines had been relayed and that he had been vastly interested Sunday observing the Boers completing their new work on the western front. The 20th, at midnight, a skirmish occurred between working parties. The Boers were repulsed. On the 21st we had an agricultural show which was most successful. On the 25th there was daily desultory firing, the big gun causing many casualties, mostly natives. This was worse than regular bombardment, as it was unexpected. Roberts' message promising relief in a few weeks had a great effect. All are well.

MAJOR BAILLIE.

MRS. PAGET'S THEATRICALS

Amelia Kussner Describes the Entertainment in Aid of Families of the Queen's Soldiers.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.—4:30 a. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Amelia Kussner, the famous American miniature painter, who narrowly escaped being shut up in beleagured Kimberley, where she had been painting Cecil Rhodes' portrait, has written the following account of Mrs. Arthur Paget's theatricals last night in aid of the families of the household troops now at the front:

"Her Majesty's theater tonight was a scene of extraordinary magnificence and beauty. English royalties were present in force, while Beerbohm Tree's handsome house was thronged from floor to ceiling with the elite of English society.

"Mrs. Arthur Paget, the organizer and guiding spirit of the whole unprecedented entertainment, sat by special request next to the Princess of Wales. The stalls were

(Continued on Third Page.)

FRICK SEEKS LEGAL REDRESS

He Asks the Court to Enjoin Carnegie from Ousting Him.

YEARLY PROFITS FORTY MILLIONS

Immense Business of the Allied Interests Controlled by Carnegie—Frick Charges Fraud and Malicious Intent.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Henry C. Frick filed a bill in equity today in the court of common pleas of Allegheny county against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel company, limited, praying first, for a decree that the pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void and that he is still the owner of all such interest and is entitled in any lawful way to represent and act for it.

He asks for an injunction restraining the defendants from any interference with his interest and from excluding him from participation in the care and management of the assets and business.

Frick seeks a decree ordering the defendants to cancel upon the books of the firm any assignment or transfer heretofore made or pretended to be made of the plaintiff's interest in the firm.

In case the defendants shall refuse the others made by the plaintiff the court is asked to appoint a receiver.

It is prayed that an account be taken between Carnegie and the plaintiff whereby Carnegie shall be charged with all the losses, expenses and damage he has caused by "his illegal and fraudulent conduct, and that if Carnegie persists in his said fraudulent scheme and refuses the offers hereinbefore made and this causes the actual dissolution of the said firm, all losses incurred by the plaintiff by reason of said dissolution and forced winding up of the firm shall be charged against him and that he shall be decreed to make good and pay to the plaintiff the difference between what his interest was fairly worth on or about February 1, 1900, and the amount he shall receive through the decree of this court in final liquidation and settlement of the said firm."

The bill in equity is quite lengthy and as summarized by Willis McCook, counsel for Frick, is as follows:

Growth of the Business.

In 1892 there were two limited partnerships:

(1) Called Carnegie Brothers & Co. (limited), with a capital of $5,000,000, which made steel rails and owned only the Edgar Thomson steel rail mill in Braddock township, and

(2) Called Carnegie, Phipps & Co. (limited), with a capital of $5,000,000, which made all kinds of steel plates, structural material, iron forgings; made the material for and built bridges, made armor plates and material for them.

This latter firm owned the upper and lower mills in Pittsburg; the extensive Homestead mills at Homestead, Pa.; the Keystone Bridge works in Pittsburg; the armor plate mill near Homestead; the Hartman Steel works in Beaver county and other properties.

Carnegie owned over 50 per cent of each of the old firms and he, with Frick, Phipps and others owning the interests in each formed in 1892 what constituted a new partnership called the Carnegie Steel company (limited). In this Carnegie retained over 50 per cent and now has 58⅔ per cent, while Frick has 6 per cent. Both old firms were merged into the new, which had a capital of $25,000,000, and operated all the old works. This new firm was under the immediate care and supervision of Frick, as chairman, from 1892 to December 5, 1898. It greatly enlarged the capacity of its different works, enlarged their output and purchased other plants, ore mines, etc. Carnegie lived in New York, passed much of his time abroad, remaining at one time for eighteen consecutive months. He did not pretend to manage the current business, although he was consulted as to important matters.

The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from year to year, until in 1898 the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying all expenses of all kinds, $21,000,000.

Profits Forty Millions a Year.

In November, 1898, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at $40,000,000 and Frick then estimated them at $42,000,000.

Carnegie valued the entire property at over $250,000,000 and avowed his ability in ordinarily prosperous times to sell the property on the London market for £100,000,000 or $500,000,000.

In May, 1898, Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps $1,170,000 given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58⅔ per cent interest in this steel company for $157,550,000.

Frick's 6 per cent on that basis would be worth $16,228,000.

Frick now alleges, right at the head of this enormously successful business whereby, at least in part, he made for Carnegie these enormous profits and values, that Carnegie suddenly and with malevolent intent toward him, on December 4, 1889, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman, and this without any reason, except to gratify Carnegie's malice.

Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation and subsequently, on the 11th day of January, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office, he (Carnegie) demanded of him that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demand.

To Confiscate Frick's Interest.

Frick now alleges that after his resignation and at the time of this last interview Carnegie was "fraudulently and secretly" attempting to carry out a scheme which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, as Carnegie hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at probably not much over 33 per cent of its real value. Carnegie appeared at a meeting of the board of managers of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, held January 8, 1900, in Frick's absence, and presented "false and misleading resolutions, whereby he attempted to make operative and reinstate the so-called ironclad agreement of 1887 and also directed his co-partners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, which neither he nor many of them had theretofore executed." All this, it is alleged, Carnegie did secretly.

Carnegie was enabled to control his partners, because most of them still owed the firm money for their interests and Carnegie, dominating the firm by a majority interest, they were unwilling or unable to withstand his demands. Carnegie induced some of his co-partners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892 and then without warning sprung upon Frick a notice, on January 15, which he had also caused his co-partners secretly to sign and which was based upon the pretended existence of the so-called ironclad agreement.

Carnegie followed this notice by compelling, on February 1, Schwab, the president of the company, to transfer on the books of the company all of Frick's interests in the Carnegie Steel company, limited, to the said company and he now pretends that he (Carnegie) can practically dictate to Frick the value at which he will take these interests. He claims that Frick is not entitled to anything for the good will of the company, is not entitled to have his interests valued as of a growing concern, but he (Carnegie) can use old and obsolete figures, which have stood on the books for years, in many respects unchanged, so as to reduce the value of Frick's interests to the neighborhood, he hopes, of about $5,000,000, making a net profit in the neighborhood of $35,000,000.

Other Partners with Frick.

The bill alleges that the new partnership of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, is not a limited, but a general partnership, but Frick is unwilling to take advantage of what he believed to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise after this controversy arose.

Mr. McCook also called attention to the fact that three of the eldest partners, Henry Phipps, jr., Henry M. Curry and F. T. F. Lovejoy, and several smaller holders of interests are in sympathy with Mr. Frick and opposed to Carnegie's present attempt.

SUCCEEDS MISS ANTHONY

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt President of the Woman's Suffrage Association—Delegates Weep.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The National American Woman's Suffrage association today elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York president of the association to succeed Susan B. Anthony, who has been active in the battle for woman suffrage for nearly half a century, and declined a reelection. With the exception of the president all of the old officers were elected, as follows: Vice president, Miss Anna Howard Shaw; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell; treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton; auditors, Miss Laura Clay and Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch.

The retirement of Miss Anthony caused genuine and heartfelt regret among the members of the association, and when the announcement of the vote naming her successor was made many of them wept.

TOO MUCH FOR THE CONGRESSMEN.

Committee, Fearing Clash Between Suffragists and Antis, Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate committee on woman suffrage gave a hearing today to delegations from the woman suffrage convention and the anti-suffragists. The suffragists were introduced by Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Clara B. Colby sketched the work that had been done before congress in the way of petitions presented and bills introduced.

Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery read a paper prepared by a woman who had twice been elected mayor of a Kansas town. This described in detail what had been accomplished in the way of municipal reform in Kansas, and indicated that there had been a purification of municipal affairs since suffrage to women had been granted.

Mrs. Dodge was recognized to present the side of the anti-suffragists. She read a letter signed by the state association opposed to the extension of the suffrage to women. It was a general argument against the question and concluded as follows:

"No better illustration of the difficulties which would arise in case women were endowed with the duties of suffrage can be presented than the situation which has so lately existed in the state of Kentucky. Imagine women taking part in the strife of that state, involving insurrection, riot, bloodshed and assassination as the consequences of a political dispute. If either one of the governorship had been a woman it is perfectly obvious that confusion would have been worse confounded and that in the last resort, under the constitution, the federal authorities would have been paralyzed at the necessity for using military force against the women of the state.

"The word 'chaos' alone gives adequate expression to the state of affairs which would have existed in Kentucky if the women, as well as the men, had been compelled to take part in the unhappy controversy which has convulsed that state and might have entagled the general government in its solution."

Mrs. Dodge was followed by Miss Bissell of Delaware, who declared that where there were thousands of women who wanted to vote there were millions who did not want the ballot.

At the conclusion of the hearing before the senate committee both sides appeared before the house committee on judiciary.

After the hearing had proceeded for some time sharp differences developed between the two sides and in order to avoid a controversy the committee adjourned.

PRICES OF STOCK INCREASE

Enhancement of Value of Live Stock on Farms by Hundreds of Millions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—John Hyde, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has completed his annual estimate of the number and value of live stock on farms. Returns from more than 50,000 correspondents show that on January 1 there were on the farms of the United States 13,537,524 horses, 2,086,027 mules, 16,292,360 milch cows, 27,610,054 other cattle, and 41,882,065 sheep. This is a decrease of 127,083 in the number of horses, of 48,188 in that of mules and of 384,171 in that of cattle other than milch cows.

On the other hand, it is an increase of 232,245 in the number of milch cows and of 2,768,162 in that of sheep.

The department has made no estimate of the number of swine, but will await the enumeration to be made by the United States census in June. There has been an increase in value during the year averaging $7.21 per head in the case of horses, $6.80 per head in that of mules, $1.34 per head in that of milch cows, $2.18 per head in that of other cattle, and 18 cents per head in that of sheep. This represents a total increase in value during the year of nearly $216,000,000, exclusive of a manifestly considerable, but not definitely ascertained, increase in the value of the farm animals of the United States during the last three years, exceeding $570,000,000.

Farm horses have increased in value $151,000,000; mules, $19,000,000, milch cows, $146,000,000; other cattle, $181,000,000; sheep, $56,000,000, and swine about $20,000,000.

Indians Willing to Settle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—John Jensen, formerly of Geneva, Neb., now agent of the Ponca and allied tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, is in Washington on business connected with the department. Agent Jensen says that the Otoe and Missouri Indians are perfectly willing to settle with Gage county settlers on a basis of 25 per cent above the appraised value of the lands; that while they had thought they would get about $150,000 for the land, they will be willing to make a settlement on the above basis, which will give them about $120,000. Legislation is necessary to relieve the settlers, and it is believed that now opposition to former measures looking to their relief has been largely overcome. An effort may be made in the senate committee on Indian affairs to attach a rider to the Indian bill meeting the requirements of the Interior department as to Gage county lands, but Senator Thurston is of the opinion that better results can be obtained by the direct bill, and this plan will probably be followed.

BURKLEY MAY PULL OUT

He Expresses Intention to Refuse Nomination of Fusionists.

STRONG PRESSURE CAN MAKE HIM STAY

Threatening Disintegration of Conglomerate Ticket Brings Greatest Consternation to the Dismayed Managers.

Fast on the heels of the refusal of Harry P. Deuel to accept the nomination for city comptroller on the fusion ticket comes the report that Frank J. Burkley, renominated in the same convention for councilman from the Eighth ward, is likely to follow suit by withdrawing also.

The precarious condition of the whole ticket, indicated by Mr. Deuel's declination, is thus further emphasized, and the leaders have been spending day and night begging, imploring and appealing to prevail on Mr. Burkley not to carry out his expressed intentions, their principal arguments with him being that such action would be the signal for complete collapse.

Councilman Burkley himself refuses to make any public statement as yet, but referring to the matter, Harry Burkley, his brother, said last night:

"I don't know yet whether or not my brother will accept the nomination for the council, and I don't believe he has decided himself. The fact is we have undertaken business projects this year which will occupy all of our time, and for that reason he refused the nomination for mayor. When the nomination for councilman was forced on him he hesitated about accepting it for the same reason. I believe that some pressure was brought to bear upon him, however, and it is possible that he will make the race if he is convinced that his retirement would materially weaken the ticket."

Fears Responsibility for Defeat.

If Mr. Burkley remains on the ticket his closest friends say it will be simply from a sense of duty to the party that has often favored him and to avoid being charged with responsibility for the inevitable defeat he sees staring the conglomerated combination in the face. He refused to become an avowed candidate for the mayoralty nomination partly for business reasons, but also because he could see no hope of achieving success under the conditions necessary to the fusion program. He has repeatedly said to his friends that his present term would be his last in the council and that he would not have the position again if offered him.

The rapid succession of candidates scrambling to get from under the fusion funeral car before even the populist branch of the triumvirate has had time to act on the three days' old ticket has naturally brought consternation upon the managers, who among themselves are already wishing they were rid of their hopeless task.

BREAK IN DEMOCRATIC RANKS

Resolution by a Senator at Louisville to Resume Sessions at Frankfort—Clouds Lifting.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—The first sign of a break in the democratic ranks was noticed today. It came in the nature of a resolution by Senator Triplet that on adjournment Thursday the senate name Frankfort as its next meeting place. While no action was taken this resolution is believed to foreshadow a return of the democratic legislators to the capital soon, possibly by the end of the week.

This action will probably be taken when a report is received from the committee sent to Frankfort upon conditions as to the presence about the capital of militia or armed men and as to the advisability of resumed meetings at the regular place. This is rendered more likely as the defection occurred in the senate, where the democrats have a bare working quorum.

With the resumption of legislative business at Frankfort in prospect and the transfer to the courts of the claims of rival governors, as seems likely to be brought about within a few days, the clouds are rapidly lifting and it is believed normal political conditions may be restored in the state in two or three weeks. That much time at least will be required to secure the adjudication of the interests between the parties. If the federal courts decide they have jurisdiction it will take much longer.

Republican Legislature Lacks Quorum

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 13.—The lower house of the republican legislature in session here today adopted a resolution returning its thanks to the Ohio League of Republican Clubs for sympathy and encouragement extended to Governor Taylor in the present crisis. Thirty-two members were present, less than a quorum, and no other business was done.

Taylor's Authority is Recognized.

ARDMORE, I. T., Feb. 13.—The authority of Governor Taylor as chief executive of Kentucky was recognized here today by the officers of the federal court when they surrendered Porter Fletcher, charged with a serious crime, to Sheriff Sam Mitchell of Kentucky, upon the requisition of Governor Taylor. The sheriff and his prisoner started for Frankfort tonight.

Money in Sheriff's Hands.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—An order was entered today by Judge Field authorizing Sheriff Bell to execute the writ of delivery taken out by Colonel John H. Whallen to secure the $4,500 contained in box 559 of the Louisville Trust company.

This is the money Senator Harrell charged was offered to him by Whallen as a bribe.

Governor Taylor is Endorsed.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 13.—At today's session of the League of Republican clubs a resolution endorsing the action of Governor Taylor of Kentucky and urging him to stand firm until the rights of his position are definitely decided was passed.

ENTOMBED ALIVE IN A HOUSE

Bodies of Two New York Boys Discovered—Locked Up by Accident Last August.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Plumbers working in an unoccupied house on Edgecombe avenue today found in a closet the decomposed bodies of two boys. They were identified by their parents as Martin Lefler, aged 9, and Charles Byrnes, aged 11. They had been missing since August 3 last, when they left their homes near by, saying they were going to pick apples.

The building in which the bodies were found is a flat house and has never been occupied. It was locked up when completed. All the work remaining to be done was the plumbing. This afternoon two plumbers entered the house and were almost overcome with the strong odor.

The opened a closet on the second floor and there found the boys' remains. The door has a spring lock and no knob inside, so that a person entering and closing the door would be unable to get out again unless it was opened from the outside. It is supposed the boys were playing hide and seek and went into the closet and closed the door. The closet is so built that a person shut in it could cry at the top of his voice and he would be as remote from aid as though he were buried a mile underground.

There was a bruise on Byrne's forehead as though in his frenzy he had dashed his head against the door. The whole city was searched for the boys last August, their pictures published in the newspapers and the river dragged and their parents had given up all hope of ever hearing from them.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair and Colder; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	4	1 p. m.	6
6 a. m.	3	2 p. m.	8
7 a. m.	1	3 p. m.	10
8 a. m.	1	4 p. m.	10
9 a. m.	1	5 p. m.	10
10 a. m.	2	6 p. m.	9
11 a. m.	3	7 p. m.	9
12 m.	4	8 p. m.	8
		9 p. m.	8

CHICKERING FALLS TO DEATH

New York Congressman Commits Suicide or is Accidentally Killed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., was found dead outside the Grand Union hotel in this city today. He had either fallen or jumped from a fourth-story window of the hotel.

The body of Mr. Chickering was found on the sidewalk of the Forty-first street side of the hotel, under the open window of his room, which was on the fourth floor, by a milkman who was driving through the street at 5 a. m. Evidently it had been lying there for some time, as the clothing was saturated with rain. It was clothed in underwear, socks, night shirt, trousers and vest. There was a bad gash in the right side of the head.

Mr. Chickering had been in the hotel all day yesterday. He had complained considerably of rheumatism, but nothing irrational in his actions had been observed by those at the hotel.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Albany says that Mr. Chickering's friends there have been aware that for some time he was afflicted with melancholia, following a severe attack of typhoid fever.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Members of congress were greatly shocked at the news of Representative Chickering's violent death in New York City this morning. The news of his death was kept from Mrs. Chickering for fear the shock would prove too great, and arrangements were made for her to leave for New York at noon. Mr. Chickering was one of the well known and universally esteemed men in the house. He was last seen here when the vote on the financial bill was taken. He insisted on coming on crutches in order to record his vote for the bill.

MORPHINE KILLS F. D. ALLEN

Former Omaha and Chicago Newspaper Man Takes Too Large a Dose by Mistake.

OTTAWA, Kan., Feb. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—A telegram from Williamsburg, this county, states that Frank D. Allen of that place died last night from an overdose of morphine.

Mr. Allen came to Ottawa from Audubon, Ia., last August. He bought stock in the Ottawa Republican-Times and was made its manager. He held this position only a few weeks. Mr. Allen's father is a wealthy stockman of Iowa. The son was a leading democrat in that state and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Bryan. He was well known in newspaper circles in Iowa. He had also worked on Omaha and Chicago papers.

Mr. Allen was in Ottawa yesterday and left for home on the night train. When he reached home he took morphine to produce sleep and took an overdose. Mr. Allen leaves a wife and one child.

Frank D. Allen was for several months connected with the advertising department of The Omaha Bee about the year 1885. He left the employment of The Bee to take charge of the advertising department of Loyal L. Smith, the dry goods merchant, who for a short time cut a very wide swath in Omaha. When Smith failed, Allen went to Audubon, Ia., where he conducted a weekly newspaper for a short time. Later he was employed on a Cedar Rapids newspaper and subsequently went to Chicago, where he obtained employment on the Chronicle.

TWICE MARRIED TO FAIR

Mrs. Craven, in Her Suit for a Widow's Allowance, Gives Interesting Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—A sensation was created today by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven by her testimony in a suit against the estate of the late Senator Fair for $5,000 a month widow's allowance since the death of the senator. Mrs. Craven testified that she and Senator Fair were married by contract in June, 1892, and that one month later, at the request of her daughter Margaret, Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven were married by Justice of the Peace Simpton of Sausalito.

Judge Simpton is living and will be called upon to substantiate Mrs. Craven's statement. The testimony of Mrs. Craven in this particular was totally unlooked for and the facts which she swore to today have never appeared in any of the great mass of testimony heretofore offered in this case.

FILIPINOS SAIL FOR HOME

Eight of Those Exhibited at Omaha Are Taken Back on a Transport.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The United States transport Leelanaw, laden with 150 horses and 100 mules, sailed for Manila today. Two officers sail on the vessel, Lieutenant Estes of the Twentieth infantry in command, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Allen J. Black. Eight destitute Filipinos from the Omaha Exposition are also being transported home on the Leelanaw.

Jailbreaks in Two States.

MANSFIELD, Mo., Feb. 13.—Eight men, held for grand larceny and burglary, broke out of jail at Hartville, the county seat of Wright county, last night and escaped. A posse is in pursuit.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Feb. 13.—Nine of the eleven prisoners confined in the city jail escaped about midnight. They crawled through a hole in the wall, from which they had pried a stone, turned out the lights in the yard and scaled the stockade.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 13.

At New York — Arrived — Oceanic, from Liverpool; Bovic, from Liverpool; Werkendam, from Rotterdam.

At Genoa—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm III, from New York.

At Plymouth — Arrived — Bulgaria, from Baltimore, for Hamburg.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Werra, from New York, for Naples and Genoa. Sailed—Ems, from Genoa and Naples, for New York.

At Teneriffe, Canary Islands—Sailed—Ortavis, from Genoa, for Valparaiso and San Francisco.

FAIL TO KEEP CLEAN

Popocratic Officials Allow the Capitol Building to Go Very Dirty.

ACCUMULATION OF FILTH IN THE HALLS

Janitors Plug for Fusion and Work the Visitors for Tips.

MEANWHILE STATE PAYS THE FREIGHT

Authorities Do Nothing to Better the Existing State of Affairs.

PORTER TAKES REVENGE ON MESERVE

Shows that Treasurer Has Allowed Large Portion of Educational Funds to Go Uninvested, Contrary to Law.

LINCOLN, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—There probably is no building in Nebraska on which so much money is spent annually for janitorial work as the state government building in this city, yet the halls, rooms, corridors and other portions of this structure present an appearance which is shocking and offensive to visitors who are at all aesthetic in their tastes or who prefer neatness and cleanliness to filth and piles of accumulated rubbish as adornments to a public edifice. People from out of the city and from other states visit the capitol every day and hardly one of them leaves the building without remarking about the dirty and unprepossessing appearance of its interior.

When a stranger visits the building and expresses a desire to ascend the dome or to inspect the legislative halls, court room, library or any other portion of the building there is always a janitor, an overseer or a watchman to volunteer his services as a guide and so much of his time and attention are devoted to these unsuspecting people that they usually respond with a "tip," which is frequently of a good substantial size. All money thus received is pocketed by the self-appointed pilot and the time consumed by him in earning it is paid for by the state and the halls go unswept, the windows unwashed, the cuspidors uncleaned and most of the building neglected by the janitorial statesmen who devote their time to being agreeable and talking politics.

Clean Only in Places.

The first floor of the capitol building is clean only in places, the second floor shows carelessness and utter disregard for order and cleanliness, the third floor is dirty and the balance of the building up to the top of the dome shows various shades and degrees of filthiness. One of the first things that attracts the attention of a visitor on entering the building is the overloaded and filthy cuspidors, which apparently have not been cleaned since they were first put into service. On the second floor these receptacles are now simply targets for expectoration and cigar and cigarette stubs, they long since having been filled to their fullest capacity and are now overflowing. No effort has been made to keep them clean and under favorable conditions it is possible to detect an odor of considerable strength arising from them.

The central portion of the large stairway in the west wing of the building is kept comparatively clean by the constant wear to which it is subjected, but the ends of the steps are coated with accumulated filth. Cigar stubs, cigarette boxes and empty tobacco bags are strewn about the halls and on the steps with no apparent effort being made to remove them.

While the building is being thus neglected the janitors spend their time loafing in the various offices or attending to personal matters, and the officials who have supervision of the building make no attempt to secure a better performance of their duties.

Porter Takes Revenge on Meserve.

Secretary of State Porter is having his revenge on State Treasurer Meserve. The Board of Educational Lands and Funds met this afternoon in the governor's office and after several unimportant matters had been attended to Secretary Porter arose and in stentorian tones demanded to know why the state treasurer had allowed such a large portion of the permanent educational funds to remain uninvested. This provoked an extended discussion and the board remained in session until late in the afternoon, when it adjourned without giving Mr. Porter any satisfaction.

During the discussion following the remarks of Secretary Porter it was brought out that approximately $200,000 of the permanent school funds was allowed by the treasurer to remain uninvested in direct violation of the law, or that if this money is invested the state is getting no benefit from it.

All members of the board have been aware of the condition of these school funds, but for political reasons none of them saw fit to bring the matter up for official consideration. The move made by Secretary Porter in demanding an explanation of the treasurer's neglect to invest the money as required by law was another step in the interests of his congressional campaign. Before the board convened Porter notified a representative of the Omaha popocratic organ, which is now supporting Porter for congress against Robinson, that something was going to drop at the meeting, even intimating the nature of the business he proposed to bring before the board.

Porter Starts the Row.

Members of the board endeavored to conceal the nature of the discussion, but it finally leaked out with the explanation that the row was started by Porter. In defense of Meserve it was said that there were several good reasons why all the permanent educational fund had not been invested. The objection offered to government bonds was that they did not mature soon enough. Other securities, it was said, were so scarce that it was impossible to invest all of the money in a manner satisfactory to the board.

It is announced that Porter will again bring the matter to the attention of the Board of Lands and Funds and will demand a more definite explanation of Treasurer Meserve.

Orders will be issued in a few days by the adjutant general of the National guard calling for an election to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major Hayward of the Second regiment. Captain H. J. Streight of this city, the ranking captain of the regiment, is one of the leading candidates for the position.

Adjutant General Barry today issued the following orders, commissioning Major William Hayward of Nebraska City, son of the late Senator Hayward, as colonel of the Second regiment to succeed Colonel A. E. Campbell, resigned:

The result of the election, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel A. E. Campbell, held in accordance with General Order No. 2 c. s. from this office, is hereby published for the information of