THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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GEN. JOUBERT IS DEAD

Great Boer General Succumbs to Illness in Transvaal Capital.

STOMACH TROUBLE GIVEN AS THE CAUSE

Pretoria Plunged Into Mourning Over the Loss of the Leader.

HARD BLOW AT THE BURGHERS' CAUSE

England Gains by Death of Transvaal's Military Genius.

KRUGER TO TAKE SUPREME COMMAND

London Papers Praise the Military Skill and Daring of Joubert—Paris Press Eulogizes the Majuba Hill Victor.

PRETORIA, March 28.—General Joubert died last night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been suffering from a stomach complaint.

The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman.

LONDON, March 29.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"General Joubert died of peritonitis. The funeral will take place tomorrow (Thursday). The government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a state funeral. Joubert always expressed a desire to be buried in a mausoleum built on his farm.

"His successor in the chief command will probably be General Louis Botha, now commanding in Natal."

Kruger to Take Command.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—A private dispatch has been received here from Pretoria which says President Kruger will now take chief command of the Transvaal forces.

LONDON, March 29.—All the morning papers print singularly kind editorials regarding General Joubert. They praise his military skill, uphold his chivalrous conduct and regret that so strong and moderate a mind should be absent from the final settlement of the dispute.

Although some of the younger commanders thought the old soldier wanting in dash and enterprise, his raid into the country south of the Tugela is considered the best piece of Boer leadership during the whole war. It is now known that he crossed the Tugela with only 2,000 riflemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that the British commanders thought 10,000 Boers were marching on Pietermaritzburg. For a few days, although in the presence of greatly superior forces he isolated General Hildyard's brigade at Estcourt and at the same time threatened General Barton's camp at Mooi river. Then as British reinforcements were pushed up General Joubert recrossed the Tugela without losing a prisoner or a gun.

White's Estimate of Him.

General White's estimate of him, pronounced on Tuesday before he died, strikes the tone of all British comment.

In connection with the announcement of the death of General Joubert, it is interesting to note that Sir George White, the British general who commanded Ladysmith, in a speech at Capetown yesterday evening, declared that General Joubert was a soldier and a gentleman and a brave and honorable opponent.

The afternoon newspapers today publish long biographies of General Joubert. Generally they are in a kindly tone.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Piet Joubert was the one contemporary Transvaal Boer except ex-Chief Justice Kotze whose death could call forth a sincere tribute of respect from Englishmen of all parties. He was the antipodes in the Transvaal world of Leyds and personally was honest, straight and clean-handed."

Paris Press Eulogistic.

PARIS, March 29.—5 a. m.—The Paris press is unanimous in eulogizing General Joubert, whose death is considered a serious loss to the federals. All the papers agree in thinking that a change in the chief command is bound to have grave consequences for the Boer operations. Many think, however, that President Kruger is fully equal to the task and that, considering his military reputation, the resistance of the Boers is likely to become more stubborn than ever.

JOUBERT, HERO OF MAJUBA

Sketch of the Career of the Man Hated and Respected by England.

General Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, commandant general of the Transvaal forces, better known as Piet Joubert, or "Slien Piet" (Slim Peter), was born about sixty-eight years ago. He was descended from an old French Huguenot family which settled in South Africa many years ago. He was born in Cape Colony, but was taken by his parents when 7 years old to the Orange Free State, where he was taught from early childhood to shoot straight and hate the British.

He is described as having been utterly fearless. Of schooling he had but little and he never saw a newspaper until he was 19 years old. In spite of this his ambition prompted him to read the few books he could obtain and he succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages.

In consequence of the acquisition of Natal by the British his family moved from Natal and settled in the Transvaal. Soon afterward he became a burgher of the South African republic and a daring fighter. It was claimed in his behalf that he could lead a body of men more successfully against hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal. He came to be so feared by the natives that the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in their surrender.

It was during these wars with the natives that Joubert became acquainted with Paul Kruger and the two men became bosom friends. He was elected vice president of the Transvaal in 1896, defeated Sir George Colley at Majuba hill in 1881 and acted as president of the republic in 1883-84 during Kruger's absence in Europe.

General Joubert was always in favor of the use of force instead of diplomacy and President Kruger on several occasions had great difficulty in repressing his hot-headed colleague, notably in 1879, when Joubert, with Kruger and Pretorius, was planning the rebellion to overthrow British rule in the Transvaal. The result was Majuba hill and the practical independence of the Transvaal.

Great as an Organizer.

It was Joubert who organized the army of the South African republic later on, dividing the country into seventeen military departments, and each of these departments into smaller divisions, with commandants, field cornets and lieutenants of various ranks in charge.

According to the general's plans every man became a trained soldier without leaving his farm and had his equipment ready at hand. To such a point of perfection was the system carried that within forty-eight hours after the present war was declared the Boer nation was under arms. It was also due to General Joubert that the South African republics succeeded in smuggling the immense stores of war [illegible] provisions which have stood them in [illegible] stead during the conflict now in progress.

When the Jameson raiders were locked up in Pretoria jail Joubert was strongly in favor of their immediate execution. It was not until Joubert and Kruger had been closeted together for a whole night that the more merciful counsels of Kruger prevailed.

In spite of these characteristics, Joubert, on some occasions, showed considerable regard for the usages of civilization. When the Boers raided British territory in Bechuanaland in 1884 Joubert was probably the only prominent Boer who refused to support the movement, and his opposition resulted in the withdrawal of the Boers from the territory seized, as he threatened to resign unless he had his way, saying:

"I positively refuse to hold office under a government that deliberately breaks its convenants, and we have made covenants with England."

In November last it was reported that General Joubert had been killed in action and later reports said he was dangerously wounded and had to use a cart in order to follow the operations in the field.

TRIBUTES BY LONDON PRESS

Ability and Character of the Dead Commander Lauded by the Newspapers.

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LONDON, March 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—All the London papers make editorial reference to Joubert's death. Without exception they pay a warm tribute to the rare ability and high, chivalrous character of the dead general. The Post says: "He was a foe who commanded respect and the words spoken of him, which will find echo everywhere, are those by the British commanders who opposed him, that he was uniformly courteous, chivalrous and wise. His memory will be honored in the British army."

Williams, in the Leader, says: "A true patriot, a man scrupulous of his honor, an accomplished warrior, a benevolent man. There die with Joubert the brain and nerve of the Transvaal. In military matters he may have distinguished followers. He has left no successor."

The Standard: "As a military leader Joubert earned the high prise of our own most competent critics. He learned his business from the strategy tactics of the American civil war and the British people have had to recognize, both in 1880 and in the present war, how ably he could utilize material to his hand."

The Chronicle: "We could have better spared a less able enemy. Joubert was as prudent as he was brave and his influence was always used in favor of conducting the war on civilized lines. Such an open, gallant foe the English race knows how to respect. Further than that, Joubert's weight, had he lived, would have been thrown on the side of peace and against the irreconcilables. For this reason we regret the man more than we feared the general."

The Telegraph: "The profound, sincere regret of Pretoria and of his kinsmen will find many echoes among those who, though temporarily his enemies, were quick to recognize his many fine qualities. Throughout all the stages of the campaign he bore himself with simplicity and nobility, and whatever fault we may have had to find with some of his colleagues and subordinates, no word save of respect was ever uttered of the victor of Majuba hill."

Most of the papers express the opinion that had Joubert been president or had his views prevailed, war would have been averted.

MOVEMENTS AT THE FRONT

Bridge at Glen Badly Dynamited and Repairs Will Cause Much Delay.

(Copyright, 1900, by Press Publishing Co.)

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 27.—5 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The First Coldstreams and the Third Grenadiers are all ready at Glen. The Gordons, with a cavalry brigade, moved out on Sunday and the Cheemside Fourteenth brigade left today. Gatacre's force is arriving here from Springfontein.

A force of 300 Johannesburg Zarps are moving through the country north of Bloemfontein. The men who shot the Guards' officers belonged to the Zarps, who are the pick of the Transvaal troops. The bridge at Glen was badly dynamited three hours before the Guards reached it and repairs must cause considerable delay. Milner arrived at 4 p. m. today. French returned from Thaba Nchu, leaving Broadwood in command. The recent and forthcoming movement of the troops will afford an emple protection for burghers who in accordance with Roberts' proclamation have land down their arms. BATTERSBY.

ROBERTS ABOUT TO ADVANCE

It is Probable He Will Begin Moving Toward Kroonstad by Next Monday.

LONDON, March 29.—5:15 a. m.—Lord Roberts has sent 10,000 troops to Glen, ten miles north of Bloemfontein, on the railway. This is a preliminary to the general advance.

Immense quantities of stores have now been accumulated at Bloemfontein and Lord Roberts' infantry is seemingly about to move. An impression which can be traced to the war office is abroad that the advance will begin next Monday.

Boer observation parties are hovering near Bloemfontein, but Lord Roberts has 135 miles to cover before reaching the great position which the Boers are preparing at Kroonstad.

Moving ten miles a day is probably the best he can do with field transport, therefore he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks. The construction of the railway behind him may even delay an invasion of the Transvaal until May.

Garrisoning the Towns.

Meanwhile all the important towns in the Free State within Lord Roberts' reach are being garrisoned. Thaba Nchu, Philippolis and Jagersfontein are occupied.

Sir Alfred Milner is touring in the newly acquired territory investigating conditions and arranging the administration. He is understood to be getting materials for a report to Chamberlain concerning a plan of civil government.

General French, who has arrived at Bloemfontein from Thaba Nchu, says that Commandant Olivier has 6,000 men and is north of Ladybrand.

The foreign office, according to the Daily Chronicle, is arranging with Portugal for some thousands of British troops to be landed at Beira and sent by the Rhodesian railroad from Massi-Kesso to Umtali. A permanent arrangement is understood to exist for the use of this route to transfer the Rhodesia police. The possibility of for-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

HENDERSON GIVES REASONS

Speaker of the House Tells Why He Favors Porto Rican Bill.

SAYS HE STANDS WITH THE PRESIDENT

Syndicates and Trusts Want Free Trade in Order to Make Big Money on Goods Now in the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Speaker Henderson today sent to Hon. Ed Knott, United States marshal of the northern district of Iowa, the following letter, expressing his views on the Porto Rican tariff measure:

"Hon. Edward Knott, Waverly, Ia.: My Dear Knott—Yours of the 24th about Porto Rico is received. I cannot gather from your letter what you personally think of our action in the house, or what you think of the president, who thoroughly agrees with us and worked with might and main to get the house bill passed and has been so working in the senate. The question for me to settle as an individual representative is what is my duty. That question I asked and answered when I worked with my associates to pass the Porto Rican bill. Now, let me get this matter clearly to your mind. Mr. Knott, for sooner or later the country will understand our position.

First—There are large quantities of tobacco and sugar in Porto Rico, bought up by trusts and syndicates. They want to get that into the United States free of any duty and when once in, of course, it will sell in the markets at the same rates as tobacco and sugar which have to pay full tariff rates, thus giving hundreds of thousands of dollars of profit to the syndicate. The trusts and syndicates are fighting the bill and I have given you the reason. There is now to my knowledge a lobby here working for the Porto Rican bill, but these syndicates and the codfish interests of New England and other interests, including the flour interests, are all trying to get into Porto Rico without paying 15 per cent duty on their products as proposed in the bill. To illustrate: While under the Dingley law a tax of $1 is imposed upon certain articles under the house bill it would only pay 15 cents.

Why Tax is Imposed.

"Second—Now, why have we imposed this 15 per cent of Dingley tariff? Let me answer this and fix it in your mind. Porto Rico is poor and has been swept by devastating and destructive floods. Her people are not at this time, and in their present condition, able to pay expenses of their government. No one wants the United States to pay the expenses of running the governments of any of our several new possessions. The people themselves in each of the islands of the groups should pay their own expenses. How is Porto Rico to do this? Now that she has no local government, we must first give her a local government and both houses of congress are at work upon that problem, and in my opinion that problem will be wisely solved when it is done. But it will take a year and a half or two years to formulate a government for her and to put it in running order, so that those people, with their own government machinery, may raise money to run their own government.

"In the meantime what should we do? Follow the advice of syndicates and trusts and tax this desolate island or their lands or their limited productions; or do as we propose and put this trifling duty upon their exports and imports and give every dollar of it back to them to run their government? This will be felt by none except the syndicates and trusts and such interests that will do the buying there and shipping to Porto Rico. Indirectly, of course, some of this will be paid by consumers, but it will fall lightly upon them and the burden will be imperceptible, while a direct tax would be simply brutal and inhuman.

Simply a Temporary Measure.

"The bill also provides that this tax shall expire in two years, which is time enough to allow the government machinery of Porto Rico to get into working order. There is no proposition to put a permanent burden upon Porto Rico, but it is merely a temporary expedient for its own interest.

"My friend, never was bill so misrepresented and misunderstood as our Porto Rican bill, and the time will come, in the near future, when those who propose a direct tax which would result from absolute free trade will suffer in every possible way for their misguided conduct, for their selfish acts.

"What the senate is going to do is problematical. It has its share of cowards. The senate is always the body upon which the great interests concentrate their efforts to defeat proper legislation. But this fact remains, that I have knowledge that I have done my simple duty and have done it in consultation and in co-operation with the president of the United States, whose heart is quick to feel the afflictions of this little island. I have done it in conference with such men as Allison, Foraker and earnest patriots of the senate, who, defying special interests and combinations, are trying to map out a plan for the present needs of Porto Rico and help out the country so that it will be unfettered, and for the wise treatment needed for all of these new possessions I am, my friend, yours very truly,

"D. B. HENDERSON."

DAVIS LANDS AT NEW YORK

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Tells of Meeting Kruger and Others—Unofficial Trip.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Among the passengers on the Aller arriving today from Genoa was Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Davis repeated his previous denials that his visit to the Boer republic was of an official nature. He met President Kruger at Pretoria and was greatly impressed by the strength of character of the chief executive of the republic. Davis believes that the Boers will be able to continue their struggle against the British for a considerable time in spite of recent reverses. He had an opportunity of seeing the Boers in action and he spoke highly of their soldierly qualities and courage. He said he was well treated by the Boers.

On his trip to Pretoria from Lourenzo Marquez, he traveled in the private car of President Kruger. Davis, when interviews purporting to come from him were shown, became indignant. One of them made Davis say the treatment of their dead by the English was pitiable; that they did not dig graves at all, simply hiding the corpses under shovelfuls of earth. On another occasion he was made to say that the resistance of the Boers would not be persisted in much longer. Speaking of these statements Mr. Davis said:

"From the time I left Pretoria to the present time, I have not given my views to any one on the state of affairs in South Africa. What I have to say will be said at the present time and with my own authorization. Talk that my visit was a government mission is absurd. The Ohio campaign was a severe strain, so I asked for leave of absence. When I arrived at Delagoa Bay I found that the private car of President Kruger had been placed at my disposal to carry me to Pretoria, but how it came to be known that I was going there I do not know.

"My treatment by every one I met was all that could be desired. I had the pleasure of meeting Presidents Kruger and Steyn and Generals Cronje and Joubert and found them all able men. The death of General Joubert will be a severe blow to the Boers.

"In the Boer camp along the Tugela, I spent many days and had ample opportunity to see their operations. Almost directly across the river we could see the British forces. I saw several of the battles fought about Ladysmith."

YOUTSEY STAYS IN JAIL

Has Told Nothing and Maintains He Has No Knowledge of the Assassination.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28.—There were no new developments today in connection with the suspects held on the charge of being accessories to the murder of the late Governor Goebel. Henry Youtsey, the young man who was arrested yesterday, is still confined in jail and will probably be given an examining trial this week. Though the prosecution claims to have some strong evidence against him, the nature of it is not disclosed, and instead of making a confession, as it was reported he had yesterday, it is claimed that he had told nothing, and stoutly maintains that he had no knowledge of the assassination except such as the public generally knew and that he has from the first stood ready to tell about everything he saw around the executive building the day of the shooting. The friends of Culton deny that the statements which he made to the attorneys for the prosecution are incriminating.

Captain Davis is still in jail, but it is stated he will be released late this afternoon. Prominent republicans from several towns have telegraphed they will be here late today to become surety for him.

L. J. Crawford, attorney for Youtsey, held several conferences with the latter at the jail today. Mr. Crawford said: "Mr. Youtsey simply happened to be working in the executive building and in this way he may have come in contact with the mountaineers, but that is not sufficient cause to arrest a man on a charge of accessory to a murder. That he is innocent of any guilty knowledge of the assassination I have not the least doubt, and those who know him entertain the same opinion."

RECOGNIZES THE REPUBLICANS

President States His Position to a Party of Men from Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The president has informed Kentucky republicans that while he cannot interfere in Kentucky affairs to the extent of disarming the militia of either faction he is willing so far as he can legitimately do so to recognize the republican officials of that state as the de facto officials.

He told them in the same connection that he would give directions that mail addressed to an official by the title only, as to "the governor" or "the secretary of state," should be delivered to the republicans holding those offices and not to the democrats.

The postmaster general has sent the following telegram to Postmaster Holman, at Frankfort:

"Replying to your telegram, mail addressed to official persons by name is to be delivered to the persons named. Mail addressed to state officers without designation by name is to be delivered to the actual incumbents of the offices. The mere fact that the contest board has given certificates to contestants will not justify delivery of mail of the latter class to them until they are lawfully inducted into office. This reply is based upon your statement that contestees still hold the office.

"CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster General."

This order was issued on the 28th of last month, though it never was made public. Postmaster General Smith said today that he did not care to give it out here, but had expected to see it published in Kentucky.

CANNOT THINK SWEENEY GUILTY.

People of Paris Doubt Accuracy of Culton's Story.

PARIS, Ky., March 28.—The people of Paris were surprised today on reading the alleged confession of W. H. Culton, charged with being an accessory to the Goebel murder, in which he implicates Elder J. S. Sweeney, state auditor, with being one of the men who was present at the conferences previous to the murder. Elder Sweeney resigned January 1 as pastor of the Paris Christain church, after serving continuously for twenty-nine years. He was born in southern Kentucky, but early in life moved to Illinois and served as pastor of a Chicago church for five years. While residing there he performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grant, and baptised and received into the church both of those women. Elder Sweeney is a noted debater on baptism and has held more than 100 debates. He is a brother of Elder Z. T. Sweeney of Columbus, Ind., who was consul general at Constantinople, under President Harrison's administration. He stood high with the people of this community, and they canot believe that he is guilty of any act, even indirectly involving him in the alleged conspiracy.

SQUADRON AT PORT ARTHUR

Scare Over Movements of Russian Ships Evidently Without Cause.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Russian squadron which recently called at Chemulpo, Corea, has arrived at Port Arthur.

It was announced in a dispatch from Yokohama yesterday that a Russian squadron had arrived at Chemulpo, and, it was added, it was believed at Yokohama that this presaged a demand for a concession of land at Masanpho, a small harbor twenty miles south of Chemulpo, which aroused uneasy comments in Japan. It would appear from the dispatch from St. Petersburg that the feeling of uneasiness was not warranted by the facts in the case.

INDIA'S PEOPLE MUST BE SAFE.

Curzon Says the Military Estimate Cannot Be Reduced.

CALCUTTA, March 28.—The viceroy, Lord Curzon, addressing the council on the budget today, stated that nearly 5,000,000 persons were in receipt of regular relief and the cost for the ensuing year was estimated at 525 lacs of rupees. The loss of revenue for one year has been 121 lacs of rupees ($6,050,000).

The government, he said, hoped during the forthcoming year to spend 100 lacs of rupees in irrigation, but he could see no chance of cutting down the military estimate.

"There are two duties of Indian statesmanship," he said. "One is to make these millions happy and the other is to keep them safe. For the sake of the one we must not neglect the other."

INDIAN LAND BILL ENACTED

Ends Trouble Between Otoes and Missouris and Gage County Settlers.

LACEY OF IOWA OPPOSES THE MEASURE

Mercer Comes to the Rescue of the Bill and Helps it Along, While Stark Fails to Open His Mouth.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Thurston's bill approving revision and adjustment of certain sales of Otoe and Missouri lands in the states of Nebraska and Kansas passed the house today, after an hour's vigorous discussion.

Representative Calderhead of Kansas, who is a personal friend of Speaker Henderson, called up the bill, a portion of his district lying directly south of Gage county being interested in the passage of the act. Mr. Calderhead, after a statement of the provisions of the bill, yielded to Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma, in whose territory the Indians who owned lands in Gage county, Nebraska, and Marshall county, Kansas, live.

Mr. Flynn stated that the agreement which had been brought about through Inspector McLaughlin was entirely satisfactory to the Indians and he hoped the bill would pass.

Representatives Simms of Tennessee and Wheeler of Kentucky opposed the measure, as well as Representative Lacey of Iowa, who has for years fought any measure looking to a settlement of this long standing difficulty between the settlers in Gage county, Nebraska, and Marshall county, Kansas, and the Indians, on the ground that the Indians should receive full compensation for their lands at the purchase price instead of being scaled, as provided for in the bill, which is 25 per cent above the amount provided for by act of congress, namely $2.50 per acre. Congressman Lacey advocated recommitment of the bill to the Indian committee with instructions that the bill should provide for readvertisement and sale of the lands for whatever they might bring.

Calderhead Pleads for Settlers.

To this Representative Calderhead objected strenuously and said it would work an exceedingly great hardship upon settlers who had purchased lands in good faith and who had placed most valuable improvements upon them.

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming stated that he knew something about the situation as it existed years ago and thought that in justice to settlers the matter ought to be settled at this time rather than be continued indefinitely.

It looked at this time as if the bill was staring defeat in the face, when Congressman Mercer took the floor in behalf of the measure, stating that the lands in question were not in his district, but as it interested the whole state of Nebraska, he was constrained to do what he could for settlers in Gage county, who had honestly improved their lands purchased from the Indians and who desired the present settlement made.

Representative Lacey wanted to know in whose district the lands were located. Mercer indicated that they were in the district of his colleague, Stark, who through all the debates sat silent, allowing Little of Arkansas to make an argument in behalf of the settlers.

Congressman Lacey demanded a roll call upon his motion to recommit and was overwhelmingly outvoted, and upon passage of the bill was as signally left with but a small following.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill provides that the secretary of the interior shall cause notice to be given to purchasers, their heirs and legal representatives, of the amounts of deferred payments found to be due and unpaid on their respective purchases under the adjustment agreed upon between the Indians and the representative of the Interior department and that within one year thereafter these purchasers, their heirs and representatives are to make full payment in cash of the amounts to be due by them severally and that in the case of default of such payment the entry of each purchaser so defaulting shall be cancelled and the land shall be resold for the benefit of the Indians at not less than the appraised value thereof, $2.50 per acre. Upon making such complete payment purchasers of these lands who are now settlers in Gage county, Nebraska, and of Marshall county, Kansas, shall be entitled to receive a patent for the land so purchased.

For nineteen years this matter has been pending in one form or another in congress. Bills have passed one or the other houses of congress looking to a settlement of the difficulty between the Indians and settlers, but the opposition has been uniformly so strong it has been impossible to reach any conclusion, and it is a matter of considerable congratulation that final settlement is in sight and that the lands in Nebraska will now be subject to taxation and settlers upon these lands be able to bear their proportion of the burdens of government.

Petition Rejected.

Senator Thurston recently presented a petition to inaugurate a postal route from Newport by way of Kirkwood, Mariaville and Simpson to Brocksburg, all in Rock county, Nebraska. Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger today, in response to the request for the opening of this route, states that after full investigation the department believes it would not be justified in establishing such route at this time. He says that Kirkwood and Mariaville are small postoffices which receive mails three times a week, and that apparently ample mail facilities are given the communities named. The postmaster at Brocksburg reports against any change of present routes, for the reason that the existing service from Grand Rapids to Enterprise is entirely satisfactory.

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, who has been laboring with the secretary of the interior for the past two months to secure an order permitting sheep grazing in the Big Horn reserve, today received a letter from Secretary Hitchcock stating that 25,000 sheep would be permitted to graze in the Big Horn forest reserve this year.

Comptroller Dawes today approved the conversion of the State Bank of St. Edward, Neb., to the First National bank, with a capital of $25,000. N. D. Hemman, A. Anderson and Neil Hasselbach are named as incorporators.

Harlan C. Allen of Nebraska, an $800 clerk in the Treasury department, has been promoted to the $900 grade.

An order was issued today establishing a postoffice at Joice, Worth county, Ia., with Alf O. Bakken postmaster. Also at Raleigh, Emmet county, Ia., with John A. Ketcher postmaster. J. W. Fisher was today appointed postmaster at Bridgewater, Adair county, Ia.

William Wyman of Omaha, who has been in the city for several days, left today for Nebraska.

J. M. Gilchrist and J. A. Simpson of Nebraska City and E. H. Luikart of Norfolk, who have been visiting eastern cities, left today for the west.

Watson Sails for Hong Kong.

MANILA, March 28.—Rear Admiral Watson, on board the Brooklyn, has departed for Hong Kong, where he is expected to transfer his command to Rear Admiral Remey.

Two gunboats last week discovered a steamer signaling with the shore at Cape Bowcadoc, island of Luzon; they pursued the steamer, which extinguished its lights and escaped seaward in the darkness.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska:
Fair; Northerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	35	1 p. m.	35
6 a. m.	34	2 p. m.	36
7 a. m.	36	3 p. m.	37
8 a. m.	36	4 p. m.	37
9 a. m.	36	5 p. m.	38
10 a. m.	35	6 p. m.	38
11 a. m.	35	7 p. m.	38
12 m.	35	8 p. m.	38
		9 p. m.	37

INJURED IN AN EXPLOSION

Fifteen Men Receive Injuries More or Less Severe at Laramie, Wyo.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 28.—(Special Telegram.)—A terrific explosion occurred early this morning in the Union Pacific oil house at Laramie, injuring fifteen persons and demolishing the building, which was built of stone. The injured are:

General Foreman Tierney of the Union Pacific, blown from building; bad burns on face, neck and hands; injured by flying rock; will probably recover.

J. C. McRae, chief of the Laramie fire department; blown from building and struck in the back by flying rock; severe burns on the head, face and hands; very serious, but will probably recover.

The following persons received bad burns on the face, head and hands and many were injured by flying rocks:

William Mast, Albert Elliott, Charles Mast, George Pouting, Albert King, Tim Marker, George Irwin, James Lamper, Joe Brown, John Knocke, Mike Morgan, Phil Kline and George Cassidy.

With one or two exceptions all the injured were firemen who had just extinguished a fire in the oil room. The burning oil had formed a gas, which settled in the basement, and while the firemen were in the building exploded with terrible force. Several thousand gallons of oil and gasoline were ignited and the men had no time to escape. The stone walls were blown down and the roof torn off.

LELAND'S DEFEAT IS ASSURED

Enough Delegates Against Him to Prevent His Selection as Kansas' National Committeeman.

CHANUTE, Kan., March 28.—George W. Wheatley of Galena, an attorney, was today nominated for congress by the republican convention of the Third district. R. N. Allen and J. T. Bradley were named as delegates to the national convention and instructed for McKinley and A. P. Johnson was selected as elector.

The delegation to the state convention was instructed against Cyrus Leland, jr., chairman of the state central committee, who is a candidate for national committeeman, and endorsed J. R. Burton for the United States senate in opposition to Senator Lucien Baker. Today's convention is the fifth to elect delegations instructed against Leland and this assures his defeat.

MANDERSON AT WHITE HOUSE

Calls with Bar Association's Executive Committee to Invite McKinley to Saratoga.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A meeting of the executive committee of the American Bar association was held here today to make arrangements for the annual meeting of the association at Saratoga, N. Y., in August. Former Senator Manderson of Nebraska, who is president of the Bar association and chairman of the executive committee, presided and others present were: John Hinkley of Baltimore, Francis Rawle of Philadelphia and H. St. George Tucker of Virginia. Much of the preliminary work looking to the Saratoga meeting was accomplished. The committee called on the president, who is a member of the general body, and extended to him an invitation to be present at the August meeting.

PORTO RICANS GOING TO CUBA

Schooner Lands Refugees at Santiago Who Went There to Obtain Employment.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 28.—The schooner Herod from Porto Rico, which arrived here today, brought twenty refugees, who say they came to obtain employment, owing to the bad business conditions at home. All ablebodied men are immediately employed by the mines.

A large quantity of plows, hoes and other farm implements was received here today for free distribution throughout the province and hundreds of applicants have already been supplied. They say they can soon raise enough to support their families.

Ponce Postoffice Robbed.

PONCE, Porto Rico, March 28.—The Ponce postoffice was burglarized last night. The corner door, which is within fifty yards of the jail, was forced by the use of a jimmy and the money in the place taken. The postoffice supplies were not disturbed, however, though vandalism was committed. The loss is unknown.

Burglaries and thieving have been of frequent occurrence recently, but the municipal police are listless and indifferent.

Senators Leave Havana.

HAVANA, March 28.—United States Senators Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut and Teller left for Tampa today on the Dolphin. Senators Butler and Pettigrew visited Matanzas today.

Engineer Killed in a Wreck.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The Columbus & Wheeling express train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad crashed into a Chicago Junction freight train at Whiting, Ind., thirty miles from Chicago, tonight. The engine of the passenger train was thrown into a ditch beside the track and the engineer, Richard Reminan, was killed. The fireman was severely injured, but it is thought that he will recover.

Schofield Banquets Dewey.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 28.—Admiral Dewey tonight was the guest of honor at the most elaborate banquet ever given in this ancient city, the host being General John M. Schofield. After the banquet the party attended a garden party in the brilliantly lighted court of the Alcazar.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 28.

At New York—Sailed—New York, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Noordland, for Antwerp.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Switzerland, for Antwerp.

At Southampton—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, for New York. Arrived—Lahn, from New York, for Bremen.

At Kobe—Arived—Sikh, from Tacoma.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Oceanic, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Sardinia, from Portland.

At Bremen—Arrived—Bremen, from New York.

At Hong Kong—Arrived previously—Celtic, from San Francisco.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen and Southampton, for New York.

TESTIMONY IS ALL IN

Horlocker-Morey Poisoning Case is Rapidly Approaching a Conclusion.

LAST OF THE WITNESSES TESTIFIES

Hastings People Called On to State that Defendant is Sane.

MANY PERSONS TELL THE SAME STORY

Attorneys Take the Floor and Begin Their Addresses to the Jury.

STATE'S ATTORNEY M'CREARY LEADS OFF

Ragan Follows with an Impassioned Plea for Miss Horlocker—Case Will Go to the Jury Some Time Today.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 28.—(Special Telegram.)—All the testimony in the Horlocker-Morey poisoning case has been given and the attorneys have started to argue the case before the jury. The state rested immediately after dinner, when the counsel for the defense put upon the witness stand Dr. J. T. Steele, superintendent of the Chronic Insane asylum. He testified that he had been connected with the Chronic Insane asylum five years. The counsel for the defense asked him if he thought himself capable of judging a person sane or insane. The state objected and the judge sustained the objection. The witness was then excused.

Judge Adams announced that the case was ready for argument before the jury and instructed the attorneys to be as brief as possible with their arguments. The judge further said that the jury would not receive its final instructions until the attorneys had finished with their arguments.

State's Attorney W. P. McCreary began his opening argument by showing the jury the history of the case, as given by the evidence, showing the defendant buying arsenic a few days previous to the poisoning, seated at the hotel dinner table when Mr. and Mrs. Morey entered, her every movement up to the very door of Mrs. Morey, where the candy was left and where she was discovered by Witness Belle Rand. He did not know how long before the 10th day of April, 1899, the defendant conceived the plan of this crime, but he did know that the plan had been conceived and he did know that previous to the 10th day of April, 1899, she purchased the poison that she might carry out the plans of the crime. The evening of the crime she was found in her home in gay spirits, entertaining her friends. The next morning she was at the office earlier than usual for the purpose of seeing Witness Fuller before he had an opportunity to talk with anybody about the writing on the card and asked that he must not say anything about the card, as it had fallen into bad hands, and told Fuller her life was in his hands.

Conscious of Her Guilt.

She did not do what insane people do; she was conscious of her own guilt. She tried to cover up her crime. Not until after Wednesday, when she was charged with the crime, had she been proven not to have been in her own mind. He told how the defendant had been hurried off to the sanitarium shortly after she had been charged with the crime. He asked the jury to keep in mind all the evidence at all times when considering the statements made by the expert witnesses. He said it was universal that the opinion of expert witnesses was formed after such crimes had been committed and it was then and not until then that they had studied the defendant's condition.

The defendant appeared upon the witness stand in her own behalf, and the counsel for the defense either made a mistake by permitting her to do so or else the defendant is not insane, because no insane person is responsible and if she were insane her testimony would not be responsible. He told of how often he had thought that if the defendant had been some domestic without any social standing who had attempted to poison her mistress, everybody would have been eager to see her punished to the fullest extent of the law.

In referring to the testimony of Mrs. Downing of Kearney, he said her testimony showed the defendant was having a love affair at that time which was ten years ago, and if the expert witnesses' testimony were true then that explosion in the brain the doctors referred to should have taken place then. It seemed strange that not a single man, woman or child ever thought of the defendant as being insane until after she had been accused of the crime. He closed by saying that if it was proven the defendant had committed the crime that fact was no evidence of insanity.

Ragan's Plea.

Attorney Ragan for the defense said he was not physically able to tell his story of the case and would not, only for the great importance of the case. He asked if the state had shown beyound a reasonable doubt that the defendant had committed the crime, and asked if the state had shown beyond a doubt that the defendant was sane. He went on to illustrate how easily it is to have evidence point to a person as being guilty of a crime, but the law steps in and says that proof must be established beyond a doubt that that person did the deed and that that person was in a sane condition when the crime was committed before he could be pronounced guilty.

He pictured in a corner of the courtroom three open doors. In one were a scaffold and a new-made grave; in another the stone walls and iron bars; the third opened into a happy home, where birds, flowers, little children and sunshine were. He said it was in the power of the jury to deliver the prisoner to the keeper of one of the three doors. But before making the decision the jurors should hesitate and decide whether the prisoner had committed the crime of which she is accused before they send her through either of the dark doors. He said that while all evidence pointed to the fact that the defendant had taken the poisoned candy there, yet there was no evidence produced to show that the defendant had a package on the day of the crime. But, assuming that she did leave a box of poisoned candy at Mrs. Morey's door, there was no evidence that the defendant had administered poison, as she is charged. There is no proof that the defendant had made, bought or carried any candy. He also emphasized the fact that there were two women seen in the hall close to Mrs. Morey's door at the noon hour on that fatal day and that the state's attorney was notified of the fact, but did not make an effort to learn who they were. It was the object of the prosecution to have the jury guess as to who had left the box at the door.

The Insanity Plea.

Assuming that the defendant did commit the crime, she either did it for her hatred for Mrs. Morey or else she was insane. If she did it because of hatred she is re-