ALTERNATE PAGE FOLLOWS

The Topeka State Journal.

THIRD EDITION. TUESDAY EVENING, TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 12, 1898. TUESDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

Last Edition

[The State Journal will issue a postscript edition still later if the situation should warrant it.]

WAIT FOR LEE.

Everything and Everybody Seems to Linger

For the "Man of the Hour," Fitzhugh Lee,

Who Seems Suddenly to Tower Into Prominence.

SENATE COMMITTEE

Will Delay Its Action Until General Lee Arrives.

Lee Receives an Ovation All Along the Route

SUCH AS A PRESIDENT

Of the United States Might Be Proud Of.

"If I Had a Good Crowd Behind Me,

"I Might Turn Back to Havana," He Says.

LEE AT WASHINGTON.

Arrives at Capital This Afternoon—Cheered in Streets.

Washington, April 12.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee arrived in Washington at 2:30 o'clock, and, entering a closed carriage, was driven at once up the avenue, a hundred or more bicyclists accompanying the carriage.

General Lee was driven at once to the state department, presumably to report his arrival and receive any instructions it might have.

Word had gone through the department that he was due to arrive and the corridors in front of the secretary's door were jammed with people. As Gen. Lee stepped from the elevator in front of the secretary's door, the crowd gave three rousing cheers, which rang all through the building. Gen. Lee bowed his recognition to the crowd and was immediately ushered into the secretary's room.

Gen. Lee remained in the building only a few minutes quickly departing, accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day for the White House. The state department at once telephoned the senate to arrange for Gen. Lee's appearance before the foreign relations committee.

The ovation was repeated as Lee went over from the state department to the White House. A mounted bicycle boy had preceded the carriage carrying a large Cuban flag and this served to stimulate the enthusiasm displayed along the drive to the White House portico.

At the railroad station when General Lee arrived, the crowd was immense and exceedingly enthusiastic.

Washington, April 12.—The senate committee on foreign relations resumed its sitting this morning, all the members being present except Mr. Daniel. The committee immediately took up the task before it of formulating a resolution defining its course to be pursued in the present complication with Spain. Many minor differences were developed but they were not of such a character as to dispel hope of securing a final agreement.

The committee is hopeful of being able to report today but the report may be delayed so as to afford an opportunity to hear Gen. Lee.

Rocky Mountain, N. C., April 12.—The Lee flying special reached Rocky Mountain, N. C., at 7:45 this morning, having on board Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, Vice Consul General Springer [illegible] Consul Walter Barker, of Sagua [illegible]de, accompanied by H. G. Mc[illegible] of Georgia and Leon J. Canova, [illegible]a, Fla., representing the Plant [illegible] Gen. Lee was still asleep. The [illegible]pect to arrive in Washington [illegible]k this afternoon.

[illegible] Va., April 12.—Gen. Lee arose at 8 o'clock in time to catch the first glimpse of Virginia soil. He rested well during the night and when he came out of his room, he said:

"I feel like a different man. If I only had a good crowd behind me I could turn back for Havana."

Petersburg, Va., April 12.—By urgent request a 20-minute stop will be made by the Lee special at Richmond, where a great demonstration is likely. It is expected that Consul General Lee will be summoned promptly before the committees of congress in charge of foreign affairs. The information he will give will be of a very grave character, especially in connection with the destruction of the Maine.

Richmond, April 12.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning in a special train over the Atlantic coast line. The train remained at the depot about ten minutes. There were at least 10,000 people present, including the governor and staff, and the Richmond light infantry blues.

The governor welcomed the consul general who made a brief speech. He said the time for talk was over and that the time for action had come.

The howitzers fired a salute on the arrival of the train. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

Gen. Lee in his speech to the crowd to whom he was introduced by Governor Tyler, said:

"I cannot talk to you now, in fact this is not the time to talk, but the time for action (cheers). What are you yelling about? Do you want to fight?" A protracted outburst followed signifying willingness for the wildly gesticulating crowd. The general's wife, son and daughter accompany him to Washington.

LEE AT SAVANNAH.

5,000 People Turn Out to Welcome Home the General.

Savannah, Ga., April 12.—At Savannah more than five thousand persons were at the station to see General Lee when the train came in. The crowd was enthusiastic and a short speech was made by the general, being frequently applauded. As the train rolled into the station a platoon of the Chatam artillery, of which General Lee is an honorary member, began firing a major general's salute of 13 guns. Gen. Lee and the members of his party were completely tired out by their long trip.

Orders were given here by the transportation department of the Plant system for operators north of this city to withhold all information as to the whereabouts of the train in order to prevent the party being disturbed. The party retired immediately after leaving Savannah.

WHAT M'KINLEY MEANT.

A Senator Says "Stable Government" Meant Independence.

Washington, April 12.—A senator close to the president says that the greatest criticism upon the message of the president is that it did not say anything about independence. He refers to these words near the end of the message: "And to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations."

The senator added that a "stable government" capable of observing its international obligations must be independent. If it was not an independent government, it would have no international obligations. The same senator insisted that this part of the message meant independence, but the president was writing a document that meant history and precedent and he had to confine himself to diplomatic language.

YANKEE FITZ LEE.

The Spaniards call Fitzhugh Lee a Yankee.—Havana Dispatch.

(Drawn by the State Journal Staff Artist from the Washington Post.)

"They say that I'm a Yankee:
I have heard it many times,
I have seen it in their papers,
It is in their songs and rhymes;
I'm the Yankee consul general,
I'm the Yankee who's come down
To steal the brightest jewel
From the old Castilian crown.

"They say that I'm a Yankee:
If I'd heard it in my youth
I might perhaps have questioned
Its everlasting truth;
But now, I glory in it;
It's the landmark of my birth,
And I'd rather be a Yankee
Than anything on earth.

"They say that I'm a Yankee:
And I'm glad to say I am;
A Yankee of the Yankees,
And the man ain't worth a—well,
Who wouldn't be a Yankee
When the banner is unfurled
That has made the Yankee nation
The greatest in the world?

"They say that I'm a Yankee:
Virginians, can it be
That history will mention
The Yankee, Fitzhugh Lee?
I hope so; and, Virginians,
Let all of us give thanks
That now dear ol' Virginny
Is loaded full of Yanks."
—W. J. Lampton, in New York Sun.

SETTLES IT.

There Will Be War When This Resolution is Adopted.

Washington, April 12.—4 P. M.—Republicans of the house foreign affairs committee and steering committee of the house Republicans have decided on a resolution for immediate intervention, backed by the army and navy.

[The State Journal will issue a postscript edition giving particulears.]

BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Troops Called Out to Subdue the People of Madrid.

Madrid, April 12.—Numerous groups in the Puerta Del Sol and in front of the offices of the minister of the interior last evening raised the cry "Vive Espana."

The gendarmes and the police scattered them and occupied the square, but the groups quickly reformed several times, until finally the gendarmes charged the crowd. Many were injured or arrested.

TO BE NO WAR.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—One of the president's callers after leaving the White House today, said that the president has a feeling of greater confidence that there will be some satisfactory settlement of the Cuban trouble without resort to open hostilities. He believes, this gentleman said, in the sincerity of the Spanish government in its position now taken, looking to reforming the condition of affairs in Cuba, and that such results may be achieved by steps to be taken by Spain as to avert what he has at times believed to be inevitable.

PLAIN LANGUAGE.

Senate Committee Will Report in Favor of Driving Spain Out.

Washington, April 12.—The senate foreign relations committee's conclusion so far as a conclusion has been reached, is to report all the Foraker resolutions except the second, together with a strong preamble reciting the Maine disaster as cause for deep resentment on the part of this government. Unless the committee changes its decision the following, in addition to the preamble, are the resolutions which will be reported by the committee:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second—That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval force of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

THIS MEANS WAR.

Republicans Are Getting Together on a Policy

Of Immediate Intervention in Cuba

BY AN ARMED FORCE.

Recognition of Independence is Included.

Resolution to This Effect to Be Pressed

ON THE COMMITTEE

Of the House on Foreign Relations.

A Report on This Line is Looked For Tomorrow.

Washington, April 12.—The steering committee of the house Republicans has authorized a canvass of the house on a resolution which was drafted by Representative William A. Smith of Michigan, declaring for immediate armed intervention for the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, free and independent. It will be presented to the Republicans of the foreign affairs committee and things seem in fair shape to secure unity of action on the basis of this compromise. It is proable that the Republicans will caucus tonight. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee said this afternoon:

"I regard war as inevitable. The United States will intervene and intervention means war."

Representative Grosvenor, Dingley and other leaders, it is asserted have agreed to the resolution.

The resolution presented to the house committee by the steering committee, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the war now existing between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, has been conducted by Spain in flagrant violation of the laws of civilized warfare, to such an extent as to shock the moral sense of the nations of the world and to create a condition which in the language of the president, has become 'insufferable,' by the United States; that all diplomatic efforts to terminate this condition have failed; that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the president be and he is hereby empowered and directed to forthwith terminate hostilities in Cuba and to secure to the people of the island a stable and indebendent Republican government and that he be and he is hereby authorized and directed to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

The resolution seemed acceptable generally to the Republican members of the committee but when submitted to Senator Davis of the foreign relations committee of the senate, he pointed out a radical defect in the latter portion of it empowering the president "to secure to the people of Cuba a stable and independent republican government," etc. He said it was his opinion that the congress had no power to delegate such authority to the president and after considering the matter from that standpoint, it was agreed to change the latter portion of the resolution into a declaration that such a form of government should exist in the island.

Washington, April 12.—The Republicans of the house foreign affairs committee are coming together on a resolution for immediate intervention.

A member of the committee says that the report will be made tomorrow and he outlined the tenor of the resolution, saying that it will ask for immediate intervention on the part of the United States, to terminate the war now being waged in Cuba. It was also stated that there was every prospect of a speedy agreement by the Republican conference as to the wording of the resolution. The resolution will give the president power to use the army and navy of the United States if in his judgment a resort to arms is necessary.

Washington, April 12.—In the senate, Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky, started the Cuban resolutions, with one declaring the United States should co-operate with Gomez in any military operations in Cuba. Wilson of Washington, followed with a declaration authorizing the president to use the army and navy to end hostilities and secure a republican government in Cuba. Then came Allen of Nebraska, with another, declaring a state of war to exist between Spain and the United States and recognizing independence of the republic of Cuba. Pettus of Alabama made a legal argument regarding authority to declare and prosecute war. Then Senator Mason of Illinois, made a speech in favor of war and recognition of the insurgent government in Cuba.

Washington, April 12.—The senate foreign relations committee is understood to have practically decided on a resolution for immediate intervention and requiring evacuation of Cuba by Spain.

Washington, April 12.—The Democrats of the house foreign affairs committee have agreed on a resolution for independence and armed intervention.

Washington, April 12.—The senate committee on foreign relations is finding it a very difficult task to reach an agreement on the terms of the resolution it will report. There is by no means the same unanimity that there was when the committee first met and decided to report the Foraker resolution. Many propositions have been made, covering all the lines of possible intervention, but the indications at the beginning of today's session were that there would be a return to the compromise proposition which was made prior to the receipt of the message. Indeed, a sufficient number of pledges had then been secured to render the adoption of this course quite certain.

All the Republican members of the committee, with the exception of Senator Foraker, are understood to be willing to report on these lines, and it now believed that for the sake of party harmony, he may be induced to join his colleagues. This compromise involves the elimination of the second of his declarations recognizing "the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island" and the retention of the first premise, declaring that the "people of the island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent."

The Ohio senator has, up to the present time, held out strenuously for both declarations, but the other Republican members, at their meeting yesterday, argued the necessity of the concession in order to insure harmony in the party and to secure a form of resolution which would meet the approval of the senate and be sure to pass.

Senator Gray is the only Democratic senator who now appears willing to join with the Republicans in eliminating the recognition of the Cuban republic, but his vote, added to the votes of the five Republicans, would be sufficient to secure the adoption of the resolution and its report by the committee. It is, however, not certain that the five Republican votes could be secured unless all the Republican votes could be controlled, for the reason that some of the other members of this part of the committee are inclined to make unanimous action by their party in the committee a condition of their co-operation.

For the rest, if this compromise is accepted, the resolution will be a short and sharp declaration for immediate intervention. In case the majority agree upon the compromise here outlined, there in all probability will be a minority report providing for the recognition of the present Cuban government, which will be made by the Democratic members with the probable exception of Senator Gray.

There is a strong effort to prevent this division, but it now seems the most probable result of the committee deliberations.

Washington, April 12.—Mr. Smith of the committee on foreign relations of the house was at the White House until shortly after 11 o'clock today and did not appear at the committee room until 11:40 o'clock. The Democrats returned at 11:45, but the Republicans were not yet ready to receive them. The Democrats had practically agreed to support a resolution declaring for independence and immediate and armed intervention.

FIXED WITH GOMEZ.

He is Preparing to March on Havana With 30,000 Men.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 12.—The Cuban junta here has received a very important letter from Gen. Gomez via Key West.

While its contents have been guarded very carefully and the main portion sent to the New York junta's office, yet it is ascertained that it brings news that Gomez is preparing to co-operate with the United States forces in case of war in an attack upon Havana.

Calixto Garcia has passed the trocha and he and Gomez, with some 18,000 troops, are now marching westward and toward Havana. The insurgents are recruiting in all sections and from good authority it is ascertained that Gomez promised to have from 25,000 to 30,000 troops behind Havana to aid in reducing it.

The letter added that the Spanish officers there were greatly worried over the news of Gomez's approach and that troops had been called into Havana and that much work was being done in throwing up new earthworks in the rear of the city and otherwise strengthening the forts in that section.

The insurgents, so the dispatch said, hailed with joy the intervention of the United States, and their ranks are being rapidly increased daily. Gomez and the United States are now in close touch and the news of a declaration of war will be carried to him by means of private signals without loss of time, so that he could move with knowledge of what the United States is doing. A campaign is all arranged, according to this authority.

HERE'S THE MONEY.

National Park Bank Offers to Collect It Free of Charge.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Gage has received the following letter from Edward E. Poor, president of the National Park bank of New York:

"In the event of the government requiring funds for use in the present crisis, the facilities and resources of this bank are hereby offered for that purpose and should congress authorize an issue of bonds for popular investment, we desire to offer the services of this bank with its 5,000 correspondents in all parts of the country, for the distribution of the bonds to the people without commission or charge of any kind."

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME

Says a London Times Correspondent at Madrid.

London, April 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"The most important feature in the new stage of the relations between Spain and the United States is the fact that Spain having granted at the request of the pope and the powers, a suspension of hostilities, which she had persistently refused to grant when President McKinley suggested it, the American government and diplomacy now considers their hands free, as they were no party to the arrangement thus made by the pope and the powers with Spain.

"The contention is that Spain having taken upon herself to grant unconditionally this suspension of hostilities, without any mutual agreement or mutual conditions between American and Spanish governments nothing can be asked or expected from America, who will merely look to see what comes out of this sort of armistice and of any negotiations between the Cuban autonomist government and the insurgents.

"When, in time, events allow the United States to judge of the results of a suspension of hostilities and of the negotiations as to home rule, America will consider herself free to act in accordance with American interests and to insist upon a permanent settlement of the Cuban question to secure peace in Cuba; and all, simply because President McKinley made no engagements for the present or the future with the pope and the European powers, who are alleged to have spontaneously induced Spain to grant the suspension of hostilities.

"This must be borne in mind in order to understand why most of the pending questions between the two countries stand just as they were a week ago. The only clear result attained, as the Madrid government well knows, is the indefinite postponement of a rupture if the American congress endorses the view of President McKinley and leaves him with full power to decide upon the best course to follow, according to the march of events."

CUBANS WILL RISE

In a Body at a Signal From the United States.

New York, April 12.—Chief Officer Frank Crosslin of the British steamer Alodene, which has just arrived from Matanzas, Cuba, said:

"When the American army reaches Cuba, the people will flock to its ranks. All Cubans want, is a surety of help and they will rise in a body. They were won by the magnificent gifts of clothing and food and are longing for American interference and many of them want to become part of the states.

"The Spanish soldiers are among the weakest specimens of humanity that could be found anywhere and the most dissatisfied lot. Most of them are boys who are poorly clothed, poorly fed, never paid and homesick all the time. Desertions are frequent.

"The Cubans are pinning their faith on the United States and waiting for a signal, to rise in thousands. They could under no circumstances be brought to fight against the United States, junta or no junta. To this country they look for their liberty."

From the deck of the vessel, he said, every night conflagrations could be seen in every direction outside of Havana and Matanzas, caused by the burning of crops and plantation buildings.

One of the engineers of the steamer Saratoga, which has just arrived from the south coast of Cuba, said:

"Around Manzanillo the skies were aglow at night with the fires of the blazing plantations. The misery in the towns is dreadful. No sooner does a ship tie up than there is a crowd of poor creatures around her begging for food. The feeling against Americans is very bitter among the Spanish part of the population."

"If something is not done now," interjected a younger engineer, "the life of an American sailor in any of the South American countries will be unbearable. They say, with a grin:

"'Americanos all bluff; big mouth; all talk; no fight.'

"In Cuba the average Spaniard believes there will be no trouble in whipping the United States. They think the Maine was the finest ship the United States had and they say they will serve the rest as the Maine was served."

M'KINLEY'S WAY.

He Would First Ask Spain to Get Out.

New York, April 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Should the president be clothed with authority to use the military and naval forces to intervene solely for the purpose of establishing peace and order in Cuba, he proposes to exercise it first by transmitting to Spain a copy of the resolution, with the statement that his obligations require him to carry out the will of congress and a notification that he will do so at once, unless Spain withdraws from the island.

In other words, the president will deliver an ultimatum to Spain before making a naval demonstration, in the hope that Spain may at the last moment consent to a concession of the independence of the people of the island, upon an indemnity, or upon some other basis which may be satisfactory to all parties involved. If war should then come whether "holy" or "unholy" he will feel that the responsibility is on Spain.

The one significant sign of peace is that diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain have not been severed as a result of the message to congress. It is true that all of our consuls have been called out of Cuba and this would indicate a preliminary sign of war; but our minister is still at Madrid and Spain's representative is still here.

QUAY'S HOT TALK.

No Time for Negotiation With Pope Prelate or Presbyter, He Says.

Washington, April 12.—Scarcely had the senate been called to order yesterday when Mr. Quay precipitated the Cuban question by presenting some petitions and making startling comments on them. He took the strongest ground for immediate and impetuous action.

"The people of the United States, in my judgment," said he, "are pretty nearly unanimous that the time for negotiation upon the Cuban question is past. The present is a case for neither pope, prelate nor presbyter.

"They believe that further negotiations mean further time for the concentration of the Spanish naval forces and for general Spanish preparations for war.

"They know that a Spanish torpedo flotilla is en route for our shores, whose mission is hostile, whose only interest can be to destroy our vessels as the Maine was destroyed and slay our sailors as the sailors of the Maine were slain.

"They know that on yesterday two Spanish war vessels sailed westward and will be with us in ten days. They believe bloodshed will be averted or diminished by prompt action of the government, not by declaring war, but by making war in self-defense before Spain can secure further naval or military advantage, and, perhaps without reason, that delay is sought or urged by those interested in the Spanish success or by those who would market the national honor and make merchandise of the blood and bones of the dead of the Maine; that intervention should be armed, immediate and impetuous; that not merely a stable, but a republican form of government should be given the Cubans; that the Spaniards should go out of Cuba.

"They should stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once.

"For these purposes they believe the army and navy of the United States should be utilized until Cuba is free and the Maine is avenged. Believing that the president is in his ultimate purposes with the people, I have the pleasure of assuring the Trades league of Philadelphia that I will comply with their request."

Oregon Congressman Renominated.

Eugene, Oregon, April 12.—Thomas H. Tonge was renominated for congressman yesterday by the Republicans of the First congressional district of Oregon.

LOW THERE.

The Manager of Charlie Curtis's Campaign

Arrives at Horton and Scares the Old Crowd Badly.

THOUGHT IT A FAKE

That Curtis Had Strong Railroad Support.

Cy Leland Pretends He is Not Fighting Curtis.

Horton, April 12.—The arrival of M. A. Low from Topeka this morning set the congressional convention delegates agog. When the State Journal's announcement of Mr. Low's determination to enter the fight as a manipulator, was read among the delegates last night, it produced a sensation. Leland's friends denied that Mr. Low would take a hand in the fight, but the doubt was dispelled when Mr. Low, himself, arrived today. It is expected that his influence will materially change the situation.

The platform of the convention will endorse the president and the national administration and will especially commend McKinley for his message on the Cuban question. Every delegate here has been very enthusiastic in his praise of the president.

During a conference for a discussion of the platform this morning, Judge Horton asked Cy Leland if the convention should declare for war.

"No," replied Leland emphatically, "War will be declared before this convention ends."

"Then," continued Leland, "I will introduce a resolution, offering the members of the convention and the candidates as volunteers for the fight with Spain."

The opening day of the First congressional district convention will develop nothing new in the situation. The organization of the convention, with J. F. Tufts of Atchison, chairman, has been effected, and the final touches added to the preparations for the contest.

Horton is crowded with delegates and visitors. The hotels are filled and the cot, to which the average Kansas politician is by no means a stranger, occupies its accustomed place in the parlors and halls thereof. The private houses have come to the rescue and several of the 60 delegates who came Monday were able to avoid the necessity of sleeping in a chair in the hotel lobby or walking the streets, through the kindness of citizens. The remainder of the 90 delegates came today and the battle began in earnest.

Nothing was accomplished today beyond the organization of the convention at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Then followed the appointment of the necessary committees, after which came adjournment until Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

Tonight the first actual work will be done. The organization having been effected and the strength of the candidates displayed in a few ballots, the campaign was at once inaugurated.

The friends of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Broderick, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Walker devoted their time to making acquaintances.

The Shawnee delegation is the only one which has a steering committee. A. B. Quinton is the chairman. The members are A. K. Rodgers, J. A. Troutman, Arthur Capper and Dave Mulvane. This committee was selected early Monday morning and went to work at once. The first thing considered was the selection of a chairman for the convention.

Capt. J. F. Tufts of Atchison was suggested by the Topekans and the steering committee called on the other candidates, receiving assurances of a united support for him. This averted a fight in the organization of the convention, especially when it was agreed to make Mr. Tufts, the temporary as well as permanent chairman.

There was considerable speculation when it was reported that Cyrus Leland had announced that Charlie Curtis "should not be nominated." The Shawnee delegation was prepared for this and sent out the steering committee to tell Mr. Leland that Topeka was not fighting him and offered as evidence the fact that J. K. Hudson and S. T. Howe, Leland's most bitter enemies, who were regularly elected delegates, had been "induced" to stay at home.

Mr. Leland then gravely announced that he had no second choice for congressman.

"I am for Mr. Bailey until the finish," he said.

The Bailey men have appeared with badges of yellow ribbon, bearing a cut of their candidate. The Bailey camp has been dubbed that of the "Wild Nemahas." Mr. Curtis' friends are known as the "Shawnees." Mr. Beck of Holton, leads the "Pottawatomies" who are for Mr. Broderick. J. M. Chisham heads the Atchison crowd which has been termed the "Mavericks," because the remaining candidates have their branding irons waiting for the break among Atchison's delegates.

Judge A. H. Horton of Topeka, nominated Mr. Tufts for chairman, after the convention had been called to order by Chairman Beck of the congressional committee.

The various candidates were nominated as follows: Mr. Curtis, by Judge A. H. Horton; Mr. Broderick, by H. F. Graham of Holton; Mr. Bailey by Simon Ryan of Hiawatha; Mr. Walker by S. A. Frazier of Atchison.

The Bailey forces held a conference this morning to discuss the possibility of Atchison county's eleven delegates going to Broderick. It was agreed, in this event, that Brown, Nemaha and Doniphan should at once declare war on John Seaton, unless the delegation is divided. Mr. Leland is quoted as saying:

"If that happens and Atchison fails to act fairly, Mr. Curtis will get some votes he does not now expect."

This is believed to be a threat but nevertheless Mr. Leland and his friends say that "unfair" dealing on the part of the Broderick men, will result in a Curtis-Bailey combination, which might nominate Curtis.

IN A PATROL WAGON.

Lady Yarde-Buller Was Given a Ride —Mentally Unbalanced.

Oakland, Cal., April 12.—Lady Yarde-Buller was arrested yesterday on a charge of insanity and given a ride in the patrol wagon before her identity was known.

She was found wandering around aimlessly. Physicians will examine into her mental condition.