

HOW WE HOLD SLAVES.

McKINLEY AT LAST TELL OF HIS TREATY OF SERFDOM.

Otis Says "Market Price for Freedom is Insignificant \$30 to \$90 Mexican."

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry, the president sent to the house all the papers of Brigadier General J. C. Bates in relation to the negotiation of a treaty of agreement made by him with the sultan of Sulu last August, in reply to the request the president says.

The payments of money provided for by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine Islands, unless congress shall otherwise direct. Such payments are not for specific purposes, but are apart from the consideration given to the Sulu tribe or nation under the agreement, and they have stipulated for subject to the action of congress, in conformity with the practice of this government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations occupying and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States.

General Otis, in transmitting the treaty, August 27, says: "The attitude of these people has been the subject of apprehension for several months, and by this agreement I believe that the apprehended pending differences are happily adjusted."

Secretary Root, in reply, dated October 27, tells General Otis that the agreement is confirmed and approved by the president, subject to the action of congress, and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not deemed in any wise to give the sultan of the United States to slavery in the Sulu archipelago. At the same time, when you communicate to him the above-mentioned understanding, the president desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of prisoners held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation."

LIBERTY IS CHIEF. In his instructions to General Bates, under this direction, General Otis says: "It is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from \$20 to \$30 Mexican, and that in some instances owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them."

General Otis continues to the effect that the character of the domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institutions of the United States, the slaves becoming members of the owner's family.

General Bates, in his report states that when he first asked to see the sultan, the latter sent his greetings, saying he could not come to see the general because he had boils on his neck, and could not put on his coat, but that he would recognize the protection of the United States, requesting as a favor that he might hoist his own flag alongside that of the United States.

THE SULTAN'S BROTHER WENT TO JOLO to meet General Bates and the sultan afterward joined him.

LIKE TO HOLD THEM. General Bates states in his connection that the Sulus are very jealous of their institution of slavery.

In his original instructions to General Bates, General Otis instructed him to push to the front the question of society, and to let him see that the United States not to interfere, but to protect the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the sultan and his advisers. In return they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States.

He also instructed General Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal distributing centers of trade, and that the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day.

GENERAL MEETINGS IN MAINE. Thousands of Easterners Turn Out To Hear Col. Bryan.

Portland, Me.—(Special)—William J. Bryan was the guest of the Democratic club at a banquet in the city hall, Mr. Bryan, with Congressman Lewis of Ohio and Governor Altgeld of Illinois, left Boston early in the morning, speaking to a mass meeting in the city hall at Lawrence at noon.

TRUST COMPANIES COMBINE.

The Century and the International Are Consolidated.

New York—(Special)—Negotiations for the consolidation of the Century Trust company and the International Banking and Trust company are practically completed.

It is learned that the consolidated company will be operated under the charter of the International Banking and Trust company, which contains privileges which are regarded as making it exceedingly valuable.

The International Banking and Trust company was organized early last summer with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of \$500,000. Its president is Stewart Browne. Joseph T. Low and W. H. Chesbrough are the vice presidents and Jos. B. Duer and T. H. Froelich, secretaries. The directors of the company are Frank Rockwell, George Crocker, Robert A. Chesbrough, H. B. Hollins, Charles R. Flint, Stewart Browne, Edward E. McCall, E. E. C. Young, Joseph T. Low, Frederic K. Cowdery, Benjamin F. Tracy, John K. Cowden, J. C. Jenkins, Sidney A. Tyler, Clarence H. Davison, John D. Wing, Theodore H. Price, Oakleigh Thorne, Turner A. Beall, Alfred M. Hoyt, W. H. Llewellyn, Edward W. Scott, Maxwell Goodhill, John McAnerney, Andrew Hamilton R. Landon, William R. L. Edwards, F. R. Coudert, Jr., W. Howard Glider, J. W. Middendorf, John Hone, E. C. Potter, Ernst Thalmann, Wm. H. Chesbrough, Marshall S. Diggs, George W. Elkins, E. A. De Lima, Bernard Baruch, Leonard Lewisohn, H. W. McVicker, Edward D. Easton, Francisco Garcia and John C. Tomlinson.

A report that the Produce Exchange Trust company and the Federal Trust company had entered into negotiations for the consolidation scheme received some credence in Wall street from the circumstance that Edwin Gould, president of the Produce Exchange Trust company, is interested in the Federal Trust company, which was organized a few months ago by his youngest brother, Frank Jay Gould.

Another rumor current was that the International Banking and Trust company and the Century Trust company, under their consolidation, might be consolidated with the North American Trust company. It is said that overtures to this end were made some time ago to the North American Trust company, but were not favorably received.

INDIANA PRESS FOR BRYAN.

Democratic Editors Indorse Him and Free Silver. Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special)—Indiana democratic editors today elected Bayard Gray of Frankfort, president, and A. J. Diphaye of Columbus, secretary.

The resolutions indorsed Bryan and free silver, condemned in vigorous language "the methods of lawlessness, anarchy and revolution which the republican party of Kentucky has introduced into the politics of that state, and the assassination of Goebel was denounced as "the fruit of a diabolical conspiracy."

The Kentucky democracy, it was asserted, had always adhered to peaceful and constitutional methods, while the opposition has systematically resorted to force and violence. Governor Taylor's action in preventing the legislature to assemble was called a "shameless and wicked outrage."

Another resolution expressed strong sympathy with the Boers. "Annexation by force" was denounced and the republican party arraigned for fostering trusts.

OTIS' CASUALTY LIST.

First Lieutenant Wm. T. Schenck Among the Killed. Washington, D. C.—(Special)—General Otis has cabled the following list of casualties to the war department:

Killed, Twenty-fifth infantry, January 23, near Subig, Luzon, First Lieutenant William T. Schenck; K. Tevis Bronston; L. Hillard Boone, William Shannon. Wounded, Thirty-eighth infantry, 19th, at Taal, Datanagas, D. Ed ward H. Chapin, thigh, severe; C. Elmer H. Leasor, face; Benjamin N. Chinn, arm; Thomas Brown, chest; Edward Weaver, shoulder, moderate; Harry Buchanan, leg; Thirty-sixth infantry, 22d, at Balincaguim, F. Ira Allen, chest, severe; C. Lewis, thigh, slight; Preston A. Lloyd, foot, severe; Nineteenth infantry, 8, near Cebu, B. Alfred Berry, corporal, neck and face, severe; K. Willard E. Bell, leg, severe; H. Charles William Sizer, arm, slight; Henry W. Sumner, corporal, thigh, moderate.

First Lieutenant William T. Schenck of the Twenty-fifth infantry, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 31, 1872, and served as private, corporal and sergeant of the First cavalry from November, 1891, to November, 1894, when he was appointed second lieutenant of the Tenth infantry.



CRAPIC SKETCH OF WM. GOEBEL.

William Goebel, the democratic nominee for governor of Kentucky, is the most remarkable politician Kentucky has had since the days of Henry Clay and John C. Breckinridge. Unlike Clay and Breckinridge, he comes of no proud family, has no collegiate education, and has no close personal friends. As one of his admirers and workers said of him today: "He is in a class by himself. He is totally unlike any of the great politicians Kentucky has produced in all respects save one—he has brains."

Mr. Goebel was born in Pennsylvania (Sullivan county) thirty-eight years ago, and removed when a child of 4 years with his parents to Covington, Ky., where he has lived ever since. He received his schooling in the public schools of Covington, and then read law with ex-Governor John G. Stevenson. He showed such marked ability that Governor Stevenson made him his partner, and this partnership was continued until the death of the governor, who made Mr. Goebel his executor without bond. He left a large estate, and the young attorney administered it in the most satisfactory manner.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle was so impressed with the ability of Mr. Goebel that he formed a partnership with him after the death of Governor Stevenson, which lasted a number of years, and was only terminated when the gifted Kentuckian was made secretary of the treasury of the United States. With two such associates as Stevenson and Carlisle it was no wonder the young attorney rose rapidly in the law, and it was not long until he commanded a practice of \$25,000 a year. He seemed to make a specialty of cases against corporations, including railroads, and he was so successful in them that he soon found himself with more work than he could do.

About twelve years ago Mr. Goebel entered politics. Circuit Clerk Wilson of Kenton county induced him to make the race for state senator from that county. He was elected and has served continuously ever since. He is now a holdover senator. One of the first bills he made a law was that which made gambling a felony. He had seen the evil effects of gaming, and he believed the young men of the state ought to be protected from gambling and the influence of gamblers, and he worked very hard to have the bill become a law. Several efforts have been made to repeal the felony clause, but the senator always fought against it, and was successful. Knowing the value of books for the poor, he caused to be passed a bill empowering the cities of the second class to establish and maintain free public libraries, and Lexington has been the first city in the state to take advantage of this law.

He has always stood for the people against the classes and combines of wealth and in his capacity as senator has caused many bills looking to the amelioration of the condition of the poor to become laws. It was in this spirit that he supported what is known as the McChord railroad bill and the China school-book bill. He believes the railroads ought to base their rates on the amount of work done and not on the competition and centers around large shipping and river points. He thinks the children of the state ought not to be made to pay more for their schoolbooks than they are worth nor more than is charged other states.

When he opened his campaign for governor last year he made a powerful speech at Lebanon in which he said he was opposed by all the corporations in the state, by all the banks and by nearly all the newspapers, but he intended to win the contest despite the efforts of these great powers against him. How well he succeeded is now history. No man ever had a harder fight. He went into the convention with only a small portion of the delegates pledged to him, but by his superior generalship he won the nomination after a struggle lasting eight days and seven nights.

As a lawyer Mr. Goebel has the reputation of being eminently fair, and in all the personal relations of life his reputation is of the very highest. He has always been a friend of the people, and this characteristic caused him to be engaged in a controversy which made it necessary for him to take a human life. He thought the bridge tolls across the Ohio river were too high, and he introduced and had passed a bill through the Kentucky legislature reducing the tolls to 1 cent for a foot passenger. Colonel John Sanford, an ex-confederate soldier, was a large stockholder in one of the bridge companies and he denounced Goebel for fathering the bill, and wrote a severe article, which was published in a Covington paper, abusing Goebel for the part he took in reducing the tolls. Goebel replied in an unsigned article that fairly took the cuttle off the colonel, and those who knew the old soldier said he would demand satisfaction of the writer. Goebel told the editor of the paper to tell him who wrote it. If the colonel made inquiry, and as the colonel asked for the author before the ink was dry on the last papers from the press, Goebel was soon informed that Colonel Sanford had threatened to kill him on sight. He secured a pistol, and he and the colonel met a short time afterward on the steps of the bank in which the colonel was cashier. The colonel asked Mr. Goebel if he was the author of the article in which he was so unmercifully attacked. Goebel, without the least show of emotion, and with a calm voice, replied, "Yes." The colonel made a motion as if to draw a weapon, but before he could get his hand on his pistol Goebel had shot him dead. He was acquitted on the examining trial, as there was abundant proof that he acted purely in self-defense. But many of the old confederates have never forgiven Goebel for slaying the man who was about to take his life. Their anger was renewed when Colonel Sanford's widow went crazy and was incarcerated in a private asylum in this city.

Mr. Goebel is unmarried. Unlike the average Kentucky politician, he neither uses tobacco nor liquor. He is absolutely clean in his private life, and out of his earnings as a lawyer he has educated one brother and has assisted the other one to engage in a lucrative business. His mother, who has been dead for a number of years, was a devoted church member, and although he is an agnostic, he keeps her membership in her church alive, and pays her dues as regularly as the quarters roll around. During his recent campaign one of his opponents tried to make capital out of the fact that he came of a humble parentage and that he was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Goebel answered these strictures in one of the most masterly speeches ever delivered in Kentucky. He actually flayed his opponent—Wat Hardin—alive, and yet it was done in language that would have been permitted in the United States senate chamber. This speech attracted the attention of every newspaper reader in the state, and papers which were opposed, and are still opposed, to him, printed complimentary notices of the address, and the address in full.



X Shows the spot where he was shot down.

STEAD'S UNMERCIFUL EXCORIATION.

Says the War was Undertaken to Conceal the Truth.

London.—(Special)—Mr. William T. Stead has addressed an open letter to the speaker of the house of commons, Mr. William Court Gully, asking him to bring it to the notice of the house. The writer says:

"The consequence of going to war with a lie in our right hand is now manifest, even to the dullest understanding. The responsibility for the lie which is now working out its natural consequences in South Africa originally lay upon the colonial secretary alone, but by a conspiracy of falsehood the select committee of 1897 was hounded into returning a false verdict, which being afterward accepted by the house of commons, involved parliament itself in the responsibility for a fatal fraud."

Mr. Stead then asserts that "The war was undertaken to conceal the truth and whitewash the colonial secretary, and he appeals to the house to insist upon the production of the correspondence between the colonial office and Mr. Hawsley, solicitor to the Chartered company, in order to ascertain the truth as to the Jameson raid and learn the truth of this dishonesty."

SHOOTING AT FORT DODGE.

Man Uses His Revolver on Hotel Guests with Effect.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—(Special)—J. M. Young of Minneapolis, who has been working up a city directory, did some promiscuous shooting in the office of the Logan house last night. He had been boarding at the hotel and, becoming objectionable, was ordered to leave by the landlord.

Just after supper the shooting began. Young first fired at a man who was standing at the head of the stairs, Will Greenleaf of Des Moines, ebullient with the National Theater company. Greenleaf was hit in the leg, the bullet striking below the knee and glancing up the calf, which has not yet been found and the wound is considered very dangerous.

Young then returned to the office and fired point blank at a man sitting at the desk who looked like Mr. Chase. He then began shooting promiscuously about the room until his revolver was emptied, and then, using it as a club, he resisted arrest until he was overpowered. The office was full of men at the time of the shooting. Young has been bound over to the grand jury under \$1,000 bond.

GERMANS COMPLAIN OF MCKINLEY.

Protest Against His Failure to Forward Subscriptions to Boers.

Brussels.—(Special)—Indignation has been aroused here by the news that the United States government declines on the ground of neutrality to transmit President Kruger a check for \$3,750, representing public subscriptions which were sent to Washington for the purpose by the editor of a German paper published in St. Louis.

The Petit Bleu calls attention to the fact that American effort and money has supplied England with the hospital ship Maine and that President McKinley also was delaying the United States recognition of the diplomatic representation of the Transvaal at Washington, and adds:

"In fact, the present American government is indirectly assisting the British monarchy against the South African republic. President McKinley's administration is violating neutrality, but in favor of England and to reward British complicity in the anti-Spanish war is making itself accessory after the fact to the British war against the Boers. All liberals in Europe will ardently wish that President McKinley be ousted at the next presidential election."

Iowa Saloon Law Invalld

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special)—According to decision of the supreme court today every saloon in the city is running without legal sanction and in violation of the law.

In 1894 a petition of consent was filed and it was thought to contain the names of 50 per cent of voters, as required. The question of the legality of the signatures was raised by the anti-saloon league and evidence was presented to prove that less than the required number of voters' names were on the petition. The supreme court holds that the evidence is sufficient to prove the correctness of the league's claims. The saloonkeepers have signified their intention to apply for an injunction to restrain the operation of the decision until another petition can be secured.

Anti-Trust Law Knocked Out

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—Judge Kohl-saat of the federal court has rendered a decision declaring the Illinois anti-trust law unconstitutional.

The ruling was made in the case of the Union Sewer Pipe company against Thomas Connelly, but applied as well to the case of the same plaintiff against William Dee, the two cases having been tried conjointly. The court took the case from the jury and gave instructions that the finding be in favor of the plaintiff.

The Union Sewer Pipe company brought suit to recover upon promissory notes given by the defendants, who contended that the plaintiff was a trust or combination organized for the express purpose of creating and carrying out restrictions in trade.

Stock Dealers Enter Protest

Stout City, Ia.—(Special)—The Stout City Live Stock exchange is framing a protest against State Senator Emmert's bill in the Iowa legislature prohibiting the importation of breeding cattle into the state except when accompanied by a veterinary's certificate to the effect that they have been tested for tuberculosis, or until they have been examined by the state veterinary at the owner's expense. Live stock dealers say the stocker trade in Iowa would be killed should the law pass and will fight it desperately.

The Salvation Army for the second time has failed to get a foothold in Mexico. Mexican laws forbid all religious processions in the streets of the cities.

KENT FILES HIS REPORT.

Makes a Small Showing for the Free Employment Bureau.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special)—Deputy Labor Commissioner Kent has filed with the governor a report of the work of the state free employment bureau for 1897. The report shows that the number of applicants who have been secured employment in the various lines of industry is as follows:

Building trades, 4; iron trades, 5; printing trades, 1; farm work, 35; city work, 2; agents and clerks, 1; male domestics, 5; domestics and housekeepers, 66; railroad men, 88; laborers, 2. Mr. Kent argues in his report that the office would be far more valuable if located in the center of the business part of the city. As it is, he says, it sadly interferes with the other work of the office. "We are badly in need of it," he says, "of a branch employment office in Omaha. An office there would be invaluable in distributing the unemployed out over the state at points where they might be needed. . . . In no other place in the world except Nebraska is an employment office tucked away in a state capitol and expected to meet the needs of an entire state."

"By having branch offices in all the principal towns of the state and these offices constantly reporting to this bureau we could keep the idle labor of the state moving from one point to another where most needed."

STARK WOULD AID MILITIA.

Presents a Bill to Rehabilitate the National Guard.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—Congressman Stark introduced a bill to-day which, if it should become a law, will create a home guard, whose efficiency is excelled by no other nation. The bill appropriates \$2,000,000 for a rehabilitation of the militia of the states. This money is to be expended in the purchase of arms, stores, tents and for putting the guard on a footing equal to that of the regular service. The title to arms, quartermaster's stores and camp equipment remains in the United States.

Before the appropriation becomes a law the different states must show 100 militiamen for each senator and representative in congress. In case this number is not reached, the money thus appropriated would be converted back into the treasury. According to a rough estimate the home guard of 125,000 would be possible under the provisions of Stark's bill.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

Smallpox has broken out at Pawnee.

A telephone system is being put in at Douglas.

Extra Durland, one of Norfolk's plovers, died Tuesday.

A big wolf hunt was held in Saunders county on Friday.

An A. O. U. W. banquet was held at Grand Island Tuesday night.

The new union depot at Beatrice is open. The building cost \$10,000.

There was frigid weather Thursday at Syracuse and Nebraska City.

Wheelmen at Lincoln are kicking vigorously against an ordinance imposing a tax on bicycles.

The Nebraska Mutual Insurance association held its annual meeting on Thursday, at Lincoln.

James Hill, Ina Shackelford and Minnie Rice were severely injured in a runaway near Geneva.

Richard Savory is on trial at Falls City, charged with the murder of a man named Thompson.

The trouble over the Bostwick hotel at Hastings has been settled. Mr. Dillon now gets possession.

There was a fire in the broom and duster factory at Nebraska City. Loss about \$1,500.

Secretary Hall of the state bankruptcy board has issued the eighth annual report of the banking department.

The funeral of Lieutenant Lester E. Sisson occurred at Columbus Friday. Lieutenant Sisson fell in the battle of April 23, 1899, the same battle in which Colonel Stotsenburg was killed.

A burglar who attempted to rob one of the state university buildings was captured through the aid of Miss Mabel Fisher of Omaha. The girl held him off with a revolver until the police arrived.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special)—John O. Yeiser of Omaha appealed to the supreme court today from a decision rendered by Judge Slabaugh of Douglas county refusing Yeiser a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the city clerk to submit the initiative and referendum to a vote of the people of the city at the coming spring election.

Because She Would Not Wed.

Chicago.—(Special)—Nicholas Hotzler stabbed and instantly killed Mrs. Louise Schaeffer in the dining room of her home at 4435 Princeton avenue. Hotzler then shot himself, dying almost instantly. Hotzler had been very attentive to Mrs. Schaeffer and is believed to have become insane because of her refusal to marry him.

Cross Population of Cuba.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The details by provinces of the preliminary count of the gross population of Cuba have been announced by General J. P. Sanger, in charge of the census-taking, as follows:

Havana, 434,811; Matanzas, 292,462; Santa Clara, 266,537; Puerto Principe, 88,237; Santiago, 237,716. Total, 1,329,363.

The late Lord Ludlow was exceedingly mild on the bench and on more than one occasion his amiability in interposing out of pity to a confused witness led to unforeseen results. A witness was once hanged about a denial of intoxication. The judge asked him kindly from the bench: "Did you say, 'I was not drunk, sir?'" "I never said anything about you at all," was the unexpected reply.

New York Press: He—You needn't be angry. I could have kissed you two or three times then if I'd wanted to. She—Yes, I know it.