

DISCONTENT IN PORTO RICO

Commissioners Protest Against Our Treatment of the Island.

EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION.

Although Part of the United States, Its Solutions to This Country Are Less Satisfactory Than When Spain Ruled, They Say.

New York, June 21.—The commissioners from Porto Rico to the United States feel, according to Dr. E. Julio Henna, one of their number, that they and their adherents in Porto Rico have been treated scandalously by the United States government, and so they have prepared a protest, which Dr. Henna, after consultation with Dr. M. Zena Gandia, another commissioner, has given out. The protest says:

"Porto Rico finds itself at this moment in an extraordinary situation. The island is by virtue of actual occupation, by virtue of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, an integral part of the territory of the United States of America. Nevertheless, its soil, its ports, its commerce and its inhabitants, are not for any practical purpose considered American. The flag of the United States of America floats over the soil of Porto Rico, but it does not make American even the children who are born under its shade. Ships coming from the ports of the United States of America and entering a port of Porto Rico do not enter an American, but a foreign port, and are subject to pay customs duties, tonnage dues, etc.

The commerce of Porto Rico with the rest of the United States of America, instead of being free as the commerce between Massachusetts and Florida or New York and Louisiana is burdened by a tariff, heavier and more obnoxious than that which was in force when Porto Rico was Spanish, and its commerce was subject to the reciprocity arrangements which, under the inspiration of Mr. Blaine, were concluded in 1890 between the United States and Spain. And although Porto Rico is American, and its government is vested in American officials from the governor-general to the health officers of the humblest port of the island, no protection is given to any Porto Rican except upon condition that he is carefully expressed that he is protected as a native of Porto Rico, but not as an American.

"Of liberty and self government, the Porto Rican people have not as yet had any taste. They are subject in all things to the supreme will of a military ruler; subject to no one else, though in time of peace, than the commander in chief of the army of the United States, through exclusively the channels of the War department."

NO USE, WATTERSON THINKS.

The Kentucky Editor Thinks the Next Campaign Will Be '96 Over Again.

New York, June 22.—Henry Watterson said last night that he had not come to New York for the purpose of conferring with gold Democrats or any other Democrats, despite the reports to that effect sent out from Louisville.

"I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Bryan and the platform of '96 will be repeated in 1900. The Eastern Democrats who undertake to control these wild horses of the West and South will fare no better in 1900 than they did in 1896. It looks to my mind that the campaign of 1896 will be repeated in 1900, with a few addenda to bring matters down to date."

Colonel Watterson explained that by addenda he meant such plans as anti-trust and anti-expansion. Asked what he thought of this platform and of its chances for success, the colonel replied: "Everybody knows how I stand on these matters, and it is not worth while to talk about them."

A Clue to the Lost Strong Box.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—What may prove a clue to the robbers who stole the strong box containing \$25,000 in gold from the steamer Alameda during the voyage from Australia is here, was given to the police, yesterday, by three tourists from Honolulu. When the Alameda arrived at Honolulu one of the passengers, an ex-convict from Australia, left the vessel and spent money lavishly. A few days later the steamer Belgic stopped at Honolulu on her way to China and Japan and the ex-convict took passage on her.

Jews and Gentiles Battle.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A political battle between Hebrew and Christian boys on Stewart avenue became so fierce to-day that police interference in force was made necessary. The fight was the result of the bitter feeling between the Jewish and Christian boys of the neighborhood. Blood flowed freely and many of the youngsters received painful injuries. A riot call brought the police to the scene and both sides fled. One Christian and one Jewish boy were arrested, but afterward discharged.

The Danes and the Congo's King. VICTORIA, S. C. June 21.—The latest news from the steamer Danche, which has been broken, and her cargo, valued at \$200,000, will be a total loss.

WILBUR FRANKLIN BRYANT, Hartington, Nebraska.

He was born in Dalton, N. H., on the 21st of March, 1851. Was bred on a farm, graduated from Kimball Union Academy, Meridian, 1873; entered Dartmouth college but did not graduate. Taught school in Mississippi. Removed to Nebraska in 1876. Studied law with John E. Gamble, Yankton, S. D. Admitted to practice April 17th, 1877. Practiced law in Nebraska, at St. Helena, West Point and Hartington successively. Was postmaster at St. Helena for three years. In 1882 he was elected district attorney for the old sixth district, comprising sixteen counties and the unorganized territory from Wyoming to what is now South Dakota. This stretch is larger than one-half of the New England states. He was also for several years judge of Cuming county, Neb., and was a member of Gov. Holcomb's staff, with rank of colonel. Judge Bryant was formerly a republican; but is one of the founders of the People's party in Nebraska. Has been a member of every state convention since the foundation of the party, and has been appointed twice as a member of the committee on resolutions. Judge Bryant is the author of a pamphlet, "A Letter to a Young Law Student," on the judicial murder of the anarchists of Chicago in 1887. He wrote a life of Louis Riel, entitled, "The Blood of Abel," which was the cause of the celebrated Blair resolution introduced in the United States senate in 1888. Judge Bryant enjoys a lucrative practice and has never been an office-seeker. He was a member of the bimetallic congress of 1893, and represented the diocese of Omaha at the World's Catholic congress the same year. He has been a constant contributor to the reform press of the United States and has been on the stump in every campaign.

He has been state president of the Catholic Knights of America; was supreme representative to the supreme council of the order held at Kansas City this last May. Bryant was temporary and permanent chairman of the last populist state convention and delegate to the national convention in St. Louis in 1896, and voted for the nomination of Mr. Sewall for vice president against Hon. Thomas E. Watson.

Mr. Bryant is the son of Doctor George W. Bryant of New York City. The family name was formerly O'Brien, Bryant's immediate ancestors coming from Londonderry, Ireland.

We understand that Mr. Bryant accepted this office not to make money but to earn an honorable record as the first insurance commissioner of the state. He prides himself on every official record he ever made, but they were made as a republican. Bryant was the district attorney who obtained the decision of the supreme court making it a crime to sell liquor on Sunday, and also the decision giving women the right to vote in school meetings.

MAYOR JONES ON TRUSTS.

Views the Growth of Combine Rather Complacently.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Mayor E. M. Jones of Toledo, in a letter to the Record on trusts, says:

"I wish to say that I am inclined to regard the great growth of these organizations within the last few months rather complacently. "I believe in a large program for society. I believe it to be our duty and privilege in this republic to find a plan big enough to provide for all of the people, and I see in the growth of the trust an indication of the growing movement toward collectivism. "I believe in brotherhood. The trust is the American brotherhood (limited). The trust is preparing the way, showing society the great benefits that may be derived through association in industry and the great economic value of association, both in production and distribution. An invention that lightens the burden of the world toilers and makes it possible for one man to do the work of twelve is called a 'labor-saving machine.' Does it matter whether the machine is made of wood and iron or composed of organizations and associations of men? If the result is the same it is a labor-saving machine. In this sense the trust is a labor-saving machine.

"The triumph of the trust is one of the marvels of the closing years of the nineteenth century; but it is an economic development, strictly in the line of progress, and our problem is not how to destroy them, but how to use them for the good of all. Like their prototype, the labor saving machinery, constructed of wood and iron, they have come to stay. "What shall we do with a trust, with the continually increasing armies of unemployed thrown out by these organizations? I reply we must organize government (society) in the interest of all, for the good of all, so that we may utilize the economic side of the trust. "We must leave off the word (limited) from the great American brotherhood that I have referred to, and must own and operate the trust for the benefit of the people, as we now own and operate the postoffice trust. The profit that accrues to the organizations known as trusts belongs to society and may be properly called the 'increment of associated organizations.' "Equality of opportunity or brotherhood is the goal for which the race is struggling, and the trust while purely selfish in its inspiration, is the expression of the great social spirit now stirring the hearts of the people. "The movement toward municipal ownership, toward public ownership, toward co-operation of every sort, indicates the channel through which the people are to come into the possession of their own. When they are thoroughly enlightened they will simply retake, in a perfectly orderly way, the properties that have passed out of their hands and become private property. The people will own and operate their own trust; its name will be the Co-operative commonwealth."

HE SEES MANILA BESIEGED.

The Hopeless Story of a Surgeon From Manila.

PEACE COMMISSION A FAILURE

Dr. McQuesten Thinks Otis Needs 100,000 or 150,000 Troops to Hold His Ground—He Says Filipinos Think They Are Defeating Our Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Dr. Charles A. McQuesten, who was on the staff of Major-General Otis, and health officer at Manila, has returned home, invalided by the climate.

Captain McQuesten made a close study of the conditions of the Philippine situation. He is of the opinion that it will take from 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers to properly subdue and hold the islands. He also says that the peace commission was an absolute failure, and that its work from the start was without effect. He strongly supports the military government of the islands, except that he thinks more men will be necessary than has been estimated.

"Dr. Schurman knows that the commission is a failure and is coming home in July," added Captain McQuesten. "Unless troops, thousands of them, are sent to the aid of our men there they will be driven back into Manila in the course of the next few months, during the rainy season. Our men simply cannot stand the climate. Fifty per cent of them will be incapacitated by sickness and the territory overrun will have to be abandoned. Manila will be in a state of siege again.

"Our soldiers and officers have accomplished wonders and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive has come of it, because our men were not in great enough force.

"One of the great dangers that our men have to face is the climate. The newcomers will be at a disadvantage, because the volunteers who are returning home are lured to the climate. This will make more men necessary than we would otherwise have to put in the field. As a matter of belief, the Filipinos think they have the Americans licked already.

"One solution of the situation might be to enlist colored men from the gulf states, and this might settle some of the race questions of that section. These men would be able better to stand the climate conditions around Manila, and it has been proved that they are good fighters.

"I want to say a word for the Western volunteers. They make the finest soldiers in the world, and their fighting qualities are wonderful. But the volunteers all want to return home, and I hardly think that the plan to enlist three skeleton regiments from the volunteers now in the Philippines will be a success. The men enlisted to fight for their country, and they are not the kind of men who want to stay and fight an insurrection for money or the fun of fighting."

JUDGE FOSTER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Physicians Say the Kansas Jurist Cannot Live Longer Than To-Day.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 22.—Judge C. G. Foster, who was recently retired as judge of the Federal district of Kansas, is suffering from an old malady. His physicians say he will not live longer than to-morrow.

Judge C. G. Foster was appointed judge of the United States district court by President Grant in 1874, and served until March of this year, when he was retired and succeeded by W. C. Hook.

YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

The Marine Hospital Reports Fourteen Cases and Four Deaths.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Surgeon-General Wyman of the marine hospital service received a cablegram to-day from Dr. Park, the quarantine officer at Santiago, reporting the existence at that port of fourteen cases of yellow fever and four deaths from that cause.

Will Then Colorado Will Wait.

DENVER, Colo., June 22.—President Nash of the Smelting trust will not be here until Saturday and all negotiations with the strikers have been suspended until he arrives. From an interview he gave out in Omaha it is evident that he will not yield to a recognition of the miners' union. He has also said that there would be a 10 per cent increase in wages and no more, but he intimates he will make no decision without referring to Grant and Eilers, the Colorado executive committee. Grant has already prepared a new scale of wages to offer to the men, which is practically an increase of 10 per cent.

He Was Forty-Four Years in the Navy.

CONCORD, Mass., June 22.—Commodore Oscar C. Badger, United States navy, retired, is dead, aged 78 years. Commodore Badger was retired fourteen years ago, after nearly forty-four years' service.

Now It Is Dolan's Turn.

PARIS, June 22.—It was announced late in the day that M. Burgeot had declined the task of forming a cabinet. M. Dolan, minister of foreign affairs in the Dupuy cabinet, will now probably be asked to form a ministry.

Havana to Be Revaccinated.

HAVANA, June 22.—Major General Ludlow has issued an order directing a general revaccination in Havana. This is the result of a few sporadic cases of small pox.

FOOT FORM STORE, 1213 O STREET. DISSOLUTION SALE.

Now is the Time to Buy Shoes

Our Partnership is About to Expire. We will sell you

- \$5.00 Shoes for from \$2.50 to \$4.00
4.00 Shoes for from 2.00 to 3.00
3.00 Shoes for from 1.50 to 2.50
2.50 Shoes for from 1.00 to 2.25

EVERYTHING ELSE IN PROPORTION

We have a lot of small sizes in Ladies Oxfords, prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00. Your choice of the lot for 95c. An assortment of children's Oxfords ranging from \$1 to \$1.50. Will sell at 45c. Everything goes at a great sacrifice. The goods must be sold at once.

Advertisement for Sanderson Schureman and Davis, featuring a foot illustration and the text 'THE FOOT-FORM STORE'.

MAY PLEAD GUILTY.

A Probability That Jennings Will Be the Only Hobber to Stand Trial Now.

HARTVILLE, Mo., June 22.—Little interest centers in the trials of Jennings, Shepherd, Nigh or Ray. The evidence will be the same in these cases as was presented against Fegley and Kennedy, and now that the leader of the outlaws has been convicted the only question to be determined is how many years will the others receive. Jennings insists upon a trial, but it is thought that Shepherd and Nigh will plead guilty when their cases are called.

Lewis Nigh's brother from the Indian territory came here yesterday and began overtures with the prosecution to lighten the train robbers' sentence. He does not question his brother's guilt, but made the promise that should his brother be allowed to turn state's evidence and be released he would enter no more train robberies. His efforts came too late, however, for the prosecution answered that Nigh had remained under Kennedy's influence at the time when he was offered leniency for a confession, and now he could stay there and take the consequences. Nigh is expected to break down on the witness stand.

Ray will plead guilty and the judge will probably suspend sentence on him and require him to report at every term of court for several years.

GILLETT QUITS CHIHUAHUA.

The Cattle Swindler Is Probably Headed for Central America.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—Grant G. Gillett, the Kansas cattle swindler, has suddenly departed from the city of Chihuahua, in Old Mexico, where he has been ever since his departure from the scene of his operations. Gillett bundled up his wife and children, besides the major portion of his belongings, and boarded a night train for the City of Mexico. From there he intends to go to some Central American country, where he thinks, he will be safe from the creditors and blackmailers who have hounded him in Chihuahua.

Gillett knew that he could not be taken across the Mexican border legally, but there were numerous plots to kidnap and carry him across the border. Usually one member of the so-called band of kidnapers would impart the information in the fugitive, for which he was paid liberally.

During the last month or two several commission men, some of whom were swindled by Gillett, had business in Chihuahua, and each time they appeared the criminal would go in hiding for several days, until after they returned to the states.

OXFORD GAVE THEM DEGREES

Cecil Rhodes and Lord Kitchener Made Doctors of Law.

OXFORD, England, June 22.—The honorary degree of doctor of civil law was conferred to-day upon General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Cecil Rhodes, the Earl of Egin, and others. The greatest interest was taken in the event owing to the opposition of a number of the dons to conferring a degree upon Mr. Rhodes on account of his connection with the Jameson raid into the Transvaal. The opposition was generally regarded as partisan and as a political movement.

TIRING OF IT IN CLEVELAND.

Committees From Strikers and From the Street Railway Meet.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—A determined effort was made to-day to settle the street railway strike. Committees from both sides met at 11 o'clock with the committee of the city council appointed Tuesday to devise means for bringing the dispute to an end. The meeting is secret. No attempt was made this morning to run cars over lines where trouble was anticipated, and both sides are awaiting the result of the conference.

Chinese Merchants Object.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A firm of Chinese merchants at Hong Kong, through its attorneys, has submitted to the War department the question of the validity of duty levied upon American goods shipped from Hong Kong to Manila. The firm maintains the duty should not be paid.

Four Skeletons Found.

WICHITA, Kan., June 22.—R. J. Cooper, foreman of a Santa Fe fence gang, while out on the Cimarron river near the Kansas line in Oklahoma yesterday, discovered four skeletons, supposed to be the bones of early explorers, in a sand pit near the river bar. With the skeletons were the barrels and looks of four old-fashioned flintlock muskets and pieces of armor.

Cochran's Seat in Demand. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 21.—Several men are after Congressman Cochran's place. They are: Ex-Senator M. G. Moran of St. Joseph, ex-Senator E. F. C. Wilson of Platte county, ex-Congressman Charles Booher of Hannibal, L. J. Miles of Rockland and James W. Boyd of St. Joseph.

Coffeyville Joints Closed by Injunction. COFFEYVILLE, Kan., June 22.—Every joint in the city was closed to-day by perpetual injunctions from Judge Skidmore of the district court, restraining the jointists from keeping places where intoxicating liquors are offered for sale. Similar injunctions were served on the owners of the buildings.

Pittsburg Double Tragedy. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 22.—James Armstrong, a steel worker, last night shot and killed Thomas Welch, a fellow workman, and immediately afterward shot and killed himself, dying within a few moments. Armstrong had threatened to kill Welch several times before because of supposed intimacy with the former's wife.

\$5 A MONTH.

Advertisement for Dr. McGrew, Specialist, DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF MEN ONLY. Includes a portrait of a man.

ONLY \$5 A MONTH. HOME TREATMENT THAT CURES AND SAVES YOU TIME AND MONEY. ELECTRICITY AND MEDICAL TREATMENT combined in all cases where it is advisable. Various forms of syphilis in all its stages. Loss of Vigor and Vitality, caused from abuse of Excess, Weakness and Disorders of Kidney and Bladder. CURES GUARANTEED in all Curable Cases. Charges low. Free Consultation and Examination. Free Office hours, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12. DR. MCGREW, 212 1/2 Front St., OMAHA, NEB.

Advertisement for Kansas Lump Rock Salt For Stock, featuring a portrait of a man and text about the benefits of the salt.