HOLCOMB MAKES REPLY

REFUTES REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE'S CHARGES.

Ex-Governor Gives a Statement to the Public That Republicans Find Unanswerable

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—The farcical pretense of the late alleged senatorial committee to investigate and find out the manner in which the state officers in the several departments have transacted the public business is shown by a statement of ex-Governor Holcomb in relation to the charge that he had drawn out of the treasury money appropriated for house rent and put it in his pocket. This is the "finding" of the "committee" and the republican organs have reiterated the charge on the strength of the committee's finding, and on the strength of their desire to say something prejudicial to a political opponent.

Ex-Governor Holcomb today gave the following statement for the information of the public and with it the statement of Mr. Charles H. Gould, his landlord. Gould is himself an out-and-out republican, but he has expressed his opinion in emphatic an uncomplimentary terms of the palpably unfair manner in which the committee and its attorney have treated himself and wife in their efforts to try and smirch ex-Governor Holcomb.

HOLCOMB ARRAIGNS THEM.

"It is said that a truth half told is worse than a lie. There is much merit in the saying, and this is the unenviable position the gentlemen known as the Prout investigating committee occupy. The moral turpitude involved is aggravated because their actions are inspired by shameful partisan motives. They could appropriately be called the 'maligning committee.'

"It have been made the special object of their venomous attacks in an unjustifiable effort to cast obloquy upon me.

"They have entirely ignored the objects of the resolution under which they pretend to act in order to, if possible, manufacture campaign capital for the party they so willingly serve.

"The palpably false reports which they have been instrumental in giving circulation have been seized with avidity by the partisan press of the state and served to their readers in every conceivable form. I shall be agreeably surprised if the editors of these same papers shall, in fairness to me, give to their readers my statement regarding the matter.

"While I am not willing that my actions should be judged by men who are blinded by partisan prejudice to all sense of fairness, or by a partisan press, I always have been, and now am desirous that the people of the state shall know my every official act while serving them as their public servant.

"As to the criticisms which have been made regarding the legislative appropriation for house rent I submit the following statement:

"The legislature of '89 first made an appropriation for house rent for the governor. It appropriated $2,000 for the period of two years. The appropriation became available April 1, 1889. On the 16th of the same month the entire sum of $2,000 was drawn by Governor Thayer, who was then chief executive of the state. This sum, for the remainder of his term, was at the rate of a little over $95 per month. I am not personally informed whether the governor lived in rented property or occupied a residence of his own

"In 1891 the legislature again appropriated $2,000 for the biennium. This sum, except $250, was drawn out by Governor Thayer and Governor Boyd, who each occupied the executive chair during the period covered by the appropriation. The funds appropriated were drawn quarterly at the rate of $250 per quarter or $83.33 1-3 per month. Governor Thayer drew $500 and $250 May 13, 1891, and $250 November 5, 1891. Governor Boyd drew $1,250, $250 being drawn on each of the following dates: April 29, 1891, March 26, 1892, April 28, 1892, July 2, 1892, and September 29, 1892. Just what disposition was made of these funds I am unable to speak from personal knowledge.

"The legislature of 1893 made another appropriation of $2,000, which was disapproved by Governor Crounse. Governor Crounse did not, however, maintain a family residence in Lincoln during his term as governor.

"The legislature of 1895 made an appropriation for house rent, but reduced the amount from $2,000, the sum before appropriated, to $1,500. I was then governor.

IN THE GOULD HOUSE.

"After a thorough search for a suitable residence I selected property furnished and ready for occupancy belonging to a Mr. Crandall and situated some ten blocks from the capitol. I resided in this property until the middle of October, 1895, and paid Mr. Crandall $60 per month, and drew only this amount of money from the appropriation.

"I then found I could secure a more desirable residence property a block farther away, which to me and my family seemed more suitable to our needs. The house was somewhat larger, the rooms better arranged and the grounds much more spacious.

"The house, however, had not been provided with modern conveniences. I arranged with the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, to take this property for a year in the condition in which it then was, and to pay to them therefor $30 per month. I furnished and refitted the house throughout and was to pay for all expenses of repairs, improvements, caring for and keeping up the grounds and buildings on the premises.

"This arrangement continued until December, 1896, or a little over one year. I drew from the appropriation for two and one-half months in 1895 at the rate of $60 per month, the same amount I had been paying Mr. Crandall. I drew from the appropriation for 1896 $650, or a little over $54 per month.

"I was unable to see then, and am now, how my actions in this regard could merit criticism if, by the change, I was enabled to procure a more suitable and satisfactory residence property and at a less expenditure from the appropriation than I was compelled to pay in the first instance.

"I did not during this time draw more of the appropriation than I was justly entitled to. In fact, I drew less than I might have done with perfect propriety and entirely within the intention and spirit of the appropriation act.

"In the fall of 1896 I had some changes made in the premises and made further arrangements with Mr. Gould for the continued occupancy of the premises.

"During the year of 1897 I paid him for the use of the premises $480, or $40 per month, he paying for repairs, etc. I drew this amount and no more from the appropriation for this year.

"At the close of 1897 we made some further changes and remodeling of the premises, and I arranged for the occupancy of the same for another year for the sum of $50 per month. During the year 1898 and until the close of my term of office I drew from the appropriation $633.30. I paid to Mr. Gould as rental this entire amount, except $25.11 which I paid out for necessary repairs. These appropriations were not drawn in advance, except during the year 1895, when I paid rental in advance to Mr. Crandall.

"Of the first appropriation of $1,500 $190 was not used by me and lapsed into the treasury. At the close of my term of office there remained unexpended of the second appropriation $506.70, or a total unexpended sum of the two appropriations of $696.70. I endeavored to use these appropriations as economically as I would my private funds and feel that I have done so reasonably well.

"I have used far less per month than any other governor of the state. Had I followed the precedent set by my predecessors and drawn all the appropriation, I presume I would have been applauded as having done a very proper act by those who are now criticising.

"If the contemptible littleness that has been displayed by the gentlemen responsible for the false report and a partisan press should prevail, it probably would have been better for me to have gone to the suburbs of the city, rented a modest cottage of five or six rooms and maintained it as the residence of the chief executive of the state. But I do not believe such is the spirit of the fair-minded people of the state, nor was it the intention of the legislature making the appropriation.

"Lincoln, Neb., July 27, 1899.

"SILAS A. HOLCOMB."

"Lincoln, Neb., July 28.—I am acquainted with ex-Governor Holcomb and have known him since his election as governor, and more intimately since he has been residing in property belonging to us and situated at 1745 A street. He began residing in this property the middle of October, 1895.

"I have read his public statement under date of July 27, current month regarding the use and rental of this property while governor, and the payment of rents and the expenses of repairs, etc., therefor, and find the same to be true and correct in all respects

"CHARLES H. GOULD."

DETAILED STATEMENT.

Appended to the above is the statement of appropriations made by the legislature of Nebraska to pay house rent for the governor and expenditures made from the same.

Appropriation for the biennium, April 1 1889, to March 31, 1891, $2,000; expenditures for the biennium, April 1, 1889, to March 31, 1891, April 16, 1889, John M. Thayer warrant No. 52313, $2,000; appropriation for the biennium, April 1, 1891, to March 31 1893. Expenditures: April 29, 1891, James E. Boyd, warrant No. 64887, $250; May 13 1891, John M. Thayer, warrant No. 65404 $250; November 5, 1891, John M. Thayer warrant No. 69317, $250; March 26, 1892 James E. Boyd, warrant No. 71168, $250 April 28, 1892, James E. Boyd, warrant No 71497, $250; July 2, 1892, James E. Boyd warrant No. 71902, $250; September 29, 1892 James E. Boyd, warrant No. 72470, $250 $1,750; balance lapsed back into treasury $250.

Appropriation for the biennium, April 1, 1895, to March 31, 1897, $1,500. Expenditures: May 2, 1896, Anna C. Crandall warrant No. 96412, $180; July 11, 1896, Anna C. Crandall, warrant No. 98386, $180; September 30, 1896, Silas A. Holcomb, warrant No. 99822, $180; March 3, 1896, Silas A. Holcomb, warrant No. B2698, $250; December 29, 1896, Silas A. Holcomb, warrant No B7502, $300; August 27, 1897, Silas A. Holcomb, warrant No. B14571, $120, $1,310. Balance lapsed back into treasury, $190.

Appropriation for the biennium, April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1899, $1,500. Expenditures: December 24, 1897, Silas A. Holcomb, warrant No. B17621, $360; May 26, 1898, Silas A. Holcomb, warrant No. B21144, $250; August 8, 1898, Silas A. Holcomb, warrant No. B22797, $100; December 21, 1898, Silas A. Holcomb, warrant No. B25428, $200; January 7, 1899, Silas A. Holcomb, warrant No. B25733, $83.30, $993.30. Balance, $506.70.

Expenditures: January 10, 1899, S. A. Wilson, warrant No. B25754, $61.80; February 1, 1899, S. A. Wilson, warrant No. B26638, $66.40; March 7, 1899, S. A. Wilson warrant No. B27899, $64.20; $192.40. Balance to lapse back into treasury, $314.30.

State of Nebraska, ss.: Lancaster County: I, C. C. Pool, deputy state auditor of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the appropriations made by the legislature of Nebraska to pay house rent for the governors and the expenditures made from the same as shown by the records in this office.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th day of July, 1899. C. C. POOL,
(Seal.) Deputy State Auditor.

SWELLS THE SCHOOL FUND.

Commissioner Wolfe has recently completed a tour of leasing school land under the new school land law, in the counties named below and gives the following statement showing the result

In Dawes county he offered for lease 25,580 acres and leased 25,420 acres, at an average valuation of 59 cents per acre.

In Holt county he offered 34,100 acres and leased 32,230 acres, at an average valuation of $1.02 per acre, and some of this land was leased at the present appraisal and for a cash bonus of $2,524.

In Wheeler county he offered and leased all that was vacant—8,037 acres—at an average valuation of 71 cents per acre, and on three pieces secured a cash bonus of $230.

In Antelope county he offered 1,640 acres and leased 1,480 acres, at an average valuation of $1.48 per acre and secured a bonus of $19.

In Pierce county he offered 2,160 acres and leased 1,760 acres, at an average valuation of $3.11 per acre.

In Keya Paha he offered and leased all that was vacant—18,183 acres—at a valuation of 77 cents per acre and received in addition cash bonuses amounting to $701.

In Brown county he offered 28,385 acres and leased 18,049 acres, at an average valuation of 53 cents per acre.

In Rock county he offered 21,120 acres and leased 15,760 acres, at an average valuation of 51 cents per acre.

Thus it will be seen that on this leasing tour he offered for lease 139,145 acres of school lands and leased 120,919 acres of the same at an average valuation of 77 cents per acre. All school lands draw as annual rental 6 per cent of the appraised value. The lands leased at these auctions will therefore yield to the state for the benefit of the temporary school fund an annual rental of $5,570, and as these contracts run for twenty-five years, if the rental is kept up, and there is no doubt about the rental being generally promptly paid, since the lessees have been allowed the privilege, under the new law, to set their own value thereon, in competition with others desiring to use the same, and the state has the right whenever it is thought that the appraisement is lower than the true value of the land to make a new appraisement, the commissioner feels very well pleased with the operation of the new law and with the success of the leasing. In addition to the regular rental above mentioned, he secured cash bonuses for the lease of lands at the present appraisa lamounting to $3,474.

HUSBAND CHARGES CRUELTY.

Sioux City, Ia.—Walter D. Hunt, a prominent traveling salesman here for a St. Louis hardware house, petitioned for divorce from his wife, Alice Poultney Hunt, one of the best known soprano singers in the state. He alleges cruel and inhuman treatment. Mr Hunt's former home was Yankton, S.D.

POYNTER'S ADDRESS

GREETING TO THE RETURNED NEBRASKA SOLDIERS

On Behalf of the State the Governor Gives the Volunteers a Hearty Welcome.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special.)—On the arrival of the First Nebraska at the parade ground the regiment was formed in columns of masses and Governor Poynter welcomed the gallant boys home, saying:

"As the official representative of the great state of Nebraska, which we also love and within whose borders are our homes, I come to offer you this greeting and to welcome you upon your return to your native land. With pride the people of Nebraska saw you depart, and their prayers and good wishes went with you. With joy they hail your return and award to you due praise and honor for the splendid manner in which you have acquitted yourselves and added new luster to the already bright name of Nebraska.

"When you entered the service of our country no questions were asked as to either your religious or political views. You went out pledged to do your duty, and all the people of Nebraska are proud of you today, since upon no occasion did you ever fail in line of duty. To them, during all these long, weary months, you have been Nebraska boys, and returning now you are thought of and spoken of as Nebraska boys in whom all the state feels a most pardonable pride. And when you reach Nebraska you will find prepared for you there such a welcome as will in some measure indicate to you the gladness with which your home coming is hailed by all the people. You will find there, as when you went away, every shade of religious sentiment such as can be found in every progressive country. You will find, as when you went away, political differences and parties contending with the same earnestness for the maintenance of party policies which have ever characterized Nebraska's intelligent people, but upon one subject, votaries of every creed and people of every party stand together, with no division of sentiment. They are all proud of Nebraska's 'Fighting First.'

"The military arm of our government is of entirely different character from that of other nations. We do not now, nor has it ever been our policy to depend upon a standing army. When need arises for military equipment a ready response has always been and always will be given. American armies have always been irresistible, because they are composed of men who are themselves a part of that government they are called upon to sustain. As a nation we take pride in the glorious deeds of our ancestors, the heroes of '76. Of their own will they took up arms in the cause of human liberty, and having wrested from the mother country by their bravery and sacrifice the right to establish a government and show to the world a new flag, they laid down their arms and took up the task of building that government and of making that flag the standard of power as it was the emblem of freedom. Again in 1812 our fathers left the peaceful walks of citizenship and taught England a proper respect for the rights of the young republic upon the high seas.

"The mighty armies which engaged in that awful struggle in '61 and '65 on both sides were volunteer soldiers and all Americans. No such conflict had ever before been witnessed. The conflict ended, the government at Washington sustained, the eternal principles of the Declaration of Independence made to apply to all men without distinction of color or condition, our flag firmly established the glorious emblem of liberty, those great armies disbanded and took up the peaceful pursuits of citizenship. All history records no braver or grander army enduring the hardships of camp and field, nor better citizens returning to the walks of private life. It has ever been the boast of our republic that in times of war every citizen was a soldier; in times of peace every soldier is a citizen. Our government is founded upon the intelligence of its people. That intelligence is nowhere displayed to better advantage than in our volunteer army.

"Men of the First Nebraska, you have again demonstrated the fighting qualities of the American volunteer. Your state stands first in the rank of broad intelligence of all the sisterhood of states, and no regiment outranks you in hard service of all those who answered the call of '98. Your decimated ranks testify to your faithful discharge of your duty as soldiers, and as the chief executive of your state, I say to you, Nebraska is proud of her sons. While we extend to you glad greetings upon your return to your native land, with sorrow we miss many who will never return to us. Young lives full of promise have gone out and for these we mourn. But they still will not be forgotten. When the spring time comes and our people gather to strew flowers upon the graves of the dead heroes of '61 and '65, the young heroes of '98 and '99 will be remembered. The granite shaft and marble column will be reared in their memory, but the more fitting monument will be in the hearts and memories of their comrades and people.

"You will soon divest yourselves of the livery of your country which you have filled with such distinguished honor to your state, and take your places with the great busy throng who are building up her great public institutions and developing her resources. We gladly welcome your assistance in this work. Nothing is so much in demand today as men, broad-minded men, men of thought, men of action. We know that those who have displayed such loyalty and devotion to duty that has ever characterized the men of the First Nebraska, will show the same devotion and loyalty to the exercise of citizenship.

"Again, as chief executive of our great state, in behalf of all the citizens of our state, of every creed, both religious and political, I extend to you thanks and hearty appreciation for your splendid bravery and the distinction you have brought to the state by your constant and unwavering devotion to duty."

At the conclusion three terrific cheers and a tiger were given, and the boys marched to their camp.

PICKS 5,000 QUARTS OF BERRIES.

Deadwood, S. D.—(Special.)—Prof. F. L. Cook of Spearfish, president of the normal, came to Deadwood yesterday. He has picked over 5,000 quarts of strawberries from his fruit garden at the school ground and will have as many quarts of raspberries.

Mrs. W. H. Manning, wife of a prominent mining man in Blacktail gulch, died suddenly and an autopsy showed that death was caused by some internal disease.

TELLS OF NATIVE'S GRIEVANCES

Story of Captain Martin, Who Escaped From Insurgent Army

Manila.—(Special.)—Edwin Wildman has written the New York Journal as follows: I was able to secure an interview with Captain Martin, who escaped from the insurgent army. Captain Martin was in General Baldermo Aguinaldo's division and under his supervision all the intrenchments surrounding Paranaque, Las Pinas and numerous other towns in the province of Cavite were constructed.

He said he was heartily tired of the war, and for his part believed in the promises of the Americans, and for that reason, after having read the proclamation of the president, deserted his army and came to Manila for the purpose of trying to secure a conference with the officers of the insurgent army in the southern provinces of Luzon.

Captain Martin says that the natives' principal grievances are: First—That America promised them insufficient guaranties; that our offers are of such a general nature that the majority of the people are led to believe that it is but a repetition of Spanish tricks to get them to give up their arms.

Second—That we protect and leave in power the Spanish priests, saying that so long as we do this they will never give up the Spanish prisoners. The natives hate the Spaniards, particularly the priests and officials, with a hate born of long suffering.

Third—They object to our allowing Chinese labor in the island. They say if we open the ports to Chinese or allow them to come here they will murder every Chinaman in the interior.

Captain Martin further confirms the many reports that every officer in the insurgent army who has shown a leaning toward peace or surrender is very promptly put out of the way or reduced in rank. For that reason he says Aguinaldo's brother superseded Trias, former commander of the forces in Cavite, Batangas and the Laguna de Bay provinces. I asked him where the insurgents got all their powder and ammunition, and he replied that there were powder factories all over the island, two in Cavite alone, one at Imus, one at San Francisco del Monte, and that the insurgents had plenty of lead and shells. That in the three provinces named the insurgents had over 4,000 rifles and several cannon.

I asked him why, if the insurgents were brave and thought they could stand up against the Americans, they did not show fight oftener instead of running away after doing a little skrmsh firng.

"That s not their plan," he said. "We were not taught to fight that way. Our belief has been that while you could capture the small territory around Manila and the largest seaports, you never could whip or catch us in the interior, and that we could hold out against you indefinitely in the mountains, where we could live as well as in the valleys."

"But wouldn't it be better to enjoy the blessings of peace under our government than to turn yourselves into a tribe of savages, driven from place to place?" I asked.

"Yes, I think so," said the captain, "or I would not be here, but our generals do not, and they prefer to fight and take their chances rather than be again governed by the priests and compete with the Chinese."

TRY MORE DYNAMITE

Cleveland Street Car Strike Still Dangerous

Cleveland, O.—(Special.)—The withdrawal of several companies of troops was followed by another dynamiting outrage, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The explosion occurred under a Jennings avenue car, in which there were six passengers. It smashed the flange of one of the wheels and splintered the running board at the side. The passengers were badly frightened but none were injured and the car proceeded on its way to the end of the run.

Grand Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been reported to the strikers for riding on Big Consolidated cars in disregard of the boycott. When asked if he patronized the Big Consolidated cars Chief Arthur replied:

"Of course I do, I ride every day whenever I have occasion to do so."

"Why do you do it?" was asked.

"Why, do you suppose I am going to walk three miles down town when the cars pass my door? Of course not. This agitation and boycott are utterly ridiculous and the strikers have gone altogether too far."

The director of police said tonight that officers would be instructed to arrest on the charge of disorderly conduct all persons who annoy passengers of the Big Consolidated by calling names or by following them to their homes to ascertain where they live and who they are, for the purpose of bringing them under the boycott.

Great Strike Threatened

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—As a result of the brickmakers' strike all the brickmakers in the city may be locked out. This would precipitate the greatest struggle between employes and employers Chicago has ever known. It has been battle to the death between the building trades council and the Central association of contractors, made up of those operating in all the different building trades.

The subject was under consideration even prior to the brickmakers' strike, but since that time it has received more serious consideration and to such an extent that there will be a meeting Saturday of the members of the association to consider the advisability of ordering the lockout.

The trouble had its origin in the professed conviction on the part of the bosses and the contractors that the exactions of the unions affiliated with the building trades council have become practically unendurable. Each succeeding year's agreement is more oppressive than its predecessor and special dissatisfaction has been created by certain provisions in some of the present agreements prescribing what shall constitute a day's work. It is declared that in many instances is claimed there has been an increase of wages.

An ultimatum, demanding that the Builders' association, if the strike is not called off within a week, the resolution provides that the agreement of the Masons' and Builders' association with the Hod Carriers' union will be canceled. The contractors will use any brick they can get and have it put in place by any workmen they can hire.

STRIKES ORE AVERAGING $32.

Deadwood, S. D.—(Special.)—Ore was struck in the Deadwood & Detroit Mining company's drifts in Two Bit district, which averaged $32 per ton in gold. The company is controlled by New York, Chicago and Detroit capitalists. Four directors of the company are here, figuring on a reduction plant. This is the second good strike of ore made within the month.

GENERAL NEWS

ESTERHAZY IN LONDON.

London.—Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy is residing in London under the assumed name of Boillemont. He has been served with a subpoenae to appear as a witness at Rennes.

FUNSTON WILL REMAIN.

Leavenworth, Kan.—A letter from General Funston was received by D. R. Anthony, Jr., of the Leavenworth Times. The general announces that he will stay in the army until the war in the Philippines is at an end and will not muster out with his regiment.

OFFICE OF CONSUL ABOLISHED.

New York.—(Special.)Philip C. Hanna, former United States consul at Porto Rico, was a passenger per steamer Arkadia, which arrived this afternoon from San Juan, Porto Rico. With his departure from Porto Rico the office of consul to that country has been abolished.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The enlistments yesterday were 384, making a total of 9,063. Colonel Bell's regiment, the Twenty-seventh, at Camp Meade, is now above its quota, making two regiments complete.

WILL JOIN THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock will join the President at Lake Champlain about August 18 for a stay of about a week. He will leave here in a few days for Marion, Mass., to visit a daughter, and after a brief visit in New Hampshire will proceed to Lake Champlain.

CHILDREN TO HONOR DEWEY.

New York.—It was decided to have five or ten thousand children at Grant's tomb on the second day of the celebration. They will be formed into a square and will sing national songs in honor of the admiral. This is a substitute for the children's parade which was at first proposed.

ABSOLVED FROM SECRECY.

Paris.—It appears that the minister of war, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has absolved all military witnesses in the court-martial of Captain Dreyfus at Rennes from professional secrecy, with the exception that he has requested them not to divulge the names of French agents abroad or disclose anything which could complicate the foreign relations of France.

ROCK ISLAND EARNINGS.

Chicago, Ill.—(Sptcial.)—The net income of the Rock Island road for the month of June was $485,604, an increase of $91,820 over the net income of the corresponding month of last year. For the three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, the net income of the road was $1,374,272, a decrease of $10,750 from the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

WILLIAM TO VISIT THE QUEEN.

London.—The Daily Telegraph, which announces that Emperor William will soon pay a visit to the queen, comments editorially on the fact as disposing of the rumors that the emperor is trying to form a European coalition against England, and showing "the continued good relations between the two countries." The paper thinks the visit will be "productive in clearing up small misunderstandings."

DOYLE RELEASED AT LAST.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Jas. Doyle, the mining man who has been confined in jail here seven months, on account of having disregarded an injuction issued issued by the district court, forbidding him to prosecute a suit in the Iowa courts against James Burns, president of the Portland Gold Mining company, was released today by order of the court, the judgment obtained in the Iowa court having been set aside.

TRAMPS DEFY A WHOLE TOWN.

Evansville, Ind.—(Special.)—Fifty hoboes took possession of the little town of Poseyville on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and for three hours the officers were unable to do anything. The fast freight train leaving here at 3 o'clock carried two carloads of vagrants who had been ordered out of town by the police. They were dumped at Poseyville, and the town marshal, Thomas Montgomery, met them at the station and ordered them out of town. Some of the tramps flashed pistols and told the marshal they had come to run the town and did not want him to interfere. They marched through the main streets of the town, terrorizing the inhabitants and looting the residence of Mrs. Florence Duff. Marshal Montgomery summoned the men of the village, and, started and drove the tramps out of town after several shots had been fired on both sides and twelve tramps arrested.

NON-UNION MEN NOW STRIKE.

Cleveland, O.—(Special.)—At the strikers' headquarters it was announced that fifty of the non-union motormen and conductors running on the Wilson, Cnetral and Scovil avenue lines had quit work because the Big Consolidated had broken its agreement with them. The men, it is stated, were promised $2 a day and board until the strike was over. The company posted a notice at the Wilson avenue barns, stating that as the strike was practically ended the men must pay their own board. The latter, however, deny that the strike is over, and as a result, according to the strike leaders, a number of the new men refused to take out their runs this morning and are now engaged in trying to induce other non-union men to quit. The Big Consolidated officials deny that the men have stopped work as stated by the strike leaders.

FALLING A PREY TO VICE.

Havana.—(Special.)—El Diario de la Marina publishes a letter which says that the condition of the Cubans has become very bad. A large number were deprived of their parents in the war and have been left without support or guiding influence. Naturally in many cases they fall a prey to vice, as is shown by the very large proportion of young persons who figure as criminals in the police dockets. The writer of the letter suggests the establishment of homes for waifs. These he would have connected with suitable tracts of land, where the children could be brought up out of harm's way and could be taught to till the soil.

The Democracia of Manzanillo says: The proposition, emanating from the United States, to bring 3,000,000 negroes from the United States for Cuban colonization is beyond all right and reason. Naturally the United States desires to get rid of what is an incumbrance to the country, and it may be that under this pressure there are those who fancy it would be possible to make use of these negroes in "Americanizing" Cuba. It looks as if the Americans had launched themselves here at a time when the Cubans are exhausted and unable to resist.

IOWA NEWS.

The steamboat landing at Storm Lake broke down with about forty people on it, letting them down into the water. The water was very deep, and for a time it looked as though the vigorous efforts made to rescue all of them would not avail. Some of the people were taken out in a very precarious condition and are still suffering from the effects. The damage to the property was considerable.

It is announced at Des Moines that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, which recently bought the Mason City & Fort Dodge road, 100 miles long, will take possession of the road January 1. A short extension will be made from Lehigh, the southern terminus, to connect with present lines, and gives the St. Paul direct lines between Omaha and St. Paul and Des Moines and St. Paul.

Ralph Carlson, the 15-year-old son of L. G. Carlson, while returning from the scene of the fast mail wreck on the wrecking train Thursday night, jumped from the train at the Greene street crossing at Boone, and, striking a switch, was thrown under the wheels and both legs severed below the knees. He was at once cared for, but could not stand the shock, dying at 1:30 Friday morning. This is the second accident of the kind to boys within thirty days.

The body of Edith L. Davis, who died in a hospital at Denver from the effects of a criminal operation, was received at Boone for burial. In her dying statement she named as the author of her ruin, E. F. Baker, her uncle, a former attorney and justice of the peace of Boone. He denies the charge, and claims to be able to prove his innocence. She was an orphan, her mother having died about a year ago, since which time she made her home with her uncle. She was but 15 years old.

The three children of James Scott, living at Fort Dodge, narrowly escaped death from ptomaine poisoning. The children were playing in the woods and found some canned beans that had been opened and left there by some campers. They ate the beans, and soon after became deathly ill. The beans had been left exposed long enough to commence to putrify and had developed ptomaines. A physician was summoned and the lives of the children were saved, though the youngest nearly defied the efforts of the all restoratives. This is the second case of ptomaine poisoning here within a week.

Thursday was the thirteenth anniversary of the murder in Sioux City of Rev. George C. Haddock, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of that city. Haddock was working up evidence in prohibition days against liquor dealers, when late one night he was shot and instantly killed. John Arensdorf, a prominent brewer, was arrested for the crime, and after two sensational trials was finally acquitted. On Thursday the temperance unions and members of his former church went to the site of the murder and held services in memory of the dead man. A large number of persons attended.

William Arnd, aged 25 years, seiding with his sister in York township, near Council Bluffs, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by hanging. His dead body was found hanging from a rafter in the barn by one of the farm hands. Appearances indicated that life had been extinct for several hours. Coroner Treynor was notified and he, on learning the particulars, decided that an inquest was unnecessary, as it was clearly a case of suicide. He instructed the local justice of the peace to view the remains and issue a permit for their interment. Arnd had been in poor health for two years and this preyed on his mind. He had been despondent for several months, but no one suspected that he had any intention of taking his life, although he had frequently remarked that he wished he were dead. His brother committed suicide in the same vicinity about three years ago in a similar manner.

The Iowa state college opened Tuesday at Ames most auspiciously. The classification offices were crowded from morning till evening, nearly all being new students. All dormitories are filled, and about seventy-five students will have to be accommodated outside the college grounds. All boarding houses around the outskirts of the campus are full and many are having to come down town. It is very desirable that more boarding houses shall be built in close proximity to the college grounds, and good money can be made on such an investment. The college authorities are desirous that such measures shall be taken to provide students board and building sites can be obtained at reasonable rates within convenient distances. The attendance this year will certainly exceed 100 more than previous years, and at the present rate of increase accommodations will be needed for probably 200 outside in a year or two more. All departments are in a most flourishing condition and the work should not be hampered by lack of means or facilities. The reduction in interest rates has cut short the income about $13,000 per annum, which reduces the fund used for paying instructors just so much.

As a result of the tuberculin tests which hae been made on the dairy herds supplying milk in Fort Dodge, the city council has taken vigorous action towards protecting the citizens from danger of contracting the disease from tuberculous cattle. Thus far 131 cows have been examined. Of these twenty-one, or a little over 16 per cent, have been condemned. If the same proportion should hold good throughout the other herds, seventy-five cows would be found to be suffering with tuberculosis. Accordingly, the members of the city council deemed it to be their duty to take action on the matter. At their last meeting it was decided that an ordinance should be passed providing that no milk should be sold in that city from cattle that had not been tested and found free from tuberculosis. At the same time all milk venders shall be licensed, the requirements for license being that all cows in the herd from which milk is supplied shall be tested and found free from tuberculosis. Prior to the passing of this resolution, two of the dairymen of the city had served notice on State Veterinarian Gibson, charging him to comply with all the requirements of the law before proceeding to test their herds and holding him personally responsible for any loss that might be entailed through the test. Their claim was that the city council had no jurisdiction over their herds, which are not within the city limits. These dairymen are now placed in a very embarrassing position, as they will have to ask to have their herds tested or go without a license, or go out of business.

Toledo, O.—The presidency of the Ohio centennial was today tendered S. C. Schenck, president of the First National bank. It is understood that Mr. Schenck will accept the place, which was made vacant yesterday by the resignation of C. M. Spitzer.