

SUICIDE OF AN INCENDIARY.

Isaac Thorne, the McCool Fire Bug, Hangs Himself in Jail.

COOL AND DETERMINED PROCEEDINGS.

He Writes a Letter to the Sheriff—Heavy Frosts in Nebraska—Damage to Fruit—A Church Fight—State News.

YORK, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Isaac Thorne, who was accused of setting fire to Van Devoe's elevator and several other buildings at McCool about two weeks ago and who was being held in the county jail in this city awaiting trial, hung himself last night.

Yesterday afternoon he asked Jailer Welch to allow him to read a number of old letters belonging to him which the jailer had in his possession and the request was granted. He handed them back, saying that he felt much better and thanked the jailer for his kind treatment during his confinement. Last night he wrote the following letter to the sheriff:

Mr. Sheriff—Sir: As for the burning of the elevator at McCool, I don't worry me. If I had money to get a first class attorney I would get clear. Being shut in here I cannot get the money. As for staying here until October it will send me to the insane asylum in half of that time. The Pen would be a kingdom to it. I have an invitation to a cockle party tonight and I am going. I hope the people will be satisfied. I am to die. There is a two-foot rule and a pair of pliers in my grip. I wish you to give to J. V. Hyder. The rest of my things give to any poor man you will be a help to. Send the rope to the Lincoln Jail. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Isaac Thorne.

The above was carefully folded and placed in a conspicuous place on his cot, after which he took a couple of sheets, tied them together and twisted them into a hard roll. He tied one end to the cell door about five feet from the floor, laid a couple of quilts on the floor and tied a pillow to the end of the roll to prevent them from hurting his back. The rope was found tied in a double knot back of his right ear, and a handkerchief was tucked under the knot and the other end was thrown his feet from under him, as he found in almost a natural sitting position.

The corner was summoned and a jury empaneled which returned a verdict of death by his own hand. Thorne was an old man sixty-six years old and with hair as white as snow. He was a widower and the only relative known is a daughter who lives at Falls City, a Mrs. Florence Heacock. A telegram was sent to her by the sheriff this afternoon, and she replied that she would be here tomorrow to take charge of the remains.

FEW TAILS MURDERERS.

They Will Have to Answer for the Crime.

STURGIS, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The regular session of the Meade county circuit court opens here tomorrow. This session will be of more than ordinary interest as the signs indicate that the jury will have to answer for the crime of the Indian killed last winter on the Alkiah creek, will be brought up before the grand jury. Deputy United States Marshal Matthews arrived here yesterday morning from Pine Ridge Agency with Faw Taw's widow and young daughter, as well as other Indian witnesses, to testify in the case. The sign of Faw Taw's widow was severely wounded at the time of the affray and made her way more dead than alive across the snow covered prairie to the agency, a distance of over ninety miles. She is now a cripple for life.

Attorney General Miller has instructed United States District Attorney Walling to appear here and assist the state in the prosecution. Mr. Sterling arrived this morning. The probabilities are that a most interesting trial will be heard here.

A Forged Mortgage.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Who has landed on the Bond hotel, who left town a short time ago and neglected to take the bad odor of a damaged reputation with him, again figures in a law suit. It is an outgrowth of the case in which Axtell D. Frazier of Schuyler was tried for impersonating John G. Deschler.

S. M. Barlow a retired carpenter living in Lincoln, and who had a mortgage on land in Colfax county owned by Deschler. H. C. Russell of Schuyler acted as Barlow's agent in the matter and received a mortgage of \$1,000 from Deschler. It proved to be a forgery. Frazier was arrested on the charge of representing himself to be Deschler in executing the mortgage. The signature was acknowledged by fore Sawyer as a notary, and he testified on the trial that Frazier impersonated Deschler. The jury was led to think it was a case of mistaken identity and Frazier was acquitted. Barlow has now begun action against Sawyer and his bondsmen to recover damages. The bondsmen are Hon. E. W. Brown, H. L. Meadows, Sawyer was in Denver when last heard of.

Heavy Frost in Nebraska.

McCORMICK, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was quite a frost in this locality last night. Many think it will do considerably damage to fruit. Fruit trees were never so full of blossoms as this year.

CHET, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A light frost visited this section this morning, but did not injure crops much. Home county never had a more favorable prospect for a fruit crop than at present.

PURCH, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A considerable frost here last night, ice being found in several places this morning.

BEATING, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A heavy frost here last night, but fortunately little if any damage resulted to small fruits. Some few gardens in the low lands suffered severely.

A Church Fight.

OSCEOLA, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—District court has closed after the longest siege that this country has had in the past few years. The time of the court was taken up for four days by the Swedish Baptist church case of Stromsburg. There are two factions in the church and two boards of trustees. One faction locked up the church with padlocks, barred the windows and had some men in the church. The other faction went before Judge Bayne during vacation, and got a temporary injunction, and after two weeks in the section and their attorney, broke the lock of the doors and took possession. There were over forty witnesses in the case, and the judge has taken the case under advisement.

Wanted the Governor to Resign.

PLATT CENTER, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Thayer was asked to resign today by some of the independents of this place and if he resigns the independents promise to give him a chance to be elected next fall. Saunders, editor of the Platt Center Argus, is getting up a petition. Mr. Thayer has not yet replied.

Attempted Burglary.

CHEBE, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An attempt to burglarize the jewelry store of Charles Havlicek was made

WILL HOLD AN INQUEST.

BRANSON, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dr. T. J. Murphy, corner of Butler county, came here this afternoon with papers ordering an inquest over the body of N. B. Miller, who died nearly two months ago. The papers in the case were sworn out by Mrs. Miss of David City, a sister of the deceased. The case was given by the three doctors who attended him in his illness was a gripe and lung trouble. The body has been examined and the stomach will be sent to Chicago for analysis. The sentiment is universal here that no trace of poison will be found and that the cause of death as given by the doctors is the true one.

Will Meet the President.

HASTINGS, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mayor Charles John M. Hagan, Charles Deitrich and Dr. Hills, the committee appointed to meet the presidential party at Denver to perfect arrangements for a brief visit to Hastings, left for that point tonight.

Arrested for Horse Stealing.

HYANNIS, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The sheriff of Sheridan county arrested John E. Nolan of Cherry county for horse stealing last evening. The sheriff and his prisoner took the train from this place for Chadron last evening.

Death of an Old Settler.

CRANE, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Joseph L. Muff, the well-known settler, died last night of pneumonia after a short illness. The deceased leaves a large family of good circumstances.

A Victim of La Grippe.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. W. H. Van Horn, an old and esteemed resident of this city, died last evening of la grippe.

STATE CAPITOL NEWS.

Governor Thayer Still Busted by Cameroun Place Hunters.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Governor Thayer left Saturday noon for Hastings to escape the clamorous place hunters and send a word in peace and quiet. He returned this afternoon and found a contingent of campers awaiting his arrival. He divided his time impartially among them, and consequently no one got very much of it. The clamorous hunters, however, were not so easily satisfied. The governor today said:

"I am not a party to any such scheme and know nothing about it. I have seen the papers, I have seen the people find in such idle gossip. Senator Manderson would not gain anything by this. He would not be in the United States senate, of which he is president pro tem, for two years in a cabinet position. He does not believe he will do it, and I do not see how he could be expected to do it in any way responsible."

THE OLD INSPECTOR.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Carnes, who was found in possession of the inspector's office this morning, Deputy Kittie, one of Governor Boyd's appointees, did not have her in her hands. She had peaceable possession turned over all the papers on hand. These, however, did not include the accounts and receipts, and expenditures of the office in the state house. Inspector Carnes wrote his predecessor a letter today, notifying him of the change and asking that the rest of the records ought to be sent to the office in the state house, referring to the report that Mr. Heimrod proposed to maintain his title to the office, Mr. Carnes.

"I do not think Mr. Heimrod made the statement attributed to him. If he did it must have been in the heat of excitement, and he is too old to be so easily misled. I have no reliable evidence that he will refuse to do so. It is time enough to cross his hands and let him go. I trust the public will not be inconvenienced by the changes, because it takes time to learn the business. I understand the office has been in the hands of the other day to inspect a car of oil because the new deputy living in that city had not learned how to do it. The deputy living at Blair has made a bad job of it, but as he has been sick that may account for it."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRY F. DOWNS has not been appointed deputy labor commissioner to succeed John G. Deschler, and the deputyship is vacant.

Attorney General Hastings will return tomorrow to St. Joseph, Mo., to attend to the case of Wm. McCann and Attorney Wilson of Chadron were state house visitors today.

The plans for the proposed industrial school for girls in Lincoln are being carried out. The land commissioner's office and eight to ten parties are examining them with a view to bidding on its construction. The foundation shows a handsome two-story brick with high basement and attic. The legislature appropriated \$40,000 for the project, that it will cost \$60,000 to carry out the plans.

The following notaries public were commissioned by the state: P. H. Holloway, Midway; Andrew R. Graham, Wisner; Jonathan Fowler, South Sioux City; Wilbur A. Hickman, Allen; E. J. Harden, Hartsville; H. H. Kistner, Aradine; M. S. Keen, Wayne; Charles A. Nelson, Bertrand.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

A Jury Does Not Believe a Young Girl Guilty of the Crime.

CHENEY, Wyo., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The jury in the murder case in Crook county closed yesterday, and a considerable excitement. The defendant was a young girl named Ida Opp. In December last she was living at a ranch at Bellefourche crossing. She had two cowboys, Arthur Miller and Newell, who were living with her to marry her and when she refused, attempted to assault her. She called for help, and Newell, who was at the ranch, came to the scene. He and Miller exchanged several shots and the fight ended in Miller's death. The prosecution claimed a conspiracy existed between the two cowboys and the girl. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The defendant was hysterical with joy. She is but nineteen years old and very pretty. Newell's acquittal is expected.

Modified Husk's Orders.

CHENEY, Wyo., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A conference held here today by Special Agent Pickrel of the bureau of animal industries and the Wyoming state veterinarian with the governor resulted in rescinding a clause in Secretary Husk's order which prohibited the sale of southern cattle, which prohibits these cattle being in pens or on trails in Wyoming and that are to be shipped or crossed by cattle guards in the state before December 1, 1901. Agent Pickrel was authorized by Secretary Husk to make concessions satisfactory to the stock men.

Sheep Thieves Make a Raid.

CASPER, Wyo., May 11.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Night before last Lehman, White & Co. missed about seven hundred sheep and Mr. Lehman at once started to hunt for them. Yesterday he struck the trail of the sheep going east and in following it found the thieves in a trap just east of town. Fearing to tackle them alone, he returned to town for help, and others have started in pursuit. This is the second band of sheep stolen in this section and the audacity of the thieves in stealing such a big bunch of sheep is remarkable.

LEADVILLE'S SILVER GIFT.

President Harrison Presented with a Seven Pound Brick of Bullion.

LADIES RECEIVE BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS.

Large and Enthusiastic Crowds Greet the Party at Salida, Pueblo and Canon City—Arrival at Denver.

LEADVILLE, Colo., May 11.—The presidential party arrived at this morning and was met by a most enthusiastic reception by a large crowd of people assembled at the depot. The streets and buildings were handsomely decorated. At the hotel, where the party was in carriages, Judge Goddard delivered an address of welcome and presented the president a brick weighing nearly seven pounds, made of Leadville silver, 999 fine. It has the inscription:

"To Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, from the smelters of Leadville, May 11, 1901."

On the reverse side was the inscription: "10,000,000 in twelve years."

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

A demonstration of the great silver and gold resources of the West was followed by Postmaster General Wasmaker and Secretary Rusik in short speeches. The party then entered carriages and were driven to the depot, where a special reception and train, which left at 9 o'clock amid the hearty cheers of the populace.

THE BOYD-THAYER CONTEST NOT YET TAKEN TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Army Assignments—Land Decision Affirmed.

THE BOYD-THAYER CONTEST NOT YET TAKEN TO THE SUPREME COURT.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an effort would be made before the next congress to have the high duties on Havana tobacco scaled down. This assurance was extended as a mark of good will on the part of this government as it materially aided in securing Spain's consent to the reciprocity treaty. It has been expected all along that the democratic majority in the next congress would make a great deal of fuss with the McKinley tariff law, but the first time that Secretary Blaine will also have some important amendments to propose. The tobacco schedules in the McKinley act put the duties so high as to be almost prohibitory and the tobacco houses of Havana have already been seriously affected by the act. The secretary's efforts to have the excessive duties lowered will be welcomed by the Cuban tobacco houses, but it is certain to widen the breach between Messrs. McKinley and Blaine as to the nature of tariff legislation.

It is intimated that Secretary Blaine contemplates a flank movement upon the McKinley tariff law. This is disclosed by a dispatch from Madrid, which gives some of the arguments General Foster brought to bear in order to have Spain endorse the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Among other things the United States government notified the Spanish government that an