Degraded the Next.

EMPEROR PREPARED TO LEAVE PEKING

Reparation for an Insult to the English-Nan Yang Squadron in Revolt-Reason Why Japan Opposes Mediation and Demands Direct Appeals.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 29 .- (Per steamer Gaelic, via San Francisco, Dec. 14.)-The fall of Port Arthur was undoubtedly known in America before it was circulated in Japan. The fleet arrayed against Port Arthur was almost identically the same as that which won the by the Voshino and Taka Chihq. German and British ships were also at hand, and again an ugly story is told of the action of

and cast down, generals are rewarded and disgraced, ordinarily without the slightest understanding of the transactions in which they have been engaged. Occasionally a shaft is let fly which seems to indicate that gleams of truth now and then penetrate the imperial precincts. General Wei, one of the masters of the Fabian strategy in Corea, has lost his head. General Yeh, who ordered the murder of the French priest Joseau, is in prison. General Nieh, another of the fugitives from Corea, has been compelled to diagonge the thousands of taels prematurely diagorge the thousands of taels prematurely bestowed on him by the empress dowager. Admiral Ting, who was loaded with favors for having been beaten at Talko San harbor, has been stripped of these unmerited honors and ordered to follow hereafter the instruc-tions of an Englishman, Captain McClure, who accompanies him nominally as vice adwho accompanies him nominally as vice admiral, but who really controls the fleet. On the other hand, General Sung, whose feats of poltronery have not reached his sovereign's ears, is ennobled for "dispersing the vermin" and pacifying Corea, and is ordered to "encamp on the banks of the Yalu river and await the arrangements for peace by the various nowers."

CHANG'S LOT NOT A HAPPY ONE. Li Hung Chang is appealed to and reviled in the same day. Prince Kung is for the present the center of authority, being appointed commander of all the forces, military and naval. But before any practical result can follow the enunciation of a decree it is liable to be cancelled in a con-tradictory rescript. The government is without form and void.

The report that arrangements have been made for the flight of the imperial family from Peking in case of a Japanese landing at Taku is so far confirmed that it is accepted as trustworthy by the Japanese authorities. Chang Chia is said to be the chosen place of

Seditious placards have been posted in Ching Kiang denouncing the Manchur dy-nasty and demanding its overthrow. A part of the reparation demanded by Great Britain for the outrages on the steamer Nehung King has been given in the form of a salute to the flag of that ship from the forts. Damages are yet to be paid and

The best warships of the Nan Yang squad-ron have been ordered to join the naval force in the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, but the officers and crews are in revolt, atleging that their service is due only to the viceroy of Liang Chang, and that they will not fight the battles of Li Hung Chang. The central gov-ernment is offering strong and pecuniary persuasions to secure their co-operation. The latest report from China states that the emperor is at last prepared to appeal di-

rectly to his victorious foe and will ask for an armistice, while Prince Kung and Li Hung Chang will proceed to Japan to make This rumor is not officially con-

It is with the greatest reluctance that Japan listens to overtures for mediation from any quarter. The aim of the Chinese gov-ernment has always been to delude its people into the bedef that the emperor rules all rations, and that when one particular vassal state becomes troublesome he has only to subjugate it by others and thus restore tran-quility without unnecessary disturbance of his own composure. The idea that the so far as to sue for peace is one that must never enter the mind of the populace. Japan were to treat indirectly thro vestern powers, it would in course of time tributary states of Europe to bring the rebellious Japanese to terms and had thus set-tied the business without impairing her own dignity. This conviction once established throughout the empire, the court of Peking would resume its habitual insolence and again block the wheels of progress in the east. That is what Japan firmly believes, and she is therefore resolved that the whole Chinese nation shall be made aware of the government's abasement. On no other terms security for the future be assured.

This explains one phase of Japan's refusal to receive Peace Commissioner Deitering, an English employe of the custom house at Tien-Tsin, who was sent to a second-rate port, together with a body of Chinese officials of questionable rank, in a merchant ship of the Chinese Steamship Navigation company and carrying the German flag, bearing a letter from Li Hung Chang in which the Japanese authorities were requested with apparent earnestness to discuss terms of accommoda-tion. Nothing would delight China more than to be able to say hereafter that the difficulties had been handed over by one of the viceroys to an insignificant foreign clork for settlement, as a matter unworthy of the

peror's personal attention. RETARDED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. The inquiry of the United States as to Japan's willingness to accept a proffer of assistance is regarded rather as retarding than accelerating the satisfactory conclusion Nevertheless the authorities at Tokio are not altogether indisposed to allow the avowal of Ch na's submission to be made through American diplomatic agencies. They would prefer that it come without circumlo-cution direct from the Chinese sovereign, but they are at least conscious that the strong objections to intervention which present themselves when European governments are in question do not exist in the case of the United States. Japanese ministers will not admit that the matter is yet decided. Their silence on this, as on most other subjects, is

virtually impenetrable. Japanese newspapers report that Mr. Dunn, the minister of the United States, is on his way to Hiroshima to inquire into this and other proposals for peace. These statements are untrue in every particular. The American minister contemplates no visit to Hiro

The need of more money is asserting itself but the minister of finance has called for a second war loan of 50,000,000 yen. The official announcement states that the bonds will be for 100 yen each, and 95 yen will be the lowest price accepted. The interest will be

what the response may be to this appeal no further efforts will be made to raise funds exclusively at home. The popular voice is still clamorous against the acceptance of aid from abroad, but popular inexperience will not stand long before the stress of monetary not stand long before the scress of monetary necessity. Already the leading financiers are endeavoring to bring the community to a clear understanding of the measure that may be essential, and to soften the opposimay be essential, and to notice and as an tion to what is commonly regarded as an abandonment of patriotic principles. The

HONORS COME EASY, GO EASY government is certainly looking forward to a foreign loan, sooner or later. By a few authorities another alternative is suggested, Chinese Official: Rewarded One Day and open the domestic loans to subscribers in all countries and endeavoring to make it sufficiently attractive to avert the necessity of a special loan in Europe or America. The advocates of this expedient argue that less exertion and expense would be required to secure foreign investments in a regular Japanese loan than to float a separate one; and if this could be done all the conditions which the Japanese find so distasteful might

which the Japanese find so distasteful might be dispensed with.

Mr. Kato Komeme, one of Japan's ablest diplomats and the present director of the political bureau at the foreign office, has been appointed minister to Great Britain. Viscount Aokle, who has hitherto held the two posts of London and Berlin, will here-after confine himself to the duties of the latter contral. latter capital.

CAME TO THE GOVERNMENT'S AID. The Matsu family, one of the oldest mercantile houses in Japan, has contributed would be necessary to cancel his engage-20,000 yen to the Red Cross society, and in ments at Cincinnati and Detroit, as he must battle near Talko San harbor in September addition has fitted up its great machine last. Several foreign men-of-war watched the proceedings. The United States ship Baltimore, it is reported, was once taken for a fundamental formula for the government. This example of munificence is rivaled, if not surpassed, and minority reports. As one of three or-Chinese vessel and came near being torpedoed by the Marquis Mayeda, who, under the ganizations uniting on the label is affiliated feudal system, was the richest noble in the empire, but now ranks much lower in the deferred until the committee on conference scale of wealth. He has given 100,000 yen, to be divided between the army and navy Admiral Fremantic, who, it is alleged, gave a premature alarm to the Chinese by requiring a salute to the Alacrity while the once ruled, and 3.000 yards of flannel to be once ruled, and 3.000 yards of flannel to be once ruled, and 3.000 yards of flannel to be once ruled, and 3.000 yards of flannel to be once ruled, and 3.000 yards of flannel to be body of the Japanese troops was debarking.

Edicts have been pouring from the palace in Peking with a recklessness and lack of coherence which attests the utter confusion of each officer, 20 yen to the family of each petty officer and 5 yen to the family At 10 o'clock the "political program" which that reigns at court. Officials are exalted and cast down, generals are rewarded and disgraced, ordinarily without the slightest generous in proportion to their means. Census reports just published show a total Japanese population of 41,386,265, the males exceeding the females by about 400,000. The increase in the last recorded year was 296,-

325. The latest reports from Corea are to the effect that the Tal-Won-Kun, having found his duplicity laid bare, appears inclined to carry his schemes for the advancement of his faction to the extreme limit, with a view of dis-covering how far he may safely defy the counsels of the new Japanese representative, Count Inouye. Firmness and resolution are greatly needed with this aged intriguer, who holds himself superior to all laws and means that the government shall be the exercise of his individual will. To displace him would scarcely meet the difficulties of the situation, for there is no other statesman who can bring to bear the authority that is needed over the various official bodies. But to make his power and influence beneficially effective in the public service is a task which few besides Count Inouye would care to undertake, and which even he may find exhausting. The Tal-Won-Kun has now definitely declared himself opposed to such domestic im-provements as Japan deems indispensable. Count Inouye is determined, nevertheless, that the movement of reform shall continue and that the Tai-Won-Kun shall eithe co-operate therein or retire from the scene. For the present the wheels of progress move

was withdrawn November 8 and sent on board the ship of war Archer at Chemulpo.
On November 15 the work of building a railroad from Seoul to Ninsen was begun by Worke Japanese contractors.

MEXICO PREPARES FOR WAR.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 14.—It is learned on what is considered good authority that Purchasing Arms and Transports in Callthe Mexican transport Oaxaca, now in this port, is waiting here for a decisive turn in the Mexico-Guatemala question, with the intention, if war seems inevitable, of taking on cargo of ammunition and arms to be taken to the port of San Benito on the Guatemalan frontier. The Oaxaca will probably take troops from Guaymas and Mazatlan to San Benito on the same trip. Alejandro Cerisole of the Oaxaca would not admit that such was the purpose of his visit here, and reiterated that the vessel was simply undergoing repairs, and that she would then await orders from the department of marine. He said that he was disappointed, however, in not finding everything that he desired to outfit the thip, and this remark is taken as a confirmation of the report concerning firearms and ammunition, as everything in the way of provisions, supplies, coal, etc., is at hand in this port. William Fearon, superintending engineer for Don Joaquin Redo of Mazatlan, who is in the city with Joaquin Redo, jr., for the purpose of purchasing the steamer Manuel Dubian, is in charge of the negotiations during the temporary absence of Mr. Redo in San Fran-cisco. General Manager Bruce of the Colonization company, owning the steamer, is expected to come up from Ensenada Sun-day morning, and the deal will then probbly be closed. It is not unlikely that the Dublan is being purchased for the impending Guatemaian war, either by the Redos pri-vately or through them by the Mexican gov-ernment. It is learned that the purpose of Mr. Redo's visit to San Francisco is to go over the estimates for two or three vessels

color to the belief that the Dublan and the new steamers will be utilized for naval and transport purposes by the Mexican govern-ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 14.-The government has assumed office. It is made up as

to be constructed for him in that port. The

reason given for this unexpected activity is that the trade along the gulf and Pacific

coast of Mexico is rapidly increasing, but

the rumor that the transport Oaxaca is pre-

paring to ship arms and ammunition lends

follows: Mr. Green, prime minister and attorney general; Mr. Holwood, colonial secretary Mr. Scott, receiver general; Mr. Thompson surveyor general; Mr. Harvey, without portleader in the upper house. It is under be on the lines of the previous Whiteway min-

Prince Kung Given a Responsible Post. LONDON, Dec. 14.-A dispatch to the Times from Tien-Tsin says Prince Kung, president of the Tsung-Li-Yamen and co-director in the war operations, has been appointed president of the Grand Council. This makes him dicator virtually and will facilitate a settlement when the Japanese are ready to treat for

Canada's New Premier. LONDON, Dec. 14 .- The Times today ancounces that Hon. MacKenzie Bowell, Canalian minister of trade and commerce, has onsented to form a ministry for the Do-

Hoheatohe III in Bed BERLIN, Dec. 14 .- Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, is ill in bed. He caught cold upon the occasion of the dedication of the new

LYNCHERS ARE SET FREE

Verdict of Not Guilty In the Case of the Men Who Hanged the Negroes, MEMPHIS, Dec. 14 .- The jury in the case of Richardson and Ed Smith, charged with being implicated in the lynching of six negro prisoners on the 31st of August last, this norning brought in a verdict of not guilty. The attorney general thereupon moved that the cases against the eleven other men-indicted for the same crime be nolle prossed. and this was done. The attorneys for the de-feuse insisted upon a verdict of not guilty in all the cases, but this to Attorney General Patterson would not agree, though he inti-mated tant he would consent to such an entry on the record in the case of the counsel for

Real Struggle of the Labor Convention Commenced Yesterday.

WARM WORDS BUT NO SETTLEMENT

Aggressive Fight Being Made by the Socialists for the Plank Favoring Municipal Ownership of Means of Distribution and Ownership.

that John Burns had informed him that it would be necessary to cancel his engage-

reports. A letter from Governor Waite was reports. A letter from Governor Walte was read. It was a characteristic document, all arguments were usefess. Others spoke at length and the convention adjourned with and Cleveland in calling out the federal troops the question still under consideration.

At 10 o'clock the "political program" which was submitted by the last convention to the various unions to be acted upon by them and tures and courts that are controlled by the then by the Federation was taken up. It capitalists:
was as follows:
Patrick

then by the Federation was taken up.

was as follows:

Whereas, The trade unionists of Great
Britain have, by the light of experience and
the logic of progress, adopted the principle
of independent labor politics as an auxiliary
to their economic plans, and
Whereas, Such action has resulted in the
most gratifying success, and
Whereas, Such independent labor politics
are based upon the following program,
to-wit: First, compulsory education; second,
direct legislation; third, a legal eight-hour
work day; fourth, sanitary inspection of
employers for injury to health, booky er life;
sixth, the abolition of the contract system
in all public work; seventh, the abolition of
the sweating system; eighth, the municipal
ownership of street cars and gas and electric plants for public distribution of light,
heat and power; ninth, the nationalization
of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and
mines; tenth, the collective ownership by
the people of all means of production and
distribution; eleventh, the principle of referendum in all legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the convention hereby enderse this political action of our British
comrades; and
Resolved, That the convention hereby enderse this political action of our British
comrades; and
Resolved, That the convention hereby enderse this political action of our British
comrades; and
Resolved, That the program and basis of
a political labor movement be and is hereby
submitted for the consideration of the labor
organizations of America, with the request
that their delegates to the next annual convention of the American Federation of
Labor be instructed on this most important
aubject.

TOBIN RAISED A STORM.

TOBIN RAISED A STORM. Captain O'Brien, the military representative of the United States, has been visiting the Phyong Yang battlefield and will soon join the second army as a guest of General Oyama.

The guard at the British legation in Seoul The guard The guard The graph of the platform, to his feet with a very spirited rejoinder.

The preamble was stigmatized by Mr. Strass British legation. This brought Bimetallic league, addressed the backing and currency committee, going into the principles of the entire currency question. The guard that the preamble be stricken out. It was claimed that the labor at the graph of the principles of the entire currency guard that an elastic currency such as Secretary Carlisle suggested was an improved that the labor at the graph of the principles of the entire currency guard that the labor at the graph of the graph of the principles of the entire currency guard that the labor at the graph of the graph of the graph of the principles of the entire currency guard that the labor at the graph of the graph of

Others followed in a milder vein, but the

on the planks given in the present program. He read an extract from an English newspaper which charged John Burns with acting as a decoy for the liberal party. He denounced the attempt to force the Federation into a political party when each member had been assured upon toining his union that its

Plank 5 was adopted without diascussion, as were also Nos. 6 and 7. Plank 8 was amended to include water works and adopted. Plank 9 was adopted without discussion though several delegates asked to be recorded

as voting in the negative. TUG OF WAR CAME HERE. When plank 10 came up, a few minutes before 4 o'clock, the tug of war was reached. Mr. Strasser of New Jersey stated that he proposed to make the author of that plank declare himself. He offered as an amendment the words: "By means of condemnation with-out confiscation." J. Morgan, author of the plank, sec-

onded the amendment.

A. McCruith of Boston offered a substi-

tute as follows: "The abolition of the mo-nopoly system of land holding and substituting therefor a time of occupancy and J. Mahlon Barnes of the Cigar Makers' union raised the point of order that a similar resolution had been already adopted by the Federation and therefore could not be

considered; President Gompers ruled against the point doi and Mr. Barnes appealed from the decision dei

of the chair. Half a dozen men wanted to discuss the appeal, but the president ruled that only the appellant and the ap-pel ee could speak. Barnes demanded that the president vacute the chair during the dis-

cussion, but the latter decimed. The chair was sustained by a vote of 37 to 15.

Most of the delegates came to the hall
this afternoon with speeches on plank 10
prepared, and this fact no doubt did much to keep down inflammatory expressions.

Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago presented a chart to show the relative numbers and wealth of working men, business men, capitalists and millionaires. His speech was a

vigorous advocacy of socialism. A five-min-ute limit had been made, but when his time was up half a dozen men voluntered to give him their time, and he spoke for half an hour. He denied the charge made in Presi-DENVER, Dec. 14.—On the assembling of idea was smuggled into the program. He the convention of the American Federation said: "We have as our aids in the socialof Labor today President Gompers announced lattic movement all kinds of labor-saving mathat John Burns had informed him that it put Debs in jail foday. I'm glad of it, That is the kind of work that will make you vote to put men on the bench who will not renler such decisions."
Mr. Strasser followed Mr. Morgan in op-

position to socialism. He said socialism was not progressing. The socialistic growth in Germany was not socialism, he said, but the ise of democracy.

Mr. Bramwood of the Typographical union said that so far as he was informed the delegates were all under instructions from

OPINIONS ON JUDGE WOODS. Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago said in regard to the Debs sentence: "The decision, aside from its immediate effect on Debs, is a good thing for the labor movement. It shows what may be expected from legisla-

Patrick McBryde, secretary of the United

Committee His Views.

possibility, as prices rose as fast as cur-John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe rency increased. Mr. Warner said the history of the world proved that the gold asserted that there was a political organization among laboring men and that the presito the banks the power of expanding the dents and recretaries and other officers of the labor organizations use their positions to secure political election and appointment.

Currency. He was amazed that this proposition should be made in this enlightened age, in the face of the financial experiences

other Federation officers.

Mr. Tobin remarked that such a show of feeling was all the proof he wanted that his shot had hit the mark. He was applauded by T. J. Morgan and others.

When he had finished, President Gompers took the floor and denounced as a lie the general charge which included him and defied Mr. Tobin, Mr. Morgan or any other delegate to point to a vulnerable place in his career as to honesty. He charged that it was a cowardly, covert attack upon organized labor. He was mad clear through, and his words were very bitter.

Others followed in a milder vein, but the display during the fear and telegrams read by the chairman was a telegram from John R. Waish states his objection to the floor and denounced as a lie the general charge which limited the formal deficient of the control of the United States the burden of redeeming notes of failed banks. He adds that the Baltimore plan is nothing but a revival of the old New York state safety fund plan, a system which was abandoned long before the organization of any national banks.

Others followed in a milder vein, but the display during the ten minutes occupied by Tobin and Gompers showed the nature of the fight on the tapis between the supporters and opponents of the socialist plank.

P. J. McGuire denied that the action of the English laboring men politically was based on the planks given in the present program. He read an extract from an English newspaper which charged John Burns with acting as a decoy for the liberal party. He denounced the attempt to force the Federation into a political party when each member had been assured upon joining his union that its pledges should not conflict with his political yiews in any particular. He said the L200 labor is an any particular. He said the L200 labor is an any particular. He said the L200 labor is an any particular. He said the L200 labor is an any particular. He said the L200 labor is an any particular. He said the L200 labor is an any particular. He said the L200 labor is an any particular in similar position:

STRUCK OUT THE PREAMBLE.

At 12 o'clock the previous question was called for, the roil call resulting in the striking out of the preamble by a vote of L365 to 801. A vote was then taken on plank 1 without debate. It was adopted.

At 12 o'clock the previous question was called for, the roil call resulting in the striking out of the preamble by a vote of 1,365 to 801. A vote was then taken on plank I without debate. It was adopted. The convention decided to consolidate planks 2 and 11, making the plank read: "Direct legislation through the referendum." It was adopted.

Delegate Strasser offered an additional planks demanding the repeal of the objectionable laws regarding reamen. He wanted it made one of the leading planks. Delegates favoring plank 10 saw in the motion an attempt to change the numbering of the planks so as to sidetrack their favorite. Discussion on this subject was unfinished when, at 12:30.

A recess was taken.

On the reassembling of the convention N. R. Hysell of the Mine Workers moved that a committee of three he appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the decision of Judge Woods and the imprisonment of Debs and others. N. R. Hysell, Thomas Morgan and Thomas Tracey were appointed.

Mr. Strasser asked permission to withdraw his amendment to the present program with the understanding that it would be reintroduced. It was granted.

Plank 3 was taken up and Mr. Weisman of the Bakers' union moved to amend it to read: "An eight-hour day for all government employes, national, state and municipal.

This was met by strong opposition. Delegate Lloyd of Boston offered an amendment to read: "An eight-hour day for all government employes, national, state and municipal.

Plank 4 was taken up and an amendment to read: "An eight-hour day for all government employes, national, state and municipal.

Plank 4 was taken up and an amendment to read: "An eight-hour day for all government officials. On the other hand it was claimed that many so-called workingmen's homes need inspection as much as shops and factories. After lengthy discussion the planks as originally drawn was adopted.

Plank 5 was adopted without discussion, as were also Nos. 6 and 7. Plank 8 was amended to include water works and adopted. Plank 9 was adopted without dise

GOLD RESERVE GOING DOWN. Below the One Hundred Million Limit

Again. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The gold reserve today took another downward plunge by the withdrawal of \$4,875,000, leaving the net reserve at the close of business \$56,341,- town. 834, or \$3,658,116 below the \$100,000,000 limit. The text S34, or \$3,658,116 below the \$103,000,000 limit. Of this amount withdrawn \$4,550,000 went from the subtreasury at New York and \$325,000 from Boston. Assistant Secretary Curtis, in speaking of the matter, expressed the belief that the heavy demand for gold during the last week was to meet dividends and other payments failing due on January 1 of each year. During the first two weeks of each December sterling exchange always advances, and very often to the shipping point, as in the present case After this week Mr. Curtis thought the exportations of gold would materially decrease if they did not cease altogether. Of course it was a matter of regret that our monetary system was such as to permit these withdrawals against our will. Until congress took the matter in hand nothing could be done except to hand out the gold whenever demanded.

WHY HE IS A REPUBLICAN

Mr. Rosewater Tells the People of Beatrice Something of His Politics.

HAS EVER WORKED FOR THE PARTY'S GCOD

Was a Supporter of John C. Fremont, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, but is Not Bound to Support past two months, at which testimony of jobbers and dealers have shown that the trust controls 98 per cent of the cigarettes made in the United States. Commissions Any Unclean Man.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 14 .- (Special Telegram.)-E. Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, addressed a fair-sized audience at the examined in St. Louis and Minneapolis.

Paddock opera house in this city tonight. The Henry Berbert, a Brooklyn cigar dealer, speaker was introduced by one of Gage country's most highly esteemed citizens and contract with the American Tobacco company, the terms of which he never clearly stalwart republicans, Hon. Nathan Blakely.

After a few complimentary references to the city of Beatrice and the character of her citizenship, Mr. Rosewater stated that he would attempt to cut the price. Witness sold 250,-000 cigarettes without rebate. He received attempt to give some of the reasons why he still calls himself a republican.

He began by referring to the badge which to the terms on which rebates were granted he wore on this occasion, it being one that he wore on this occasion, it being one that he were as one of the torchlight bearers at the time of the presidential candidacy of John C. Fremont. He then proceeded to review the history of the republican party of which he had been proud to call himself a member down through its history, giving a review of his advent into politics in Nebraska in 1864, and of his first vote for said that when giving the matches away. braska in 1864, and of his first vote for said that when giving the matches away president, which was cast for U. S. Grant in 1868; taking up the stirring events following the company. the assassination of President Lincoln and
the attempts of what were known as the
Johnsonites to turn the affairs of government over into the hands of the nation's
enemies, showing that through all those times

The finding of the court is that the defendants are guilty of contempt, but that
any punishment inflicted would not be cumulative, in other words, there were two
cases before the court, one for contempt and he stood firmly for the supremacy of the republicans. Coming on down, he referred briefly to the effort that was made two years by firms belonging to the trust. The in-ago by a combination of republican and demcoratic members of the legislature to make J. Sterling Morton a United States senator, and showed that largely through the efforts of the speaker the scheme was caused to miscarry.

carry.

companies which subsequently formed the trust. Each company was styled "Branch of the American Tobacco company." In February, 1893, he signed a contract with the American Tobacco company. He was

Taking up the campaign just closed, he cut off about three years ago and when he dwelt at some length upon the fact that a went to headquarters he was told that he man's republicanism does not require him to give his support to a man for governor or for any other position of trust who has been proven to be unclean or a willing tool of more cigarettes under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices of say why sentence should not be under the stated prices. proven to be unclean or a willing tool of moneyed corporations. A short reference was made to the Lincoln Journal and its boasted support of the republican ticket company never asked me to return cigarettes from patriotic motives, when the fact can be shown that during the period from 1871 to 1894 the proprietors of that paper have drawn from the state treasury the munificent sum of \$446,000 on printing contracts of various character, showing that possibly the actual motive for its support of the republican ticket may have been other than patriotism. He further stated that \$15,000 WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Ex-Representative A. J. Warner of Onio, president of the Bimetallic league, addressed the banking and currency committee, going into the drop old so-called wheel horses with debatable character and take up new, clean, honest men, and under such conditions there can be no doubt of a republican majority in Ne-

braska of from 25,000 to 30,000. Those who attended expecting to hear an extended personal attack upon Mr. Majors were disappointed, as that gentleman's name was scarcely mentioned.

SENSATIONAL INDICTMENTS.

Lyman County, South Dakota, the Scene of CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 14.court some sensational indictments were brought out by the grand jury. L. C. Hays. sub-agent at Lower Brule agency, and Frank Ganaway, an employe at the agency, were indicted for alleged bribery during the recent campaign, which was a very

the recent campaign, which was a very warm one. It is alleged that they tendered positions at the agency in exchange for votes, but politics is at the bottom of the indictments, and it is likely that the charges and indictments will be dismissed.

Frank Morgan and Tom Milliken were indicted for shocting into a crowded room while a dance was in progress. The shooting occurred nearly a year ago. Albert Nichols and wife were indicted for the alleged rustling of cattle, and Edmond Nichols, a brother of Albert, was indicted for assault on the person of his little niece, the daughter of his brother Albert. His bail was placed at \$2,000. Lyman county is only a year and a half old, but, beginning with the Matson murder, has had some sensational criminal cases. Judge Hancy may hold another term of court there some time in January.

Mater Winter United States allotting may hold another term of court there som-time in January.

Major Winter, United States allotting agent for the Sioux Indians, has completed his work for the senson, and himself and crew have laid up for the winter. Many Indians secured their allotments during the year, and many others have made applica-tion for allotments next year.

J. Leslie Thompson's Trust. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 14.-(Special. Comptroller Eckels yesterday telegraphed J. Leslie Thompson to go at once to Madi-son, this state, and take charge of the ns National ban's of that place, which

TRIED TO STEAL THE CHILD.

Mr. Underling's Little Girl. Last night at 9 o'clock some man at

empted to kidnap the 4-year-old daughter of J. Underling, who lives on the third floor of the building occupied by the Globe Savings bank, at the corner of Sixteenth and Dodge streets. The parents were away from home at the time, the little girl being left in the care of Underling's neice, a young lady named Carland. At 8:30 a man called and asked if Underling was home, and, receiving a negative reply, left. A half hour later, while she was busied in the kitchen, the girl heard the child call her name several times, and she went into the bedroom, where it had been asleep, to investigate. She found the bed empty. Rushing to the door which leads into the hall she opened it and saw a man running down the hall with the child. She called to him, and he dropped the child, thrust a revolver into her face and forced her back into the room. She opened the window and called Officer Dillon, who promptly responded, but did not find the man. He had evidently put out the light in the hall, let the officer pass him on the stairs, and then fled. left in the care of Underling's neice, pass him on the stairs, and then fled, Mr. Underling returned home at 10 o'clock, He claimed that he knew of no motive for the attempted kidnaping.

SWINDLED ST. JOSEPH BANKS. Induced Them to Cash Several Drafts and Then Left Town.

ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 14.-A clever swindler who, during the past week, has succeeded in swindling three local banks, boarded a train for Omaha this afternoon just before his rascality became known. Under the names of A. S. Denton, E. C. Coulton and C. H. Davis he started small accounts in C. H. Davis he started small accounts in the German-American, Central Savings and State National banks. He claimed to be in the commission business, and on the strength of the deposits put several drafts into the banks' hands for collection. They were quickly honored, but before returns could be made from them the swindler withdrew the bulk of his deposits and left town. The losses sustained by the banks are unknown, but are stated to be large Detectives have been put on his track. Detectives have been put on his track

At San Francisco-Arrived-Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama. At Newl York-Arrived-Grecian, from Glasgow. At Southampton-Arrived-Berlin, from New York. At Leith-Arrived-Minnesota, from Bal-

Movements of Seagoing Vessels Dec. 14.

Funds for Agricultural Colleges WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Acting Secretary of the Interior Sims has approved a the commissioner of education favoring resolutions recently adopted by the association of becoming variable.

For Iowa and Missouri-Fair; south winds, becoming variable.

For Kansas and Colorado-Fair; south of the Interior Sims has approved a report of

gress, \$6,000 a year, as recommended by the report, would prove of inestimable advantage to the cause of agricultural and mechanical

CIGARETTE TRUST CASE. Dealers Giving Evidence Against the Ameri-

can Tobacco Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The examination

have also been issued in other states and during the present week witnesses have been

a circular from the company with reference

WATER RUINED THE LIGHT.

Tillamook Lighthouse.

water. Ordinary lanterns are being hung in

MONTSERRATT MISSING.

famous Vessel Known as the Black Borde

Believed to Be Lost.

Montserratt, the notorious "Black Border."

is overdue nearly four days from Manimo

The vessel is loaded with coal. Captain Rob-

erts of the Faraillon fears for the safety of he Montserratt. On his way down he says

the India, just arrived, did not bring any

years ago, when she took a cargo of Gilbert slanders to the Central American coast. The natives had been engaged under con-

tract to work on the coffee plantations, but the wording of the contract made them little

more than slaves. Captain Ferguson first chartered the brig Tahita to do the work,

and a cargo of men, women and children was put on board the vessel. The brig was driven out of her course by a storm, and

landed at Drake's bay. Captain Ferguson came to this city for material, and by chance

his live cargo was discovered. The authori-

ties could not stop the vessel, however, and she was allowed to depart. The Tahita never

HOARDING UP FOR THE WAR

Samoan Natives Quiet Now, but Trouble

Will Come in Time.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 14.-Late Sa-

moan advices brought by the Warrimoo say

that the state of political unrest continues, although there has been no outbreak for

some time. Natives throughout the whole

of the islands are busily engaged in making

copra. The oldest residents say they never

spending a tithe of what money they re-

up for trouble. No attempt is being made

busy in finishing land business. King Ma-

Local German residents are very confident

that either German annexation or a protec

torate will shortly be declared. If either

cease, but so would trade with the Austral-

no doubt internal trouble

to collect taxes. The chief justice

lietoa has not received a cent of

more than a year past.

reached her destination, for she turtle and all hands were drowned.

Ferguson did not sail on the brig.

encouragement, The Montserratt came into notoriety

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.-The steamer

the tower pending repairs.

of witnesses in the proceedings by Attorney General Stockton of New Jersey against the VERDICT AGAINST THE A. R. U. LEADERS American Tobacco Trust company, to annul the charter of the company, was resumed Debs Sentenced to Six Months and Other before Commissioner Walter. There have been several examinations held within the

Defendants to Three. JUDGE WOODS RENDERS A LONG DECISION

Final Adjudication of the Contempt Pro-

ceedings in the Pullman Strike.

End of the Contempt Cases Arising from the Great Railread Strike.

TEN DAYS ALLOWED TO PREPARE APPEAL

Attitude of Eugene Debs, Howard, Kellher, Rogers and Five Directors Reviewed at Length-McVean Discharged on an Alibi Plea.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 .- "Gullty as charged," was the finding announced today by Federal Judge W. A. Woods against President Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway union. The same finding was reached

against the other A. R. U. leaders on trial with Debs. The finding of the court is that the de-

The witness introduced a number of in-voices from 1889 to 1894 for goods supplied The latter cause is merged into the former. Debs was sentenced to six months in the county jail. The others on trial were given three months each, except McVean, who was released because there was no evidence against him.

Judge Woods, after announcing that the defendants were found guilty as charged, but say why sentence should not be passed, but in this case the court would allow it.

Attorney Darrow, representing the defendthey had forwarded to me. When I pay for the cigarettes, less the 2 per cent, they belong to me," said the witness. ants, asked that his clients might retire should say, and after a brief recess the strike leaders filed back into court, ranging themselves before the bench. Attorney Dar-Mountainous Waves Hurl Rocks at the row, speaking for them, said they had no wish to make separate speeches, but felt ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 14.-The lighthouse that they had done no wrong. The attorney ender, Columbine, has returned from a trip advised the court that Director McVean, to Tillamook rock to investigate the damone of the defendants, was out of the city age to the light from the recent hurricane. during the strike. An animated and lengthy The sea was rough, and the chief keeper argument between attorneys followed over sent his report to the steamer in a bottle the proposition to discriminate in McVean's attached to a buoy. The hurricane was the favor, which the court terminated by susworst ever experienced on the coast. Moun-tains of water dashed against the rock on pending sentence on McVean.

which the light stands, carrying away the top of an adjoining rock. A crash of glass told of the damage caused by the waves and fragments of rock torn loose from their foundation and hurled against the outer LAID IT ON TO DEBS. In sentencing the other defendants, Judge Woods said punishment should be neither vindletive nor trivial. "These men were in glass, which protected the costly lenses. The panes were all broken, the lenses ruined should very much like to know. These men and the clock machinery revolving the light were the leaders in a great measure of law breakers and are a great measure of law breakers and are responsible as leaders of the lights 136 feet above high water. A monster rock, weighing perhaps a ton, was Ignorant men who followed them have been punished. Mr. Debs is more responsible than any other. He is a man of marked ability and power over men. I feel conof the living rooms, everything movable being washed away. At one stage of the storm the water was six feet deep in the siren room and four feet in the living rooms, which are eighty-eight feet above strained to discriminate between him and the others. The punishment against all the defendants, except Debs, is three months in jail and against Debs six months." high water, Supplies were washed away or destroyed and the tanks flooded with salt

The defendants did not appear particularly crushed by the punishment. Debs bowed his tall, gaunt form and whispered a few words to his sister, who sat near, and they both laughed heartily. Howard and Hogan exchanged smiling glances and Keliher grasped his attorney's hand and appeared to offer congratulations. It was evident that all had expected much more severe sentences and all were a look of relief. Debs drew his people together and instructed them to say nothing for publication, setting them an example by refusing to discuss the case at

he saw nothing of her. Captain Merriman of all. After the murmur of excitement over the sentence had subsided the court announced that the punishment was not to take effect for ten days, in which time the defendant's attorneys will prepare an appeal. The prospective prisoners, after a short consultation with their attorneys, left the court room. The defendants with their official positions in the American Railway union are; President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Keliher, Treasurer Rogers and Directors Burns, Elliott, McVean, Hogan and Goodwin.

The cramped court room was crowded to overflowing when Judge Woods first entered the court room and took his seat- upon the bench. President Debs and the other defendants were present and in various attitudes of anxious interest listened to the reading of the decision. With Judge Woods Judge Jenkins occupied the bench, and many prominent attorneys were present to hear the outcome of the proceedings against the leaders of the great rallway strikes of last summer.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS INVOLVED Judge Woods said: If the case presented were itself of less moment, the very great imworked so hard. They are not, however, portance of some of the questions involved could not be overlooked. While the principles considered are not new in the question of the validity of the injunction, which the defendants are charged with violating, there are involved inquiries which in some respects go beyond the lines of established or unquestioned precedent. The objection raised by demurrer that the injunction was illegal and void was overruled at the time of presentation, but with leave for further argument at the final hearing upon the evidence. A great body of evidence, consisting of the testimony of witnesses, telegrams and other documents, has been adduced to show the guilt o' the accused. The defendants, claiming the constitutional privilege against incrimination, refused to testify at the instance of the prosecution, and have offered no evidence or testimony in their

Resides denying that any violation of the in unction has been proved against them, the defendants now reassert and insist that the njunction is invalid on the two grounds that the court had no furisdiction to hear and de termine the case in which the injunction was ordered, and that though possessed of such jurisdiction the court lacked organized power to make the particular order in question. Fair for Nebraska Today, with South 713, 718, 719; in re Sawyer 124 U. S. 200, 220, 222; ex-parte Terry, 128 U. S. 289; Windsor va McVeigh, 93 U. S. 274, 282-3; Kerfoot vs

own behalf, excepting parts of certain docu-ments which were allowed to be read in con-

nection with other parts offered by the prose

People 51 Illinois. App. ct 408.)

If the injunction was, for any reason, to tally invalid, no violation or disregard of it could constitute a punishable contempt, but if the court acquired jurisdiction and did not exceed its powers in the particular case, no irregularity or error in the procedure or to

SENSATIONAL RAILROAD STORY.

Separate Receivers for Union Pacific Branches Agitates a Chicago Paper. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The Herald tomor-row will say: A sensational railroad combination is concealed behind the attempt of the branch lines of the Union Pacific to setempt be successful and separate receivers be appointed for the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern, an independent system will be established. The plan is to combine the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern with the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, an independent system, and secure a California outlet by extending the branch now ending at San Francisco. This would require the building of about 400 miles of new track if the branch was extended to San Francisco. tempt be successful and separate receivers

Winds. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The forecast for Saturday is:

For Nebraska and South Dakota-Fair