General Sanguilly's Trial Taken Up by the Civil Court at Havana.

PROCEEDINGS HELD TO BE INVALID

While the Present Trial Was by Civil Tribunal it is a Continuation of the Trial by Court Martial.

Copyrighted, 1888, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 28.—(Special Cablegram to the New York World-Special Telegram.)-The trial of General Julio Sanguilly began today in the superior court. He is charged with aiding and abetting a treasonable conspiracy against the government of Spain. The case is unique in the Spanish-American possession, it being the first instance in which a political prisoner has not been tried by a military court with closed doors. This trial in open court, before s bench of civil judges, is the result of a treaty made by Caleb Cushing while minister to Spain. Under it American citizens, not taken with arms in hand, cannot be tried by a military tribunal. No political prisoner, Spanish or foreign, ever was tried as Sanguilly was put on trial today. General Sanguilly is an American citizen, undergoing trial before a civil court because the concerted action by three powers into concerted action by three powers into conprisoner, Spanish or foreign, ever was tried as Sanguilly was put on trial today. General Sanguilly is an American citizen, undergoing trial before a civil court because the United States, through the consular and diplomatic official in Havana, Mr. Williams, has demanded compliance with its treaty with Spain. That treaty recognizes the right of

trial of American citizens by civil courts.

The military court convened by General Calleja, whose proceedings were stopped by Mr. Williams' protest, prepared some evidence. That evidence was used by the of ficials in preparing the case for civil trial. the proceedings today are held to be invalid and opposed to the United States treaty. I seked some of the best lawyers here what will be the result. I was told that the court undoubtedly will convict; that the case will be appealed to the highest court at any moment Italy cannot leave herself in Madrid, and that there will be haste to reach a final decision. When court adjourned Sanguilly shouted to

me: "Tell my friends in the United States to be of good cheer." Judgment will be rendered in about ten days.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT. HAVANA, Nov. 28 .- Advices received here from Santu Espiritu, province of Santa Clara, say the insurgents recently attacked Fort Jieoteau, near Ciego de Avile, in the province of Puerto Principe. The garrison, it is said, made a brave defense and the insurgents were repulsed, leaving twelve killed upon the

Lieutenant Gallejo, in command of the for on the borders of the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, has been besieged three days by a number of insurgents. The latter several times called upon the licutenant to surrender, but in spite of the fact that the little garrison of the fort was without water the place was defended until reinforcements arrived, when the insurgents retreated. The relieving column of troops, after provisioning were compelled to retreat with a loss of forty-five killed and many wounded. The troops lost seven killed and had nineteen wounded. While operating against the insurgents in the Guantanimo district of the province of Santiago de Cuba the troops captured two

Coban leader, who was arrested on February 24, by Governor General Calleja, on the charge of illegal acts against the Spanish government, was commenced this afternoon. General Sanguilly has been confined in the Cubanas fortress. There was a great crowin the court room when the defendant was brought in unmanacled, decently dressed and escorted by several policemen. After the formalities upon the opening of the trial had been gone through with, General San guilty was called to the stand. In his testi mony he denied having made any appoint ments with the insurgent leaders, and als denied having written letters to Dr. Betan court of Matanzas, demanding funds to leavwith his family while he took the field i

An expert in handwriting who was called to the stand declared the writing in the documents referred to by the state's attorney was the same as General Sanguilly's next witnesses were then examined,

threw little light on the case.

The state's attorney, Senor Enguto, then started upon his address, and gave his assurance that he felt every day more assured of the defendant's guilt. After a speech lasting one hour he demanded of the court the conviction of the general. The court for the defense, Senor Miguel Vrondi, was listened to as he arose and began to speak, amidst the deepest silence in the court room. He opened in the most vehement and eloquent style, denying that there was any ground for General Sanguilly's conviction. The state's attorney, Senor Vrondi said, was in this case misted by his Spanish patriotic feeling, and his claim was not based upon law. He pointed out that the proceedings were being held under a martial jurisdiction and should accordingly be considered void, a it is contrary to the provisions of the treaty between Spain and the United States, which guarantees to American citizens in Cuba trial by a civil tribunal on any charges brough against them-a fact already advanced the United States consul general, Mr. V in his representations on behalf of

At a late hour the court adjourned unt tomorrow. The tribunal, which is organized according to the Spanish laws, consisted o President Senor Jose Pulido, Secretary Seno Odogo and Magistrates Pando, Bonalsa, Pamphilon, Acoudillo and Maydagan as jurors. Among the spectators in the court room today were Ramon O. Williams, United States consul general, and several ladies.

FOR AN EXPEDITION AGAINST HAYT Black Republic Threatened Exiled Politician.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 28.-(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.) -A formidable expedition against Hayti is being organized by Boissind Caual, it is reported on trustworthy authority. Caual is being assisted, it is asserted, by a well known Philadelphia firm. The expedition is to sail early in December. The plan is to scatter munitions of war at various places in the black republic leading to Port Au Prince, the capital, during the coming elec-Boissind Caual was president of Hayti being elected in 1876 to succeed Nis-

BRUTAL MEXICAN PARENTS' WORK

Roasted to Death. (Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company MEXICO, Nov. 28 .- (Special Telegram.) Brutal parents in the town of Nonlico, it is reported, recently suspended two girls by their arms, then built a fire under them and rousted them to death. No particulars have been received.

 proved guilty of placing stones on a rail-way track, have been sentenced each to serve five years in prison. Their lives were spared on account of their extreme youth.

Sugar Tax Bill a Necessity. RERLIN, Nov. 28 .- The Post says that at the dinner given yesterday evening by the minister of finance, Dr. Miquel, the emperor was emphatic in declaring the necessity exists for the passage of the sugar tax bill.

Posthumous Works to Be Suppressed. PARIS, Nov. 28.-The will of the late Alexander Dumas prohibits the publication or the performance of any posthumous works of plays which may be found in his manu-script.

EVADED TREATY CONDITIONS DECLARATION OF ITALIAN POLICY.

Important Statements by Premier Crispi and Baron Blane. ROME, Nov. 28,-Important statements night by Premier Crispi and by Baron Blanc, listian minister of foreign affairs, concerning questions of Italy's internal and foreign pol icy, and especially her attitude toward Turkey, and incidentally the attitude of the

other powers.

Premier Crispi's statement was a long one and was largely devoted to the government's nternal policy. He defended at length the Italian anti-socialist laws, and he asserted that in practice socialism differed little from anarchy. He admitted that the public security was not ideal, but said it was improving. He said that although he formerly opsend the law of guaranteen, he now sup-orted it. This law, he said, could not be worked without leading to internal disorders and foreign complications. The Vatican nov enjoyed great freedom. The revival of Cath olic activity throughout a great part of the world, he argued, was a matter for serious consideration, showing that liberty existed, permitting religious societies to be recon-

structed on a more solid basis.

Regarding Turkey, the premier stated that the powers are in accord, and he was confident that the peace would not be disturbed. It it were disturbed, however, Italy would ot repeat her old mistakes and would see

er rights safeguarded.
Baron Blanc followed the premier with ng explanation of the Italian position on the concerted action by three powers into con-certed action by six powers. While the European situation was good, the minister went on to say, the condition of affairs in the Turkish provinces remained troubled. The porte had addressed to the powers re-marks—if, indeed, they might not be called reproaches—hoping thereby to delay matters to the relation agencyating the situaat the rick of again aggravating the situa-

"The porte will commit an error," Barot Blanc concluded, "if it thinks the present situation can be solved by diplomatic discuslons of past events, when we are face to face with the atrocious deeds that have pro-voked universal horror, and with the peril of latent anarchy, to an outbreak of which

"Each foreign squadron in Turkish waters was a door to open to civilization and benef-icent influences those obscure regions where mixed races were still deprived of the guarintees promised by Turkey to Europe. The porte would make a mistake in exercising, even in regard to the additional guardships asked by the powers, the privilege accorded to it by the treaties to restrict naval protec-tion in the pacific interests of the powers." Baron Blanc was greeted with cheers as he oncluded his statement.

HORSA'S OFFICERS UNDER ARREST Emphatically Deny Having Taken

Men or Arms to Cuba. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Captain Wilberg of the Danish steamer Horsa, Jens Pcterson, chief mate, and H. Johansen, second mate, were arrested today on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Bell charging violation of the neutrality laws. The affildavit was made by Dr. Jose Congosta, the fort, started in pursuit of the enemy, the Spanish consul, and specifically avers After four hours' sighting the insurgents that on November 9 last the defendants set on foot a military expedition to Cuba, in the dominion of the king of Spain, with whom the United States is at peace. The prisoners were held in \$1,500 bail for hearthe Guantanimo district of the province of Santiago de Cuba the troops captured two insurgent camps, the enemy leaving four killed and eight wounded men in the hands of the soldiers. men, the Danish consul gave them a pri-

> he charges. United States District Attorney Graham said: "After learning what the Spanish con-sul had to say, I concluded that the ciremstances are such as not to warrant proottfied Collecter Read that I have withdrawn my objection to the clearance of the vessel the attorney general having placed the mat ter entirely in my hands and told me to use my own judgment. As to the craw, who have been subpoened as witnesses, it will be necessary to detain them if the hearing postponed to a later date than tomorrow. Collector Rand has made out clearance pa pers and the vessel will probably leave after concrow's hearing. Warrants were also is-ued for the arrest of Captain S. Vance and his two mates, of the steamer Leon, on a sim-lar charge. The Leon recently went llar charge. The Leon recently wen aground while proceeding down the river to meet, as is alleged, the Joseph W. Foster and convey arms and men for Cuba to the latter vessel. She is now undergoing re-pairs at Wilmington, Del., and the warrants were placed in the hands of officials of that

BALFOUR GETS FOURTEEN YEARS Trio of English Swindlers Given Long

LONDON, Nov. 28.-Sentences were ounced in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice today on Jabez B. Bal four, George Edward Brock and Morrell Theobald, convicted of fraud in connection with the Lands Allotment company and the House and Land Investment Trust companies forming part of the Liberator group of insti-tutions. Balfour was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude, seven years on each count. Brock and Theobald were sentenced to nine and four and nine months respect-ively. All the other indictments against Bal-

our have been abandoned. Two Bodies Found in the Ruins NEW YORK, Nov. 28.-Fireman John Halpin today discovered the bodies of two Halpin today discovered the bodies of two men in the ruins of the fire which occurred at the old Volks building on the Bowery. They were found at the extreme back end of what was the stage of the theater. They were partly covered by charred wood and other debris. One of the bodies was in a sitting posture and the other was discovered in a reclining position. The head of the body of the individual found in a sitting position was plainly visible from every part of the ruins, and it appeared surprising to those who saw it that it was not found before. Neither body has been identified.

Otto Konet, who narrowly escaped from the Volksgarden with his life Saturday night, says he told the police and the firemen at the time that persons had perished in the fire. He thinks that at least ten persons must have perished in the blaze.

Steamer Encountered a Hurricane. VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 28.-The steam ship Tacoma, which has just arrived from ship Tacoma, which has just arrived from China, had a severe experience in a typhoon off the coast of Japan. Four days after leaving Yokohama the ship encountered a hurricane, in which her deckhouse, stores and life boats were swept away by heavy seas. Immense quantities of oil were poured on the water, which saved the vessel from further damage, although the gale continued several hours. The Tacoma brought no news of the missing ship Strathnevis, which is now seven weeks overdue.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.-The sanitary pottery employes will return to work or Monday. They have been on a strike for eight weeks, the chief differences with the basses being over an alleged excessive hiring of apprentices. The men, in meeting this morning, decided on the surrender, but were in favor of any potteries outside of Trenton continuing the strike if deemed advisable.

Crowded to the Cattle Show. and beautiful weather combined to Increase and occanion weather combined to increase the attendance at the cattle show at Madison Square garden today. The Aberdeen Angus cattle were judged during the morning. During the afternoon there was a parade of cattle, sheep and swine. This evening there was a shearing contest and a sheep dog trial.

Colonel Lamb Succeeds Mahone. PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 28.—The Virginia republicans today resumed their con ference, and Colonel Lamb of Norfolk was chosen Mahone's successor as leader of the republicans of Virsinia, being made chairman of the mittee and also Virginia the rational com-

POLITICS AND THE INDIANS

ere made in the Chamber of Deputies to- Secretary Smith Points Out the Necessity of Divorcing the Two.

CHANGE IN ALLOTMENT LAWS ADVISABLE

In Condition to Earn Their Own Living Before They Are Prepared for Citizenship-Report of the Dawes Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior department has made his annual report to the president. It reviews the varied work of the department, beginning with the Indian service and calls attention to the strict enforcement which has been given to civil service reform, both as to those places covered by the classified service and those to which the rules of this service do not apply.

The secretary dwells upon the necessity of eliminating politics from the management of Indian affairs and of conducting each reservation upon strictly business principles, the object being to make every Indian who remains upon the reservation self-supporting and ready, as soon as possible, to assume the duties of citizenship and be freed from the paternal care of the government. The secretary is of the opinion that if the resources of each reservation are treated intelligently and the Indians required to labor in those pursuits which are adapted to particular recervations, in a few years practi-cally all the Indians can be made self-sup-The secretary recommends the reorganiza-

tion of the bureau as follows:

tion of the bureau as follows:

1. That instead of a single commissioner of Indian affairs, the Indian service be placed in charge of three commissioners, two of them to be civilians—to be appointed from different political parties and one to be a detailed army officer.

2. That the tenure of office of an Indian agent be dependent upon the faithful discharge of his duties, and appointments and removals be made by the president upon the recommendation of the three commissioners of Indian affairs.

3. That the classified service be extended over all the subordinate positions, both at the agencies and at the schools.

The reduction of 20 per cent which the

The reduction of 20 per cent which the law required to be made in connection with the Indian contract schools had been strictly carried out, and the secretary adds that there seems to be no reason why such reduction should not continue from year to year until the system of government aid to the sectarian schools shall terminate. CHANGES IN ALLOTMENTS.

Referring to the subject of allotments he secretary says there are a number of charges which should be made in the present allotment system, which require congressional action. According to the present law an Indian becomes a citizen of the United States upon receiving his allotment. In any case, he is ready to receive land before he is prepared for the consequences of citizen-ship. Allotments should be made long before reservations are opened. Each Indian should be settled upon his homestead and be self-supporting before citizenship is con-ferred upon him. When citizenship is conferred the government ought to let him alon and allow him to take his place, surround-ing him with no more restraint and giving him no more help than is accorded to other

Under the present system, Indians to receive enormous gratuitles and need

Upon each reservation a part of the In dians will be ready for citizenship before others and all are ready to own land and work it before they are ready for citizen soip. The law should be changed so that allotment can be made upon the recommendation of the agent to those who are ready for it and patents should be issued later, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, to those Indians showing the elves fitted to receive the lands so assigned.

The secretary also recommends that gen eral authority, with the approval of the presi-dent, be given to the Indian bureau to sell parts of Indian reservations, the money to by used exclusively in the improvement of allotted lands or for the purpose of furnishagricultural implements and cattle the Indians who may reside upon the remain og lands.

Referring to the Uncompaghre reservation he secretary calls attention to the fact that through the geological survey an ex-amination has been made of the gilsonite beds, which seem to be of very great value, and he recommends legislation which will allow these deposits to be sold or leased o the highest bidder.

The report reviews the Jackson Hole dis urbances and gives an account of the active means taken by the department to secure justice for the killing of the Bannock Indians on July 15 last, and also to preserve peace between the Indians and the whites. He commends the peaceful course of the Indians under circumstances so ex tremely aggravating on the part of th

port of the Dawes commission, which rec

1. A territorial government over the five civilized tribes, adapted to their peculiarly anomalous conditions, so framed as to se-cure all rights of residents in the same, and without impairing the vested rights of the citizens, Indian or other person, not an in-

truder.

2. The extension of the jurisdiction of th United States couris in the territory, both in law and equity, to hear and determin all controversies and suits of any natur concerning all right in or use and occupation of tribal lands of the several nations, to which any citizen, Indian or any other per-son, or the tribal government of any na-tion is or may be made a party plaintiff or defendant.

or defendant.

Referring to the law work of the assistant attorney general's office and of the general land office, the secretary again urges the importance of creating a board of principal examiners, both in the secretary's office and the land office, to whom may be referred such classes of cases as the secretary an the commissioner may deem advisable. Th effect of this board would be to hasten the settlements of land titles and to leave both the secretary and the commissioner of the general land office freer for the performance of their varied administrative duties.

The report estimates the amount of public lands undisposed of to be about 600,000,000 acres at the close of the fiscal year, and shows that the total receipts during the year from public lands amounted to over \$2,000,000. The unadjusted land grants to After reviewing in detail the work of the land office during the past twelve months the secretary takes up the question of the disposition of the arid lands and the preservation of the forests. He urges that these two questions are closely allied, for the quantity of arid lands far exceeds the present water supply, even if it were all utilized for irrigation. The increase of the water supply must depend upon the growth and preservation of the forests.

FAILURE OF THE CAREY BILL. Attention is called to the failure of the Carey bill to accomplish the results ex-pected. The secretary attributes this to ie fact that the bill intended that money the fact that the bill intended that money for irrigation should be raised upon the arid lands given to the states. This has been impossible, on account of the fact that sufficient control over the lands was not given to the states to make them available as security for the money expended in their

reclamation. The secretary suggests the advisability of patenting these lands to the states after it is fully determined that the selections made is fully determined that the selections made by them under the Carey act are arid landa. He calls attention to the fact that the reser-voir sites selected by the geological survey remain without proper legislation providing for their use, while the water they were expected to store is being diverted to less practicable and economical sites. He sugnection with the lands granted to the states OBJECT TO TRUCK STORES under the Carey act.
Under the subject of forests, the secretary

calls attention to the fact that 17,000,000 acres are now included within forest reserves the object being to thus preserve the forests for future use and, through their preservation, to control the supply of water so that it may be stored and utilized for irrigation. The said, is inadequate to protect these reserva-tions. Unless some plan is devised by con-gress for protection of the farests, either by

the army or by foresters living upon the reservation, it is manifest that the object sought to be accomplished wil fall.

The secretary criticises the law authorizing the issue of permits for the cutting of timber from the public domain, and urges that the timber cut therefrom should be sold for authorizing to the control of the cutting of of the cutti a sufficient sum to make it possible to pre-serve the standing forest and see that cut-ting is done in a way not destructive to it. The review of the pension office consists hiefly of statistical information furnished by that bureau.

BOND AIDED RAILROADS.

One of the interesting Patures of the report is the discussion of the relations between the government and the Pacific bondaided roads, and of the possibility of collect-ing the amount due the government from these roads. The report larges that two things are to be considered: "First, the colection of the debt due the government, and second, the creation of a great through line from the Missouri to the Pacific, which was the original purpose of the government lead ing to the issue of subsidy bonds."

The report shows in detail the amount of the subsidy bonds, the amount of interest which the government has paid on them and the amount of the first mortgage bonds. The secretary says the government is already out \$117,436,000 upon these reads, and that the first mortgage bonds only amount to \$64,613,000; that the property is worth vastly more than the first mortgage bonds, and that the government interests can be protected, if necessary, by taking up these bonds. He says all of these bonds are now maturing and draw 6 per cent; that they could easily be replaced with a 3 per cent bond, if the government guaranteed them and as the government holds a second jen and must protect the property against the first lien, the government should see to it if any new set of bonds are issued that the first mortgage bonds draw no higher rate of interes than government bonds would draw

EARNED ENOUGH TO PAYINTEREST. The secretary says the net eatnings of each one of these lines during the past ten years have made an average of nearly 6 per cent on the sum of the first mortgage bonds and of the government subsidy boads, and sug gests the possibility of a new issue of bonds guaranteed by the government, drawing ; per cent, equal in amount to the first mort-gage bonds and the subsidy bends, with the nterest on the same, as the road could easlly earn the interest on these bonds and leave a handsome surplus. Capitalists should be found who would buy the property, subject to the bonds, and pay a fair sum into the treasury each year towards their liquida-

The secretary discusses the scheme of the government directors and also of the reor-ganization committee of the Union Pacific and finally urges that the government, being in the attitude of second more age security holders, it is absolutely necessary, in order to protect its claim, that negotiations be had between the government, the other parties in interest and such capitalists ge kre likely to take hold of the enterprise. This work can-not be successfully performed by congress and the responsibility for it should be placed at once by congress upon a symmission or upon some duly authorized representatives of he government, whose duty it mould be to take the subject up in a burings way and work out the best plan for dispessing of the government's interest with the east possible

whom allotments have been made and upon whom citizenship has been conferred still REPORT OF THE DAWES COMMISSION ing the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- Included in the report of the secretary of the interior is that of the Dawss commission to the five civilized the commission and briefly gives its conclusion. In the correspondence is a letter from President Cleveland to Secretary Smith, which was a part of the instructions to the

The president said: "As the commissioners o negotiate and treat with the five civilized tribes of Indians are about to resume their work, my interest in the work they have in charge induces me to write you a few words oncerning their work.
"As I said to the commissioners when

they were first appointed, I am especially de-sirous that there shall be no reason, in all ime to come, to charge the commission with any unfair dealings with the Indians, and that whatever the result of their efforts may be the Indians may not be led into any action which they do not clearly understand, or which is not clearly for their benefit. At th same time I still believe, as I always have be lieved, that the best interests of the Indian will be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition. The approach to this relation should be carefully made, and at every step the good and welfare of the Indians should constantly be kept in view, to that when the end is reached citizenship may be to them a real advantage instead of an empty name. I hope the commission will haspire such confidence in those with whom they are to deal that they will be listened to, and that the Indians will see the wisdom of moving in the direction I have indicated. If they are unwilling to go immediately so far as we think desirable, whatever steps are taken should be such as point out the way and the result of which will encourage those people in further progress.

"A slow movement of that kind, fully un derstood and approved by the Indians, is in initely better than swifter results gained y broken pledges and false promi The commission, in reporting its failure o negotiate with the Indinus, says that the onditions have grown worse instead of bet ter since the last report. Attention is in vited to the fact that four-fifths of the popu lation of the Indian Territory, amounting to 300,000 people, have no citzenship, and yes are largely responsible for the prosperity the Indians and development of the count They are not intruders, but are invited under the laws of the everal schen. These mer have built homes on Indian lands, made properly valuable, have children of a school age and yet are compelled to educate them at

private institutions, though subservient to the Indian laws. In its conclusion the commission There is no alternative left to the States but to assume the responsibility for uture conditions in this territory. Insecurity of life and person and property is increasing every day, and makes immediate action im-perative. The pretense that the government is debarred by treaty obligations from inter-ference in the present coedition of affairs in this territory is without foundation.
"The commission is compelled by the

dence forced upon it during its examination into the condition of the so-called governments in this territory to report that these governments in their branches are wholly cor-rupt and irresponsible.

"It is, in the judgment of the commission, the imperative duty of congress to assume at once present control of the Indian Territory. They have come with great reluctance to this conclusion, and have sought by all methods that might reach the convictions of those holding power in the territory to induce them by negotiations and mutual agree-ment to consent to a satisfactory change in their system of government and appropria-tions of tribal property."

Will Meet Monday Afternoon to Look

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 -- A caucus of the A sufficient number of names have been signed to a call to insure the caucus, which | time.

Coal Miners Demand Cash for Their Services.

SOMETHING FOR OPERATORS TO CONSIDER

Secretary McBryde Addresses on Open Letter to the Mine Owners of Ohio and Else-

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.-Secretary Patrick McBryde has addrissed an open letter to the coal operators of Ohio which will be of interest all over the country, it having reference to the meeting of presidents to

Bittlis at that time was Tahsin Pasha, who be held here tomorrow, when the demands is known among the missionaries as "the of the miners for cash payments instead of Fiend." He it was who made the threat that orders on company stores will be considered.

He begins by stating that on the results of Bitilis was with grain. According to the Misses Ely the Armenians were imprisoned the deliberations of the committee of operators depends the peace and tranquillity not only of Ohio, but perhaps of the entire coun-

The price for mining is based on a contract which provides that the price paid in Hocking valley, in Ohio, shall be 51 cents, based on a 60-cent rate in the Pittsburg thin vein, and that any change in the latter must be met by a corresponding change in the Ohio rate. This differential is claimed to be the important part of the agreement entered into this summer, and under it the miners base their claims for the cash rate.

The letter reviews the different disputes

by the contending interests covering a period of eight years, and points out that during that time the differential has always been adhered to. The circumstances of the long strike of 1895 and the final surrender by the miners were also reviewed and the fact that the differential was sustained is persistently pointed out,

DEMORALIZATION CONTINUED. the general suspension was over, and when in February the miners found that fact out a strike of twelve weeks followed, but which burg operators demanded that the differential be wiped out. The cause of the establish-ment of the differential was the interstate commerce act, which made it impossi-ble for one district to successfully compete with another situated nearer the market, owing to the difference in the cost of pro-duction. In self-preservation the miners insisted on this plan and subsequent results pelled to carry them out. have proven the correctness of their reason-

Since 1887, up to last October, the operators of the Pittsburg district, with three exceptions, had stores, or deducted from the miners' earnings for stores. The condition in Ohio today is the same as in 1887. So that the differential was established with the stores in the Pittsburg district in exist-ence, and so long as there is a price in Pittsburg that is deducted for stores, just so long should there be a differential of 9 cents based on that price. EVIL IN THE STORES.

The demoralization that has existed in the Pittsburg district for the last few years hat had an injurious effect on the miners of Ohio and anything that tends to give stability to the Pittsburg trade ought to be encouraged. The evil was found to be in the stores, this being admitted by all concerned and their could be no stability writing. cerned, and there could be no stability until the store evil was removed.

The Pittsburg miners agreed to allow 5 cents per ton between mines having and those not having stores, and in doing this the basis between the two states was not changed, as the establishment of a cash basis more than equaled the 5 cents. Ohio, under its present condition, is now paying ; 65-cent rate and Pittsburg 64 cents. T fore the differential is still maintained.

The recent decision of Judge Little as arbitrator is reviewed. They disagree with the finding, but gracefully submit. The point, however, is that Ohio operators who have stores do not come within the finding of Judge Little, which sustained the exist ng rates, and they ask that the differential f 5 cents be allowed between Ohio mines naving stores and those having none.
It is generally believed that there is more esting on the decision than appears on the surface, but an expression could not be ob-tained from the mine officers.

INGALLS ADDS ANOTHER CHAPTER More Light on the Nomination President Garfield.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 .- John J. Ingalls of Kaneas has added a chapter to the history of Garfield's nomination, a history that Senafor Sherman's book is drawing from the lips of American statesmen and politicians. When asked if he had any personal recollections of of the Van villayet, or division, and three incidents connected with the Garfield episode, Mr. Ingalls said: "I happened to be in Washington on business when Garfield died, in September, 1881, and was one of the senators named to accompany the remains to Cleveland. Mr. Sherman was also a member of the committee and the train had hardly left the city limits before we fell into conversation about the dead president, his character ense feeling, and the impression left on my nind was that he believed that he had be etrayed by the man chosen to advocate omination.

"I was in college with Garfield," said Magalls, "though not in the same class, and our relations were cordial and friendly until his death. He was incapable of intrigue treason or stratagem, but his temperamen was cordial and ardent and his sensibility was excessive. His mind was capacious, and his nature generous and sincere. The fatal defect in his character was an infirmity of purpose that made him like clay in the hands of the potter and disqualified him for administrative or executive functions.'

TRAMPED ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

for the single exit ensued. Women and children were trampled. Fully 100 persons jumped or were thrown from the windows, many being badly cut by glass. Mrs. Carrie McKee of Jefferson was thrown through a answered by cruel blows and curses. The window and sustained injuries which will sad truth is that this part of Armenia was said truth is that this part of Armenia was old cripple, could not help berself and re-ceived internal injuries which will cause her ceived internal injuries which will cause her death. Mrs. Milford Saider and Miss Sharp were trampled by the crowd. Many others process of exterminating the Christians is were more or less injured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Eleven of the twenty-two republican representatives from the south (excluding Missouri) in the house met in caucus tonight to determine upon their action respecting a choice for the officers of that body. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by them at the slate slready made up, which leaves the south without any rep-resentation in the elective offices of the house. After considerable discussion it was resolved by the caucus to stand by General Henderson of Illinois for the position of clerk, and the surmise is that W. S. Tipion of Tennessee will be supported for the posi-tion of sergeant-al-arms. The members of WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A caucus of the republican senators will be held after the adjournment of the senate on Monday next.

Princhard of North Carolina and H. Clay Evans of Tennessee were present for a short

remain without proper legislation providing for their use, while the water they were expected to store is being diverted to less practicable and economical sites. He suggests the utilization of these sites in con-

Returned Missionaries Tell of the SIX POINTS TO

Sassoun Massacre. BUFFALO, Nov. 28.-Mrs. Charlotte E. Ely and Mary C. Ely have just returned in eastern Turkey, under the direction of the American Board of Control for Foreign mirsions. Their absence has covered a space of twenty-seven years and so soon as affairs GREAT GAME ON A MUDDY FIELD in the disturbed districts have quieted down they will return to Turkey. The Misses Ely were stationed at Bittlis, about fifty-five miles from Mooth, where the most horrible of the atrocities occurred. At Bittlis there was no wholesale murdering, but many prominent Armenian merchants were thrown into jail on false accurations, and some leillustrious victims never saw the light of day again after they had once entered the

because they would not sign a paper saying the English consul and American missionaries had incited the Armenians to rebel. Speaking of the Sassoun massacres, a large part of which occurred near Moosh, Mis-Mary Ely said: 'The massacres was un doubtedly planned by the porte. The immediate provocation came about as follows The Kurds were in the habit of raiding the flocks of the Armenians. The Armenian impoverished by repeated robberles, banded together for the purpose of recovering the flocks from the Kurds. When the two parties met, of course there was fighting. Two Moslems were killed and several Christians. Then the Kurds mutilated the bodies of their slain countrymen. After that, the corpses were carried to the headquarters Pacific, has been as closely associated with of the provincial government at Bittlis and showed to Valt Tahsin.
" 'See what the Christians are doing to us.

they exclaimed to the vali." Miss Ely said that after the first conflict peries of retaliatory conflicts took place That was a year ago last August, Soon afterwards, Tahsin Pasha went in person to It appears that the demoralization in the Galigozan and ordered the massacre of the Pittsburg district of last year continued after Armanian Christians. He were, suspended Arminian Christians. He wore, suspended by a cord around his neck, an imperial edict from the porte, commanding him to "chas-tise" the Christians. This was read to the ended in the defeat of the miners. It is Turkish soldiers, who had been massed at well known that during this strike the Pitts- that place from all that part of Asia Minor. Turkish soldiers, who had been massed at that place from all that part of Asia Minor. Before the reading was completed, continued Miss Ely, as if unable to delay the diabolical deed, Tahsin Pasha gave the order to 'smite' the Christians. Then followed a scene almost too awful to describe, so terrible were the orders given by the officers the company the comthat some of the better ones among the comnon soldiers begged that they be not com-pelled to carry them out. Others actually refused to execute such barbarous commands, and were told if they did not obey orders hey would be shot from the cannon's mouth "Some of the good soldiers, however, pro-ected Armenian children, hiding them in felds of grain and among the rocks in the ountains.

The returned missionaries say it was hard to pick specific instances out of such an in-ferno of cruelty, but mentioned the follow-ing: "The soldiers would toss children up-into the air and catch them on their bayonets when they came down. At other times they would stand a number of children in a row, each Turk would take a child by the hair and they would see which one could cut his Pasha started out on his mission of batchery, he took along with him a large quantity of kercsene cil, for the purpose of removing by fire all vestiges of the dreadful work which he contemplated. This oil was afterward used to saturate the clothing of liv-ing beings and then the match would be ap-

At this point Miss Charlotte Ely remarkad; "I saw one boy with the whole side of his face burned away. He told me he had been attacked by the Turks and then thrown on a heap of coals, being left for dead." Miss Ely was asked about the treatment of Armenian women by the soldiers.

The violation of women and girls by the Turks was one of the commonest and one of the worst features of the whole horrible affair. In one instance scores of them were shut up in a church and kept there all night by the soldiers. In the morning they were all murdered. One witness told me that he

CONDITION WORSE THAN SLAVERY.

in Sections of Armenia. NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- Mrs. Madeline Col of South Kensington, London, who is treasurer of the Woman's Armenian Relief associstion in England, has communicated to the American Relief association here distressing lews from Van, Armen's. The suffiring decribed has been witnessed by her correspordent, who has been visiting during the nest few months eight of the fifteen districts of the districts of Bittlis villayet, and in deing so covered nearly 600 miles on horse-back. The correspondent says: "We visited the districts known as Hoken,

Kayash, Spargerd, Khezan and Gargar, the last three being in the Bittlis villaget. Hokes is a very mountainous section to the south of Van, containing eighty-six villages, with a total of 1,090 families, of which 600 are still Christians. The narrow valley is occupied by as many as fifty Kurdish boys (feudal chiefs) and twenty aghas (petty lords), to say nothing of their hords of retainers. The Armenians are worse than slaves, for they Armenians are worse than slaves, for they are denied even the ordinary rights of humanity. Spargerd lies due west of Hokes. On arrival there we were informed that we were the first Europeans to treat foot there. The signs of joy manifested at our coming were unmistakable. Some even shed tears of joy at seeing us. The poor, half naked children, catching the contagion of their parents' happiness, danced about us in gles. Women prayed where they stood and reverently made the sign of the cross.

ently made the sign of the cross.

'In the high valleys the crops are very secrety and do not at all suffice the people for winter use, so it has been the custom of mrny of them to disperse during the winter and earn what they could in the cities on Overturning of a Lamp Causes a Panic at a Church Fair.

WOOSTER, O., Nov. 28.—During the progress of a church fair here an immense crowd was packed into the city armory when a lamp in one of the booths exploded, setting fire to the draperies and the clothing of Miss Myrtle Elser, an attendant, and a rush for the single exit ensued. Women and chil. be paid, the only alternative being death, what is worse, imprisonment in a Turkish hell. In vain does the despairing plead for mercy; in vain are the tears and entreaties of the mothers and children. They are only answered by cruel blows and curses. The never in a worse condition. In the city very thin veneer of better things is to b going on at a frightful rate. A long cold winter, new almost here, will increase the sufferings a hundred fold and the prospect is too horrible to contemplate,

BOSTON, Nov. 28.-Rev. Judson Smith of the American Board of Missions, received of the American Board of Missions, received the following cablegram this evening from one of the representatives of the board in Constantinople, via Phillopolis: "Induce Red Cross society to enter relief work as in war time. Urgency extreme for action by organization under international protection. From hundred thousand people destitute Ordinary channels of relief closed."

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.-A special to the Republic from Springfield, Ill., says: Gov. ernor Aligeld today honored the requisition of the governor of Kansas for the extradi-tion of Gyp and Ed Corsine, wanted in Harper county, Kansas, for grand larceny and under arrest at Jerseyville, this state.

General Harrison Starts Home. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Ex-President Ben-iamin Harrison left this city this afternoon for Indianapolis

home after a long period of missionary labor | Nebraska's Scarlet and Cream Waves in Triumph Over Iowa's Old Gold.

Both Teams Eager to Win and Hard Work for Both Results.

SHEDD GETS THE ONE TOUCHDOWN

Pushed Over at the End of a Desperate Struggle Across the Field.

HAWKEYES UNABLE TO REACH THE GOAL

Best Efforts of the lown Team Only Avail to Keep the Nebraska Score Down to a Single Figure.

Nebraska, 6; Iowa, 0. Touchdown-Shedd. Goal from Touchdown-Shedd.

Almost as far back as the present generaion can remember Thanksgiving day in the foot ball as it has with turkey and cranberry sauce. Omaha, of course, has been in the shove, and college enthusiasm, the flaunting of colors, the volleys of cultured yells, coaching parties and their horns, have done their worst in shattering the peace and quietude of this old Puritan holiday regularly every year for at least the past four years. But yesterday's demonstration capped the cli-

When the sun went down in the eveningalthough no one saw it, for the heavens were obscured with soggy, leaden cloudsthe crimson and the cream waved triumphantly sloft, while the old gold trailed in the agglutinative gumbo and slush of the old ball park. Nearly 5,000 noisy and excited people witnessed Nebraska's great victory and can congratulate themselves on having seen one of the closest and most stubborn games of foot ball ever played in this neck of the prairie.
Indeed, it was a joyful day.

Avoirdupois, huge chrysanthemums, gay colors, flowing curls and Axminster lungs were at a premium. Weather Clerk Weish was exceeding chary with his favors and gave the pigskin hustlers and their discordant followers about as nasty a day as could have been wrought out, chilly and humid winds, frowsy skies, mist, bedraggled snow. mud and other unlovely ingredients. While the gridiron was little better than a mortar box, the atmospheric conditions were gen-erally favorable to the great spart, if they orally favorable to the great sport, if they were objectionable to the multitude. But as has been remarked before it will require sorteting more potent than any of Prof. Weish's elemental concoctions to beat the people out of their Thanksgiving foot ball. And yesterday's enormous throng proves it.

SOMETHING OF THE CROWD. Long before their turkey had half half opportunity to settle they were there in lines was severely tested, livery stables ex-harsted and private conveyances, from lux-urious barouche to breezy dog cart, did their duty in transporting haut ton to and from the eral swarms. The capacity of the motor park, while the frugal and the impecunious proceeded in a veritable stream by the good old route, per pades apostolorum. At half-past 2 the dripping park presented an impressive picture. The grand stand and elevated bleachers were packed like the proverbial sardine box, while along the line on each side of the field was a solid mass of eager humanity, standing a half a hundred deep. Back of these stood the gaily bedecked tally-hos, coaches, carriages, drags, carts, bug-gies and other vehicles. Cyclopean chrysauthenums, flags and ribbons adorned al-most every man, woman and child on the grounds, while the clubs' banners floated

jauntily from innumerable flagstaffs.

It was a few minutes before 3 o'clock when the first concerted uproar arose from the assembled populace. This was when the busses loaded with the canvas patched gladiators rolled into the park. The ovation was for both teams and it was echoed back from crowded tally-he and ceach and up and down the seething line by an melodious and unhallowed blast from a million, it seemed, of those modern instruments of refined tor-ture, tin horns, Sparkling-eyed and rosycheeked belle can push her luscious mouth up against one of these diabolical machines and produce as much racket as a bull elephant on a rampage or a Dakota cyclone toying with a tin roof. And young America! What he cannot do with one of these implements would require the ingenuity of a Hugo or a Cervantes to explain. The inasculaion of a clop of thunder and an earthquake

wouldn't be in i LINED UP IN THE MUD. After this first general fusilade of dis-sonant exclamation the big crowd continued to amuse itself in cheering and queertr and guying everything and everybody that came within range of vision.

Just before the game was called the wind eered 'round from the south to the east, and while there was only the faintest possi-ble zephyr, it was enough to make a fellow thout an overcoat or dolman shiver like man with the palsy. At five minutes of 3 the officials of the

contest were chosen: S. G. V. Griswold of The Bee, referee; Will Pixley, umpire, and A. A. Arter and Major Mallaiten, linesmen. Length of halves, thirty-five minutes.

The crowd gave snother united cheer at

this indication that the opening of the eport was approaching, and then settled itself to await the advance of the two teams. The next moment the Nebraska rushed into the field, followed by the cohorts from over the Big Muddy. The Nebraskans looked strong and sturdy, and their stocky forms contrasted strongly with the lanky forms of the lows boys. The cranks nearly ruptured all sorts of blood vessels in their efforts to give Captain Wilson's band a reception worthy of enthusiastic when the warrors from lows City lined up. Iowa won the toss for position and the two teams confronted each other

as follows:			
Nebraska.	Position.		Iowa
Melford	Center		. Iverso
Keller-Jones	Right gu		Leighton
			Captain. Walke
Wilson, Capt. Hayward-Whi	Left gua	rd	. Walke
Hayward-Whi	pple R't tar	kle	Stanto
Oury	Lett. Dick.	Contagners.	Candne
Thorpe	Right ec	4	
Wiggins	Left end	Sections.	Holbrook
Shedd	Right ha	Harten and	Gain
King	Left hair		Hobb
Spooner-Packi Fair	rd. Qr ba	M. ALCOHARD	Sawye
Patr	as Full biles	********	Reple
Substitutes f	or lowa: Ch	ase, Broy	vn, scrip
ture and Alla			
The ball wa	s kicked off	by Pair.	and ther

play succeeded play wi h that s artling rapidity that is always so perplexing to the layman, and all the time the 5,000 people looking on kept up their unrelenting and pitiless shrieks. Only once did the deafening din let up, and that was when it looked as if a serious acciden had befailen one of the Hawkeye heroes. I proved to be only a foxy play for wind, how ever, and again the crowd resumed its joyful howis till the end.

SEBRASKA HAS THE BETTER TEAM. Superiority of the Victors Clearly, Demonstrated in the Play.

Yesterday's game was as exciting and in eresting to the follower of foot ball as the most pronounced crank could demand. To be sure, there were some fumbles and one or two misplays, but they happen with even the older elevens, and the muddy field and