SPANISH TROOPS AT HAVANA

Eive Great Transports Unload Their Battalions in Cuba.

PREPARING FOR A FINAL DEMONSTRATION

Forces to Be Put Into Field Against the Insurgents in All the

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 9 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Five great transports arrived today from Spain with troops. The Colon brought batallions of the Barbasto and Merida regiments, each 975 strong. The Santiago brought batallions of the Navarra and Sanquintin regiments, 965 each. The Maria Christina Cadiz brought a batallion of Castile, 975 strong. Lieutenant Generals Marin and Pando, who are to direct the active fighting in the field, Major General Pin, Brigadier Generals, Torad Del Rey and Norduma, arrived. The city was gaily decorated and the officers were laden with tributes from the people. A favorite gift is a live dove, with red and yellow ribbons attached to its legs.

The soldiers all landed in good condition. Some of the batallions are composed of fine material, especially that of Merida. The troops will go immediately to Santa Clara

The attack on a convey by the united forces of Maceo and Gomez, previously reported, would have had results to the rebels had not a cargo of 20,000 rations been already delivered to the garrisons at Jobosi and Bellomata. The insurgents had force enough to swallow Colonel Segura's command, but four companies of the batallion of Granada, led by Segura, crowded through the rebel lines by sheer strangth of discipline and inflicted considerable loss on the rebels, of whom seventy were killed or wounded. Segura lest nine killed and seventeen wounded.

BURNING SUGAR ESTATES. An American sugar estate, the property of Heydegger, is threatened with destruction by the rebels, if it begins to grind cane December 15. There has been another fire on the sugar estate, near Cienfuegos, belonging to Edward Atkins of Boston.

The government has collected much evidence in Santiago, showing that the steamer Horosa landed a filibustering party on the south side of the island, east of Santiago. The fillbusterers left the steamer in small boats, carrying arms and effected a landing. Testimony in writing, proving this to the satisfaction of the Spanish government, goes to Washington by the next mail.

Seventy infantry soldiers of the Barcelona regiment, forty-five cavalry and twenty volunteers met an insurgent band of 600 under Pancho Perez and Severino Ricardo, at were killed and five wounded. The rebels carried off many dead and wounded. The scene of the encounter is near Cienfuges.

General Campos has recovered from his temporary indisposition. He gave a formal reception tonight to General Bazan, who will be sent to Porto Rico.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN. Lieutenant General Pando will be the com-General Marin in Santa Clara province. General Paudo is of the engineers and highly educated. He favors liberal reforms in Cuba. General Marin is of the artillery, and was governor general of Cuba eight years ago. He has a very beautiful wife. Gossip says she is the commander in the household. OMAHA ENDORSES THE MOVEMENT

Cause of Cuban Liberty Espoused by the People at a Mass Meeting.

Creighton hall was very fairly filled last night with a composite audience, called together to listen to an exposition of the cause of the insurrectionists of Cuba. It had been expected that the Cuban patriot, Gonzalo de-Querada, whose mission it is to arouse sympathy for the Cubans throughout the United States, would be present, but he found it impossible to come to this city. The meeting was consequently transformed into a mass meeting, which turned out to be unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of recognizing the struggling Cubans as belligerents, and recognizing the Cuban republic as soon as

The meeting was called to order by D. Clem Deaver. He briefly announced that the expected speaker could not be present on account of press of business. He gave the gist of a letter which had been received from him, in which he told of the manner in which the Cuban cause was being made known in the principal cities of the country. At a mass meeting an executive compointed, who apppoint an advisory board of some 100 men, who represent the entire state in which the city is situated. The members of this board keep the Cuban question before ne public in delegated districts.

Mr. Deaver introduced Mayor Bemis as the

chairman of the meeting. The mayor spent but a few moments in explaining the object of the meeting to the audience, and then introduced Hon. John L. Webster as the principal speaker.

Mr. Webster said that on September 5 the formation of the Republic of Cuba was officially announced, a president and a constitu tional assembly, on a basis similar to the French assembly, having been ∞lected. It is that republic against which Spain is not The Cubans can no longer be regarded as a band of insurgents or rebels. but as a band of patriots, fighting for their country. The struggle is not a civilized warfare, but is a revival of the crueltles of distory of Spain. Therefore, the little repub-

lie in the western hemisphere is appealing t America for its national sympathy. The tragic struggle of the Cubans to es-tablish a republic in 1869 was related. The speaker held that in view of this past history the renewed struggle of the Cubans for liberty had more of merit than that of the Armenians. The latter had not an inde-pendent government, while the Cubans have Despite this fact, however, they have been ruled with a rod of from and their revolt is nothing more than a revolt serious nothing more than a revolt against oppres-sion. Their appeal is an appeal for sympath; which comes with as stirring a ring as that

which went out to France during our ow: struggle for liberty. As to Cuba's capacity for independent gov-ernment, Mr. Webster said that she had all the elements necessary. Her geographical situation was excellent, her harbors were spacious and her seacoast large, her acreag was richly productive, she had timber, ma-hogany, rare woods, coffee, tobacco and sugar which find their way into every country. As a people, the Cubans were distinctively a nationality. Even under excessive taxation they have been prosperous. As an argument that congress should take come steps to recognize the little republic. Mr. Webster spoke of the similar precedents in American history. The recognition of the French republic in 1848 was especially instanced. The action of the government during the second tion of the government during the revoluti in Hungary, when an agent was cent to this country to offer congratulations and the later country to offer congratulations and the later dimand for the surrender of the patriot Kossuth, was also mentioned. Throughout all the history of the country the speaker held that the senate had been ready to recognize a struggle for liberty. The Monroe doctrine, when rightly understood, he said, embodied nothing more than that, for it warned the holy alliance to keep its hands off all republics established not only on the western continent, but on the western hemisphere. Mr.

Webster said that the cause of Cuba was the cause of America, because it was to perpetuate and extend the liberty enthroned in this

At the conclusion of Mr. Webster's speech Mr. Deaver introduced the following resolution, saying that before it was put to vote Hon. W. J. Bryan would speak to it:

Hon. W. J. Bryan would speak to it:

Whereas, The peop'e of the United States, enjoying republican government themselves, are interested in the establishment of a similar form of government throughout the world, and

Whereas, The citizens of Cuba are now endeavoring to secure for themselves the blessings of self-government, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Omaha, regardless of party, do hereby express out deep and earnest sympathy with the people of Cuba in their heroic strugge, and

Resolved, That we favor their recognition by the United States as belligerents at the earliest possible moment consistent with our treaty obligations.

Mr. Bryan said: "The only question is

Mr. Bryan said: "The only question is Mr. Bryan said: "The only question is whether the Cubans can be free. There are no people fit to be free unless they will fight for freedom. Therefore it is necessary that Cuba should achieve its own independence. Some people say that it is not sympathy that is wanted, but that it is aid. If this is so, then America must not only liberate Cuba, but must stand by her when libearted. This feeling should be surpressed because it in. we only extend our sympathy and urge other nations to do likewise.

"This resolution is conservative, but carries great weight. It shows the members of con-gress that the American people will stand back of them if they recognize the Cubans as belligerents when the time arrives. It will do the Cubans good, for it will inspire them with the courage to continue the struggle. It will do more. It will show that the states which are the greatest representatives of liberty are not only satisfied with it, but want

Insurgent Leader Issues an Appeal to the People of Cuba.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.-The World today says: General Gomez has issued the following explanation of his order to burn plantations:

To the honored men, victims of the torch: The painful measure made necessary by the revolution for the redemption of this land drenched in innocent blood (from Hatuacy to our own times) by cruel and merciless Spain will bring misery upon you. As general-inchief of the army of the liberation it is my duty to lead it to victory without permitting myself to be held back or terrified by any means necessary to place Cuba in the shortest time in possession of her degrees shortest time in possession of her dearest ideal. I therefore place the responsibility for so great ruin on those who look on im-passively and force us to these extreme measures, which later, fools and dolts that

they are, condemn.

After so many years of prayer, humiliation and death, when this people of its own will has arisen in arms, there remains no other aim but to triumph. It matters not what means are employed to accomplish it. Pancho Perez and Severino Ricardo, at This people cannot hesitate between the Palma del Royo. There was a running wealth of Spain and the liberty of Cuba. skirmich, in which five Spanish soldiers Its greatest crime would be to stain the Its greatest crime would be to stain the land with blood without effecting its purpose because of puerile scruples and fears which do not accord with the character of men whom we meet in the field. The war did not begin on February 24; it is about to begin now. The revolutionary spirit, always magnified at the beginning by wild enthusiasm, had to be organized, calmed and led into the proper channels. The strangle into the proper channels. The struggle ought to begin in obedience to a plan more or less methodically studied out, but which mander in Santiago province and Lieutenant may be accommedated to the peculiarities of this war. This has now been done. Let spain at once send her soldiers to rivet the chains of her slaves, now that the children of the land are in the field armed with the arms of liberty. The struggle will be terwill crown the resolution and courage of the oppressed

MAXIMO GOMEZ. SAID PASHA LEAVES HIS ASYLUM.

Sultan Can Now Address Him of His Own Home. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9 .- It was offically announced here today that no further conflicts between Mussulmans and Armenians have occurred, except in the Zeltoun district. The vali of Sivas wires, according to the official report, that the inquiry into the disturbances at Zilah show them to have been pro voked by Armenian agitators, who had lously made arrangements to escape from he barricaded points when repulsed. Sald Pasha, who has been a refugee at the British embassy, returned to his own rest

lence tonight. Commenced the Hearne Trial BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 9 .- The Hearne murder trial began here today udge R. L. Roy on the bench. The first Judge R. L. Roy on the bench. The first proceedings was a motion by the defense for a severance, which was granted. Then, after argument, it was decided to try Dr. Hearne first and the work of empaneling a jury was begun. It will be recollected that Mrs. Hearne was the wife of A. J. Stillwell at Hannibal at the time of his murder, and it is expected that some sensational testimony will be brought out during the trial.

Robbed a Station Agent.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Mo., Dec. 9.-Two masked men held up the railroad agent at Mountainview today, recuring about \$70. Al stountainview today, securing about \$70. All the time. A posse soon formed, who captured a suspicious party, but no money or any evidence was found. This is undoubtedly the same pair who invaded Monteer last week, holding up a number of citizens, robbing the postoffice and the only store in the town, securing about \$100.

Surrendered by His Bondsmen. MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 9 .- Dr. J. C. Moore, president of the defunct Commonwealth National bank, and one of the People's Insurance company, now in the hands of a receiver, and also connected with teveral other financial institutions in this morning and he is now in the custody of ar

Michigan Day at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9 .- Michigan day at the exposition is cloudy and threatening. The main delegation from the Peninsular state reached the city at 9 o'clock and after breakfasting at their holels, made their way in groups out to the exposition, where the visitors and their hosts assembled in the audi orium for the exercises of the day.

Receiver for a Mercantile Firm. CINCINNATI, Dec. 9 .- Louis Kramer was oday appointed receiver of the A. E. Burktardt company on a suit brought by Albert Eichenbecher, the brother-in-law of Burk-hardt. Liabilities \$250,000; arsets, \$380,000. The firm is the largest here in the line of hats, cloaks and furs.

His Children Get His Estate. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.- The will of Peter McGeoch, filed today, gives an estate of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 to his two daughters and a son. The widow, Mary T. McGeoch, gets the sum of \$25,000 in fulfillment of an ante-nuptial agreement with her.

Harrison May Get Married Again. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9 .- Ex-President Harrison, when questioned about the report from New York concerning his coming mar-riage, said this morning that he would not discuss the report and that he had nothing

Prof. Charles Ingersoll Dead GRAND JUNCTION, Cole., Dec. 9 .- Prof. harles L. Ingersoll, late president of the olorado State Agricultural college, and until a few weeks since a member of the faculty of the Nebraska State university, died 1, the home of his brother in this city last night of locomator ataxia, from which he had long suffered. CARRIE TURNER'S HISTORY

Girl Who Committed Suicide at Beatrice Lived in Missouri.

VISITED NEBRASKA WITH HER UNCLE

Mystery Surrounding the Tragedy of Saturday Night Being Slowly Unraveled - Developments In the Case.

BEATRICE, Dec. 9 .- (Special Telegram.)-A message was received this afternoon from feeling should be suppressed, because it in-volves an unsettled question. Rather should ing her present whereabouts. From a scrap further that they would say nothing concern of paper found in her trunk giving a list of Christian names and dates of birth it is believed the girl's real name is Carri A. Turner, aged 22.

From former residents of Keckuk, with whom the woman talked, it is learned that while she claimed to be a resident of that city, she was not at all citizens, and it is believed that she registered liberty are not only satisfied with it, but want every other nation to have the same form of government."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's remarks the resolution was put to a vote and it was passed unanimously and with great enthusiasm.

Judge C. R. Scott and Thomas J. Majors also made speeches. They spoke in a considerably more radical manner than either of the others.

GOMEZ GIVES OUT AN ADDRESS.

citizens, and it is believed that she registered in that way to assist in preventing identification. It has also been learned that she was engaged in the sale of some sort of publication, and had called upon the county and city superintendents of schools and several members of the school board. She was a frequent caller at the postoffice, and made inquiry as to when the mail left for Council Bluffs parties, but they did not take particular notice of the names of the parties addressed. The wespon with which the act was done was a 22-caliber with which the act was done was a 22-caliber revolver, and was purchased by the woman Friday afternoon at Bartler & Meyer's hardware store. The body, which lies at the undertaker's, has been viewed by hundreds of people today.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 9.—The woman who was mydered as committed and the last

was murdered or committed suicide at Beat-rice, Neb., Sunday, was Miss Carrie Turner of his city, who has been living with her uncle, A. F. Turner of Kahoka, Mo., while her father, C. B. Turner, formerly of this city, has been serving out a sentence in the Kansas state prison for the murder of his brother-in-law at Atchison. Miss Turner and her uncle left Kahoka November 26 for Kansar, intending to bring back with them the woman's father, who was about to be released from the penitentiary. Nothing was heard from them afterward. The girl's father was wealthy when here.

MARY THURMAN STRIKES IT RICH Owner of Valuable Gold Fields in the

Colorado Desert. CHICAGO, Dec. 9.-A special from Los Angeles, Cal., says: News comes from the Colorado Desert mining camp of Picacho, near Yuma, that Mary Thurman, daughter of Judge Thurman, has made the richest strike known in any of the Desert camps for years. She was prospecting in the hills and found a vein that promises to make her a bonanza queen. Mary Thurman was once the belle of Washington and there she married Lieu-tenant Cowles, now United States naval attache in London, who recently wedded Miss Roosevelt, sister of the secretary of the United States embassy. Cowley and she soon disagreed and he permitted her to get a divorce. Then she came west. She later married Thomas Gifford, an adventurer, soon got a divorce from him and then surprised her

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 9.-When seen by he Associated press representative norning, Mr. Allen W. Thurman When my sister was last in Columbus, I bought her interest in my mother's estate-something like 1,000 acres of land, I believe believe she wished the money to use in the development of her mining interests, which at that time were considerable. Her husband, Mr. Holliday, is an industrious young man, and they have been active is prospecting and operating mining property for some time. I have not heard from them however, and thus cannot say anything posi-tively. Of one thing you may be sure, how-ever," smilingly added Mr. Thurman, "and that is, I will not desert the cause of fre simply because we may have a gold mine in the family.

HARRY HAYWARD'S LAST CHANCE. Attorneys Make a Final Appeal to the

Governor for a Stay, MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—John Day Smith, who was associated counsel for Harry Hayward in the trial, forwarded to Governor Clough this morning a last appeal. The a:torney asserts strongly his belief that Hayward is insane and that it would be a crime to hang him. He asks the governor to stay the execution until he can appoint a com-mission to look into the prisoner's condition There is little lik-lihood that the request will

be granted. Hayward passed a wild night of it. He is either rapidly becoming insane or is feigning such a condition. About 3 o'clock this morning he got up from his pallet and shouted to his death watch that Jesus Christ was in one corner of his cell and Satan in the other. He raved frightfully and declared that he was afraid of neither. he began to throw imaginary intruders out of his cell. It was daylight before of his cell. It was daylight before he quieted down. This morning he declared that he would write a history of the past ten years of his life, teiling everything without reserve. His cousin, Ernest Goodsell, would arrive today from Chicago, he said, to take charge of the publication. He would dictate he matter to some one tomorrow. The carpenters are hard at work on the

gallows, and the clatter of hammering easily penetrates to Harry's cell. At the firs: sound, he said to his watch, with that horrid, mirthless laugh of his, "They are off."

Burned Nearly the Whole Town. RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Dec. 9 .- A fire broke out in the big wooden block owned by C. S Gage on Main street about midnight. In a few minutes the flames had consumed the block and attacked the town hall. Adjoining was Barhito & Valden's grocery store and a few residences. These buildings were burne On Balley avenue, to the west and rear of the Gage block, was a row of wooden building stable, a big new wooden building. On the south side of the town hall on Main street was the building occupied by the Ridgefield Press, a residence and two stores, one occupied by a Mr. Glibert. In Gilbert's store the intral station of the Southern New England 'elephone company was located. It is thought all these buildings were burned out, but tele phone communication was cut off by the fire and as yet has not been restored. The Western Union telegraph office was also burned.

onl Operators Will Concede Nothing. MASSILLON, O., Dec. 9 .- The coal operaors of the state having absolutely refused to concede anything to the miners em ployed in the company store mines there remains every prospec, of a state strike. The ordered they will be exempted from its operations and they think that a policy of this sort would bring the company operators around more quickly that ther way.

Filibusters for Vuezuela. NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- A local paper says:

From this port on the afternoon of Sunday, December 1, sailed a filibustering expedi tion whose aim is to take the government of Venezuela out of the hands of President Crespo and to free that country from the financial and commercial distress which the revolutionists claim have driven them and their countrymen to desperation.

FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

John Swinton and Father Ducey Make Addresses. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The fifteenth annua convention of the American Federation of Labor began in Madison Square garden to day. Delegates were present from all over the United States, Canada and Great Britain Vice President McBride presided and introduced J. W. Sullivan of Typographical unior No. 6, who delivered the address of welcome The reports of the president, scoretary and treasurer were read and referred.

President McBryde then read his annual address, occupying the floor fully half an

"The greatest crime of the nineteenth entury," he charged, "was that committed century," by the present national administration in adding to the bonded indebtedness of the country luring a time of peace." He charged that the people had been deliberately and unmercifully robbed in the interests of eastern bankers. The speaker had a warm word to say for the Cuban patriots and he urged the convention to adopt resolutions petitioning congress to at least recognize them as belligerents.

In conclusion the speaker turned his attention to state constitutions. He declared that the constitution of the nation and the that the constitution of the mation and the constitutions of many of the states stood to-day as a monument to the past greatness and grandeur of our country. He said these constitutions were made for the purpose of protecting men and methods now dead and were not suited for the changed industrial conditions and improved mental status of the present time. Hence the common people, if they would better their condition, should turn their attention to the cutting away of familiar with the city, nor with prominent turn their attention to the cutting away of these constitutional barriers, which invali-date legislation enacted in the people's in-

terest.

The chairman then introduced John Swin-The chairman then introduced John Swinton, who spoke it part as follows:

The Federation of Labor is a power in the United States. It is made up of men who make all things and are natural owners thereof. I take much pleasure in seeing the English representatives. I hope that this association will send delegates to all parts of the earth, as well as have foreign delegates present at your conventions. There is much to learn from the English Trade assembly. The union has done many things, has advanced the price of labor and secured recognition in the Parliament. The largest thing in organized labor is the act and fact of organization. It has grown from nothing, being in its early days kicked and sneered at By hard work it has won the right of existence and you must maintain it underpenalty of death. Fifty years ago there was work for all. Times, however, have changed. Another thing is the right to strike against wrong. It used to be more unlawful to strike than now. Since that infamous Judge Weeds mounted the beach and the government sent the militia to Chicago there is a change.

If there were no labor organizations wages would be half as large and hours half as long again, and capital would rule. How can you meet the questions of the changed times? How can you combat the law? If you pass resolutions it will ram them down your throat. There are many other questions, such as the big monopolies. They will have to be met by such a body as this.

Father Ducey was then introduced, and

Father Ducey was then introduced, and

said: "I am here because the pope wants me to be, if some of you do not. In 1891 an encyclical was issued by the pope in regard to labor, and it is my duty as minister to be present where such matters arise. What Mr. Swinton has said is perfectly true."

A mass meeting under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor was held at Cooper Union tonight. Samuel Compers presided, John McBride, president of the Federa sided, John McBride, president of the Federa-tio, delivered a speech that was, much of it, a repetition of his speech before the con-vention this afternoon. The other speakers were John B. Lannon, treasurer of the Feder-ation; James O'Connell, president of the International Machinists association; Mrr. Eva McDonald Vallah, a delegate from the Typographical union; James Mamdsley, sec-retary of the Textile Workers union of Great Britain; Elward Cowie of the British Miners union and Senator "Bob" Howard of Fal HIS VISION WAS ONLY TOO TRUE.

Drenmed His Wife's Grave Was Be-

ing Descerated. TOPEKA, Kan., Dic. 9.-As Mr. I. O. Van Fleet sat by his fireside Sunday evening mourning the loss of his wife, who had only been buried a few hours, he was startled by a vision. He suddenly became possessed of the belief that his wife's body had been taken from the grave. The idea grew upon him so strongly that he went to a neighbor and communicated his fears to him. Early this morning Mr. Van Fleet went to Roch ster cemetery, and a visit to his wife's grave showed that the grave had been most rudely disturbed. A hole had been dug at the upper end, the coffin broken open and the corpse dragged out, evidently by means of a rope around the neck. The police located the corpse at the Kansas Medical college in this city, where, although the hair had been removed and the body otherwise mutilated to prevent detection, it was identified by Mr. Van Fleet and again removed to an undertaking establishment. S. A. Johnson, a student at the college who acts as janitor for the institution, has been arrested, charged with robbing the grave, but is so far very little to connect him with the crime. The college faculty claim that the body was purchased as clinical material and that is all they know about it.

WENT DOWN WITH ALL ON BOARD Seven Lives Lost in the Gale on Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 9 .- By the sinking of the tug Pearl B. Campbell off Huron isle in Lake Superior Saturday last seven men, all of whom but one live in this city, were drowned. The names of the dead are: Captain William McGilvey, master; George Mc-Cort, chief engineer; Captain John Lloyd, mate; Fred England, second engineer; Peter McCallin, cook; two firemen, names unknown The news of the disaster came today in telegram from the tug Castle at L'anes, Mich., saying that the Campbell had been lost with all hands and that particulars had been sent by letter. The captain of the steame which came in this evening from Marquette Mich., says that on Saturday a terrible was blowing over the lake in the vicinity of Huron isle, and it is probable the Campbell, which was one of the staunchest tugs on the lakes, was caught in the hurricane about forty miles from Marquette. The tugs Camp bell and Castle had ben at work there trying to raise two sunken vessels. All the men who were lost were single, and, with one ex-INTENDED TO BLOW UP THE JAIL

sensational Story Concerning Recent Escape of New York Prisoners. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.-The only sensational Sheriff Lamson was a rumor to the effect that "Old Bill Vosburg" told the district attorney this morning that the three escaped prisoners, Allen, Killoran and Russell, had formed a plot to blow up the fall with dynamite, but that he was not in the plot. plan to escape with the use of dynamite, he said, was to make a hole in the wall of the jail, stuff it full of dynamite and blow up the building. Vesburg further stated, the rumer says, that he thought it quite possible that if an investigation was made sible that if an investigation was made enough dynamite might be found in the walls to blow up the building. Golonel Fellows, it is said, began an investigation at once, but when seen tonight he refused to either con firm or deny the story.

Grain Brokers Are Not Gamblers. ST. JOSEPH, Dec. 9.—According to a de-Judge Culver today, grain brokers are free from prosecution in this state. The last grand jury indict d every grain broker in the city for violating the gambling law in operating alleged bucket shops. The cases were called in the criminal court today, and after hearing the evidence for the state the defense enters a demurrer, which was sustain d. Judge Culver, in sustaining the demurrer, said the law on the subject was lamentally weak.

Major Pollock Makes a Favorable Report patch from thipeg, Man., says: Spec-Concerning Otoe Purchasers.

MOORE'S EYE ON THE GOVERNORSHIP

Sounding Congressman Melklejohn Concerning His Probable Candidney-Senntor Thurston Tendered a Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- (Special Telegram.)-Major Pollock, who was deputed to investigate the condition of the Otoe Inwill probably submit the same to the secrewill probably submit the same to the secre-tary of the interior tomorrow, or as soon as the secretary intimates a desire to see the report of the special agent. Major Polgive the report publicity before its submission to the secretary, he intimated that be would recommend an extension of time in which to make payment on arrears on lands, and also for a rebate, how much he absolutely refused to say. He was of the opinion that the existing conditions in Gage county warranted this action on the part of the department, in view of the failure

of crops and the general financial depression Eugene Moore is not in Washington for the ole purpose of assisting E. K. Valentine is his candidacy for sergeant at arms of the sen-ate, but is on a personal mission a well. He endeavoring to secure from Congressmo Meiklejohn an expression as to whether the latter has determined to make the race for governor of Nebraska next fall. In this mis sion Mr. Moore thus far has met with fall ure. Congressman Meiklejohn stating today that he had not made up his mind whether to be a candidate or not, although he had re ceived many solicitous letters asking him t stand as the candidate from the North Platte

MIGHT HAVE A SHOW HIMSELF. Mr. Moore believes that with Melklejohn out of the race he could command a very respectable following in the convention, and believes he could be nominated. He recog-nizes that a host of candidates have the gubernatorial bee buzzing about them, notably R. E. Moere and Charles H. Morrill of Lancaster county; T. J. Majors of Nemaha county, who, according to Tattooed Tom's brother, "demands a vindication at the hands of the republican party;" W. J. Broatch of Douglas county, C. L. Richards of Hebron, Thayer county; John J. Lamborn, a member of the house from Red Willow county; C. E. Adams of Superior, Nuckells county, and Jack MacColl of Dawson county.

Omaha National bank and Treasurer Irey are candidates for state treasurer, and Attor-ney General Churchill will be a candidate for re-election. Moore thinks that Broatch will have a hard row to hoe to secure a delegation favorable to his candidacy.

Senator Thurston is in receipt of a letter from Thomas M. Orr, assistant secretary of

the Union Pacific receivers and chief clerk to General Manager Dickinson, on behalf of the Union Pacific officials and emplayes, tendering a complimentary banquet to the late general solicitor of the system. The letter states that as the officials desire to fittingly take leave of their associate, and as it is understood that Sena'er Thurston will be home during the holidays, they call upon him to name a date when such leave taking will be acceptable. Judge Thurston has accepted the invitation of his friends and associates, and has named Monday evening. December 20. has named Monday evening, December 30. MONEY FOR THE NORFOLK BUILDING. Congressman Meiklejohn introduced a ba: building at Norfolk. He also introduced a resolution from the citizens of Fremont ask ing that Cuba be accorded belligerent rights Senator Warren of Wyoming memorials passed by the legislature of his state at its last session praying for the re-ctriction of immigration and that all unappropriated public lands be ceded to the state for irrigation and reclamation purposes and praying that a treaty be made with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians to cut out from their reservations the Shoshone Hot Springs and make it a sanitary and pleasure reserva

He introduced a bill to re-enact the law of 1893 so as to exempt assessment work on mines for 1895. This bill concerns people interested in mining. Senator Warren introduced tsih bill more for the purpose of he expectation of passing this measure before January 1, thus making it easier those engaged in mining development. also introduced a bill to increase the pension of General Joseph W. Fisher, formerly chief

lustice of Wyoming. Captain C. E. Woodruff, assistant sur-geon, now on leave, is ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Snelling, Minn. jor Theo A. Baldwin, Seventh cavalry, cures an extesion of a month's leave. Captain W. B. Banister, assistant surgeon, partment of the Platte, is also favored with a month's extension. Captain John W. Bubb, Fourth infantry, is relieved at his own riquest as Indian agent at Colville agenc Washington, A civilian will succeed him, Captain James O. Mackey, Third cavalry, Department of the Missouri, secures a month's further leave on surgeon's c rtifi-cate. Captain Leonard A. Lovering, Fourth infantry, also secures a month's extension of leave. Captain Freeman V. Walker, assistant surgeon, who has been found incapaci-tated for actual service, is retired by the president

T. H. McCague of Omaha was in the city yesterday.

MRS. QUINN'S STORY IS DOUBTED. Her Statement Does Not Tally with

the Real Facts. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.-Discrepancies be ween the facts and the stories told by John Quinn's wife in Chicago regarding the murder of Alfred Olsen in Brooklyn cause the police of the latter city to question the ve racity of the Quinn woman. John F. Mc Greal, whem Mrs. Quinn accused of complicity with her husband, is held as a sus picious person. The murder was committed five, instead of two years ago, and instead of the vic im having been taken in a boat out into the channel of the Bayridge and brained, he was shot from ambush as he walking in the country near Blythebourne, suburb of Brooklyn. No motive for the mur der could be discovered and the perpetrato have hitherto escaped detection. McGre says he knew Quinn, who was a plasterer but denies that there was any friendship between them. He had been directed to event today in connection with the trial of discharge Quinn by their employer in 1890. Sheriff Lamson was a rumor to the effect and had not seen him nor heard of him since that time. McGreal, whose reputation has traveled a great deal since the er of Olsen, having been throug South and Central America, Mexico

> THREE MAY HAVE BEEN BURNED Small Fire May Have Had a Tragi Ending.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- A fire in Rutherford, N. J., last night destroyed half a dozen buildings. The fire started in the postoffice building. The Rutherford volunteer firemen were unable to cope with the fire and the flames spread to adjoining buildings, wiping out Arswalt & Price's sho store, together with Meyer's dry goods stor and Hatch's drug store. Total loss, \$100. A German family consisting of a mar wife and one child are unaccounted

Took an Overdose of Chloral. LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 9 .- S. B. Dever one of the oldest soldiers in this city, was found dead in his room at the hotel this morning. He had been drinking and death resulted from an accidental overdose of

RELIEF FOR THE SETTLERS NO CLEEN FOR A COMPROMISE. DEMAND TO BE INVESTIGATED Hope of the School Difficulty

inipeg, Man., says: Speculation hat rife lately regarding the probable account the Manitoba government in respect to the federal order in council inviting Premier Greenway and his coleagues to remove the alleged grievances of the Roman Catholic ministry in this provin council was received in July last, and up this moment no answer has been given and the ministers have maintained a pro-found silence. This has given rise to ru-mers that a compromise settlement was contemplated, and the friends of the Ottawa government were beginning to congratulate themselves on an easy escape for their party from the self-imposed pledge of re-medial legislation, which has been promised dians relative to the lands purchased in as the first act of the Parliament which as-Gage county, has prepared his report and sembles next month. But Premier Greenway made a statement this morning which

The premier said: "The government has had under consideration the whole subject at various times since the receipt of the order in council of the Dominion government on the 3d of July last, with the result that it has become clear to us that no concession by the legislature will be regarded as a solution of the difficulty or as removing the alleged difficulty until such concession admits the principle and re-estab-lishes state-aided separate sectarian schools. The re-establishment of separate schools by the government will be no compromise."

POSTOFFICE ROBBER GUILTY.

Wyoming Criminal Explains How He Secured the Booty. SHERIDAN, Wyo., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Ed-

vard Stewart, arrested by Postoffice Inspector Waterbpry for robbing the United States mail, has confessed his gulit. He explained his method of taking letters from the pouches entrusted to his care as mail carrier. The pouches were old and worn and small holes had been accidentally torn in them. These he enlarged, and by inserting his hands and doubling up the letters he was enabled to get them out without tampering with the lock. He confessed to having stolen eleven regis-tered letters, securing from them \$100. In his confession Stewart implicated Jay Newell as an accomplice in the thefts. Newell has been employed as a carrier on the route and is but 15 years old.

The largest shipment from this city to an outside point of any article manufactured here was made last week, when 15,000 brick were sent to Crow agency, Mont., to be used in the construction of a new school house at the agency.

Information has been received here that a direct mail route is soon to be established between Sheridan and Hyatville. This will shorten the time of getting mail into the Big Horn basin, of which Hyatville is the center. by two days.

Lost in a Snow Storm CASPER, Wyo., Dec. 9 .- (Special.)-During

the severe storm of last Monday night Fred Shealter and George McGeogle, out with bands of sheep for "Missou" Hines, became lost in the blinding storm with their flocks and were unable to find the camp wagons of the outfit. Hines started on horseback with a bag of provisions on Monday night in search of the men. After an all night ride in the storm he found them. They were suffering from cold and hunger, having been for thirty-three hours without food. three hours without food.

Manager W. H. Clark of the refinery has met with great success in processing the Salt creek oils. Fifteen grades have been secured and are being manufactured. During the past week it was found as the result of patient experiment that glycol, a valuable medicinal liquid, could be manufactured from the Salt creek product.

the Salt creek product. Week of Futalities at Rock Springs ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Dec. 9.-(Special.) The past week has been filled with fataliies in this vic'nity. On Monday Conrad Ansom, a Union Pacific switchman, was in-jured in the yards to such an extent that he died the following day. On Sunday the body of a man was found near the line of the Union Pacific near Four-Mile bridge. tigation showed the remains to be those of Henry Fisher of St. Joseph, Mo., a passenger on the Union Pacific, who had been enroute to Lop Angeles, Cal. Fisher had evidently jumped off the train and received serious interior. Juries, these, with the exposure, causi his death. On Wednesday the dead body Adam Storey was found in the bushes Quaking Asp creek. Storey had started tre town on Tuesday and had evidently fallen from his wagon in a benumbed state and

frozen to death. Experimenting with Stock. LANDER, Wyo., Dec. 9.-(Special.)-Super intendent Meyer of the Wyoming experiment station here is making preparations for th experimental feeding of live stock on th farm. Feed barns and corrats are being built for the purpose. Different kinds of feed wil e tried and careful records kept to dete mine the best and most profitable methods of feeding stock for fattening. The experiments will be watched with Interest by stockmen and ranchers of this region.

SIOUX FALLS MERCHANTS PLEASED. Interstate Commerce Commission De

cision Favorable to that City SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 9 .- (Special.) To say that Sioux Falls merchants in genera and the wholesalers and jobbers in particular are pleased with the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission in the Sion: Falls rate case is putting it tamely. The fight was begun ten years ago by leading job ers here to secure the Missouri river rate which is enjoyed by Sloux City. The fight has been partially decided in favor of Sloux Falls twice before, when some individual road would grant the desired rate. These lines were soon whipped back into line by the other roads and the rate was taken out again. Nearly three years ago the jobbers here, together with Senator Pettigrew, persuaded a committee from the Interstate Com-merce commission to visit Sloux Falls and investigate the matter. Sioux City, which had been Sioux Falls' greatest opponent in this matter, sent a delegation here and argued before the committee against allowing the Missouri river rate into the city. Nearly a year ago the matter was argued before the commission on briefs, and the decision just rendered not only favors Sioux Falls, but is decision which is far reaching in the west It means for this city that the Missouri river rate will be put in here and the 8 per cer from Duluth charged over Sioux City will be cut off. The Chicago rate will be the same here as to Sioux City. Heretofore this city has been in the hands of the railroads so far as rates were concerned, but now chants here have a decision of the Interstate Commerce commission to stand on which will give them their rights. The outlook is for a decided beem in the wholesale industry

To Bridge Missouri at Chamberlain RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 9 .- (Special.)-The Dakota-Pacific Bridge company was of ganized in New York on Saturday for the purpose of building a railroad and wages bridge across the Missouri river at or nea Chamberlain, S. D. Congressman Gamble introduced a bill in congress last Friday asking for a charter for the company. Work of construction is to begin within days. New York and Amsterdam capital i behind the bridge company.

NO ONE HELD RESPONSIBLE Coroner Returns His Verdiet on th

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.-The coroner ren dered his verdict in the central viaduc disaster today. He fails to find sufficien vidence of an act committed or omitted the part of any person to warrant him is holding any one criminally liable for the ac cident. He concludes that the seventien victims of the disaster came to their death as a result of the injuries sustained or from drowning in the river.

Senate Passes a Resolution Concerning the Bering Sea Award.

MORGAN'S COMPLIMENTS TO SIR JULIAN

Unbama Senator Makes Unpleasant Remarks About the English Ambassador and His Course in Publishing the Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The feature of the senate today was a speech by Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the committee on foreign relations and a member of the Paris Bering sea tribunal, upon a resolution offered by him last week instructing the foreign relations committee to investigate the question of the liability of the United States for the seizure of British ships in Bering sea in 1890. Mr. Morgan took the position in the last congress that the settlement for the sum of \$425,000, as recommended by the president, was neither wise nor proper. His remarks on that occasion were the subject of some sarcastic comment from the British ambassador here in the latter's official correspondence with Lord Kimberly. That correspondence was printed from the British blue book recently, and most of Mr. Morgan's speech today was devoted to paying his respects to Sir Julian Pauncefote. His resolution, which was as follows, was unanimously adopted at the conclusion of his speech:

speech:
Resolved, That the message of the president received by the senate on February 1, 1895, and his message received in the senate today (meaning December 3), relating to the payment by the United States of the claims of Great Britain arising from the Bering sea controversy, be referred to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions that said committee examine into the question of said liability to Great Britain and the amount thereof, if any, and of any liability on the part of Great Britain arising out of said controversy, and that said committee shall have authority to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Morgan addressed the senate on his

Mr. Morgan addressed the senate on his resolution concerning the claims for damages preferred by England on account of elzures in Bering sea.

LIABILITY NOT DETERMINED. He said he felt it incumbent upon himself to reply to certain published comments made upon his course in the senate by the British premier and the British ambassador. He de-clared that the Paris tribunal did not attempt to determine the question of the liability of the United States for selzures or the amount of such liability. Great Britain contended, however, that the liability was decided as a necessary inference, and President Cleveland, proceeding on that assumption, had, through the State depart-

assumption, had, through the State depart-ment, agreed to pay \$425,000 in discharge of this alleged liability of the United States. But that agreement could not be carried out without the ratification of congress. The findings of the tribunal rested en-tirely upon the treaty-making power of the two governments, and the United States and Great Britain were bound to carry out the regulations decided on for the protection of the seals as much as if those regulations had been incorporated in a treaty. But neither government was bound further. At most, the award of the arbitrators would only furnish a remote argument for the claim of Great damages and President Cleveland recom-mended that that sum be appropriated. Congress refused to make the appropriation. At this point Mr. Morgan turned his at-tention to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British

ambassador, and his "doleful plaints" to Lord Kimberly. Mr. Morgan was scornful and sar castic. "Does he not know." the senator asked,

that no executive agreement is binding until ratified by congress?" He quoted from Sir Julian's report to Lord Kimberly that republicans, populists and forty-four democrats had voted against the appropriation, and his comment attributing the action of the house to the necessity of party expediency. Mr. Morgan declared contemptucusly that it was getting to be the fashion abroad to attribute everything that

did not please them to the "influence of party polities." UNJUST AND OFFENSIVE.

He characterized Sir Julian's comments s'unjust" and "effensive" in the case of he house. "But, not content with these reflections on the house," said Mr. Morgan, "he refers to senators by name in a gratuitous and in-sulting manner. He does this under the cover of the British flag." After quoting Sir Julian's comment on his (Morgan's) characterization of some of the alleged British claimants as "recalcitrant and rascally Americans," he declared that the British ambassador's strictures were based on the mistaken notion that the British navigation laws should cover violations of United States statutes. Crimes against the decalegue could not, he said, be found in the koran. He denounced the action of the American marauders in Bering sea who had placed them-selves under the protection of the British flag as guilty of surreptitious piracy. He did not object to the English ambassador criticising his course either as senator or as

emphatically protested that he had no right to give his criticism to the American papers n a pamphlet and thus forestall reply. Mr. Morgan was exceedingly ironical in his reference to the indiscriminate nature of the claims England had bundled together

a member of the Paris tribunal in his private communications to his government, but he

The proposition to pay a "lump sum" ought to be too revolting to lie on the Christian stomach of the English ambassador. The correspondence laid before the house, Mr. Morgan said, demonstrated that there was no negotiation over the alleged claims and evidently little investigation. E had simply jumped at the "lump sum" osition made by Secretary Gresham for the pettlement of claims that had neither justice nor morality beyond the assertion set up, but palpably false, that the award of the Paris tribunal made it obligatory upon the United States to settle any claims for damages which Great Britain Mr. Morgan insisted that it was the clear duty of the senate to obstruct the action of the president in an attempt to ride down the power of the senate in negotiating for the ttlement of an international controversy

without its advice or consent. CALLS IT A CONSPIRACY. Mr. Morgan went at considerable length into what he termed the "infamous conspiracy" which proceeded under the protec-tion of the British flag for the violation of the laws of the United States, and claimed that a thorough investigation and adjudica-tion of the claims would result in large allowances of damages to the lessees of the

evenue to the United States. In concluding, Mr. Morgan again returned to his assault on the British ambassador for his rough criticism of himself, of which he said he was perhaps "unbecomingly care-

less."
"But I do not feel resentful," he said,
"that instead of furnishing his complaints to the president he gave them out to the American press at the opening of congress with a view of dispelling the misapprehension in the public wind. It seems, however, that as Sir Julian had buried me under his onderous logic last March Lord Kimberly thought it necessary to exhume my remains eded tonic of Great Britain's sense of honor to brace it up sufficiently to induce congress to vote the 'lump sum,' by which England terms to put a technical estoppal on an in-restigation of the justice of the damages de-

At the conclusion of his speach, which oc-cupied two hours, Mr. Morgan asked a vote