THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

GENERAL LEE AT HAVANA

Weyler Receives America's Representative at the Palace.

GIVEN SOME BUSINESS TO START ON

Attorney General Olney Declared to Have Intimated that the United States Would Undertake the Pacification of Cuba.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

HAVANA, June 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Consul General Lee, accompanied by his predecessor, Mr. Williams, met Captain General Weyler by appointment at the palace this morning. The captain general received them in the great reception room where state functions usually take place. The interview was long and satisfactory. The affairs of Cuba and the United States were fully and freely discussed.

General Weyler received General Lee cordially, and said he was pleased that the United States had sent a soldier to consider from a military point of view the irritating questions that were sure to arise for solution, and to appreciate the military situation and conditions. General Weyler told General Lee that he had received word from the Madrid government that the relations between Spain and the United States continued friendly, and that negotiations were being conducted in a friendly spirit. He hoped, he said, that both he and General Lee, as the representatives in Cuba of those governments, would emulate their policy and preserve good feeling.

General Lee declined to talk much about his visit, as he looked on it as a personal rather than as an official call. It can be said, however, that he told General Weyler that he recognized that he was talking to a soldier with a record for distinguished service to Spain; that both he and General Weyler would have to consider and act from different points of view on questions which would arise almost daily; that he knew that war could not be waged with hands clothed with velvet and that he hoped that each would give the other credit for discharging the duties of his position faithfully and conscientiously for the best interests of his government.

GOT DOWN TO BUSINESS.

General Lee brought up the case of Mr. Dawley, the Harper's Weekly correspondent, who was arrested by General Melguizo as a spy near the trocha. General Weyler said he knew nothing personally about the case, but he understood that Dawley was arrested for photographing fortifications. General Lee pressed for immediate action in this case, as Dawley is in Moro castle, where he is prevented from having communication with any one outside. General Weyler said that it being General Lee's first case, he felt inclined to do all possible to settle matters, and he assured General Lee that the inquiry would begin tomorrow. General Lee remarked that the seriousness of the offense depended upon the use Dawley intended to make of his pictures. If they were for use only to illustrate a magazine, and not for the benefit of the enemy, the affair would not be looked upon as very grave. General Weyler bowed his head in assent.

It is understood that the hearing in Dawley's case tomorrow will simply be an inquiry at Moro castle by a judicial officer, who will report to the palace.

General Bradley Johnson of Baltimore requested permission to visit Dawley in Moro castle in the capacity of counsel, but it was denied because, as explained, Spanish law forbade it; moreover a foreigner could not act as counsellor for a prisoner. General Weyler, the secretary said, might grant the request as a personal favor to General Lee, but not in an official way. General Johnson then referred to General Weyler, who replied, "I am sorry to be obliged to refuse the request of the counsel general, but under the laws of Spain no foreigner can enter a Spanish fortress in time of war and I am compelled to decline."

The captain general assured General Johnson that he would examine the pictures himself and bring the case to a speedy conclusion. It is said that Dawley is well treated and it is believed that he will be released soon.

General Lee has removed the consulate to more spacious and airy quarters in the new building of the British Mercantile Assurance company and will lodge himself and party there, giving up their rooms at the Hotel Inglaterra.

Diario de Marina publishes what purports to be a statement given to the press of Madrid by the ministry, confirming the report that Secretary Olney has urged Spain to send reinforcements to Cuba and end the war, with the intimation that if Spain should abandon the island the United States would undertake its pacification, so that foreign adventurers might not attempt to establish an independent government. General Aralos has returned to Artemisa to command the forces at the trocha.

W. W. GAY.

SPANISH DUEL MAY YET OCCUR.

General Borrero's Attack on Campos as a Politician.

MADRID, June 5.—The Campos-Borrero affair continues to be the sensation of the hour. It appears the captain general of Madrid went to the grounds of the marquis of Cabrinina, which was the rendezvous of the disputants, and prevented the duel. The marquis tried to stop the captain general from entering the grounds, but the latter asserted his military authority, entered and placed the combatants under arrest. It is believed the duel will yet occur on the earliest possible occasion. General Borrero has many partisans, especially among the younger officers of the army.

General Borrero accused Marshal Campos of systematically preventing promotion in the army. He asserted that Marshal Campos, for the past twenty years, had been the irresponsible arbiter of Spanish politics and had become a sort of mentor of royalty. Changes in the cabinet and of high officials, General Borrero asserted, were often due to his influence. Marshal Campos, he said further, despite the Cuban check, still maintains a preponderating influence in politics.

FINANCIAL REFORMS IN OLD MEXICO

German Banking Interests Endeavoring to Secure a Foothold.

MEXICO CITY, June 5.—There is much interest in financial circles over the announcement that the Deutsche bank of Berlin will open a branch here in July, being the first attempt of the Germans to secure a portion of the profitable business of this country. The Spanish interests and the old Franco-Egyptian bank of Paris control the national banks of Mexico and the English interests control the Bank of London and Mexico. For these reasons the Germans want a bank of their own.

Finance Minister Limantour is projecting a reform of the entire federal fiscal and taxation system and his initial work is in providing for the new sources of revenue to meet the wants of the treasury in consequence of the abolition of the interstate and intermunicipal taxes. He has the cordial support of the financial and business classes.

Dangerous Bombs in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, June 5.—After the Corpus Christi procession here today two brass bombs, similar to those used in the Lyceo theater outrage in November, 1894, were found in a street near the cathedral. Several anarchists have been arrested on suspicion of having planned a bomb outrage.

Jury Will Be Composed of Generals.

MADRID, June 5.—A jury of honor, composed of generals, will be appointed to arrange the dispute between Marshal Martinez de Campos and General Borrero.

MADAGASCAR AS A FRENCH COLONY.

Committee of the Chamber of Deputies Approves the Bill.

PARIS, June 5.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved the bill making Madagascar a French colony. Previous to so doing the committee was addressed by M. Hanotaux, the minister for foreign affairs, who stated that the United States government in a dispatch had insisted upon the necessity of a categorical declaration regarding the annexation. M. Hanotaux added that the government of Great Britain had also urged that the treaties between Madagascar and foreign powers existed until the annexation of that island was proclaimed by France. Continuing, the minister said that the French government, therefore, was obligated to ask the Chamber to approve the annexation of the island of Madagascar to France in order to clear up the situation. The attitude of the government of France, he continued, had already had a good result, as it had received an entirely favorable reply from the United States, in which the very important fact that the government of the United States recognized that the former treaties between Madagascar and foreign powers were annulled if that island was converted into a French colony.

LONDON, June 5.—The under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, in the House of Commons today, answering a question as to whether Great Britain and the United States would consent, in view of the islands conversion into a French colony, to end their engagements with Madagascar, said that the matter was receiving the attention of the government, and the latter expected shortly to receive information as to the views of the United States on the subject.

CECIL RHODES ASKS FOR SUPPORT.

Invites Co-Operation in Carrying Out His South African Schemes.

BULUWAYO, Matabeleland, June 5.—At a banquet given here Cecil Rhodes made an important speech, in which he briefly sketched the history of Rhodesia and referred to the "creditable action of the British Chartered South Africa company in the matter of compensation for the Jameson raid." On the completion of the railway, Rhodesia, he thought, would become thickly populated with whites. If he were allowed to remain to work with them, he looked to the future for the charter to lapse and the colony to become self-governing. This would be possible without detriment to the shareholders.

Mr. Rhodes ridiculed the idea of the amalgamation of the Transvaal, or its annexation to Cape Colony. It rested with the people, he said, to co-operate with him to carry out his schemes. The present population, he argued, was too small for self-government, but representation in the legislative council would be an intermediate stage to the ultimate object. He advised the people always to look to independence in the future, and to keep in their hearts the idea of free trade and quick communication to the cape. He also favored a system of joint defense, which, summed up, meant federation. He concluded by again inviting co-operation of the people in his scheme of making Rhodesia one of the South African states.

HAMMOND IS CROSSING THE OCEAN.

Said to Have Set Sail from South Africa for the United States.

LONDON, June 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it learns a dispatch has been received here from Pretoria, saying that Johannesburg reform leaders have been released on parole. The dispatch adds that Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, sails for Southampton on board the steamer Athenia on his way to the United States. Finally the dispatch states that it is rumored at Pretoria that the reformers will each be fined $50,000.

PRETORIA, June 5.—The executive council, after a long discussion, this afternoon postponed the final decision regarding the release of the four reform leaders, Colonel Francis Rhodes, John Hays Hammond, Lionel Phillips and George Farrar.

Another Piece of Russian Intrigue.

LONDON, June 5.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that in consequence of the indignities to which German officers have been subjected recently by the Chinese soldiers they were detailed to train, culminating in the murder of one of the Germans by the bodyguard of the viceroy of Nankin, many of these officers have left Nankin. German war ships have arrived there, and have demanded a heavy indemnity for the attacks made by the Chinese upon the German officers. These attacks, according to the special dispatch, are believed to be part of a scheme to drive out the Germans and place the Chinese army under Russian control.

Prosperity at Cape Town.

LONDON, June 5.—A Cape Town dispatch to the Times says that in the House of Assembly Mr. Spring, in announcing the budget, said that the available surplus was £1,250,000; estimated surplus, net for the year, £822,000. He also produced statistics showing an unprecedented prosperity in all directions and he expressed the opinion that the high price of Cape stock was partly due to the fact that the colony was a part of the British empire and he added that the power which commands the sea must dominate South Africa.

Frances Willard Greatly Pleased.

LONDON, June 5.—Miss Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are greatly pleased with the work concluded by the British Women's Temperance association yesterday evening. The following have been elected delegates to attend the meeting of the National Women's Christian Temperance union in St. Louis November next: Lady Somerset, Mesdames Hughes and Warde Poole and Misses Agnes Weston, Agnes Stack and Mary Phillips.

Anarchy Prevails in Crete.

LONDON, June 5.—The Times has a dispatch from Athens, which says that telegrams from the island of Crete indicate a state of anarchy in the whole western portion of the island. In numerous villages the Turks are besieged by the insurgent Christians. Wherever the Mohammedans are in a majority they plunder and murder the Christians. The sounds of battle in the villages are distinctly heard on board the war ships in Suda bay.

Russian Railroad Into China.

LONDON, June 5.—A Vienna dispatch to the Daily News says a Moscow telegram reports that the Russo-Chinese bank has obtained a concession for a railway through Manchuria to Peking, with a capital of 100,000,000 gold rubles. Each country grants a concession and guarantees the capital for the lines running through their respective territories.

Americans Not Wanted in Madagascar

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa bay, says that Mr. Poinier, an American prospector, has arrived there aboard the Harley Castle from Tamatave, Madagascar, where the English and American consuls told him that it was useless to remain because the French refused licenses to foreign prospectors.

British Women's Temperance Society.

LONDON, June 5.—At the concluding meeting of the British Women's Temperance association various resolutions of a temperance character and urging the government to insist upon Armenian reform were carried. Votes of thanks were accorded to Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances E. Willard amid great enthusiasm.

Killed by Poisoned Arrows.

BRASS GUINEA, West Africa, June 5.—The French Niger expedition from Saiga has been routed and many of its members have been killed by poisoned arrows in the Borgoo country. A remnant of the expedition arrived at Kiama on May 12.

Will Reorganize the Fourth Battalion

BERLIN, June 5.—The budget committee of the Reichstag today adopted the bill to reorganize the Fourth battalion.

CHARGE OF UNFAIR RACING

British Yachting Crowd Grows Sore from Successive Defeat.

SUSPICIONS AGAINST GEORGE GOULD

Accused of Using Shifting Water Ballast on the Niagara—Suggestion that is Obviously Absurd and Unfounded.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, June 5.—Another international difficulty has arisen. It has already thrown another wet blanket over yachting and is believed to have been the cause of Mr. Howard Gould's 20-rater Niagara not starting in the race for the smaller craft on the program of the Royal London Yatch club's regatta yesterday, when Meteor, Emperor William's yacht, won her maiden race.

In brief, English yachtsmen felt sore over the repeated victories of Niagara last year and the present fuming and vaporing is the result. Several insinuations explaining her power were given. One aquatic expert had it that the Niagara was using shifting water ballast and this was finally settled upon as being the explanation of her success. Eventually complaint was made to the Yacht Racing association and the following letter was sent by the secretary of that organization, dated May 27, to Mr. Howard Gould:

Howard Gould, Esq.—Dear Sir: A report has been made to the council of the Yacht Racing association that your yacht Niagara is fitted with a water tank under the seat on each side of the cabin and that these tanks are connected by a pipe so as to make it possible by turning a cock to run from one tank into the other and thus use them as a shifting water ballast, which might be advantageous in certain cases. Three members of the council were consequently requested to inspect the tanks, which they did immediately after the race of the Royal Thames Yacht club on May 23, and in your absence were afforded every facility by Captain Barr.

The members of the council do not wish to convey any idea on their part that the tanks were used for the purpose indicated. On the contrary, the impression is the other way. But I am requested to suggest, in order to place the matter beyond suspicion, that it is desirable to make impracticable the run of water from one tank to the other, which could readily be done by a small alteration of the pipes.

I should be glad to hear for the information of the council that this has been done at once. DIXON KEMP, Secretary.

The Yachtsman, referring to this matter, says: "We have seen the water tanks and there is absolutely no room under the floor for any pipes. It is true there is a connecting pipe between the tanks, but we fail to see that it would have been used for shifting ballast as it takes ten minutes for one tank to empty into the other and this can only be done when the yacht is heeled over."

The writer in the Yachtsman concludes with remarking: "We regard the incident as peculiarly unfortunate because the suspicion which may treat as a gross insult attaches to a foreign gentleman who has done much for British yachting and who is known to be a thorough sportsman. The fact that Mr. Gould is an American makes it all the worse, for in spite of disclaimers, yachtsmen in America will regard it as a national insult."

Under the circumstances nobody would be astonished if Mr. Howard Gould refused to take part in any more races in these waters.

Mr. Gould writes to the Field in regard to the dispute as follows:

The tanks were never used for ballast or for any purpose except for water for the crew. The yacht was measured and always raced with the tanks empty, and even if they were filled the idea that they could be of advantage is absurd, because it would take eight or ten minutes for the water to run from one to the other. Had the committee advised me of its intended visit I should have been pleased to aid it in its intended investigations.

An editor's foot note says: "We understand that Mr. Gould has offered to comply with the committee's suggestion."

FEARFUL SCENES AT A HANGING.

Condemned Man Feigns Insanity Up to the Very Last Minute.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Manacled, but struggling with his guards and with incoherent cries ringing from his lips, Joseph Windrath was executed this afternoon in the county jail. Even to the last second Windrath feigned insanity.

As the steel bracelets were snapped on his wrists he kept up a continual cry of "Hang up Mannow," "Hang up Mannow," "Hang," "Hang." Then he changed to, "I will sleep by-and-by."

As the rope was placed around his neck his eyes glared and again he commenced shouting, this time, "Put the straps on." "Lenox, open the bandbox," the cries coming chokingly as the jailer tightened the noose. Not until the drop fell and the rope tightened for the last time around Windrath's neck were the awful cries stilled.

The condemned man showed great vitality and it was fourteen minutes later before his heart ceased beating. Death was caused by strangulation.

NEW SWINDLING SCHEME AT ST. JOE

Bogus State Stove Inspector Does a Brisk Trade.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 5.—(Special.)—A man carrying a small valise and wearing a badge on which were the words "State stove inspector" has been defrauding the owners of gasoline stoves in this city during the past week. He was arrested by the police yesterday afternoon and will be turned over to the state authorities. He gave the name of George White. The inspector did not have his authority questioned until yesterday afternoon, when he went to a house where the head of the family was at home. He had inspected the stove and had been paid for it when the man of the house happened to go into the kitchen and was informed by his daughter that the state stove inspector had just finished inspecting the gasoline stove. White was held while the police were sent for. He said he was sent out by the State Board of Underwriters, but could not show any authority besides the badge. He had collected quite a sum in silver coin, charging from 15 to 25 cents for inspecting each stove.

Utah Democrats Meet Next.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 5.—The democratic state convention to elect six delegates-at-large to the Chicago national convention will be called to order at 11 o'clock tomorrow. A full delegation will be present. Colonel A. C. Ellis of Salt Lake City has been decided upon for temporary chairman. The convention will send a silver delegation to Chicago and the platform will declare for the free coinage of silver in the strongest terms. The names most prominently mentioned for delegates are: Moses Thatcher, J. L. Rawlins, O. W. Powers, R. C. Chambers, David Evans and S. R. Thurman.

An effort will probably be made to bring up the church question in the form of a reaffirmation of the principles laid down by the reconvened democratic convention of last year, taking a strong stand against church interference in politics and a repudiation of the church manifesto, recently issued.

Delayed by a Freight Wreck.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 5.—(Special Telegram.)—West-bound Union Pacific Overland Flyer was delayed three hours today and east-bound Atlantic express seven hours by a freight wreck at Emery Station on the seventh division. The wreck was caused by freight No. 22 colliding with No. 28. Ten cars and an engine were partially demolished.

Gold Found in a Coal Mine.

CHEYENNE, June 5.—The owners of the Cambria coal fields have just discovered that the coal which they have been selling at $2 per ton carries $5 to $8 gold per ton.

LOOKING BRIGHTER AT ST. LOUIS.

Noticeable Decrease in the Number of Applicants for Relief.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Affairs in the storm-ridden district of the two cities are taking on a more cheerful aspect. The first rush for relief is over and today there is evidence of general improvement in the condition of tornado sufferers at the district relief stations. There is a noticeable decrease in the number of applicants for aid and it is the expressed belief that the station will be closed on Saturday. With the abandonment of the district stations, however, the relief work will be far from finished. Whatever remains from the general fund will be left in the keeping of the Merchants' exchange committee, which will continue the work wherever necessary. The relief fund continues to grow until it has reached $181,251.

In all parts of the tornado district houses are being made habitable once more and demolished buildings are being rapidly rebuilt. In East St. Louis the work of restoration goes on steadily and there is no abatement of the relief committee's work. Many people who were compelled to live in tents until their demolished homes are repaired are becoming accustomed to their new environments. In some places tenants live in box cars.

William Corgan, a popular engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, who was injured in the storm, has died at the home of a friend as the result of his wounds.

None of the patients in the hospitals have died during the past two days, and, according to the statements of attending physicians, no more fatalities will be reported from these institutions.

Mrs. J. H. Ramsey, sister-in-law to D. G. Ramsey, ex-chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, died at her home in East St. Louis. Mrs. Ramsey's death was due to the heroic efforts she made in rescuing her husband from the ruins of the Vandalia freight house on the night of the recent tornado. He still hovers between life and death. Mrs. Ramsey's body will be shipped to Vinton, Ia., today for burial.

GOES TO NASHVILLE NEXT YEAR.

Travelers' Protective Association Ends Its Labors at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 5.—The national convention of the Travelers' Protective association adjourned this afternoon. Most of the day was taken up with discussion of amendments to the constitution. The amendment authorizing the national board of directors to work with a state division charter in case of unsatisfactory conduct was carried. The amendment authorizing the cancellation of memberships on refunding of money paid was carried. An amendment providing for indemnities for total disability for two weeks in case of simple rupture or hernia was adopted. The amendment prohibiting the election or appointment of any member of the national board of directors to any other office within the gift of the association was also adopted. All other proposed amendments were voted down.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John A. Lee, St. Louis; first vice president, Joseph Walterstein, Richmond, Va.; second vice president, W. H. Hogard, Chicago; third vice president, L. C. Cardinal, Montgomery, Ala.; Fourth vice president, G. F. Birchard, Little Rock, Ark.; fifth vice president, Alexander Kunz, Portland, Ore.; directors, Ernest Robyne, St. Louis; Carl M. Aldrich, Peoria, Ill., and C. R. Duffin, Terre Haute.

The next national convention will be held at Nashville, Tenn. Omaha announced it was out for the convention of 1898.

LAKE STEAMER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Crashes Into a Sailing Schooner in a Dense Fog.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A gaping hole in the black side of the Goodrich line steamer Virginia, just above the aft gangway, tells this morning of the narrow escape the steel lake greyhound and twenty passengers had last night from being central figures in a terrible lake tragedy. While the Virginia was returning from Milwaukee last night she collided with the schooner Mary A. McGregor. A thick fog prevailed at the time, which rendered objects invisible at a distance of a few feet. A panic on the Virginia ensued and a rush for the upper decks was made by the terrified passengers.

The quick command of Captain Stein of the Virginia, who was on the ridge, in altering the course of the steamer just as the two vessels came together, prevented a horrible disaster. As it is, there is a large hole in the side of the steamer while the schooner had her bowsprit carried away, and otherwise badly damaged by the collision. The schooner was bound from Racine to Milwaukee. Captain Stein said that the collision was unavoidable. The Virginia, he said, was running slower than usual, and to this fact he attributes her escape from foundering.

SHERIFF GUARDS THE TRACKS.

Fifty Deputies Protect Milwaukee Street Cars from Strikers.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Formal notice was served on the sheriff of Milwaukee county today by the electric railway company that he must protect the company's suburban lines and the men who work thereon and if he is unable to do so a call must be made on the governor to order out troops. As a result of this notification Sheriff Stanley tonight took a force of fifty deputy sheriffs to Silver City, the suburb where riots occurred last night, and lined the street railway tracks with officers. Cars were run on that line tonight without disturbance for the first time in five weeks. The two men shot last night are still alive, but Moterman Breen cannot live. The police have learned that the party in ambush numbered twelve or fifteen. Six arrests have been made.

REWARD FOR UNKNOWN CRIMINALS

Milwaukee Street Railway Company Adopts Determined Measures.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—The street railway company today offered a reward of $2,000 for evidence which will result in the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who shot the two employes of the company last night. There is little hope for the wounded motorman, John Breen. The bullet lodged in his intestines, where it still remains. Fully twenty shots were fired into the car. Breen came from Manistee, Mich. H. J. Gavigan and John Walters are under arrest on suspicion.

An explosive missile was thrown into the car filled with women on Walls street last night by somebody in a crowd which is known to have included an ex-conductor of the line. The car was filled with smoke and powder fumes and the panic-stricken women immediately deserted the car and walked to their homes.

Deaths of a Day.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Herr John Hauck, president of the John Hauck Brewing company, died last night, aged 65 years. He is a multi-millionaire and one of the most prominent brewers in the west.

GOTHENBURG, Neb., June 5.—(Special.)—Ben L. Familton, the leading druggist at this place, was found dead in his bed this morning. Mr. Familton came to this county about ten years ago and for several years conducted a cattle ranch three miles west of this city. In 1889 he opened a drug store here and has since that time given his attention to that business.

GIBBON, Neb., June 5.—(Special.)—John Beebe, aged 70, died at his residence, four miles south of Gibbon, this morning of paralysis. He was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, and served eighteen months in the war with Mexico as private in Company F, Fourth regiment Indiana volunteers. He was also a member of the home guards of the state of Indiana during the war of the rebellion, and assisted in the capture of General Morgan during his famous Ohio raid. He has resided in Gibbon since 1882. He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter.

Will Join the Fleet This Month.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The United States battleship Massachusetts, built by the Cramps, has been completed and will go into commission some time this month.

COMPLAIN OF UNFAIR RATES

Kansas Shippers Make Allegations Against Southern Railroads.

HEARING BEFORE CHAIRMAN MORRISON

Assistant Attorney General Goddard Declares He Can Prove Serious Allegations of Discrimination and Rebating.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—Chairman W. R. Morrison of the Interstate Commerce commission today began the hearing of the complaint made by the Kansas Board of Railway Commissioners of discrimination against Kansas points in freight rates to Galveston. A great array of lawyers and railroad representatives was present.

A. A. Goddard, assistant attorney general of Kansas, took up the better part of the day in arguing his side of the case. He could prove, he said, that the defendant railways have granted rates from Kansas points to Kansas City and St. Louis lower than the published legal tariff. If Mr. Goddard succeeds in doing so he will nail the railways on a charge punishable by imprisonment and fine or both. He further avers that the present rates to Gulf of Mexico points from Kansas towns are unjust and high in comparison with the rates to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago and that the same should be reduced in justice to the Kansas producer.

Nearly all of the southern railroads are involved. The proceedings have assumed larger proportions than were at first anticipated and Chairman Morrison announced during the day that after the evidence in the original case is finished he would set a date when the Interstate Commerce commission should take the case en banc.

Paul Morton, third vice president of the Santa Fe, was examined at length. He asserted that the apparent discrimination in rates against Galveston was due to the fact that cars running between Kansas points and Chicago could be loaded both ways, while cars hauling corn to Galveston must be brought back empty.

An attempt was made to show that the Anglo-American Provision company was being given special rates.

W. N. Smith, chief for H. C. Marley of the freight transit inspection bureau, testified that the company had shipped 1,459 cars of corn out of Kansas City since February 1 and that it had all gone over one road. He said the billing had been regular, but all grain men believed the rate had been cut from 14½, as shown in the bills, to 10 cents or lower per hundred weight.

Charles Berry, commercial agent of the Maple Leaf, which has been doing business with the Anglo-American company, admitted that the rate might have been cut by his superiors at Chicago.

M. H. McNeill, local agent of the Anglo-American company, denied any knowledge of an agreement between his company and the railroads, but admitted that they brought grain to Kansas City within 6 cents of the Chicago price and shipped it to Chicago when the best rates, open tariff, were about 10 cents. He could not explain how the companies could do business this way.

J. A. Connors, a heavy shipper of Omaha, is present with his attorney, W. D. McHugh, with a specific complaint of discrimination against the Missouri Pacific which he will probably present tomorrow.

Rates from the Gulf to Montana.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The Southwestern Traffic association board has authorized a rate of $1.55 per 100 pounds on sugar in carloads from Galveston, Houston and Sugarland to Montana common points. The commodity rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds on cottonseed oil from Texas common points to Colorado common points has been abolished and hereafter the fifth class rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds will apply.

D. B. Robinson Becomes President

NEW YORK, June 5.—D. B. Robinson, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, has accepted the presidency of the St. Louis & San Francisco road.

Rio Grande Declares a Dividend.

NEW YORK, June 5.—It is officially stated the Denver & Rio Grande railway has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 15.

GOES TO HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

Mrs. Catherine M. Garcelon's Posthumous Trust Declared Valid.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Judge Hawley in the United States circuit court today, decided that the posthumous trust created by Mrs. Catherine M. Garcelon was legal and valid and could not be dissolved. Mrs. Garcelon, as the sister of the late Dr. Samuel Merritt of Oakland, inherited his fortune, $1,250,000, and at her death in December, 1891, she was known as the richest woman in Oakland. The bulk of the vast estate she inherited from her brother she bequeathed in trust to Attorney John A. Stanley and Stephen W. Purrington, to be devoted to the founding of a hospital in Oakland in memory of Dr. Merritt, and to Bowdoin college, Me., where her brother and her husband were educated. James P. and Frederick A. Merritt, nephews of the dead brother, attacked the trust in the courts, on the ground that she had been unduly influenced by Attorney Stanley and Stephen W. Purrington. Bowdoin college, as a legatee, intervened and the case was heard last October before Judge Hawley. The deeds of trust were held to be valid.

CORNERS THE POTATO MARKET.

Kansas City Dealer Controls the Supply and Raises the Price.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—James McKinney, of the commission firm of McKinney Bros., has practically cornered the potato market. McKinney is said to have more of the product to sell than all the other potato brokers in the west. Within the past four days McKinney has raised the priced of potatoes 25 cents and a further rise is anticipated. Twenty days ago McKinney contracted for the only available potatoes now in the west—one hundred car loads from Greeley, Colo. McKinney is said to have cornered the market five years ago when he raised the price from 25 cents to $1 a bushel. Today when asked if he could raise the price to $1, he replied: "No, I don't know that I will. I am making a great deal at present. New home-grown stock is coming in and before it becomes abundant I must move what I have on hand. These markets are dangerous things to play with. I am in control today; tomorrow may show a different front."

Deaths from Heat in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Two men died from the effects of the heat today. One was Christ Anderson, a saloon keeper, and the other was a Polish dock laborer. The mercury did not go above 80, but the humidity was very great. Earnest Berkman was overcome by the heat this evening and will die.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, June 5.

At New York—Arrived—Normannia, from Hamburg; Scandia, from Hamburg; Zaandam, from Amsterdam; St. Paul, from Southampton.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Amsterdam, from New York via Boulogne.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Britannic, from New York.

At Bremen—Arrived—Dresden, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, from New York; Prussia, from New York; California, from New York.

At Moville—Sailed—Furnessia, from Glasgow for New York.

At London—Arrived—Mohawk, from New York.

At San Francisco—Arrived—Peru, from Hong Kong and Yokohama. Departed—United States ship Albatross, for Port Townsend.

At Southampton—Sailed—Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg for New York.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Probable Showers; Cooler.

Page.
1. Weyler Receives Fitzhugh Lee. George Gould Charged With Unfairness. Chairman Morrison Hears Complaints. Kem Blocks the Exposition Bill.
2. Lord Derby Wins the English Derby. Reading Leads in the Bicycle Race. Dingley's Report on the Bond Bill.
3. Webster County's Bright Outlook. Grosvenor on the St. Louis Platform. Statues to Meade and Hancock.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Morgan Bound to Go to War. Rule to Circumvent Mr. Kem.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
7. Commercial and Financial News. Business of Last Week Reviewed.
8. University Commencement Plans. Progress of the West Contempt Trial. Death Ends Colonel Hooker's Career. Objects to the Assessments.
10. Supreme Court Proceedings. How Royalty is Guarded.
11. Some Fearful Blasts from Boreas.
12. "At the Turn of the Road." Bits of Feminine Gossip.

PROGRESS OF THE WALLING TRIAL.

Important Evidence Implicating Pearl Bryan's Executioners.

NEWPORT, Ky., June 5.—But for long cross-examinations of witnesses the prosecution in the trial of Alonzo M. Walling, for the murder of Pearl Bryan, would have rested this evening. It certainly will close its case by noon tomorrow. Judge Helm today decided to admit the damaging testimony of Edward H. Anthony given yesterday against Walling and objected to by Walling's attorney.

The most important testimony yet secured was given today by new witnesses who had not been found when Scott Jackson was tried. Mrs. Elizabeth Ware, keeper of the toll gate near the scene of the murder of Pearl Bryan, testified that 2 a. m. February 1 a one-horse carriage rushed through without paying toll. She heard them coming and tried to get out in time to collect toll. She called after them, but they dashed on, paying no attention to her.

Albert Schrader of the Finchtown distillery on the Licking pike, testified to seeing the carriage going south on the morning of February 1 about 2 o'clock.

Importance is attached to both of these witnesses, as they corroborate the evidence of George H. Jackson, the colored cabman, who testified in the Jackson case as to this route being taken when he was driving the rig with Walling on the front seat with him and Jackson holding Pearl Bryan in the other seat.

Of the twelve witnesses examined today, the most important was Detective Hermann Witte. He is of the Cincinnati police force and had very little to do in the case. He said that on February 7, by Walling's direction, he recovered Scott Jackson's blood-stained coat from the catchbasin at the corner of John and Richmond streets. Walling, in giving him the instructions, told witness: "We went west on Richmond with a lot of bundles." By "we," Walling meant himself and Jackson. Detective Witte, after finding Scott Jackson's coat in the sewer, reported to Walling that he found no other bundles. Walling replied: "We put several bundles in the sewer catchbasins on Richmond street; go and hunt further." Witness said all further search was futile.

Albert T. Root, an attorney in Newport, testified that he and his wife took supper at Hayden's restaurant in the last week in January and Jackson and Walling came in with Pearl Bryan and sat down at a table with them. Pearl Bryan was in great distress and Jackson and Walling were utterly heartless.

Mrs. Bryan, mother of the murdered girl, exclaimed when she heard this, "Thank God! They took her to one decent place after dragging her around the slums all the rest of the time."

It is expected the defense will begin tomorrow by putting Walling on the witness stand.

Scott Jackson, who has been condemned to be hanged as the accomplice of Walling, is sick. He was crying today, the first indication of weakening on his part since his trouble last January.

REV. FRANCIS HERMANN LOCATED.

St. Louis Police Say They Are Ready to Arrest the Salt Lake Preacher.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Rev. Francis Hermann of Salt Lake City, the preacher accused of murdering two girls, has, it is announced, been located by Chief of Police Harrigan and Chief of Detectives Desmond in a city not over twelve hours' ride from St. Louis. Those who are in a position to know say that Hermann is either in Cincinnati or a small town six miles from Indianapolis, where he is under disguise as a florist.

Hermann was at the union station in this city about May 12. The police have traced his movements since then and Chief Harrigan admits that yesterday he sent a telegram to Chief of Police Pratt of Salt Lake City informing him that Hermann had been located and telling him that if the Salt Lake authorities would send enough money here the St. Louis police would guarantee the fugitive's arrest.

Hermann was traced to St. Louis by means of two baggage checks, numbered 1,276 and 17,271, which were issued from the baggage room at the Kansas City station on the evening of May 10. The description of the man to whom these checks were given tallied with that of Hermann.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 5.—A man giving his name as Rev. J. Ortis Brown is being held at Cleveland, Tenn., to await a description and photograph of Hermann, the alleged murderer, which have been forwarded by the Salt Lake authorities. Nothing is known definitely, but he is believed to be Hermann.

Mayor Magowan Was Not Married.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan of Trenton, N. J., took out a license to marry Mrs. H. Barnes of Indianapolis and this afternoon he returned the license, no marriage having taken place. Of the reason for the postponement of the wedding or why he took out a license when they were little likely to be married Mr. Magowan would say nothing. He said it was his business when he was married and that he might be married in a few days, or a few years, or never. He is stopping at the Auditorium and Mrs. Barnes is there, although Magowan asserted this evening she was 900 miles away.

Printing Office Wrecked by Vandals.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—A special to the Star from Wamego, Kan., says: At St. Mary's early this morning the press and cases of the Journal, a democratic semi-weekly, were completely wrecked by persons unknown, who ended their work by throwing all the paper and type into the Kansas river. James Graham, its publisher, recently attacked the license collector for his method of receiving money from saloon keepers and George Walsh, a local chara ter, had threatened to demolish the office. Walsh is under arrest. Names of others implicated are not known.

Bottle Factories Will Shut Down.

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 5.—While nearly all of the flint glass bottle factories throughout the country will shut down on June 30, it is probable that several factories in this city will continue operations during this summer to fill orders. The green trade all over the country is in excellent condition and factories are being pushed to their utmost. All the window glass factories in this section have closed, with the exception of three at Bridgeton and Quinton, which will run until the end of June. The Bohemian glassworkers in this city will continue through July.

Damages for Being Blacklisted.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 5.—The jury in the case of William Drummond against the Evansville & Terre Haute railway gave a verdict for $2,500 in favor of the plaintiff. Drummond was a conductor on this road, but lost his job at the time of the Debs strike, since which time the plaintiff alleges that he has been unable to get employment because of the fact that he is blacklisted. This is the second time damages for blacklisting have been allowed in the United States. The other case was decided January 30, 1895, in Florida.

KEM BLOCKS THE OMAHA BILL

Transmississippi Exposition Measure is Held Back.

DAVE MERCER SECURES RECOGNITION

Effort for Unanimous Consent for Its Passage Failed Through Objection of a Nebraska Member—Left for Another Day.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Omer Kem, in the face of a constituency undoubtedly in favor of the Omaha exposition bill, objected to that measure being called up in the house this afternoon.

Representative Mercer had endeavored to secure unanimous consent for consideration of the Omaha exposition bill. After the reading of the bill Mr. Payne, who was acting as speaker, put the question, and immediately Mr. Kem arose and said: "The gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. Kem, objects."

The speakers gavel fell, and he stated that objection had been made.

Mr. Mercer then made a motion to have the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill, but the motion was ruled out of order. This disposes of the matter for today.

Pressure was brought to bear on Kem not to object, but he insisted upon his rights to oppose any and all legislation out of regular order. Ex-Senator Paddock and Representative Hainer labored with him, but he was obdurate and the bill goes over. Mercer says he will attempt to secure consideration at another time.

There was a moment of intense silence. Members were amazed; none, however, more so than the other members of the Nebraska delegation. Then a derisive cheer went up that a Nebraskan should stand in the way of a measure so vital to the interests of the transmississippi country. Shafroth of Colorado, out of all patience, turned to Kem and in tones heard a dozen seats away, said: "You have made the mistake of your life. You could have made friends of every member in this house by announcing that you had grown tired of objecting and would allow the exposition bill to pass. Instead, you have injured your party, which is on record as favoring this bill. I am disgusted with the whole business. Withdraw your objection and allow the bill to go through."

Kem, however, sat silent in his seat and the defeat of the exposition bill for the day was complete.

Mercer was completely dumbfounded when objection was made, as he had reasons to believe that Kem would at least absent himself from the chamber when recognition was granted. Everything was in shape for the passage of the bill. All the interests had been seen to and no obstacle would have been met had not Kem unexpectedly interposed his objection.

Kem, when seen afterward, in explanation of his course, said he was heartily sorry at the defeat of the bill, but he could not consistently deviate from the course he had mapped out. He said he was fighting on the floor of the house for a constituency without representation, and would fight until the last. When it was suggested that the Sixth district was vitally interested in the passage of the bill he became silent.

It may be that Speaker Reed will recognize Mercer tomorrow, it being personal suspension day, but there are scores of men demanding recognition, some of whom must be placed on the list, and whether the exposition bill is to be favored will only be known when tomorrow's legislative day is far along.

INDIANS AGREE TO THE REBATE.

Secretary Smith today received a telegram from the agent of the Otoe and Missouri Indians at their reservation in Oklahoma, to the effect that the tribe had agreed in council to accept the last proposition of Secretary Smith for the settlement of the differences with the settlers on the tribe's ceded lands in Nebraska and Kansas. This proposition was to allow settlers a rebate of ten years' interest, amounting to between $85,000 and $90,000, and the balance was to be paid within ninety days or the entries of those failing to be cancelled. After deducting the rebate, there will be due the Indians about $210,000. The secretary will not take any steps toward presenting the proposition to the settlers until a written report has been received, which will probably be early next week.

Comptroller Eckels today gave out abstracts of the reports of the condition of the 164 national banks in Iowa, exclusive of Des Moines, and the eleven national banks in Wyoming. The Iowa statement shows total resources of $50,229,514, the loans and discounts being $31,616,959, and the reserves $7,054,086, of which $1,694,485 was gold. The deposits are $24,840,580, and the average reserve held was 26.76 per cent. The Wyoming statements showed total resources of $3,291,762; loans and discounts, $1,900,572; reserve, $479,065, of which $164,862 was gold. The deposits were $1,918,697, and the average reserve held was 25.45 per cent.

Representative Gamble from the committee on Indian affairs reported favorably the Hainer bill to provide for the adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouri reservation lands, in the states of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm title under said sales.

FORT OMAHA BILL NOT SIGNED.

Senator Warren called on the president this morning in relation to the Fort Omaha military reservation bill, but the president was not to be seen. The bill has been favorably passed upon by the War department and Secretary Thurber is authority for the statement that while many bills have priority, he thought it would be reached early next week.

A board of officers, to consist of Colonel Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers; Colonel George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, and Captain William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, is appointed to meet in Baltimore upon call of the senior member, to consider such business as may be referred to it by the secretary of war.

Leave of absence is granted Major John P. Baker, paymaster, three months; First Lieutenant John D. Barrette, Third artillery, one month and seventeen days; First Lieutenant John Conklin, jr., Second artillery, extended a month.

Additional Second Lieutenant Ed H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers is assigned to the vacancy of second lieutenant in that corps.

OMAHA PEOPLE ARE DISAPPOINTED.

Have Sent Telegrams to Both Mercer and Kem.

There was universal disappointment expressed in Omaha yesterday evening at the news from Washington concerning the exposition bill. All along it has been known that the only difficulty in the way of securing its passage was in getting it before the house for consideration. At first the antagonism of Speaker Reed caused uneasiness. He objected to its consideration on the score of economy. Although the present bill carries no appropriation, it pledges the government to make one in the future. After persistent labor the objections of the speaker were overcome during the recent visit of Mr. Rosewater to Washington. Congressman Mercer has been watching ever since for an opportunity to call the bill up out of its regular order by unanimous consent.

Congressman Kem has of late been objecting to the consideration of every measure out of its usual order, but it was hoped he would not block the passage of a measure in which the people of his own district, in common with the rest of Nebraska and the west, were vitally interested. All pressure brought to bear on him up to date proved unavailing, but the friends of the measure still expect to get it up by inducing Kem to withdraw his objection, or on a general suspension day.

A special meeting of the city council was