THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SPANIARDS ARE ENCOURAGED

Report a Splendid Victory Over a Band of Insurgents.

THINK THEY KILLED SEVENTY REBELS

How the Cubans Destroy Military Trains with Dynamite—Scene of a Disastrous Explosion on the Western Railroad.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 20.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Captain Benito Carreras of Saugua Lagrande, known for activity displayed while formerly commanding Spanish volunteers in the district, is again in the field as chief of the local guerrilla force, recently organized. The official report of the fight near Damas, in Santa Clara province, says the insurgent chief, Sanchez Serafin, was killed and that Pancho Carrillo was wounded.

A correspondent for the World wires from Santa Clara that General Lopez Amer found the rebels under Sanchez, 2,000 strong, moving westward, and fired upon them while they were attempting to ford the Zaza river. Amer's troops were strongly entrenched on the opposite bank. The Cubans are said to have been driven back in confusion, and further efforts to cross were frustrated. Some insurgents were drowned, and it is asserted that many dead and wounded were carried down the stream. The rebel loss is estimated at seventy. The Spanish lost one lieutenant killed, two lieutenants and twenty privates wounded. This engagement is considered important as tending to temporarily check the advance of insurgent reinforcements westward.

AT THE SCENE OF THE WRECK.

A correspondent for the World, after a personal visit to the scene of the wreck, telegraphs from Artemisa further details of the dynamite explosion on the Western railroad Wednesday night, reported here yesterday. The rebels exploded three bombs under a government troop train at a point between Brava and Candelaria. A fourth was hurled, but it failed to explode. The engine was ditched, and the engineer and fireman were seriously burned. An ironclad containing military forces from Asturia's battalion was overturned. Two soldiers were killed and six seriously injured. The coaches following were more or less shattered. Several passengers were badly bruised. The detonations were heard plainly at Artimesa. The iron plates of the armor car were torn off.

WEYLER HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

Insurgents Blow Up a Train Just After He Leaves It.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—A railroad train was blown up yesterday between Punta Brava and Candelaria, in Pinar del Rio. Captain General Weyler was at Candelaria for a short time yesterday and it is believed the authors of the explosion supposed him to be on the train, but he had left Candelaria several hours before the explosion.

Immediately upon the explosion of the bombs which caused the wreck, there were several discharges of rifle shots. The engineer, fireman, and conductor of the train, six soldiers and several passengers were wounded. The news of the explosion caused considerable excitement in Havana, as it was known that Captain General Weyler was in that neighborhood and the railroad line was being used for the transportation of troops.

Major Sandoval, who was carrying mail from Havana for Captain General Weyler, has arrived safely at Candelaria, in spite of the interruption of communication.

The coasting steamer, Triton, arrived here today from Pinar del Rio with 167 sick soldiers and two insurgent prisoners. Owing to the precautions taken by the government no definite news could be obtained from this source, and the officials at headquarters say they have no news at present which can be given out concerning Weyler's movements, although it is intimated there is not much change in the situation.

Generals Arminin and Amor overtook on Wednesday last the forces of Serafin Sanchez and Carrillo La Rosa, numbering, they say, 2,000 men. The insurgents, it appears from the official report, were defending a pass of the river Zaza, province of Santa Clara, near Damas. The enemy, it is added, occupied good positions, but after two hours' fighting the Spanish troops succeeded in forcing the pass and camped in the insurgents' camp. A squadron and company of the Leon battalion afterward penetrated into the insurgent camp, dispersing them with heavy loss. The exact number of the enemy killed is not known. It is stated sixty bodies are known to have been buried. The government forces lost a lieutenant of cavalry killed and had two officers and twenty soldiers wounded.

The Sabyer guerrillas and a local company have surprised an insurgent camp at Esmeralda, province of Matanzas. The enemy left eleven killed and the troops destroyed the encampment, capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition, and wounded a major of the insurgents named Arguelles.

The insurgent leader, Nicolas Suarez, kidnaped a boy named Quintin Torre, aged 12, and threatened that if his father did not redeem him he would hang the boy. The governor arrested the wife, sister and niece of Suarez and thus succeeded in securing the liberation of the boy. The insurgents have hanged Fusbio Blanco for carrying provisions to Matanzas.

An editorial in La Lucha makes a comparison between this island and Spain and recalls Spain's sacrifice for the island, adding the island has failed to respond to the proposal to take a share of the national loan. The island, this newspaper says, must contribute to the war expenses by subscribing to the patriotic donation which has been opened and thus make manifest its oft-repeated willingness to give life and fortune for the cause. In consideration of Spain's efforts to save the national honor and the island's fortunes, says La Lucha, they are under obligations to show their gratitude to the nation.

Later official reports of the engagement near Damas say that General Lopes, the chief authority in the district of Sanctu Espiritus, has killed the insurgent general Serafin Sanchez and Captain Mals and has wounded the insurgent leader Pancho Carrillo. The insurgents suffered a loss of over 100 in the engagement.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A Standard dispatch from Madrid says the rumor that Captain General Weyler is retiring from Pinar del Rio to Havana has created an unfavorable impression there, though there is no official confirmation. Military authorities suppose General Weyler has found his forces insufficient to effect a check on Maceo.

GUARDS BURN A SPANISH FLAG.

Young Soldiers of Delaware Take Part in a Riotous Affair.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 20.—The anti-Spanish feeling here culminated in an exciting episode, participated in by state troops, which may lead to the court-martialing of several members. Last night company H of the Delaware National guards gave a reception in the armory, an event which was much enjoyed. Just before the gathering dispersed, shortly after midnight, some one placed in front of the armory a Spanish flag. The young soldiers came out, caught sight of the emblem and a rush was made for it. It was torn from the staff, trampled under foot and furnished the basis for several fiery speeches. Finally it was carried to the middle of the street, a bonfire was built and the obnoxious flag burned amid the cheers of the crowd. At this time Captain Rogers dispersed the crowd. The event is much deplored by the sober-minded citizens.

OPENING DAY FOR PRUSSIAN DIET.

German Finances Shown to Be in a Satisfactory Condition.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The Prussian Diet was opened today, the speech from the throne was read by Imperial Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe and referred to the favorable condition of the finances, the budgets of 1895-6 and 1896-7 showing considerable surpluses, while the estimates for 1897-8 did not show a deficit. Continuing, the speech read:

"Although the continuance of such a situation for any length of time is uncertain, it is found practicable to raise the salaries of the middle grade and superior state officials, as well as the salaries of the teachers of the middle schools and universities, and to increase the grants for widows and orphans."

The speech further announces bills for raising the salaries of elementary school teachers and for rearranging the emoluments of judges. Measures will also be submitted for reducing the interest of the 4 per cent loans, introducing a system of obligatory redemption of the debt and for establishing an equalization fund for covering deficits; providing for the construction of railroads and the purchase of the Hessissche-Ludwigs railway by the state; amending the law of public association, and adopting measures in favor of Prussian agriculture.

AFFINITY OF THE TWO NATIONS.

Ambassador Bayard Predicts Complete Harmony in a Short Time.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Bayard, gave the prizes at the Mechanics' institute at Burnley tonight. Mrs. Bayard was also present. After remarking that there was no just and reasonable cause of difference between Great Britain and the United States, and dwelling upon the affinity of the two nations, Mr. Bayard spoke of undivided efforts, pointing out Benjamin Franklin as an example. He believed, he said, that when he returned to the United States there would not be a capful of wind in the political sky to disturb the friendly relations of Americans and Britons.

The first editorial in the Daily News this morning is devoted to a long eulogy of United States Ambassador Bayard.

RIGID ECONOMY FOR BRAZIL.

Acting President Perea Opposes Further Issues of Currency.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—According to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch to the Times, there is a slight improvement in the situation there on the government deciding upon rigid economy in all departments. Vice President Manuel Victorio Perea, who has taken the duties of president in the illness of President Barrios, proposed to take over the bank issues, to lease the government railways, to collect the import duties in gold and to redeem the paper money with the budget surplus thus obtained. No proposal has yet been made to reduce the army expenses. It is reported the vice president opposes further issues of the currency.

KAISER'S ADVICE TO THE OFFICERS

Should Drink in Their Own Mess Rooms to Avoid Rows.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A Berlin dispatch to the Daily Mail says that, according to the Tageblatt, Emperor William, while recently speaking to an officers' gathering, advised them to do their drinking in their own mess rooms and not to venture into public places at the risk of rows when they were tipsy. But if they were attacked, they should not hesitate to use their arms.

"This statement," says the Mail dispatch, "increases indignation and the radical members of the Reichstag pronounce it an incitement to manslaughter."

GRAVE FEARS OF REVOLT IN HAYTI

Popular Impression that Public Funds Are Being Squandered.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 20.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.)—Grave fears of a revolt are entertained in Hayti, according to advices just received. The popular impression, widespread in the black republic, is that there have been heavy frauds in the ministry of finance, and it is suspected that the president, General T. Simon Sam, is suppressing the facts.

Visiting Doctors in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 20.—The session of the Panamerican congress having come to an end, the delegates today went out on a special train as guests of the city to view the great drainage works in the valley of Mexico. They were greatly impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking and were enthusiastic as to the manner in which they were entertained on their trip. Tomorrow morning many of the delegates will return to the United States, but those who have decided to prolong their stay will be taken on an excursion to view the Toltec remains at San Juan Ticthiuocan, or to the great mining camp at Pachica. Tonight a great reception was given in their honor by the Jockey club, the most aristocratic club in Mexico.

Condition of Affairs in Armenia.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A Daily News dispatch from Paris contains an interview with Mr. Milo A. Jewett, United States consul at Sivas, Turkey, who is on his way to New York. Mr. Jewett seemed to think, says this dispatch, that M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, was too confident of the sultan's sincerity in his promises to accord reforms. Mr. Jewett attaches a great deal of importance to the young Turkish agitation in Turkey. He will return to Armenia in February.

Great Britain Preparing Another Bluff

LONDON, Nov. 20.—According to a Daily News dispatch from Berlin, a Pretoria dispatch to the Neuste Nachrichten says it is rumored that the increase of the British squadron in East Africa is connected with a projected naval demonstration in Delagoa bay directly there is a decision to arbitrate the subject of the Delagoa railway.

Dr. Jameson Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal, underwent an operation in Holloway jail last evening, and at one time during the night his condition was grave. Efforts to secure his pardon and that of his fellow prisoners have been renewed.

Edward Ivory Committed for Trial.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—At Bow street police court today Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter of New York City, charged with conspiring to cause explosions, was formally committed for trial at the next session of the central criminal court.

Member of Parliament Resigns.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Nov. 20.—The Dundee Courier announces that James Martin, a member of Parliament for Forfarshire and member of the firm of J. F. White of New York, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, which is equivalent to resigning.

Russian Troops for Asia Minor.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent reports that Russia is mobilizing the Caucasus army with the intention of invading Asia Minor on the pretext that brigandage makes the occupation of the country a necessity.

Pledge Not to Subsidize Newspapers.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the interior budget with the secret service appropriation was adopted by a vote of 350 to 99, after the government had engaged not to employ the funds to subsidize newspapers.

Three New Brazilian Ministers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 20.—Bernardino Campos has been appointed minister of finance, Senor Barbadosa minister of marine and Senor Martinho minister of industry.

HALF HOUR FOR THE PRIESTS

Manitoba School Question Settled by a Compromise.

TERMS ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH SIDES

Religious Teaching to Be Allowed Where the Parents Wish It—English Language to Be Taught with the French.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 20.—The Manitoba school question, which has more than once threatened a disruption of the Canadian federation, has been settled on terms which, it is believed, will be sufficiently satisfactory to both sides to put an end to the controversy.

Following are the main features of the terms of settlement, which have been accepted by the Manitoba government and will be embodied shortly in an act of the legislature of the province, viz:

Religious teaching is to be conducted in the public schools (1) if authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of school trustees, or (2) if a petition be presented to the board of school trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in a rural district or by the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending such schools in a city, town or village.

School work of a purely secular character will occupy the whole of the school day except the last half hour when the representative of any religious denomination will be allowed to come in and instruct the children belonging to his denomination, provided the parents are willing to have them remain. In cases where the people decide not to have this religious instruction, the regular school work will go on until the close of the school hours.

The proviso that is intended to make the schools acceptable to the minority is that districts having an average attendance of twenty-five Roman Catholic school children shall be entitled to have a teacher of their own denomination who must be fully qualified according to provincial national school standards. In districts where the children speak French wholly, they are to have a teacher speaking both English and French, so they will learn English as rapidly as possibly. The readers used in such schools will be bilingual, so the children will grow up from first accustomed to English.

NEWS MUST COME VIA KEY WEST.

General Weyler Prohibits the Sending of Cable Messages.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Via Key West, Nov. 20.)—The press censor has refused to allow any messages to be sent by wire from this city, and unless he relents, all news must go via Key West hereafter.

That General Weyler has been asked to resign because of an open rupture with the home government is a positive fact. It is thought that General Pandro will succeed him. Weyler has sent word to the palace that he will return at once.

Don Carlos Disowns His Daughter.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Gazette de France publishes a letter from Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, to his followers, disowning his third daughter, Princess Elvira, who eloped last week with a Roman artist, named Folchi, a married man.

Irving Invited to the White House.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Chronicle says Mr. McKinley has written a letter to Sir Henry Irving, thanking him for his congratulations upon the election and expressing the hope that Sir Henry will visit him at the white house.

Italy May Abandon Erythea.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Rome correspondent of the Times expresses the opinion that Italy will abandon Erythea, its Abyssinian colony.

CATTLE DIE FROM TEXAS FEVER.

Animals at Oakland, Mo., Take Disease and Lawsuits Are Promised.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Hannibal, Mo., says: Texas fever has broken out among the cattle at Oakwood and a number have already died, while a greater number are now afflicted with the disease. About September 10 a lot of Texas cattle were unloaded at the stock yards, and soon afterward the yards were sold and abandoned. Since then the native cattle have been permitted to graze in the yards and thus traveling over the trail of the Texas cattle, contracted the disease. Oliver Duck of Schell City owns the yards, and those who have lost cattle will sue him for damages, as they claim it is through his negligence in not keeping the yards inclosed that the native cattle contracted the disease. It will involve lawsuits, and the cattle inspector may become involved.

HUSKING BEE AT HOTEL WALDORF.

New England Women Celebrate in New York in Old-Fashioned Way.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The gorgeous ball room of the Hotel Waldorf was the scene of an old time "husking bee" tonight. The affair was under the auspices of the National Society of New England Women, and was patronized by 400 society followers, who entered into the frolic with a hilarity that was unique. In the center of the room were the huskers, with calico dresses or overalls. An old fiddler supplied the "music" and with many peals of laughter the huskers bent to their work, stopping to kiss a girl whenever a red ear of corn was found. "Sallie Jones," who was Miss Atheus, sang "Grandma's Advice." Oscar Duryea, James D. Fitzgerald and others sang and danced jigs, while the guests joined heartily in the chorus. A ball and supper followed.

GIRL PERHAPS HELD FOR RANSOM.

Relatives of Pauline Bauer Now Believe She is Not Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The relatives of Miss Pauline Bauer, the young woman who mysteriously disappeared from her home a week ago, now believe she is not dead, but that she is confined in some secluded room by an unknown man, who hopes to exact a reward from them. Miss Marie Bauer, the younger sister of the missing girl, is very strong in this belief, for the reason that on the Thursday before her sister disappeared she and Pauline were closely watched by a strange man, who acted in a suspicious manner. The police working on the case concur in the ransom theory. The girl was soon to have come into possession of a large amount of money left her in a will.

HALL'S MEMORY COMES BACK.

Admits He Was in Jail in California and in an Asylum in New York.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 20.—John Hardcastle Hall, when asked tonight as to the truth of the Seattle dispatch concerning his record in California, admitted he had been confined in San Quentin prison, but beyond claiming that the manner in which his incarceration was brought about was outrageous, would say nothing. He also admitted that he had been an inmate of Ward's Island asylum in New York. He denied that he had got $7,000 from a Seattle cashier, or that he had embezzled at Fruitdale, Ala. He now states that his memory has fully returned and that he can remember everything that has occurred since he left Fruitdale last June.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Elaborate Arrangements for Attending McKinley's Inauguration.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The executive committee of the National Republican league met at the Auditorium today, it being the first meeting since the close of the campaign. President Woodmansie presided over the meeting. He created considerable enthusiasm when he reported that he had seen President-elect McKinley and secured from him a promise to attend the national convention of the league in Detroit next July.

The session was given up almost entirely to the discussion of the part the league ought to play in the inaugural proceedings at Washington March 4. It was decided to make arrangements for headquarters for the league in Washington during the inaugural season and to urge clubs affiliated with the league to take part in the procession. An effort will be made to secure a prominent place in the procession, and the members believed that they can take to Washington 50,000 club marchers on that occasion.

The following are in attendance upon the meeting: President Woodmansie, Ohio; Secretary M. J. Dowling, Minnesota; Major A. G. Negley, Alabama; Albert Campbell, L. K. Torbet, Senator L. M. Hamilton, Illinois; D. H. Stine, Kentucky; F. R. Conoway, Iowa; Luke T. Walker, Tennessee; John H. Burron, Wyoming; E. J. Miller, Ohio; A. M. Higgins, Indiana; L. Edinborough, Michigan; C. W. Raymond, Illinois; James A. Blanchard, New York, and T. F. Barrett, West Virginia.

One of the most important subjects to be decided on by the executive committee is the question of location for the National league headquarters. The eastern contingency wants the headquarters located at Washington, where it might work in conjunction with the national republican committee. This will be vigorously fought, however, by members who wish the headquarters kept at Chicago, which, they claim, is geographically and in other ways a better location than the national capital.

Another subject discussed was the proposed tour of W. J. Bryan in the west. It was agreed to hold meetings wherever Mr. Bryan speaks. Books and pamphlets will be distributed in all the towns of the Bryan schedule and speakers will then be sent.

The headquarters of the National Republican league are to remain in Chicago. Speeches were made in behalf of New York, Washington and Cincinnati, and President Woodmansee's influence was exerted to have the headquarters removed to the national capital, but the efforts for Chicago proved successful.

The organization, which was a potent factor in bringing about McKinley's election, decided to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. The league will furnish an escort for McKinley from Canton to the capitol. Uniformed clubs of the league in various states will turn out and make the strongest demonstration possible. Secretary Dowling has received word so far that eight states will have clubs in line. They are: Maryland, New Jersey, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, New York, Rhode Island and Illinois. Other states are expected to follow suit.

NO OFFICE HE WOULD ACCEPT.

Vanderbilt Emphatically Refuses Anything that May Be Offered.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Chauncey M. Depew said today: "The grotesque story that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt had contributed $150,000 to the republican campaign fund has been authoritatively contradicted by the treasurer of the national committee. The gossip mongers, however, are not content to have so toothsome a morsel snatched at once from their mouths. Accordingly they have now revived the story in a new form. Something or other, they say, which Mr. Vanderbilt did or said is so appreciated that he is to be rewarded with a high foreign mission. The story having been brought to Mr. Vanderbilt's attention, he at once said he had not the remotest idea anything was to be offered him, but that if it were offered him he would refuse to accept it; that there was absolutely no office in the gift of the government that under any circumstances he would accept."

DISTINGUISHED CANTON CALLERS.

Major and Mrs. McKinley Take a Drive and Receive Visitors.

CANTON, O., Nov. 20.—Major and Mrs. McKinley returned from a short drive at 11:30 o'clock this morning to find a number of callers awaiting them. Among those who called during the day were Eli Perkins, the lecturer and humorist; Ferdinand W. Peck and Mr. Blackmore of Chicago; Rev. Z. B. Campbell of Ada, O., State Senator John P. Green of Cleveland and Simeon W. King of Chicago.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., arrived in Canton this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was met at the station by Captain H. O. S. Heinstand, U. S. A., and Congressman Charles Grosvenor, who had arrived a few hours earlier in the day, and driven to President-elect McKinley's home, where dinner was served.

VOTE OF INDIANA IS COMPLETE.

Republicans Gain Nearly Seventy Thousand in Four Years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—At last the accurate vote of all the parties in Indiana can be given. Following are the complete figures as taken from the official returns: Democrats and people's, 305,425; republicans, 323,828; prohibition, 3,056; gold standard, 2,146; national, 2,268; socialists labor, 323; McKinley's plurality, 18,403; McKinley's majority, 9,610. Total vote cast, 637,046.

In 1892 the same totals showed the following vote: Democrats, 262,740; republicans, 255,615; prohibition, 13,050; populist, 22,208. Total vote, 553,613. The vote increased during the four years 83,433.

College Students Under Arrest.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Nine students of the Epworth seminary have been arrested for illegal voting on complaint of Francis Jess, democratic candidate for county attorney, who was beaten by eight votes. He has also summoned twenty-nine students of the German Presbyterian and Lutheran seminaries at Dubuque to testify in his contest against Michael, the republican candidate.

The supreme court has decided that the student who has no intention of remaining in the college town after completing the course is not entitled to vote there.

McKinley's Sincere Thanks.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 20.—Mr. Louis Penas, Cuban agent for Texas, who claims his appointment under General Palma of New York on November 9, sent a letter of congratulation to President-elect McKinley, to which the following answer was received:

CANTON, O., Nov. 14.—Mr. Louis Penas, General Cuban Agent for Texas, Galveston, Tex.—My Dear Sir: For congratulatory message contained in your favor of recent date Mr. McKinley wishes me to return his sincere thanks.

JAMES BOYLE, Private Secretary.

National Gospel Mission Union.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—At today's session of the National Gospel Mission union the time was mostly taken up with listening to addresses by representives of missions from different cities. Rev. A. C. Peck of the Helping Hand institute of Kansas City was the first speaker. Others who spoke were B. F. Shawhan of the Haymarket mission, Denver, Colo.; Eugenia Gibson, Home and Training school, Albany, N. Y., and Mrs. E. S. Curtis, Women and Mission workers, St. Louis. Messrs Bruen, Monroe and Bailey of Chicago spoke of the work accomplished by the wagon method in mission work on the streets in Chicago.

Accident Was Not Fatal.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 20.—Investigation of the accident at the Central Railway compress last night, in which a number of employes were injured by the falling of a cotton platform, shows that no fatalities resulted. None of the injuries inflicted have proved to be serious and nobody was killed.

ELLIOTT BACK FROM IOWA

Came as Far as Council Bluffs on Yesterday Afternoon's Train.

BROUGHT OVER TO THIS SIDE LATER

Prisoner Maintains the Money Found on His Person Was Sent to Him by His Uncle—Still Appears Unconcerned.

After considerable unnecessary trouble on the part of the Omaha police, Charles H. Elliott, under arrest for the murder of Gay Hutsonpiller, was safely landed at the county jail last night shortly after 10 o'clock. The greatest care was taken to guard against dangers, which were evidently purely imaginary and a veil of mystery was thrown over the movements of the officers and prisoner. The citizens of Omaha were imagined to be clamoring for the blood of the alleged murderer and from the time Detective Cox left Cedar Rapids yesterday morning everything possible to prevent the newspapers from getting possession of the facts, was done. Cox and his prisoner arrived at Council Bluffs over the Northwestern at 3 o'clock and Elliott was at once taken to the county jail for safe keeping.

Along in the afternoon Cox telephoned over to Captain Haze and asked that he and a detail of detectives be on hand at Council Bluffs in the evening to assist him in bringing his man over to this side of the river. He also requested that Sheriff McDonald be on hand, as well as Captain Haze. Sheriff McDonald and Detectives Donahue and Hudson walked down to the Douglas street bridge and boarded an eastbound motor.

Arriving in Council Bluffs a hack was procured and Elliott, heavily shackled, was placed in it and with a guard surrounding him, the start was made for this city. Those who accompanied Elliott were Sheriff McDonald, Captain Haze and a third party, presumably one of the Iowa officers. The start was made about 9:30. Nothing of an exciting nature was encountered on the way over except the casting of a shoe by one of the horses.

FOUND A REPORTER WAITING.

Detectives Cox, Donahue and Hudson boarded a motor just ahead of the carriage and came across the bridge first to see if the land lay clear. A few minutes later the carriage containing the principals in the affair rolled up Douglas street as far as Tenth. This was as far cityward as the officials thought it advisable to drive and orders were given to drive south as far as Jones and then deploy westward to the county jail.

At just fifteen minutes after 10 o'clock the carriage drove up Harney street to the jail. The rig stopped on the south side of the street and Elliott was helped out of the carriage. A lone dog, wagging his tail on the corner, and a Bee reporter were the sole witnesses to the spectacle.

Elliott was dressed in a heavy dark overcoat and a light felt hat. His ironed feet impeded his progress and he was assisted up the stairs to the jail by Sheriff McDonald and one of the others. Elliott said absolutely nothing, although spoken to a number of times by those present. He was hustled into the jailer's office and later placed in one of the cells in the upper tier, usually reserved for men under arrest on a serious charge.

When asked by the reporter if Elliott might be seen Sheriff McDonald shook his head and said, "No, not tonight. The man has already been talked to by too many newspaper men."

Chief Cox was encountered shortly afterward and when asked if Elliott was in Council Bluffs said with a knowing air: "No, he is not. Elliott is by this time on his way to Lincoln by way of Plattsmouth." Asked why such precaution was found necessary by the Omaha police Cox again said he did not intend to take any chances.

FEARS ARE GROUNDLESS.

On just what grounds the police predicate their fear of violence to the prisoner is not apparent. The murdered man had no friends or acquaintances here who might stir up trouble and there has never been at any time any unusual excitement over the affair. It has been the universally expressed opinion that the perpetrator of the murder should be promptly punished for his crime, but not the slightest indication has been observable that the people were not looking to the courts to dispose of the case in the usual form of law.

Elliott reached Council Bluffs at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in custody of Detective Cox. He was taken immediately to the city jail and locked up. Detectives Hudson and Donahoe met Cox and his prisoner at the train. The fact that Elliott was on the train was not generally known and his removal attracted no attention. At the city jail he was booked as a prisoner, held for safe keeping, and it was not until after he was placed in the steel cell and an officer locked up in the corridor to watch him that the identity of the prisoner became known. There was then a rush of all classes of people to see Elliott, and every possible pretext was urged as an excuse for catching a glimpse of the alleged murderer. No one was permitted to see him, however, but the reporters and the officers. Elliott seemed to be as much at home in the jail as any of the regular old habitues, who spend a large part of their time here, and the moment he was placed in the cell he began to call for means to increase his comfort. If he is the man who killed the friend who had shown him much kindness he was determined not to let his face or his actions betray the secret of the bloody encounter in the room in the Windsor.

FINALLY INDUCED TO TALK.

Elliott refused at first to talk to the reporters and turned a deaf ear to the questions asked him, but it was only for a moment. When questions were asked him that did not directly refer to the murder he found his tongue and talked volubly. He was wearing a clean, new shirt, and when asked what he did with the old shirt he was known to have worn on the afternoon of the murder he declared that he had left it in the hotel room. The new one, he said, he had purchased several days before in an Omaha dry goods store and had it laundered at a Chinese laundry near the corner of Twelfth and Dodge streets. The only time he showed any interest in the conversation was when he was asked if he did not throw the shirt out of the window of the car after he left the Council Bluffs depot. He jumped to his feet quickly and opened his eyes wide as he stared at the reporter. His answer came very slowly as if he was endeavoring to read the reporter's thoughts and ascertain just what was known about the supposed blood-stained shirt. "No-o—I told you I left that shirt in the room."

Asked where he obtained the money that was found in his pocket and under his hatband he hesitated, and then said:

"Why, I got it from the postoffice in Omaha Monday afternoon."

"Was it a postal order?"

There was another long pause and a close look at the questioner.

"No; it was in a letter."

"How much did you get?"

"I got $100. It was in the shape of a bill—a $100 bill."

"Where did it come from?"

"My uncle, B. F. Elliott, in Alton, O., sent it to me. I had written to him for money, as I had often done before."

IGNORED SOME QUESTIONS.

Throughout the interview with the reporters Elliott assumed an air of indifference, and many of the questions asked him were ignored. It was only when some question was asked that created the impression in his mind that the reporter had discovered some important facts that his interest was awakened. When asked if his uncle in Ohio was in the habit of sending him large sums of money through the mails without taking the precaution to even register the letters he replied that he was, and when asked what became of the letter that contained the last $100 he became very much agitated and looked around the walls of his cell in a helpless manner. Several attempts were made to answer, and he finally ended by stolidly refusing to say what he did with it. A moment after he brightened up and remarked with a smile: "Well, I've got the letter all right."

When asked to tell something of his early life and his friends, he said there was not much to tell. His parents were dead, and his relatives consisted of two uncles and aunts, one brother and a half brother, all living in Ohio. With the exception of the uncle and aunt who had been furnishing him with money, he declared that he had not heard from any of them since he left last spring. He said he joined the Buffalo Bill combination in Columbus, O., last June. Asked to account for the coupling pin found in his room in the hotel he expressed surprise that it should have been there without his knowledge. He thought it must have been used to kill Hutsonpiller if it was true his head was crushed in and the pin was covered with blood.

"Who do you think killed Hutsonpiller? Who was there besides yourself that knew him?"

ACCOUNTS FOR BLOODY CLOTHING.

"Nobody but Jack Vannoy knew him that I know of. He might have killed him, but I don't say that he did. I don't know much about Vannoy. I was not as well acquainted with him as I was with Hutsonpiller. The last I saw of Hutsonpiller was at about 2:30 o'clock, and I saw Vannoy on the street a few minutes after. He might have been going to the hotel when I saw him. Mind, I don't say that Jack killed him. I don't blame anybody with it. I don't know anything about the killing."

"How do you account for the blood on your trousers?"

"I did not know that there was any blood there until they found it at Cedar Rapids. I can account for it, though. Hutsonpiller and I went down to South Omaha Monday afternoon to see a woman I used to know. She wasn't at home, and we went into the Hammond packing house, and went up into the killing rooms. We watched them kill a while, and stood pretty close. I must have rubbed against something that had fresh blood on it."

"Did you have any trouble with Hutsonpiller while you were in the room the last time?"

"No. Hutsonpiller left the room before I did. Never had any quarrel with him at any time, and neither did Vannoy that I know of."

"Where did you get your $100 bill changed?"

"I guess I've talked enough for one day, and I will not tell you where I got it changed," remarked Elliott, with the first show of temper observed during the chat. He had previously answered this question for the detectives, and told them it was at the First National bank.

Elliott ate a hearty supper, although he complained of having a headache. A 9 o'clock, when he left the jail to accompany Sheriff McDonald and the detectives to Omaha, he was the coolest man in the crowd. A hack was driven up to within half a block of the jail and stopped on Vine street. Elliott was taken out of the cell and into the office at 9 o'clock. His feet were manacled, and, with an officer on each side and several in the rear and front, hobbled to the hack and was whirled across the bridge.

TO BE PROMPTLY TRIED.

County Attorney Baldrige yesterday morning stated that he had subpoenaed all the witnesses in the case to be on hand in police court next Monday afternoon. The preliminary hearing will be held then if Elliott is ready. The probability is, however, that the prisoner will not be prepared to stand an examination at that time. As a matter of fact it is not anticipated that any preliminary hearing will be needed, because it is considered likely that the supposed murderer will be advised by his attorney to waive the preliminary examination.

The trial in all likelihood will take place during the present term of the district court. County Attorney Baldrige said that he would place the case on the docket for as early a date as possible. There will undoubtedly be an attempt made to have it continued over to the next term of court in the anticipation that the sentiment against the alleged murderer may die out by that time, but very strong reasons will have to be advanced to obtain such a continuance.

County Attorney Baldrige said further that no mystery would be thrown about the time of Elliott's arraignment or subsequent hearing and trial, so far as he knew. The authorities attempted to conceal the time of the arraignment of Morgan, the convicted murderer of Ida Gaskill, but failed, although they kept the reporters for the daily papers on the jump. A similar policy was pursued regarding the recent hearing of Foster Lewis, charged with being an accessory to the killing of James McGuire, and with the same result.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Elliott was taken from the Council Bluffs jail, placed in a closed carriage, and, accompanied by officers from this side, started for Omaha. On arrival here he was placed in the county jail.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Cloudy; Warmer; South Winds.

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1. Spanish Report Another Victory.
Manitoba School Question Settled.
Elliott Brought Back from Iowa.
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2. Condition of the American Army.
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Destructive Fire at Cleveland.
3. McAuliffe and Carroll Meet Again.
Life at a Frontier Army Post.
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4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Bishop Newman on General Grant.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
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7. Commercial and Financial News.
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8. Summer in the Sahara Desert.
More Light Thrown Upon History.
9. Coast Defense Convention Called.
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Medical Students in a Row.
Omaha's Request for Lower Rates.
10. Bits of Feminine Gossip.
11. Accounts of Some Big Concerns.
Nebraska Supreme Court Syllabi.
12. "A Night in the Divide."

NEBRASKA FAIR TO BE LATER.

R. W. Furnas is Re-Elected President of the Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Dates for state fairs in 1897 in eleven states have been fixed at the meeting of the American Association of State Fairs and Expositions. The officers elected are as follows: R. W. Furnas of Nebraska, president; A. F. Lovejoy of Illinois, vice president; Thomas J. Fleming of Wisconsin, secretary, and A. M. Leggitt of Minnesota, treasurer.

The dates fixed are as follows: New York, August 23 to 28; Ohio, August 30 to September 4; Michigan and Minnesota, September 6 to 11; Indiana and Iowa, September 13 to 18; Missouri and Nebraska, September 20 to 25; Illinois, September 22 to October 2; South Dakota, October 11 to 16.

Earthquake Shakes Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 20.—A slight earthquake shock was felt about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Several rocks were knocked from the walls of Grace church and cracks were made in several buildings.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 20.

At New York—Arrived—Normannia, from Hamburg. Sailed—Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Umbria, from New York, for Liverpool.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Bovic, from New York; Britannic, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Fulda, from New York.

MEANS WEALTH TO NEBRASKA

Interesting Discussion at the State Irrigation Convention.

COST OF WATER A VERY SMALL ITEM

President's Report Covers Many Matters of Great Importance to Those Interested in Agriculture in the West.

LEXINGTON, Neb., Nov. 20.—(Special.)—Among this morning's arrivals to attend the irrigation convention were O. J. Smith, Kearney; W. R. Burnham, Chicago; W. O. Brooks, Lincoln; N. H. Denton and W. D. Johnson, of the United States geological survey, and J. H. Powers, Lincoln. Governor Holcomb arrived today and will address the convention tomorrow. The convention assembled at 9 a. m. today and proceeded at once with the work in hand.

President Wolfenbarger presided. The convention was opened by singing of the national hymn and invocation. J. Oberfelder and Mrs. Nellie M. Richardson were elected secretaries and P. C. Rickson, exhibit clerk. The call for the convention was read and R. W. Barton delivered the address of welcome. Hon. W. R. Akers made an eloquent reply, in the course of which he stated that Nebraska could be made the richest state of the entire union; that the means were here in the flowing streams and all that was needed was to use them.

Committees on credentials, rules and resolutions were selected and President Wolfenbarger made his report.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

In the course of the report the president says:

The recent irrigation fair, held at North Platte, was one of the greatest object lessons ever witnessed in illustration of the feasibility, practicability, and demonstrated success of artificial application of water for plant food. It is beyond the limits of this report to enter into details touching the specific successes of this fair. It will be treated in a separate paper, or address, by one of the officers of the fair association.

Our last convention expressed great anxiety over the legal contention pending before the supreme court of the United States, involving the validity or constitutionality of the irrigation law of California popularly known as the Wright act. The far-reaching effect of the question involved was such that every state in the union, where irrigation was either practical or necessary, was directly concerned. This great case, involving the validity of millions of dollars in irrigation bonds, has just been decided by the supreme court in favor of the holders of the bonds sustaining the constitutionality of the law. This will be received by every irrigation district in the west as a most fortunate, as well as righteous decision. The case was argued on both sides before the supreme court of the United States by the most eminent lawyers of our country, and the decision has been awaited with the most intense apprehension by not only members of the legal profession, but the people generally. This decision clears the atmosphere for great undertakings, and splendid enterprises, and there is but one caution which should ever be borne in mind, namely: Every district or territory of this country erected into an irrigation corporation, with authority to issue bonds, should always beware of over-bonding and make sure that the territory embraced in the district is of such irrigable nature as to warrant the safety and soundness of the bonds voted, or about to be voted. One or two small disasters resulting from over-bonding will have the effect of throwing distrust on many a meritorious and perfectly safe enterprise.

PROBABLE LEGISLATION.

Our last convention appointed a standing committee on legislation, to serve during the year, whose duty it is to report to this convention amendments to the present irrigation law. It is not my intention to in any way interfere with or usurp the powers and duties of this committee; but there is one needed amendment, which I trust, will be incorporated in the recommendations of said committee, and receive the endorsement of this convention. I refer to the qualifications of electors as fixed by the law, relating to the organization of irrigation districts. As the law now stands, real property owners resident within the district are in many instances disqualified from exercising any voice in the organization of districts, and are placed upon the same footing as nonresident owners, by reason of the fact that the statute limits the voting power in the formation of districts, and choice of officers, to male electors. In districts where there is large alien ownership of land and a few thousand acres owned by women, the latter being residents of the district, the present provisions of the statute are such as to defeat in some instances the will of the actual resident freeholders of the proposed district. There is neither reason nor justice in such a provision, and had the attention of the author of the act been called to this matter before it was presented to the legislature there is little doubt that the embarrassing feature would have been excluded from the law. Other amendments will, no doubt, be suggested through the regular channels of reports and resolutions to be brought before this convention.

ASSOCIATION WELL KNOWN.

We have just reached that period in the development of this association, where the potency of such an organization is beginning to be made manifest. We are now known as an association from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to Mexico, and it need not be said that our organization enjoys a most favorable position in the consideration it receives from all kindred and corresponding organizations. The mission of this society, as made known by the motto which it has carried from its earliest history, should never be lost sight of, to-wit: "The development of the arid and semi-arid areas of Nebraska." Our literature is eagerly sought for by colleges and universities of the highest grade, and governors, congressmen and United States senators are more and more turning to the study of every new thing that appears. It should be the constant aim of every member of the State Irrigation association to broaden the purpose without forgetting the central idea of our association. Let us not forget that our organization is an educational institution, that the practical man who has demonstrated his ability to do good work, and has cultivated his mind so that he can tell the world, and especially his neighbors, about it, for their edification and improvement, is the most valuable member of our society.

IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

The immigration committee report showed that the association had published a 200-page pamphlet, setting forth the advantages of Nebraska and the benefits of irrigation. The committee recommended that the association be represented at the national convention at Phoenix, Ariz., and that the association incorporate. Treasurer Oberfelder of Sidney reported that not one cent had reached his hands and praised the work done by Mr. Wolfenbarger in issuing the book unaided and concluded by stating that with the aid of irrigation western Nebraska would become the stamping ground of untold millions without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

State Lecturer I. A. Fort reported that he had delivered thirty lectures on irrigation and the interest was constantly growing, and even eastern states were awakening to the advantages to be derived.

The first business of the afternoon was the reading and adoption of articles of incorporation of the Nebraska Irrigation association. W. L. Parks of North Platte read a paper showing the advantages of irrigation, based largely upon the splendid exhibits of the North Platte fair. Several suggestions of a practical nature were made in showing how the ditches could be used to turn machinery. He asserted that the capitalists were ahead of the farmers in appreciating the advantages of irrigation; that the farmers must be educated by seeing the products and meeting the practical irrigationists. He asserted that over $10,000,000 had been added to the wealth of Nebraska by ditches already constructed and that the State Irrigation association should have no hesitancy in asking a small appropriation from the next legislature to aid in pushing the work.

Mr. Howells of Omaha, formerly chief engineer of the state irrigation board, delivered