THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1896. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HAS THE QUEEN'S CONFIDENCE

Captain General Weyler Will Remain in Command in Cuba.

SENATORS SURPRISE THE HAVANESE

Morgan's Resolution and Its Evident Approval Looked On with Wonder, but Spain is Ready for the War.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—I am authorized to deny the rumor that General Marin is to relieve Captain General Weyler. The latter continues to enjoy the confidence and support of the ministry at Madrid, and personally has no intention of resigning, nor has he asked to be transferred.

Considerable surprise is expressed here at the United States senate's approval of the bellicose resolutions introduced by Mr. Morgan. The Spanish people and government, nevertheless, are prepared for any result. Premier Canovas, like President Cleveland, has acted in entire good faith in every diplomatic question that has arisen. The Madrid government is not anxious for war, but the American jingoist must not forget that public opinion throughout Spain would approve such a declaration without a dissenting voice, if issued tomorrow.

Congressman Woodward's proposition is considered here, even by conservative people, as ridiculous, and not to be regarded as serious, unless preceded by a declaration of war. GEORGE EUGENE BRYSON.

CONFIRMED BY THE INSURGENTS.

Statement that Maceo Dies Like a Soldier and Facing the Foe.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

HAVANA, Cuba (via Key West, Fla.), Dec. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The confirmation of General Maceo's death from an authorized insurgent source, which I wired to the World Saturday night, was obtained by a special emissary of the World from Brigadier General Castillo, the second in command to General Aguirre, and came direct from the insurgent headquarters. As Castillo's Cuban brigade received General Maceo on his arrival in Havana province, after crossing the trocha, and as Castillo commanded General Maceo's vanguard in the fight with Girujeda's Spanish column near Punta Brava, where the noted patriot leader fell, his message to the World, confirming the report of General Maceo's death, left no room for further doubt.

Dr. Zetucha's life having been threatened by Cubans, he came to Havana Sunday and took refuge in the Cabanas castle, while awaiting an opportunity to sail for Spain, having been summoned there for a personal conference with the minister of war.

The Spanish naval authorities here resent General Weyler's claim that Maceo passed the trocha by sea. A formal protest, signed by numerous commanders of the coast guard fleet, has been forwarded to the minister of marine at Madrid, with a request that he lay it before the cabinet and recommend an investigation to relieve the navy of an unjust charge.

Private Santa Clara advices say the town of Mayabas was bombarded by the rebel forces under Pancho Carrillo and captured after a three days' siege. The adjoining town of Placitas is now menaced.

Cubans here deny the Spanish report of General Lacret's death from dysentery. They say he has not even been ill and is in active command now of the insurgents operating in Matanzas province. A rumor is current today that he was captured by Spanish troops in a hospital and put to the machete with the other inmates, but this story is unconfirmed.

ENERGY IN THE EAST.

The World's correspondent in Santiago reports that the neighboring town of El Cobre was raided lately by the insurgents, led by Quintin Bandera, that the stores were sacked and that several residents were strung up to lamp posts. The local fort made little resistance. The rebels only retired upon the approach of Spanish reinforcements from Santiago.

A Neuvitas letter reports a new rebel dynamite explosion, the bomb wrecking a military train on the Puerto Principe railway near Minas. Several officers and privates were wounded, but nobody was killed.

News by way of Sagua la Grande reports that the town of Quemado le Guines has been raided, that fifty houses there have been burned. Pacificos, in the rural districts about Satacra, Matanzas province, are terror stricken. Rebel bands are sweeping west, burning all buildings along their route in compliance with an order issued by General Gomez. Pacificos no longer are respected. The able-bodied farmers are compelled to join the rebel ranks or move within the Spanish lines. Neutrals no longer are recognized. Everybody must be on one side or the other. The invaders from the east are bringing a dynamite gun and several mountain cannon. Most of the men are unmounted, but all apparently are well armed.

The menaced Spanish outposts in Santa Clara and Matanzas provinces are urgently requesting reinforcements. General Weyler is hurrying assistance by both sea and land. Ten to fifteen thousand recruits fresh from Spain have been landed at Caibarein. It is evidently the Spanish plan to cut off General Carrillo and prevent his invasion in Matanzas.

WILL CALL OUT EVERYBODY.

The Havana papers predict a special decree about New Year's, calling all loyal able-bodied males in the island into active military service. It is calculated that this will give General Weyler at least 100,000 more recruits, and avert the necessity of further reinforcements from Spain.

Many Spanish sugar planters in the central provinces, disregarding General Weyler's order prohibiting it, are preparing to grind. Influential persons are issuing special wires in Madrid to induce Premier Canovas to have General Weyler withdraw his opposition in cases where the planters are willing to organize and maintain at their own expense a special military force to protect their plantations.

WEYLER REWARDS THE SCOUT.

Cash Prize Given the Man Who Robbed Maceo's Body.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Captain General Weyler today presented $100 to the scout of Major Girujeda's column who took from the body of Antonio Maceo the articles which the Spaniards claim establish the identity of the corpse as being that of the insurgent leader. Girujeda, it is officially announced, in a dispatch from Punta Brava, dated December 14, congratulates Captain General Weyler on the success of his recent "combinations," adding: "The results obtained were but the natural outcome" of his (Girujeda's) own strict compliance with previous instructions from the captain general and the Marquis d'Ahumada, who acted as captain general during General Weyler's absence from Havana. The captain general, replying to the message of Major Girujeda, has assured the latter that he will be rewarded for the "splendid service" which he had rendered to Spain.

A mulatto woman named Francisca Horrera will be tried by court-martial tomorrow. She is charged with rebellion and incendiarism. Francisca is described as an Amazon, and formerly belonged to Castillo's band of insurgents.

SAY NOW THAT MACEO IS ALIVE.

Passengers from Cuba Say that He is in Matanzas Province.

KEY WEST, Dec. 16.—Passengers arriving here tonight from Havana report that Antonio Maceo is alive and well and is in the province of Matanzas. The passengers say that all of the festivities that were going on in Havana to celebrate his death have been ordered stopped since it has become known that he is alive.

FULL STORY OF MACEO'S DEATH.

Girujeda Did Not Know of His Presence Till His Corpse Was Found.

HAVANA (via Key West), Dec. 16.—The following are full details, as gleaned by careful investigation amongst those who took part in the affair of the killing of Maceo: After crossing the trocha by land, as has been indicated in previous dispatches to the Associated press, Antonio Maceo and staff, it appears, were encamped in the hills and expected the arrival of Cuban reinforcements under Brigadier General Sanchez and others, ordered by General Augierre to receive and escort the needed Pinar del Rio chief to the east. Major Girujeda was totally ignorant of Maceo's presence in the district, believing him to be still west of the trocha. But learning that a Spanish fort on the San Pedro had been fired on that morning by insurgents, he started out on a reconnoitering tour at the head of the remnant of the San Quintin battalion, accompanied by a force of local guerrillas, under Captain Peral. The latter's men were dressed in a manner very similar to that of the insurgent troops, and they marched in the vanguard of the Spanish column. Mistaking these for Sanchez's vanguard, challenges having been made and countersigns given satisfactorily, Maceo, surrounded by the members of his staff and a handful of followers, advanced with all the confidence to meet his friends, when the guerrillas received them with a volley. Maceo fell at the first fire, his men temporarily disconcerted, with the surprise, retiring by the flanks.

Young Gomez, though he had been previously wounded at the trocha and still had his arm in a sling, assisted as the engagement became general in dragging his chief to a place of temporary safety on the grass and remained by his side until realizing that they had been abandoned, Gomez wrote the note to his parents which had been previously telegraphed to the Associated press and then committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. After the fight the Spanish scout, Santa Ana, accompanied by the bugler of the San Quentin battalion, while reconnoitering the field in quest of documents and other effects of importance or value, ran upon the body of Maceo, who was still alive. As the bugler pulled the ring from the finger he asked in an agonized tone if they were Spaniards or Cubans. "Spaniards," said the bugler, and he raised his machete as the dying chief said: "I die for Cuba and independence." As the knife came down, almost severing the victim's head from his body, the scout interposing remarked: "That man resembles Maceo."

"Impossible," responded the bugler, "Maceo is in Pinar del Rio."

The scout insisted that at least it was a chief of some importance and, tying the feet to his horse's tail, he proceeded. Meanwhile, the insurgents, learning that their chief's body was in Spanish hands and, being evidently reinforced, rallied and made a new attack and succeeded in recovering the body. The Spanish officers, unaware of its importance, cut it loose as an unnecessary impediment.

It thus seems that Major Girujeda did not know that his forces had encountered and killed Maceo until after reaching Cuyato at nightfall and reading the document. The full statement of Dr. Zetucha has not been allowed to be telegraphed, even to Madrid.

It develops that Maceo left Ruis Rivera in charge of Pinar del Rio and came to Havana province with the object of assisting in carrying out the plans of Gomez of reorganizing the troops in the central provinces, to gather an army of from 10,000 to 20,000, and to prepare for a decisive and final blow intended to end the war. It is alleged that Maceo considered the trocha a good thing for the insurgents, and that it would indirectly be an aid in carrying out Gomez's plan. Gomez had complimented Maceo upon the manner in which his organization in Pinar del Rio had been effected by the formation of battalions and regiments, the distribution of arms by Zenenes, the putting on a war footing of 13,000 men, the establishment of shops, salt works and his hospitals, and keeping up of communication frequently by small boats to the Florida coast. Dr. Zetucha says Maceo never wrote the insignia of his rank. He adds that the party left Pinar del Rio amply prepared to subsist for a long time. Dr. Zetucha is also authority for a statement that many Spanish soldiers are deserting from the trocha, owing to General Arayo's ill-treatment. Dr. Zertucha reports that Maceo was a great reader of the Madrid, New York and Paris newspapers, which he frequently received, and all of which were read or translated to him. He was a close observer of Spanish politics and of Washington affairs. Maceo's habits were sober and he never smoked nor drank, nor allowed others to do so in his presence. He was a rigid disciplinarian and always traveled with a small escort. He constantly made inspection of his military organization. He was idolized by his men, white and black. Maceo opposed the annexation sentiment of other Cubans. He always carried from $15,000 to $20,000 with him and always granted quick succor to needy pacificos. It is reported that Gomez is moving westward, having delegated the government to other hands, as far as regards military matters, before leaving Puerto Principe.

MOVEMENTS IN AID OF CUBA LIBRE.

Concert at St. Louis Postponed on Account of a Government Warning.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Senor Ramon Aquabello, who is getting up a concert to aid the cause of Cuba libre, has received a note from Assistant United States District Attorney Anthony calling his attention to section 5286 of the United States neutrality act providing a penalty of a fine of $3,000 and three years' imprisonment for breaking it. Under this section the audience and the performers, as well as the managers, would be equally guilty. The concert is off for the present, but will be given later probably to raise a hospital fund for the wounded soldiers of Cuba.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A mass meeting of Afro-Americans was held tonight and strong resolutions were passed favoring the acknowledgment of Cuban independence. The principal speaker was John L. Waller, ex-consul to Madagascar.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 16.—Richard W. Talbott, claiming to be an authorized agent of the Cuban insurgents, today opened an office here, unfurled the Cuban flag along with the stars and stripes and issued a call for 500 volunteers to take the field for Cuban independence. Thirty men are said to have joined the movement today. A citizens' mass meeting, at which Governor-elect Leedy will preside, will be held here Friday night to manifest sympathy with the Cuban patriots. Several prominent citizens will participate.

BUFALLO, Dec. 16.—A call has been issued by the Cuban junta in this city for an indignation meeting to be held at the Lyceum theater next Sunday afternoon. At this meeting preliminary steps will be taken to raise troops and money to send to Cuba and also to petition congress to take immediate steps to further the Cuban struggle for liberyty.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Dec. 16.—Sergeant Bert Coffin of the Carthage Light Guards has left for Kansas City to make arrangement to start a company of Carthage young men to Cuba to fight for the insurgents.

STERLING, Kan., Dec. 16.—A man named Hammond, who claims to have served five years in the regular army, has written the junta for the necessary authority to raise a company of recruits to go to Cuba. He already has quite a list of names of young men in this vicinity who have pledged themselves to follow his lead.

Good Reports from Cuban Volunteers.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A letter has been received from Vera Cruz which states that the Hornellsville boys who enlisted in the insurgent cause in Cuba were well and doing much good service. One of them has the distinction of having a Spanish reward of $500 set on him dead or alive. He had charge of a dynamite gun under the late General Maceo. Twenty other young men of this city are ready to go to Cuba, but the letter says: "We are unable to send any more men to Cuba at present."

DOES NOT WORRY WEYLER

Personal Attacks by American Papers Affect Him Very Little.

CAPTAIN GENERAL IS A PHILOSOPHER

Says He Knows the Intelligent Americans Take Little Stock in the Key West Reports of Atrocities in Cuba.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Today's steamer brings tidings that the story that the killing of General Maceo was due to deliberate treachery on the part of the Spanish officials, although manifestly issued from Cuban sources, was taken seriously in the United States. I was previously aware that the government authorities here had received cable dispatches on the subject from Washington, New York and Madrid. Consequently I personally investigated the matter. General Weyler was aware of the circulation of the serious charge. He was officially informed of it before any one else here knew about it. No public man I have ever met during an extensive career in active journalism has displayed such sublime indifference to criticism, especially of a personal nature, as the doughty little captain general of Cuba does. The assaults on him in the past year from the United States make no impression, produce no more effect than water does on a duck's back.

"I treat such matters philosophically," he said. "Nine-tenths of all Cuban news given out at Key West is either false or exaggerated. I do not think intelligent Americans believe the great mass of falsehoods circulated as news, but I presume they like to read such things, else they would not be printed."

In a political campaign in the United States public men are abused fearfully, and it would seem as if their reputations were ruined. After the election the attacks cease, the injured individual is rehabilitated, the charges against him are placed to the account of politics. The charge that Maceo was treacherously murdered was entirely different from the great bulk of bogus news pertaining to the Cuban rebellion. It contained a deliberate attack on the honor of the army, an extremely serious business in the eyes of the Spanish military men. The letter to the World, dictated and signed by General Weyler in his official capacity as governor general and viceroy, was an unprecedented action and surprising to his subordinates. The American press might go on till doomsday assailing General Weyler. He shrugs his shoulders, asserts that the charges are generally false, that he is performing his duty, and that "the wind blows as it listeth." The honor of the army is another thing. Others than himself are affected, and he acts quickly in response to an entirely false charge.

I have all the facts connected with the death of Maceo. The accounts sent by the World's resident correspondent and to the Associated press are correct. General Weyler, then in the depths of Pinar del Rio province, was as much surprised over the escape of Maceo into Havana province as any one else was. The marquis de Ahumada, commanding in Havana, could have no dealings with Maceo without authority. The young son of Maximo Gomez was wounded in the vanguard at the trocha. The body of guerilas, under Major Girujeda, whose shots killed the mulatto chieftain, had no conception of the magnitude of their work until the body was searched and articles identifying him were found. Even then they were not sure of Maceo's identity. Altogether, the slaying of Maceo was the result of the fortunes of war. He lived by the sword, and, as is apt to be the case, he died by it.

I visited Maceo in his camp at Jaretuecta, in Santaigo province, in May, 1895, soon after he landed on the island. As I was leaving he shook my hand, exclaiming: "We may meet again, or we may never meet. This war is going to be severe. I shall always be in the thickest. I do not believe the bullet is cast that will kill me, but who knows what may occur? They can make many cartridges in Spain. Adios."

The partisan leader was right in his premonition—the bullet at length was cast.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

LAURADA HAS PASSED BY VALENCIA.

Possible Cause for an Outbreak of War with Spain Averted.

PALMA, Island of Majorica, Dec. 16.—The American steamship Laurada from Palermo has sailed for Gibraltar, where she will take on a cargo for America.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The announcement by cable that the notorious steamship Laurada has sailed directly from Palermo for Gibraltar, instead of forcing her way into the harbor of Valencia, gave great satisfaction to the officials here, who feared that international trouble was about to be caused without adequate reason. It was admitted that as a matter of law the Laurada had a right to enter any Spanish port in time of peace as at present. It was, however, not doubted that the Spanish officials at Valencia would see to it that she enjoyed her treaty rights so far as they were able to insure them. But Valencia has always been regarded as a danger spot, subject to riots and popular spasms of violence, and it was feared here that the appearance of the Laurada, known to have been in the service of the Cuban insurgents, would be resented by the excitable populace; that rioting and bloodshed would follow, and perhaps through an attack upon the United States consulate a causus belli might result. Therefore, the officials here breathed easier when it was made known to them that the vessel's owners had concluded to avoid trouble by taking on their cargo at Gibraltar instead of Valencia.

SPANISH ANARCHISTS SENTENCED.

Heavy Penalties Inflicted on Barcelona Bombthrowers.

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 16.—The court-martial of the anarchists arrested for complicity in the recent disturbances here has been concluded. The sentences imposed are kept secret and any one divulging them is to be severely punished. It is believed, however, that twenty-eight of the anarchists have been sentenced to death and fifty-nine others to penal servitude. The outrage for which these men were tried was committed on June 8 last during the religious procession of Corpus Christi. Just as the procession was entering the church of Santa Maria del Mar a bomb was thrown into the procession and exploded, killing six persons instantly and wounding fifty others, both in the procession and among the spectators, many of them subsequently dying from their injuries. Investigation by the police developed the fact that this outrage was the outcome of a plot by anarchists having wide ramifications and directed from Paris.

Drifted for Sixteen Days.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—The British steamer Haselmore from Newcastle on November 24 for Baltimore, lost her propeller in a storm in latitude 58 north, longitude 21 west. She was picked up yesterday by the British steamer British Empire, Captain Wills, from London, December 13 for Boston, when ninety-four miles southeast of Queenstown and was towed into this port today. The Haselmore has drifted for sixteen days.

President of Prussia's Upper House.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Prince Solms-Hohensolms-Lich has been elected president of the Prussian upper house. He was born in 1838. He was a major general in the Prussian army and succeeds the late Prince von Stolberg Wenigrode, who died on November 20.

REBELS HOLD THREE PROVINCES.

Philippine Revolt is by No Means an Insignificant Affair.

MANILA, Dec. 16.—The provinces of Bulacan, Cavite and Laguna are still rebel strongholds. The Spanish government, under General Aguirre, holds the town and fortress of Old Cavite, though surrounded by rebels except on the coast, which the Spanish flotilla dominates. The situation in Manila is very strange. The citizens are living in a state of siege, but admirable discipline is preserved. Executions are of such common occurrence as to cause not the least excitement. The suburbs of the city for four miles away are subject to intermittent raids by the rebels, who, after exchanging shots with the Spanish pickets, retire toward Cavite, eight miles away. The effects of the bombardments are visible on the outlying roads, which contain the luxurious residences of wealthy Spaniards and Mestizos, which are now all deserted, and the streets of the city are guarded by troops. There is no panic, and confidence is growing. Military bands play on afternoons, society takes its drives as usual and the cafes are thronged mostly by officers.

The chief danger the Spanish dread is the spread of disaffection among the natives forming the third army of 2,800 men, all of Spanish descent. They are treacherous and disloyal, excepting in a few regiments. They are hardy and brave, and would be active and formidable for fresh European troops. The Spanish policy is to await reinforcements before overwhelming the natives. Aggressive movements on a large scale are not yet possible. General Blanco, in an interview, states that 25,000 more troops are coming, which is sufficient indication of the extent of the rebellion which is supported by at least 100,000 active insurgents. Of these one-quarter are armed and used to solid earthworks, while many have only barbarous weapons. The leaders of the rebels are nearly all Chinese and Mestizos. The latter display undoubted skill, while the natives fight well, though the Spanish troops made gallant attempts to dislodge them.

Today an entire native column deserted in San Jose, in the province of Bulacan, taking their equipments over to the rebels. One hundred and seventy prisoners have escaped from Cavite, but all were recaptured and shot. A Spanish column of 2,000 men with two guns has been dispatched to San Jose, with the object of dislodging the rebels, who are reported to number 8,000. Two thousand men have arrived from Spain, well equipped but unseasoned.

The news of Maceo's death was received with great elation. There are three British war ships, one German and one French here.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Times' dispatch from Singapore says that the Spanish troops in the Philippines have been withdrawn to Manila, and that there are 50,000 rebels at Cavite. The situation is serious and a European protection committee has been formed.

YELLOW FEVER AT PORT AU PRINCE

Disease is Carrying Off Natives and Visitors in Large Numbers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Philadelphia brig Arcadia, Captain Fisher, which arrived here today from Port au Prince, via Turks island, where she took on board a cargo of salt, brings accounts of dreadful suffering among the natives of this pesthole from ravages of yellow fever. The disease is the worst known to have prevailed for over twelve years, and the people are dying like sheep. It is impossible for the authorities to treat all the cases, and the suffering wrought by the scourge is intense. The disease has broken out on board a number of vessels in the harbor, in some instances carrying off the entire crews. The mate of the Portland schooner, Clara E. Randall, which arrived at Port au Prince September 22 from Philadelphia, died of yellow fever while the vessel was at that port. Captain Connors of the Boston schooner Max and the steward, whose name is not known, died of the fever at Port au Prince. Captain Stratton of the Boston schooner Mecosta was stricken with the fever, and so were several other shipmates. The country about Port au Prince, which lies up at the head of the bay of Gonaives, is very marshy, and the climate is very unhealthy.

FRENCH NAVAL BUDGET ADOPTED.

Proposal to Reduce the Term of Army Service is Rejected.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed the naval budget. Admiral Besnard, the minister of marine, replying to Admiral Vallon, representing one of the districts of Finisterre, promised to introduce schemes for the defense of Cherbourg and Brest. During the discussion of the army budget, M. Jaures, socialist deputy from the Tarn, moved that the term of military service be reduced to one year. General Billott, the minister for war, opposed the motion. He said he could not forget that the frontiers of France were open; that one year of service would reduce the strength of the army, and at the present time the army must be ready to take the field at any moment. The motion was rejected by a vote of 462 to 50.

STEAMSHIP THURINGIA AGROUND.

Goes Ashore Off the East Coast of Curacoa Island.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.)

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 16.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The steamship Thuringia of the Hamburg-American line, went ashore last night on the east coast of Curacoa island.

Curacoa, the largest of the Dutch West India islands, lies in the Carribean sea, about seventy-five miles from Venezuela's north coast, and northeasterly of the Gulf of Maracaibo. The Thuringia left Hamburg on November 13, and Havre November 17, for West India ports.

Explosion in a Match Factory.

MUNICH, Dec. 16.—The loss of life by the explosion which destroyed the Von Cromer match factory at Aschaffenburg was much greater than previously reported. Fifteen women and girls employed in the main building were killed and many persons working in an adjoining building were fatally or seriously injured.

Alexander Salvini's Funeral.

FLORENCE, Dec. 16.—The funeral of Alexander Salvini, the actor, took place today. The ceremony was most imposing. The coffin was buried beneath floral offerings.

Italy Has a Treaty with Tunis.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 232 to 64, has adopted the Italio-Tunisian treaty.

Deaths of a Day.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 16.—Dr. Seldon W. Jones, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Kansas, died at his home here today. Dr. Jones was a native of Boston, Mass., and came here in 1858.

CRESTON, Ia., Dec. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Warren Partridge, aged 70, died suddenly this morning. He came from Bureau county, Illinois, twenty-one years ago. He was one of the wealthiest farmers of the county.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Rev. Dr. James Rankins, ex-president of Hobart college, died today aged 68 years.

BOURGES, Dec. 16.—Jean Cardinal Boyer is dead. He was born in 1829 in France and was at one time doctor of theology and professor of dogma in the faculty at Aix, of which he became the dean in 1870. He succeeded to the bishopric of Clearmont in 1879. He was decorated with the legion of honor in 1879, and in the consistory of July 3, 1882, Pope Leo conferred upon him the decoration of Pallium. He was created a cardinal at the consistory of November 2, 1895.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The death is announced of Viscount Auguste Mirgon, a dramatist, and famous as a rival of Victor Hugo.

Baron Boigne, author of "Les Petites Memories de l'Opera," and father-in-law of Robert McLane, formerly United States minister to France, is dead. The government has seized upon Baron Boigne's papers, which contained memoirs of secret service diplomatic negotiations.

WILD WINTER STORM RAGES

Howling Northwest Gale Accompanied by a Heavy Fall of Snow.

THREE DEATHS REPORTED NEAR NEW YORK

December Weather of the Most Violent Kind Makes Its Appearance in the East and Interferes with Travel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The northwest storm which struck this city about 10 o'clock last night grew into violence until at 6 o'clock a howling gale of fifty miles an hour raged. The storm, which cannot be called a blizzard because lacking the element of cold, was the worst since 1888. At daylight this morning five inches of snow had fallen and was being whirled about by the wind. As the day wore on the snowfall diminished and the wind abated. At 4 o'clock the light began to disappear and with nightfall the gale disappeared, moving to scourge New England. About eight inches of snow fell. The lowest temperature reached was 23 degrees above zero. Surface and elevated roads and ferries suffered much inconvenience, but now are running as usual. Fifteen hundred men are cleaning the streets and by 6 o'clock tomorrow the snow will have been removed. Fair and warm weather is predicted for tomorrow.

Ample warning of the approaching storm was given to the mariners and probably not much damage was done to shipping. Three deaths, due directly or indirectly to the storm, have been reported up to this time. They are:

JAMES CULLY, an elevated railway employe, found dead on the track.

LOUIS BESTER, a tailor, found frozen to death in a hallway in Pell street.

MORIARTO ZENANO, a laborer, struck by a Pennsylvania railroad train while working on the track near Waverly, N. J.

In addition to these, William Beckley was found unconscious in a snow drift in Jersey City, so badly frozen that he cannot recover, and George W. Fears was picked up in this city unconscious from the cold. He cannot survive.

The same train that killed Zenano fatally injured Guiseppi Calotto, a fellow laborer.

TRAFFIC MUCH INTERRUPTED.

In the city considerable interruption of street traffic resulted from the storm. Elevated railroad trains ran on time, but the cable and other surface lines of street railways were working under difficulties. The wind was fierce and cutting, the snow striking the face with a stinging force. The street railway companies had their sweepers out all night and during the forenoon and the full force of the street cleaning department, men and teams, were set to work early in the day to clear the streets of snow. The telegraph and telephone wires were but little disturbed by the storm.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The wind and snow storm which began early last evening continued throughout the night and at noon today shows no signs of abating. During the early morning hours the wind blew a gale, and railroad and street car traffic suffered considerably. The suburban trolley lines, with one or two exceptions, are snowbound. Snow to the depth of six inches has fallen. Reports from the Delaware breakwater state that no marine disasters have been reported and that the wind has fallen to about twenty-five miles an hour.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 16.—This expansive harbor is crowded with sailing craft of all sorts, which have sought refuge from one of the ugliest storms in years. The sound steamers succeeded in reaching this city not far behind their schedule arrival, but no navigation was attempted today. The snowfall continues and promises to rage indefinitely.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 16.—The severest storm of the season is raging here today. The snow has reached a depth of seven inches and the wind is blowing a hurricane. Only a few trolley cars are running and the schools are closed. Business is at a standstill.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Dec. 16.—The worst storm ever experienced in this region thus early in the winter is raging in Litchfield county. Snow began to fall at 2 a. m., and still continues, with no sign of abatement. It is accompanied by a howling gale, which is causing mammoth drifts.

SANDY BROOK POINT, Conn., Dec. 15.—One of the most violent northeast gales for years is prevailing along the Connecticut shore of Long Island sound. The waters of the sound have been lashed in a wicked condition. Driving snow renders navigation practically impossible. Not a vessel has been seen passing today, and the few that ran into Connecticut river last night have not ventured out.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 16.—Steamship traffic is greatly delayed by the record breaking storm which now prevails, and the trolley lines are badly crippled. The snow is ten inches on the level, and has drifted four to five feet deep. All country roads leading into the city are blocked.

FURTHER UP THE COAST.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—A severe storm has been raging here since shortly before midday. The wind is from the north and blowing at the rate of thirty-seven miles per hour. The barometer marks 29.76, while the temperature is 18 degrees above zero.

With the exception of the steamer Howard, which left here on her usual sailing hour yesterday afternoon for Baltimore, there have been no sailings of local steamers. Of the large fleet of European steamers now some days overdue at this port, only one, the St. Ronans, from London, came to anchor, after a fearfully rough passage, fully three days late. No accidents were reported in the harbor. Telegraphic communication with the highlands and other points on Cape Cod are interrupted.

HULL, Mass., Dec. 16.—The three-masted schooner Ulrica, which left Hillsboro, N. B., last Friday for Hoboken, N. J., with a cargo of plaster rock, was wrecked on Nantasket Beach just before noon today. Captain John Patterson and his crew of six men were rescued in an exhausted condition, after undergoing a terrible experience. A furious northeast gale, accompanied by snow, struck the vessel before daylight this morning, and all her sails were blown away. Captain Patterson let go all his anchors, but the sea was running tremendously high and they failed to hold. The wind gradually increased to a hurricane, and the thick snowfall made it impossible to see a vessel's length away. Mountainous waves broke over the vessel and thoroughly saturated the clothes of the crew. The temperature was far below the freezing point, and the men were badly frostbitten. At 11:30 the Ulrica struck on the big sandbar off the beach, and in a short time broke completely in half. Several of the top spars went overboard. The life saving crew of Stoney Beach, headed by Captain James, launched a boat, but could do nothing at first in the sea. The second time the boat had made considerable headway when it capsized, letting the crew into the water. They narrowly escaped drowning, but finally they reached the wreck and took off Captain Patterson and all of the crew, who were lashed to the afterpart of the vessel. The men were completely exhausted, the hands and feet of several being frozen. It was late this afternoon before they were able to tell the name of their vessel and of their experience. The lifesavers themselves were almost exhausted when they reached land.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Toady's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $225,851,181; gold reserve, $133,625,732.

Wheat Crop in Bad Shape.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 16.—The wheat crop of Santa, Argentine republic, is reported to be in bad condition.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Plans for the Purification of Social and Political Life.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The National Reform association, the members of which are also members of the Christian Citizenship league, which began a two-days' convention in this city today, held its regular annual meeting before the meeting of the younger association was called to order. While both societies are practically working for the same end, the purification of politics and the social life, the National Reform association is the parent society and endeavors to secure the reforms for which it is working by securing the enforcement of laws and pushing through needed amendments. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Mr. Kennedy of Beaver Falls, Pa. R. M. Downie was chosen temporary secretary.

Dr. H. H. George, national field secretary, reported that a Christian amendment to the constitution of the United State had been presented to congress during the past year. The bill, however, providing that the question shall be submitted to the people of the United States, was laid over until the present session. It is the intention of the association to establish in Washington a permanent bureau for carrying on the reforms of the society. A committee to report on the advisability of establishing a local branch in this city was appointed.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg; Mr. Brunot was chairman of the Indian commission under President Lincoln; corresponding secretary, Dr. R. C. Wylie, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; recording secretary, Dr. J. S. McKee, Butler, Pa.; treasurer, Dr. David McAllister, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Christian Citizenship convention was opened with a public meeting. After devotional exercises Dr. David McAllister of Pittsburg delivered an address on Christian citizenship.

The afternoon and evening sessions were taken up by discussion and a number of papers were read.

SECURED PASSES BY FORGERY.

Wholesale Frauds Supposed to Have Been Practiced on Western Roads.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 16.—A forgery scheme by means of which free transportation has been secured over a number of the western railroads by certain parties, as yet unknown, has been discovered by the officials of the Santa Fe. The name used in the forgery was that of J. A. Naugle, general manager of the Sonora railway, a branch of the Santa Fe, and all requests for passes were made over his signature. It appears that certain parties secured a supply of Sonora railway letterheads and then proceeded to request free transportation from western roads, whenever they so desired, over the signature of Mr. Naugle. From two of the requests now in possession of General Manager Frey it is found that the forgery of Mr. Naugle's signature was very skillfully done. One of these requests is for C. H. Martin, who is stated in the request to be general yardmaster of the Sonora railway at Nogales, Ariz., and the other is for W. O. Shotelle, a supposed conductor. The discovery of the scheme was made through a letter written Mr. Frey concerning the issuance of some of the requested transportation.

SHERMAN PREFERS THE SENATE.

Noted Financier is Not Anxious for a Seat in the Cabinet.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—A local paper says: Senator Sherman will not be a member of the McKinley cabinet. He will, however, be a candidate for re-election to the senate. These statements are made officially. The information comes from a reliable source, and several of the senator's most intimate friends in Cleveland admitted today that they knew it was a fact. The senator's friends say that he feels he can be of more assistance to the administration of Major McKinley in the senate than in the cabinet. His candidacy for reelection brings up the interesting question as to what will be the attitude of the Foraker faction in the matter. Governor Bushnell would undoubtedly like to serve as senator from Ohio, and he has Senator Foraker's friendship. But it is a question yet to be settled whether the Forakerites will oppose the senior senator from Ohio.

TO FIGHT THE PLATE GLASS TRUST.

East St. Louis Will Have a Million-Dollar Factory at Once.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—The Globe-Democrat today prints the following: Now it is said that St. Louis is to have a $1,000,000 plate glass manufacturing company. The story is that a number of local capitalists have been holding quiet meetings during the past few weeks and as a result the incorporation papers will probably be filed before January 1. One of the best known plate glass manufacturers in the world has been here for some time looking over the ground. In all probability the main plant will be located in East St. Louis. The general offices will be in this city. The proposed company will be organized, it is said, to fight the plate glass trust, known in the east as the Pittsburg Window Glass company and in the west as the Western Window Glass company.

IAN M'LAREN HAS MADE MONEY.

His Lecture Tour in This Country a Financial Success.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Among the passengers on the steamer Majestic, which sailed for Liverpool today, were Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) and the Marquis and Mesquise do Vit Marco, the latter of whom was formerly Miss Dunham. Andrew Carnegie took Dr. Watson to the dock in his carriage. According to Major Pond Dr. Watson has proved the most successful lecturer that has ever visited this country. The financial returns for the ten weeks are larger, even in proportion to the time, than in the case of Stanley, who stayed longer, however, and who took $110,000 back to England.

Combine to Regulate Coal Prices.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 16.—The Retail Coal Dealers' association of Wisconsin and Illinois met here today with about 100 members present. The proposed object of the meeting is to boom prices, though members will not admit this, but say the principal purpose is to prevent wholesalers from cutting in on retail business by shipping to agents in towns who do not sell to regular dealers. C. L. Deering, Chicago, is president of the association and T. A. Bedwell, Eckford, secretary.

Discussing the Steel Rail Pool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Representatives of the leading rail manufacturers of the country met at the Holland hotel for the purpose of discussing matters belonging to the steel rail pool. The meeting today was a continuation of conferences held yesterday, when pool matters were thoroughly discussed, but no agreement reached. All the large companies belonging to the pool were represented.

Hot Springs People Are Indignant.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 16.—A special to the Star from Hot Springs, Ark., says: The people of this city are much exercised over the movement inaugurated at Washington looking to the removal of the army and navy hospital from this place. Arkansas representatives in congress have been appealed to and a mass meeting has been called for tonight to protest against the movement.

Quarreled During a Hunt.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Dec. 16.—While hunting near here James Robbins and Richard Webb of Cherryvale quarreled. Both drew revolvers, but Robbins was the quickest of the two and shot Webb through the abdomen, fatally wounding him. Robbins is in jail.

Cardinal Gibbons' New Book.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Cardinal Gibbons' new book, "The Ambassador of Christ," from the press of John Murphy & Co., is out today. The work is chiefly intended for priests and comprises over 400 pages of reading.

ALL READY FOR WORK

Organization of the Exposition Completed at Yesterday's Meeting.

GURDON W. WATTLES CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Complete Staff to Manage the Big Show Harmoniously Selected.

ALL OFFICERS SERVE WITHOUT PAY

Selection of the Site is Set for Early in January.

DIRECTORY TO RECEIVE PROPOSALS

Executive Committee Holds a Meeting and Instructs the Heads of Departments to Report Their Needs at Once.

President, G. W. Wattles, president Union National bank.

Vice president, Alvin Saunders, ex-United States senator and president Omaha Real Estate and Trust company.

Secretary, John A. Wakefield, wholesale lumber.

Treasurer, Herman Kountze, president First National bank.

Chief department of ways and means, Z. T. Lindsey, wholesale rubber goods.

Chief of department of publicity, E. Rosewater, president Bee Publishing company.

Chief of department of promotion, G. M. Hitchcock, president World Publishing company.

Chief of department of exhibits, E. E. Bruce, of E. E. Bruce & Co., wholesale drugs.

Chief of department of concessions, A. L. Reed, president Byron Reed company, real estate.

Chief of department of grounds and buildings, F. P. Kirkendall, of Kirkendall, Jones & Co., wholesale boots and shoes.

Chief of department of transportation, W. N. Babcock, general manager Union Stock Yards company.

Executive committee, Z. T. Lindsey, chairman; E. Rosewater, G. M. Hitchcock, E. E. Bruce, A. L. Reed, F. P. Kirkendall, W. N. Babcock.

The Transmississippi and International exposition is now fully officered and launched upon its career under the most favorable auspices. A most important meeting was held at the Commercial Club rooms yesterday afternoon, and an immense amount of business was transacted. Forty-four of the fifty directors were present, and the meeting was full of interest from the fall of the chairman's gavel, at 2:30 o'clock, until the adjournment of the executive committee at 5 o'clock. The officers and executive committee were elected, and the multitude of matters demanding the immediate attention of the board were taken up and disposed of in an expeditious manner. Proposals for permanent quarters for the officers and several bureaus were invited, as were also proposals for suitable sites for locating the exposition. The meeting was most harmonious, and little time was taken up in useless discussion.

The meeting had been called to receive the report of the committee appointed to report the names of all competent persons recommended by two or more directors for officers who would serve in such capacities if elected.

NO PAY FOR DIRECTORS.

Before the report of this committee was presented Mr. Wharton introduced a resolution providing that no director of the association who should be elected as an officer or member of the executive committee should receive any remuneration for services rendered the corporation in any capacity. In the discussion which followed the reading of the resolution it was stated by the introducer that the intent of the resolution was to prohibit any director from occupying any remunerative position under the directory, and if any director was elected to a position to which a salary would naturally attach he would have the alternative of serving without pay or resigning as a director. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Wattles and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the selection of the site for the location of the exposition and the appointment of all committees, officers and agents to investigate sites shall be made by the full board of directors, and that these questions shall not be settled, nor any powers delegated by the Board of Directors, except by majority vote at a meeting regularly called for that purpose.

The committee to report the names of competent and eligible persons for officers presented the following report:

Mr. Chairman: Your committee, appointed to submit for the consideration of this board a list of names of persons qualified to serve as officers of the Transmississippi Exposition association and members of the executive committee, has endeavored to perform its duty to the best of its ability. The list herewith submitted contains the names of all persons recommended or endorsed by two or more directors, and whom we found willing to accept. It is to be regretted that a number of the gentlemen whose names had been endorsed positively declined to serve, by reason of their inability to devote the requisite time to the discharge of the duties that would devolve upon them or through disinclination to assume the responsibility. In submitting these names your committee would recommend that each of the department heads of the executive committee be elected separately.

President—G. W. Wattles.

Vice Presidents—Alvin Saunders, Thomas L. Kimball, J. E. Markel, T. S. Clarkson.

Secretary—John A. Wakefield.

Treasurer—Herman Kountze, C. E. Yost.

Executive committee:

1—Ways and means, Z. T. Lindsey.

2—Publicity, G. M. Hitchcock, E. Rosewater.

3—Promotion—C. F. Weller.

4—Exhibits, E. E. Bruce, Dudley Smith.

5—Concessions, A. L. Reed, G. H. Payne.

6—Grounds and buildings, F. P. Kirkendall.

7—Transportation—W. N. Babcock.

VOTING FOR OFFICERS.

The report was accepted and the board then proceeded to the election of officers by secret ballot. The chair appointed C. W. Lyman as judge and Messrs. Wilhelm and Thompson as tellers, and the vote for president was taken.

To expedite matters the chair appointed another set of tellers for taking the vote on vice president, as follows: J. H. Hussie and F. M. Youngs.

The vote on president was announced as follows: G. W. Wattles, 42; Thomas Kilpatrick, 1; G. W. Lininger, 1. On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick the election of Mr. Wattles was made unanimous.

Mr. Yost announced that he would not be a candidate for treasurer if any one was authorized to say that Mr. Kountze would serve if elected. Mr. Lindsey said he had that authority, and Mr. Yost then withdrew, leaving Mr. Kountze the only candidate for treasurer.

The ballot for vice president resulted as follows: Votes cast, 43; Markel, 14; Saunders, 20; Kimball, 7; Clarkson, 2. No one having received a majority, another ballot was ordered.

The vote for secretary was all for Wakefield, and he was declared elected.

The election of treasurer being the next on the list, Mr. Yost moved that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the board for Mr. Kountze. The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Kountze declared elected.

Mr. Montgomery moved the same action