THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1896. [illegible]NGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WEYLER IS OFF TO THE WEST

Captain General Makes a Sudden Trip to Mariel and Artemisa.

CUBAN FORCES BUSY IN THE EAST

Engagements in Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces Reported, with Bushwhacking at the Very Gates of Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Captain General Weyler left Havana at 8 o'clock this morning on board the Spanish cruiser Legazpi, bound for Mariel, north of the military line across the province of Pinar del Rio, with the intention of resuming personal command of the operations against the insurgents in that part of Cuba.

A detachment of troops at the plantation of Progress of Matanzas has killed the insurgent leader, Bernardino Veldes Villajou. Captain General Weyler arrived at 7 o'clock this morning at Mariel and was at Artimesa by 10 o'clock, when he proceeded by coach, in company with General Arolas, Chief of Staff Escribano, and General Weyler's son, who is an aide to his father.

General Weyler has ordered that the cattle be gathered up immediately by the guerrillas, in order to deprive the insurgents of their food supply.

Sick soldiers, to the number of 486, have arrived here from Artimesa and other places in the province of Pinar del Rio. The towns in that province, from Artimesa to Pinar del Rio, are said to be improving from a sanitary point of view, and to be now in a healthy condition, diseases being on the decrease.

Generals Aralos and Glasco, as well as the rest of the Spanish generals in the province of Pinar del Rio, have assembled at Artemisa, where they are awaiting the arrival of Captain General Weyler, in order to commence a new plan of campaign. Captain General Weyler will combine the movements of General Arolas' troops with the forces of the military line, all these troops beginning active movements in the province. It is understood there will be no cessation of activity until the campaign in that part of the island is finished. General Arolas, however, will be sent to take command of the military line extending from Jaucaro Moron, in the province of Puerto Principe.

PRAISE FOR CANOVAS.

An editorial in La Lucha praises the stand taken by Senor Canovas, the Spanish premier. "He neither desires nor fears war with the United States," says La Lucha. "Such a conflict is far off and will surely not arrive. The legislators in the United States who are favorable to the rebels do not represent American opinion. Senor Canovas is ready to repel any aggression and to show those who believe themselves mighty that Spain will stop any unreasonable and illegal pretenses, firm in her adage of 'honor above life and riches.' "

General Solano has raised the siege of the village of Mayagigia, in Santa Clara province, and has in turn attacked the insurgents, who retreated from the town with losses.

General Solano reports from Santa Maria that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver, in command of the Granada battalion, has had an engagement in that district with a force of insurgents. The general adds that the enemy had over 200 killed and wounded.

The insurgents have lifted the rails and derailed an exploring engine near Yaguaramas, province of Matanzas, killing the conductor and so seriously injuring the engineer that both his legs had to be amputated.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—A special to the Commercial Tribune, from Key West, Fla., says that General Weyler is going into the field again, is confirmed tonight by passengers on the Havana boat. Preparations are being made with secrecy for a forward move. Three battalions of newly landed troops left by water for the east. It is supposed this is part of Weyler's coming campaign. Gomez is advancing rapidly, and it is thought that Weyler will, if possible, prevent his coming to the gates of Havana. It is stated from Cuban sources that the Cuban leader is wild over the murder of his only son, and his beloved, and is burning to revenge their fall. The Cubans in the army are infuriated also over the treachery of Dr. Zertucha. Dr. Zertucha is a marked man, and it is reported a move will be made to abduct him. He is now in a fortress some miles from Havana, with a strong Spanish guard. His trip to Spain will be postponed, the Cubans say, as if he goes over they have friendly hands in that country who will avenge Maceo and young Gomez. Major Girujeda also comes in for his share of hatred and revenge.

Strong insurgent bands are now so close to Havana that the Spanish soldiers seldom venture far out of the gates of the city, except in strong force. A company of twenty-five were attacked Sunday night not over three miles from the palace by an insurgent band, and several of them killed. This audacity has worried Weyler, but he cannot capture or disperse them. An American named Amos Johnson, from Texas, is their most prominent leader.

FIGHTING ON SOUTHERN SIDE.

Insurgents Meet Unvarying Success in the Lower Half of the Island.

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SANTIAGO, Cuba, Dec. 22.—(New York World Correspondence—Special Telegram.)—An express train has just left here to bring back the Spanish soldiers wounded in a dynamite explosion near Dos Caminos.

A large number of Spanish troops had been hastened off on a secret mission over the Sabanilla & Maroto railroad in the early morning. The Cubans were informed of the expedition and laid a dynamite bomb on the track in a spot favorable for an ambush. The bomb exploded as the middle of the train was passing over it. Four cars were blown to pieces, killing and wounding eighteen soldiers. After the explosion the insurgents attacked the terrified troopers and captured a great quantity of arms, killing two officers and twenty soldiers and wounding many times that number.

In the districts of Holquin and Gibara there have been three engagements of late. Near Gibara Colonel Cevallos, with his Spanish column, met the Cuban Sartorio on December 8. The Spanish colonel was mortally wounded. The insurgent leader Feria has Gibara under siege.

A Spanish column left Holquin on December 7 to relieve the town, but the Cubans were double in number and well supplied with arms and ammunition. They attacked the Spaniards fiercely, defeating and compelling them to flee, leaving a great number of killed and wounded.

On December 9 General Narris and his Spanish column met the rebel leaders Nini Sierra and Mateo Sanchez. The Spanish general was taking a convoy from Holquin to the interior. Suddenly attacked, he lost the whole convoy, consisting of sixty mules laden with arms, ammunition and provisions. The Spanish general's horse was killed under him. A section of Spanish guerillas, forty in number, deserted the Spaniards and joined the insurgents.

On December 10 Colonel Deterimo Castillo and his Cubans attacked the Spanish under Lieutenant Colonel Sierra. Over 600 men were engaged for two hours, the Spaniards retreating with the loss of an officer and fourteen soldiers killed and more than eighty wounded.

The news of General Maceo's death was officially received here on December 10, and the Spanish element celebrated it with dinners, music in the parks, fireworks and flags on public buildings and private houses.

Offer to Prevent a War with Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A special dispatch from Paris says it is suggested that Great Britain, France and Italy, the three powers most interested, offer their services in the Cuban question in order to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States and to terminate the revolt.

REBELS HOLD THEIR POSITIONS.

Advices of a Spanish Reverse in the Philippine Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Private advices from Manila, Philippine islands, reached here today and are verified by an account that appears in the Hong Kong Press received by the Belgic this morning. The news contained in the communication deals with the attack by the Spanish on the Noveleta isthmus, and the attempt of the Spanish to dislodge the insurgents in Cavite and Viejo. At the end of the campaign, which lasted until November 14, the Spanish authorities sent out dispatches reporting that the attack had been successful and that the rebel loss was very heavy. The Spanish claimed to have lost about thirty-five killed and about 100 wounded. It is learned that the great victory that the Castillians predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The rebels held Noveleta against war ships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy loss.

The Spanish forces under General Rios were divided into two brigades of 7,000 each, supported by the Spanish gunboats in the bay. The insurgents numbered about 12,000, but they were strongly entrenched in Cavite and Noveleta. At the head of the Noveleta peninsula the ground was honeycombed with rifle pits and the town defended from assault by earthworks, planted with rapid-fire cannon and several pieces of heavy artillery. Rios attacked the first line of redoubts at Noveleta and the rebels fell back to the main line of defense a mile in the rear of the picket line. The Spaniards had their plans well arranged. They placed the cruiser Castilla close in shore, and their guns covered the attacks of the royal rebels, but had little effect on the defenses of the city. The fight started at 9 o'clock on Sunday, November 8, and by 1 o'clock in the afternoon the insurgents' outer works had been evacuated. Then a general attack followed, Rios throwing the main body of his first brigade against the rebel entrenchments. The gunboats opened fire on the enemy, but owing to bad gunnery failed to cause any damage to the defenses. The Cardelia, the closest to Cavite, was fully six miles from the town, and all of her shells fell short, owing to the extreme elevation given the ship's cannon.

When Rios' men reached the insurgents' works a terrific fire was opened on them. They marched forward resolutely until the rifle pits commenced to belch forth fire, mowing down the front ranks. The column faltered, then retreated slowly under heavy fire. The Spanish troops were in the open and subjected to the full effect of the fire. Had the rebels' gunnery been good Rios could have been slaughtered. The morning of the 9th the Spaniards were back in their camp again, and had repaired the remnants of the First brigade. The Second brigade had suffered very little. The steamers Isabel I and a small transport were used to fetch the wounded to port from the peninsula. At least 500 wounded were brought from the battlefield. On Wednesday, November 11, Rios prepared and headed a second attack on Noveleta. He threw his entire army against the redoubts and was routed with heavy loss in the first attack. The gunboats failed to aid the troops to any extent, their shot falling short. The Spanish did not attempt to renew the action, but waiting until the morning of the 14th, when a weak effort was made to flank the rebels, the failure of which ended the fighting for the time being.

JULIO SANGUILLY'S CASE IN CUBA.

American Citizen on Trial Before a Spanish Court.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The re-trial of the case of Julio Sanguilly, charged with treason and conspiracy, was continued today at 1 o'clock. The United States vice consul general, Joseph A. Springer, was not present when the proceedings opened, but he arrived soon afterward. Public Prosecutor Vidal made a request of the jury to nullify the testimony taken by handwriting experts at yesterday's session, but the jury refused to do so. Senor Vidal thereupon entered a protest. Continuing, Senor Vidal made a formal demand that the prisoner should be sentenced to imprisonment for life. In his speech he made a violent attack upon such Cubans as become naturalized American citizens. He alleged that their citizenship was purely political and designed to benefit them in their private affairs. At the same time he praised the course pursued by the United States government. He argued that Sanguilly's features and the contour of his face, as well as his garb, revealed his Spanish origin, and he asserted that Sanguilly alleged that he was not an American citizen when he was first arrested. Neither had he fulfilled articles vii and ix of the law with regard to foreigners. He alleged Sanguilly had shown sympathy both with the former and the present revolution in Cuba.

Senor Mesa then followed in a speech for Sanguilly. He said Senor Vidal had erroneously sought to apply to this case the provisions of the protocol of 1787, instead of 1827. The prosecutor's charge, he pointed out, was based on confidential reports made to the captain general. Sanguilly's companions, he urged, were now all free, he being the only one still held. Senor Mesa then read two official documents favorable to Sanguilly's case. The trial was again adjourned until tomorrow.

MACEO'S WIFE HAS NOT HEARD.

Devoted Spouse of the Dead Leader Waits Confirmation of Reports.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 22.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"I have not received any confirmation of the death of my husband, reported by the Spaniards. MRS. MACEO."

Antonio Maceo was tenderly devoted to his wife, and his officers and followers were instructed to notify her promptly if anything happened to him. In the last Cuban rebellion she accompanied Maceo in the field, bore all the privations of incessant skirmishes and at the end of the ten years' war, when traitors were on every hand, he never took food that was not cooked by her. The Spanish report finding on the body of Maceo his wedding ring, inscribed "Antonio Maria." It is remarkable that she has not received any confirmation of his death from his followers.

Gerardo Fernandez, an officer on the staff of Maceo, writes from the Cuban camp to a member of his family in this city the following lines: "Maceo has not died, though it is a wonder that a man can escape from such wounds as he has." This letter was shown to the World yesterday. There is, nevertheless, no reason to believe that Maceo was not killed in the manner described by the World's correspondents.

THREE FRIENDS LOST TO SIGHT.

Filibustering Steamer Supposed to Be Carrying Some More Expeditions.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Jacksonville, Fla., says: There is much guessing as to the whereabouts of the Three Friends, that left Fernandina ten days ago with arms and ammunition. It is supposed she landed her cargo. J. M. Barrs, her attorney and part owner, was asked today if it was not time to hear from the daring craft. He smiled, but thought she would be heard from in a day or two. It is the impression here now that she has two or more other expeditions to carry over before coming here to be seized. The moment she ventures within reach of a revenue cutter her occupation will be gone.

Anarchists Sent to Prison.

BARCELONA, Dec. 22.—An additional batch of anarchists was sentenced today. Forty of them were condemned to twenty years' imprisonment and twenty-eight to eight years in prison.

Spain Has Trouble at Home.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—The Correspondencia asserts that gendarmes have dispersed a small revolutionary band that has been organized near this city.

Congratulate the Queen Regent.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—The Gaulieran Colonian of Cuba has cabled its congratulations to the queen regent on the death of Maceo.

TRY STAMBOULOFF'S SLAYERS

Three Men Placed in the Dock at Sofia on Charge of Murder.

LETTER OF THE LATE PREMIER IS READ

Other Political Agitators Implicated in a Plot Which Had Been Incubating for Months Before It Was Carried Out.

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SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 22.—The trial of the persons accused of the murder of ex-Premier Stambouloff, who was stabbed in the streets of this city in July, 1895, resulting in his death on July 18, was formally opened in the court house, before a mixed tribunal, yesterday, and was continued today.

The accused are: Boni Georgieff, aged 34, a former servant of Major Panitza; Atzoff, a Macedonian, aged 33, the coachman who drove Stambouloff from the Union club to the scene of the crime; Naumm Tuffeketchieff, an employe in the building department of the ministry of public works here and brother of Dimitri Tuffeketchieff, who died in prison, as is asserted, as a result of tortures inflicted by the doctor of the late prime minister. Dimitri Tuffeketchieff was accused of complicity in the murder of M. Beltzcheffe, the minister of finance, who was assassinated in the street in the presence of M. Stambouloff (for whom he was mistaken), on March 28, 1891. The court house was strongly guarded by gendarmes and the general public was excluded from the building.

A letter, written by the murdered statesman to a friend some three months before his death, was read by the judge amid profound silence.

The letter was dated Sofia, March 16, 1895, and gave in minute detail the plot for Stambouloff's murder. This information, the letter asserted, came from one Seachariew, who was in close touch with ten or fifteen assassins, who had "sworn to free the country from the tyrant, Stambouloff." The letter declared that the assassins expected clemency from the prince after a short imprisonment, and that a plot was also afoot for the murder of the prince himself. It implicates a number of other political agitators besides those now on trial. The letter concludes: "These statements I have written in order that it may be known that the plan of the murderers was known to me, and that, sooner or later, my friends and my children may demand their punishment. M. STAMBOULOFF."

The murder of M. Stambouloff was brutal in the extreme. He was stabbed, shot, hacked and beaten in a most terrible manner by his assailants, who stopped his carriage while he was returning home, during the evening of July 15, from luncheon at the Union club, accompanied by a colleague, M. Petcoff. Both of the ex-premier's hands were chopped, one wrist was almost severed from the arm; he was repeatedly stabbed about the body and shot in the head. After he fell, the assassins continued stabbing and hacking him until compelled to run away. The murder is said to have been committed within sight of a number of gendarmes, who ran away with the murderers and made no attempts to catch them. Both hands were amputated previous to his death.

NEW ARCHBISHOP AN EVOLUTIONIST

Protest Against the Consecration of Dr. Temple by a Clergyman.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—During the ceremony today of the consecration of Rt. Rev. Frank William Temple, D. D., as archbishop of Canterbury, at Bow Street church, Rev. Mr. Brown-John, chaplain of the late bishop of Bath, rose and protested against the consecration on the ground that Dr. Temple was a self-confessed believer in the full doctrine of evolution and that this doctrine was incompatible with the fidelity to the book of common prayer and the articles of religion. The royal commissioners declined to hear the reverend gentleman.

The report circulated in the United States by a news agency that there was a disorderly demonstration, hooting and groaning when Mr. Brown-John made his protest is untrue. After leaving the church, Mr. Brown-John distributed leaflets to a few persons outside the building, and the policemen on duty made them "move on," as reading the leaflets obstructed traffic. Otherwise there was no disturbance.

SULTAN'S HEART SOFTENS A LITTLE.

Promises to Release Four Thousand Armenian Prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22.—The large measure of clemency on the part of the sultan toward Armenians, recently referred to, will probably bring about the release of 4,000 prisoners and the remittance of all sentences of death. This has been promised to Patriarch Onmanian, but it needs ratification.

At a council of ministers, at the request of Mr. Terrell, the United States minister, Hatoum Ardourian, who was imprisoned at Trebizond, has been released.

Nine individuals who surrendered to the government as revolutionists at Aleppo have also been set at liberty, the release of the prisoners haveing been promised to Mr. Terrell by the sultan.

Mussulman in the French Chamber.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Paris newspapers are full of gossip about Dr. Crecere, who has been elected deputy for Pontarlier, as a radical. Dr. Crencere is a rigid Mussulman and he intends to wear the turban and the burnouse in the Chamber of Deputies. His election was due to bad management by the moderate republican committees. He stood for the election with the title of the prophet of God. He is highly educated, a skillful debater and a doctor of medicine. He never refuses a consultation and never takes a fee and gives away his whole fortune. He advocates free marriage and polygamy, and practices all the Mussulman rites, including naked bathing in the river. The newspapers jocularly ask whether he will do the same in Paris.

War Ships Sail for Manila.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—In anticipation of severe fighting there, two German men-of-war, the Arcena and the Irene, have been ordered from Hong Kong to Manila. The government is acting in this matter in agreement with the other powers for the protection of their subjects.

HONG KONG, Dec. 22.—The German war ship Irene, with Admiral Tirpitz on board, has sailed for Manila under orders from Berlin to protect German subjects and the subjects of other powers in the event of severe fighting, which is anticipated there.

Eloped with a Gypsy Violinist.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Temps announces that the action for divorce brought by Prince Joseph of Caraman-Chimay against his wife, who was formerly Miss Clara Ward, daughter of Captain Eber B. Ward of Detroit, will shortly be tried at Charleroi. The prince accuses his wife, who is a very beautiful woman, of having eloped with a Hungarian Gypsy violinist.

France Increasing Her Army.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The cabinet council has decided to introduce a bill which has already been approved by the superior council of war, to establish a fourth battalion in infantry regiments, which would increase the fighting strength of the army by 100,000 men.

French Council of War Meets.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—President Faure presided yesterday at the meeting of the supreme council of war. The president intends shortly to visit the Italian frontier to inspect the defenses.

DECLARE FOR CUBA'S FREEDOM.

Lincoln Citizens Anxious to See Spain's Forces Withdrawn.

LINCOLN, Dec. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The mass meeting in favor of Cuba libre held at the court house this evening drew an audience of over 300 and was called to order by H. W. Hardy. Resolutions were presented by the chairman of the committee, L. W. Billingsley, strongly favorable to a recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans, denunciatory of the treachery and butchery of the Spanish, commendatory of the courage and patriotism of the Cubans, calling attention to the fact that they now held possession of three-fourths of the island, and memoralizing the Nebraska delegation in congress to speedily recognize belligerent rights and to see that those rights are respected.

A substitute was offered to the fourth resolution regarding the alleged assassination of Maceo, by Judge J. H. Broady, who did not believe there was information enough on that matter to warrant such a conclusion. Speeches were made by Joseph Teeters, W. H. Woodward, C. H. Gould, G. W. Berge, J. H. Broady, A. C. Wolfenbarger, Dr. Alley, Judge C. W. Parker and L. W. Billingsley.

With the exception of the speech by Mr. Teeters, all the orators were enthusiastic in behalf of the resolutions. Mr. Teeters was opposed to them. The resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Chairman Hardy was authorized to name a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws of a Lincoln Cuban club, to report at a subsequent meeting.

In response to an invitation to be present and address the meeting, Governor Holcomb sent the following letter:

LINCOLN, Dec. 22.—Hon. H. W. Hardy, Lincoln: My Dear Sir—I desire to thank you and other gentlemen who so kindly invited me to participate in the meeting at the court house this evening to express sympathy for the struggling Cubans. I regret that duties incident to the convening of the state legislature next month so fully occupy my time that it will be impossible for me to be present. I beg you to convey my sincere regrets to the friends of "Cuba libre" who will assemble this evening.

More than a year ago, in responding to a request from an eastern newspaper for an expression of opinion on the Cuban question, I said: "The similarity of the struggle of the Cubans for independence with that of the American colonists a little more than a century ago, their hardships and oppression, the propinquity of the island and the close commercial relations existing between Cuba and the United States are all elements which naturally elicit the sympathy of the American people for the insurgents. I believe the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents has been already deserved by their ability to carry on the war for so long a time unassisted and should be early given by the United States government. Cuba possesses all our sympathy, yet it should not be forgotten that as a nation among nations, the United States must not allow the sympathies of the people to place the government in the attitude of violating existing treaty relations with Spain. This recognition of the struggling Cubans would merely place them on an equal footing with their powerful adversary, and, if they can achieve their independence, they should certainly be able to maintain a free government. The charge has been seriously made that these Cubans are blacks, but I apprehend that the spirit of liberty can find as secure a resting place in the breast of the black man as the white. I hope the time is not far distant when the Cubans will secure for themselves the right to govern themselves as free men."

Since that time the atrocities of the Spaniards in their warfare against these hapless neighbors and born Americans have aroused the indignation of our people in every section of the nation. The heroic, determined efforts of the patriotic Cubans, their self-sacrifice and deeds of valor, have dispelled all doubts as to their capacity for self-government. As the strongest nation on the western continent and the first great government of the people, the United States should be the jealous guardian of the flower of liberty on American soil.

I hope that our representatives at Washington, both legislative and executive, may, in the discharge of their duties as representatives of a free and liberty-loving people, see their way clear to grant to the people of Cuba substantial aid and sympathy in this their hour of need. Yours very truly, SILAS A. HOLCOMB.

BUSINESS MEN OPPOSED TO CUBA.

Senate Requested to Drop the Cameron Resolution.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—At a special meeting of the Baltimore Board of Trade the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That we greatly deplore the action of the senate committee on foreign relations in agreeing to report favorably a joint resolution to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba; that we believe, in view of the condition now existing in Cuba, as reported from all sources, such action is very ill-timed and hasty and calculated, if approved by congress, to greatly embarrass if not actually sever the peaceful relations now existing between Spain and our country and as a natural consequence to seriously damage all of our commercial and financial interests, already suffering from serious depression; that the senators and representatives from this state be and hereby are earnestly requested to oppose the passage of said resolution."

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—At a called meeting of the St. Louis Cotton exchange resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed recognition of Cuban independence. The resolutions set forth that such action would be instrumental in lowering the value of all farm products, particularly cotton.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Vicksburg Cotton exchange and the Board of Trade have adopted resolutions opposing the Cameron resolution and declaring that congress should leave the Cuban question for the president to deal with.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The Board of Trade today adopted resolutions protesting against the adoption of the Cameron resolution on Cuba by congress. The resolutions say the Board of Trade sympathizes with any people struggling to be free, but it believes the recognition of independence to be inopportune at this time.

JOHNSON'S WORK FOR GOOD ROADS.

Offices to Be Opened in Leading Centers to Supply Information.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Charles Freeman Johnson of San Francisco, special agent of the United States Bureau of Road Inquiry, Department of Agriculture, and acting secretary of the National League for Good Roads, is in the city. He came at the request of General Roy Stone, chief of road inquiry at Washington, to attend a meeting for consultation on good roads matters with persons interested in this project. The object of this meeting is to perfect arrangements for the more complete organization of the National League for Good Roads and for the publication of an official organ of the good roads movement. Mr. Johnson's special duties are the collection and dissemination of information relating to public roads of the United States. He will work in co-operation with the United States government, and also with the National League for Good Roads, and his position in the league will be that of national organizer. The principal offices will be opened in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Milwaukee, Omaha and San Francisco, which will co-operate with the Washington office, having a full supply of literature published by the government.

Women Walk Across the Continent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Mrs. S. Eaby and her daughter passed through Morristown, N. J., at 5 o'clock tonight on their way to this city from Spokane, Wash. The two women have walked the entire distance and have covered about 4,500 miles. They left Spokane on May 5. They stopped at Madison tonight and expect to reach New York about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Launching of the Annapolis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The United States gunboat Annapolis will be launched at Nixon's shipyard at Elizabeth tomorrow morning. Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo will be present. Miss porter of Annapolis, a granddaughter of Admiral Porter, will break a bottle of champagne over the new vessel's bow.

REVISED AT THE TREASURY

New Exposition Bill Fixed to Suit the Departmental Authorities.

OMAHA DRAFT IS SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

Mercer Introduces the New Measure in the House, Where He Looks for Early and Favorable Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Mercer today introduced his bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to Authorize and Encourage the Holding of a Transmississippi International Exposition in the City of Omaha, in the Year 1898, approved June 10, 1896." The bill, as introduced, upon suggestions from the Treasury department, changes in some particulars the draft as made by the directors in Omaha. When Representative Mercer called upon the treasury officials Monday with the bill and certified articles of incorporation from the Nebraska State department, he presented a new amendment to Secretary Curtis for revision and suggestion. The bill as introduced today makes the following changes in draft as made in Omaha:

Section 3.—After the word "museum," in the twelfth line, insert "and fish commission;" in the fifteenth line, same section, after the word "department," insert "institution," and after "museum" insert "and commission."

Section 5.—In the fourth line, after "expense of," insert "preparation;" after "transportation," in the same line, insert the word "installation." In the fourteenth line of the same section strike out after the word "exhibit" the words "to Omaha and from Omaha to Washington."

Section 6 is wholly new, and is as follows: "That members of the board of management of the government exhibit created by this act and all other employes detailed for duty under them, including officers of the army and navy, shall be entitled to receive actual expenses for travel and subsistence while necessarily absent from their homes engaged upon the business of said board. This allowance shall be in lieu of transportation and mileage now allowed by law to officers of the army and navy."

DEFERS TO THE TREASURY.

Section 9 is entirely eliminated, Mr. Mercer's idea being that the amount appropriated will have to be made available in an appropriation bill, and that the section as it was drafted in Omaha would greatly jeopardize the passage of the bill. Since the passage of the Nashville Exposition bill the treasury people have somewhat changed their idea as to the governmental cost of the Exposition at Omaha. They feel now certain that $300,000 would be ample to make an exhibit almost as complete as that of Chicago.

In view of the fact that Nashville will hold an exposition a year before Omaha and that the government is expected to make a small exhibit there, that exhibit upon the close of the exposition would be boxed and stored, ready to ship the following year to Omaha. In this case, therefore, Nashville would be paying somewhat for Omaha's exhibit. It was further contended by the Treasury department that to limit transportation from Washington to Omaha and return would deprive the Gate City of exhibits held not only in Boston, but on the Pacific coast, and, being in favor of Omaha, Acting Secretary Curtis suggested the changes as outlined above.

In this connection Senator Allen received a letter from Secretary Curtis today in reply to an inquiry of his regarding the proposed amendment to the urgency deficiency bill. The letter follows closely one directed to Mr. Mercer by the department some weeks ago. After reviewing certain sections of the former act, which seems to the department inadequate to accomplish a satisfactory governmental exhibit, the letter from Secretary Curtis continues: "This office is of the opinion that if the act authorizing the Transmississippi and International Exposition at Omaha were amended by the substitution of the provisions suggested, that the difficulties of administering the law would be materially reduced, because business would then be conducted along lines already somewhat settled by the practice of the department and opinions of the comptroller in connection with expositions heretofore held."

Mr. Mercer has no fear of the bill as amended passing the house, but doubts very much if $500,000 can be made available. He believes that $300,000, however, can be secured in one of the appropriation bills, and fixes that sum as the minimum which he will take.

SOME NEW RAILROAD BILLS.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill today, by request, granting certain odd numbered sections of land in the state of South Dakota to aid in the construction of the Dakota Pacific railway from Sioux Falls, S. D., to Granger, Wyo. In explanation of the bill Mr. Pettigrew said: "I am not committed to this bill whatever. Nor am I at all certain that I will support it. The road has been incorporated by Chicago parties, and is designed to open up an almost new section of our northwestern country between Sioux Falls and Granger, a distance of some 600 miles. As I understand, the road will touch at Chamberlain and Rapid City, S. D., and if built, would undoubtedly increase business of our section very materially. It will in nowise interfere with Jim Hill, or railroad interests, and as for the Union Pacific, that road will be absolutely unaffected."

Representative Hepburn of Iowa introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to effect an adjustment between the United States and the Sioux City & Pacific railway in relation to certain bonds issued by the United States in aid of construction of said railway. Senator Gear, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported favorably on a similar bill introduced by him in the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress, showing that the amount of interest paid up to June 30, 1896, by the government was about $2,500,000, which, including the original issue of bonds of upwards of $1,000,000, makes an aggregate indebtedness due the government of $4,100,000. There has been repaid to the government $253,000, leaving a balance due the United States from the road of about $3,750,000. The last report of the commissioner of railroads shows that the railroad, which built from Sioux City to California Junction, and from thence to Fremont, a distance of about 100 miles, is not earning anything more than sufficient to practically pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds. The bill upon which the report is made authorizes the secretary of the treasury to make such settlement as will best subserve the interests of the government.

Representative and Mrs. Andrews have gone home for the holidays.

Mrs. Sarah M. Parsons' Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—An investigation has been ordered by the probate department of the superior court regarding the disposition of the estate of Mrs. Sarah M. Parsons of Savannah, Ga., who died here a week ago, leaving an estate valued at upwards of $100,000. Her will was drawn by Attorney G. A. Remboldt, who took possession of much personal property belonging to the deceased. Mrs. Parsons' relatives in this city asked for the investigation, which will determine the disposition of the personal property and why Mrs. Parsons' will was sent to Georgia without having been offered here.

Funeral of Roswell G. Horr.

WELLINGTON, O., Dec. 22.—The funeral of ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr was held at the First Congregational church here today and was attended by a large number of old friends of the deceased. Touching remarks were made by Rev. A. E. Wall, the pastor, and by W. R. Wean, E. F. Webster and S. S. Warner, former business associates of Mr. Horr. The burial was in the village cemetery.

REMEMBER THE PIL[illegible] FATHERS.

Ninety-First Anniver[illegible] Banquet of New York New En[illegible] Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—[illegible] New England society of New York [illegible] celebrated the ninety-first anniversary [illegible] existence and the 276th anniversary [illegible] landing of the pilgrim fathers with a [illegible]t at the Waldorf this evening. The dinner was served in the magnificent new ball room, which was adorned with bunting, flowers, garlands of mistletoe, holly and evergreens. A novel and humorous feature of the banquet was the costumes of the waiters, who were made to represent New England farm hands. They were all dressed in blue jean overalls, checkered "jumpers" and broad brimmed straw hats. This bucolic idea was strengthened by the table decorations, which consisted chiefly of raw vegetables, jack o' lanterns and pumpkins.

Covers were laid for 500. These were the toasts and speakers: "Forefathers' Day," E. T. Phelps; "Our Debt to the Pilgrim Fathers," Rev. Dr. M. J. Savage; "Some New Englanders in Georgia," Colonel R. M. Johnston of Baltimore; "New England Literature," H. W. Mabie; "The Results of Puritan Influence," General Horace Porter; "The Navy," Secretary Herbert; "The Army," General Miles; "The Civic Compact and the Church Covenant of England," Arthur Lord, president of the Pilgrims Society of Plymouth; "The City of New York," Mayor Strong, and "Our Sister Societies," J. Kennedy Todd, president of St. Andrew's society.

Secretary Herbert devoted most of his time to recounting the achievements of the American navy since the days of the revolution and concluded: "I trust we are not yet done with building our new navy—that the program begun a dozen years ago is to be carried on until we shall have a navy worthy in the number of its ships, as it is in the character of those we already possess."

About 200 members of the New York City Woman's Suffrage league and their guests partook of the fifth annual dinner of the Pilgrim Mothers at the Tuxedo today. Lily Devereaux Blake was president. The women sat at twenty-two tables, each of which was presided over by a hostess. About twenty women's organizations were represented at the dinner. Mrs. Blake delivered an address of welcome. Mrs. Marianna W. Chapman discussed the "Way to Victory." Mrs. Donald McLean spoke for the Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach dwelt on "The Emancipation of Woman;" Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson read an original poem on "Feminine Vanity." Mrs. Florence Sutro responded to the toast "Women in Music," and Mrs. Sarah Sumner Teall to the toast, "Early Heroines."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Attorney General Harmon, Governor Griggs of New Jersey, Governor Lippett of Rhode Island and other well known men attended the sixteenth annual festival of the New England Society of Pennsylvania tonight at Horticultural hall. Covers were laid for 300. John H. Converse of this city presided. The toasts were as follows: The president's address, "The Day We Celebrate," by Charles Warren Lippett, governor of Rhode Island; "The New Englander as an Ohio Man," Attorney General Judson Harmon; "The Moral Element in Our Politics, a Legacy from the Puritans," Governor John W. Griggs of New Jersey; "The Southern Mountaineer—New England's Ally in the Civil War," John Fox, jr., of Boston; "the Democracy of the Mayflower," James M. Beck; "New England Idealism," Rev. Samuel Elliott.

BODY OF KATE FIELD ARRIVES.

Arrangements for Cremation Being Made in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The steamer Belgic arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, bringing the remains of Miss Kate Field. The body of Miss Field was placed on the Belgic on December 15. Consul General Mills of Hawaii attended to the removal of the casket from the vault in Honolulu cemetery and the placing it on board the steamer. The casket was enclosed in a large wooden case and stowed on the forward 'tween decks. There was no ceremony, Consul Mills advising that admirers of Miss Field refrain from strewing flowers on the casket, it being necessary to hurry the shipment of the body, as the Belgic had little time to spend at the islands. It is intended that the remains will be cremated here, then the ashes will be sent to Mount Auburn. The remains are consigned to Henry Highton and will be removed to an undertaker's parlor before being sent to the crematory.

Owing to the many failures to ship the casket, the memorial committee was not notified of its arrival until noon today. It immediately arranged to receive them, but it will be some days before the casket can be removed from the ship, owing to quarantine regulations. Charles Hugh of J. D. Spreckels & Bro. has interested himself in behalf of the memorial committee and will try to secure a permit from the collector of the port allowing the body to be brought ashore. On Monday, November 23, the Kate Field memorial committee arranged to hold memorial services in Trinity church on the arrival of the body. The Woman's Press association and the press club have the details in charge. The funeral services will take place at Trinity Episcopal church on next Sunday afternoon and the body will be immediately afterwards conveyed to the crematory, where it will be incinerated.

CELEBRATED WITH WOOD ALCOHOL

Party of Young Men Mix Their Own Drinks and Two Are Now Dead.

MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 22.—Two deaths, the result of alcohol poisoning, occurred here yesterday and several other young men are under the care of physicians and more deaths may be announced. A number of young men, ranging from 17 to 22 years old, and belonging to a club having rooms in a business block, started in on a holiday celebration last Sunday. One young man supplied the crowd with crude alcohol and the youths compounded a mixed drink of alcohol, water, sugar and cinnamon drops. About half a gallon of alcohol was used and several gallons of the mixture were consumed. Some of the partakers became intoxicated and yesterday John Madison died. Late this evening Bert Wellman died in convulsions. The investigation of the coroner's jury brought to light that the alcohol used had been taken from the Mattoon gas works and is what is known as wood alcohol, considered to be a deadly poison if taken in a quantity. Physicians express surprise that any of the young men survived.

TWENTY-FIVE OFFICERS POISONED.

Cavalrymen at West Point Taken Ill After Eating Head Cheese.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Twenty-five members of Captain Parker's detachment of cavalry were poisoned last night from eating canned head cheese. The men ate supper at 5:30 last night and at midnight the poisoning manifested itself. The head cheese came from the commissary, and was apparently in the best condition. A thorough investigation will be made. All are still confined to their beds, but are improving under the care of the hospital corps. Those in the most critical conditions are Thomas Wilde, Frederick Binckli and Private Kricssman.

Negroes Want Revenge on the Whites

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—Reports reach here from Mayfield, Ky., where the negro Jim Stone was lynched yesterday, that a race war is imminent. The town is said to be guarded by bodies of armed men against a threatened attack by negroes to avenge Stone's death. Mayfield and neighboring towns are greatly excited.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Dec. 22.

At New York—Sailed—Tauric, for Liverpool; Lahn, for Bremen.

At Moville—Arrived—State of California, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Belgenland, from Philadelphia.

SCORE THE PACIFIC ROADS

Senator Pettigrew's Proposition to Buy the Trust Notes.

MORGAN INSISTS ON VIGOROUS ACTION

Methods of the Past and Present Management Viewed in the Light of a System of Thieving and Rascality.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The senate was unexpectedly diverted today from Cuba to the Pacific railroad. An unusually large crowd was in the galleries, anticipating that Mr. Vest would continue his speech begun yesterday on the attitude of Mr. Olney toward the Cameron resolution. The interest this had awakened was shown by the presence in the diplomatic gallery of First Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, who is next in rank to Mr. Olney in state affairs, and who has had special charge of the reports from consuls in Cuba. The foreign delegations also were well represented. Soon after the session opened Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota called up his resolution relative to the trust notes of the Pacific railroads. The senator made a savage onslaught on the Pacific railroad system in general, charging that a private interest was seeking to absorb the road and close out the government. This opened the entire question, and Mr. Morgan of Alabama followed with a bitter arraignment of the Pacific roads, charging them with fraud and crime on a gigantic scale. The speech lasted until shortly before 2 o'clock, when the morning hour expired, thus sending over the Cuban question until after the holidays. Mr. Call secured the adoption of a resolution, asking the secretary of state for information relative to the killing of Charles Cavin, an American citizen, by the Spanish forces in Cuba. Further than this, the session was uneventful, and the senate adjourned for the holiday recess, lasting until January 5.

DISAPPOINTED THE GALLERIES.

The large audience in the galleries was considerably disappointed over the failure of Senator Vest to make a speech on the president's prerogative on Cuban recognition, and the consequent failure of Senator Hill to reply to him.

"I don't know," said Senator Vest, "how the impression got out that I would speak today. I never said that I would."

"I certainly cannot reply to Senator Vest if he does not speak," said Senator Hill.

The senate became aware of this state of affairs early in the day, but the galleries remained in ignorance during a greater part of the session, many retaining their seats in the belief that they would be regaled with such a debate as the present session has not witnessed. The diplomatic and private galleries of senators were both well filled. The misapprehension as to the senator's intentions grew out of the fact that he had said that he would "call up" the resolution today. He had said nothing of any intention to discuss the matter, but every one rushed to the conclusion that he could have no other reason for calling it up. The other opponents of the Cuban resolutions assert that the Missouri senator's failure to talk is due to the fact that he has been induced to look into authorities which do not sustain his views of the question, and that he has concluded to investigate further before speaking. The question is one requiring close attention to precedents and the constitutional points, and all recognize that it is necessary to proceed with care. Senators agreed generally that if Vest and Hill did not speak, the entire Cuban question should go over until after the holidays.

"We've got them beat," said Senator Hale setentiously. He spoke for the anti-Cubanites.

"On a vote?" was asked.

The reply was in the affirmative.

CHAPLAIN PRAYS FOR PEACE.

Chaplain Milburn in his opening prayer referred to "the happy prospect that between the government of Great Britain and our government there should henceforward be peace; no appeal to the horrors and hell of war, but the rule of reason and right feeling. God grant that the example set by these nations may be imitated and followed by all the nations of the earth, so that the time shall speedily come when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning hook."

The urgency deficiency bill was reported as passed with minor amendments. It carried $884,886, the larger part of which is for the continuation of the work of the Navy department.

Mr. Pettigrew, republican of South Dakota, called up his resolution appropriating $10,000,000 to take up the trust notes of the Union Pacific railway. He said this step was imperative to protect the interests of the government against a scheme of those who held the notes, whose purpose was to absorb the branch lines of the Union Pacific. He declared that the Union Pacific was not and is not insolvent and that the floating debt was created for the express purpose of complicating and embarrassing the government liens.

Mr. Gear, republican of Iowa, chairman of the committee on Pacific roads, asked if Mr. Pettigrew favored the operation of the roads by the government.

The senator answered that certainly the government could not possibly manage the Pacific roads worse than they had been managed. It would do away with the pools, combinations and discrimination in rates which made the American railroads a target for criticism. Mr. Pettigrew urged that the government should embrace this opportunity for an experiment in government ownership of a great continental line. He believed the government should take possession and operate the Union Pacific road and its branch lines.

Mr. Pettigrew pointed out that in 1891, while the Union Pacific road had $28,000,000 of the stock of the branch roads in its possession, with earnings sufficient to pay expenses, pay interest on the first mortgage bonds and furnish a surplus, this floating debt of $8,000,000 was created. "It turns up in the hands of the officers and directors and representatives of the road," said he, "and the bonds and stocks of the branch lines are taken by these officers and placed with Drexel, Morgan & Co. as security for this floating debt. Now it is well for the committee to ascertain how this floating debt came into existence, the consideration received for it and everything connected with it in view of the fact that the road was earning its operating expenses, interest on its bonds and a surplus besides."

STEALING THE ROAD.

The senator declared that "these people propose to get control of $93,000,000 of stocks and bonds, which control the branch lines of the Union Pacific independent absolutely of the rights of the United States government." He said those stocks and bonds are worth $35,000,000 today upon the market. Their apparent purpose, he said, was to divert the business of the branch lines to other roads and thereby make the property upon which the government holds this security almost worthless. At this juncture prompt action was required in order to prevent the accomplishment of this purpose, which was in line, Mr. Pettigrew said, with the dishonest and corrupt acts of these men through a lifetime. The senator said an advertisement had been placed in the Wall Street Daily News, signed by J. C. Moore, James W. Alexander and John F. Adams, a committee for the purpose of carrying out this purpose. He understood this committee represents the greatest estates which control the Union Pacific railroad, which have made great fortunes out of the road and have so managed as to "swindle the sinking fund" and caused great scandal in relation to the roads. A part of the plan was to have receivers appointed in the interest of the men who controlled the road and thus facilitate the operations.

M[illegible] [illegible]all, republican of Connecticut, spoke of the imperative necessity of considering the important question of settlement with