THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1897. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

LEAD TO PURELY HOME RULE

Reforms Intended by Premier Canovas for Cuba and Porto Rico.

FIRST STEPS IN SELF-GOVERNMENT

Absolute Autonomy Denied for the Present by the Measures, but Local Liberty is Enlarged in Every Direction.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.)

MADRID (by way of Bayonne, France), Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Here is an authoritative synopsis of the Spanish decrees about to be published providing reforms for Cuba and also for Porto Rico:

These reforms do not contemplate home rule like that in the British colonies, which have real autonomy with their own parliaments and cabinets. The Spanish measures seem intended rather to prepare the way for self-government by initiating an extensive development of provincial and municipal elective institutions, with powers and privileges even broader than the provincial and municipal councils in Spain have.

At the head of the colonial government prepared for Cuba, and for Porto Rico as well, is the council of administration, an embryo parliament, the forerunner of what in the future may be elected by popular vote. It will be composed of representatives of the different classes and interests in the islands, so that it may serve as a counterpoise for the masses, just as senators and upper houses do in other countries. Premier Canovas preferred to establish in Cuba a provincial assembly of this character instead of one modelled after the pattern fashioned by Colonial Secretary Maura in his measure, drawn up in 1894, but rejected, or the body provided for in the bill introduced by his successor as liberal colonial secretary, Senor Abarzuza, which passed the Cortes in 1895. In Senor Canovas' opinion councils composed partly of elected members, partly of nominees of the crown and partly of men holding official positions could never pull together long, especially under the present system of limited franchise in the colonies, which it is not proposed to alter for some time.

MAKES IT A TRAINING SCHOOL.

In the new decrees it is provided that Cuba and Porto Rico shall elect presidents of the councils and mayors, but the powers of those officers are restricted and controlled by a sort of executive officer appointed by the governor general. In these municipal and provincial councils it is intended that the colonists shall begin to be trained for self-government in all local matters, even in the fixing and imposing of taxes for purely colonial purposes. The council of administration, the provincial councils and the municipal councils provided for in the new decrees are likely to be composed mainly of members of the Spanish party, with the autonomists in the minority in each body.

The really new feature of the reforms to be proclaimed this week is the council of administration, which is to be vested with very extensive authority over all local affairs, to have control of municipal and provincial administration, education, public works, commerce and that part of the taxation (reserved even in Spain) which is for local and not for imperial purposes. It is proposed that this body, or insular assembly as it is sometimes called in the decree, shall be consulted on all matters affecting colonial interests, including measures for ways and means and tariffs, and shall take part in preparing the annual budget (appropriation bill) subject, however, to the approval of the minister of the colonies, of the cabinet at Madrid, and of the Cortes. The Cortes, as heretofore, will discuss and vote the colonial budgets, being assisted by the senators and deputies, which both West India islands will continue to send to Madrid.

Should the Cuban assembly, or that of Porto Rico, propose a tariff measure likely to affect the colonial revenue, it would have to devise other taxes to make up any deficiency. Any tariff measure introduced in insular assembly must be so framed as to afford at least 40 to 60 per cent protection to imports from Spain into Cuba and Porto Rico.

SPAIN'S TENTATIVE CONTROL.

Nevertheless, both colonies secure the beginning of economical self-government, and these new reforms, by the inexorable logic of events, must pave the way to legislative autonomy sooner or later, though Spain, for the time being, explicitly reserves sovereignty in imperial matters, such as the army, the navy, the administration of justice, the negotiating of treaties, the making of civil, penal and commercial laws, the appointing of the high officials, the right of the crown and parliament to pass upon the budget and all plans initiated by the colonial council.

Premier Canovas drew up the decree establishing the council of administration and defining its powers. Senor Castellanos, the minister of the colonies, drew up the decrees for the other reforms, upon lines traced by bills which have already passed the Cortes. A bill will have to pass the Cortes hereafter authorizing the innovations which Premier Canovas has introduced in his decree. The premier only intends, for the present, to publish the reforms in the Madrid and Havana Gazettes, planning to carry them out later, when the condition of Cuba improves enough to permit the government to try its new policy.

MAKE UP OF THE COUNCIL.

Midnight—Since the meeting of the cabinet tonight I have learned that the council of the administration is to consist of thirty-five members. Twenty-one are to be elected by the same electors who vote for members of the municipal and provincial councils, and are to be representatives of certain corporations. One is to be a magistrate, one a university candidate, one a priest, and five are to be persons who have served as senators and deputies.

The council will prepare a local budget outside of the budget for imperial purposes. It will examine the qualifications of candidates for all official posts in the colony, selected from among the natives or those Spaniards who have lived in the colony two years.

Until the decrees can be put into effect and the insular assembly can draw up a tariff measure, the minister for the colonies will revise the West Indian commercial system under the reform laws of 1895. The powers of the governor-general have been considerably enlarged.

Before the cabinet met today Premier Conovas consulted the Marquis of Apeztegula, Senors Romero Robledo, Abarzuza and Labra, autonomists leaders, who approved the reforms.

Madrid is greatly agitated tonight, as people generally attach much importance to the publication of the decrees. Anticipation of a satisfactory result has already had a favorable effect in financial and diplomatic circles. ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The cabinet has finally agreed upon a scheme for Cuban reforms which will be submitted to the queen regent for her signature tomorrow. The text will probably be gazetted Saturday. The council of state will examine the program for reforms after publication. The date upon which the reforms will be carried into effect will depend upon the progress of the military operations in Cuba.

Mrs. Carew's Sentence Commuted.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Yokohama announces that the British minister to Japan, Sir E. M. Satow, has commuted the death sentence of Mrs. Carew, charged with causing the death of her husband, Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, secretary of the Yokohama United club, into a sentence of imprisonment for life.

PLAGUE SPREADS AROUND BOMBAY.

About a Hundred Deaths There and Fifty in Kurrachee in a Day.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A Bombay dispatch to the Times announces that ninety-seven deaths from plague occurred there Tuesday, while at Kurrachee fifty-one persons died as a result of the epidemic.

William Lord Sandhurst, governor of Bombay, has sent a cable to the effect that the bubonic plague patients patronize the hospitals more freely than at the time of the first outbreak of the epidemic. In the section where the disease had its strongest hold in the beginning it is now being suppressed, but it appears to be extending to the new portions of the Bombay presidio. In places most recently infected by the plague the mortality is evidently not as great. In the city of Bombay the number of deaths diminished during the week ended January 29 and the feeling at that place is one of greater hopefulness. In the city of Poonah fifty-eight indigenous cases were reported, but a late account is to the effect that forty-eight cases were announced in a single quarter of the town.

Governor Sandhurst reports the number of deaths at Kurrachee reached 208 for the week ended January 22, diminishing to 178 for the week ended January 29, decreasing in the two worst quarters of the town, but increasing in the two sections formerly least infected. It is estimated that one-fourth of the total population of the city has left Kurrachee on account of the plague.

The only deaths from the plague reported from Sind, just outside Kurrachee, are said to be those of travelers. Generally speaking this same thing may be said to be true of other towns of the Bombay presidency besides the cities of Bombay and Poonah, with the exception, however, of the towns of Bandora and Gocila, and their suburban villages, and the unhealthy place of Bhiwandi, in the Thana district.

According to the reports of Governor Sandhurst of the Bombay presidency, the inspection of travelers along the main lines of communication is very effective. Many cases of plague have been detected in this way and the travelers taken immediately to special hospitals. All of the ocean lines, as well as the ships sailing for foreign parts, are thoroughly inspected before leaving the harbor of Bombay. According to an order issued Monday all the pilgrims' ships have been prohibited from leaving the port of Bombay.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bombay says that the better classes among the people of India are beginning to feel the pinch of the famine. Many are selling furniture and ornaments at ruinous prices, and the prevailing distress is terribly keen. In the Decan district farmers are applying to the government for aid. People of the lower classes, it is asserted, are at the present time living on the fat of the land. The explanation is made that they are gorging themselves upon the carcasses of cattle, which are dying by the thousands.

IDEAS OF PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Says the Freebooting Raid Was Made Without Cause.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Feb. 3.—President Kruger was interviewed today on the subject of the speech of Joseph Chamberlain in the house of commons on Friday, during which Mr. Chamberlain said, among other things, that there had been a revival of unrest in South Africa, that recent legislation of the Transvaal republic was partly contrary to the convention of London, and that President Kruger had not kept his promise to give favorable consideration to the grievances of the uitlanders.

Mr. Kruger is quoted as saying: "I strongly disapprove of intermixing the so-called uitlander grievance with the Chartered company's free-booting invasion of the Transvaal. The latter admits of no whitewashing and no local causes justified such a criminal raid. I have always used and am still using all my influence to diminish race hatred. But recent utterances on the other side are adding fuel to the fire.

Weyler Banishes Women.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 3.—Five Cuban women arrived from Havana tonight on the steamer Olivet, having been banished from the island by order of Captain General Weyler. All were accused of conspiracy against Spain.

SUSPECT IS NOT OUTLAW TAYLOR.

Man Held at Hanford, Cal., is Ordered Turned Loose.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Carrolton, Mo., says: Photographs have been received by Sheriff Lewis of the man captured at Hanford, Cal. They bear no resemblance whatever to George Taylor and the sheriff wired the officers to turn the man loose.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—The Webb City correspondent of the Associated press, in an interview with A. B. Cooper, a responsible citizen of that town, who has just returned from the Indian Territory, today emphatically declared that Taylor is now in hiding in the mountains near Tulsa, I. T., surrounded by a band of outlaws. Cooper states that an old friend of the Taylors, whom he met at Tulsa, claims to have seen Taylor a few days ago and that the murderer swore he would never be taken alive.

Good Roads Association.

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 3.—At today's session of the national good roads congress General Roy Stone of the board of inquiry of good roads of the agricultural department at Washington was named as permanent president. The committee on program suggested the agitation of legislative co-operation in road building, discussion of the best methods and materials for construction and the best methods of arousing public interest and educating the public mind. W. D. Chiley and W. M. Bennet, of Florida, W. E. Anderson of Virginia and J. B. T. Tupper of the District of Columbia were appointed a committee on resolutions to which the matter of proposed legislation was referred. The committee on credentials reported delegates from eighteen states in attendance, as follows: District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Connecticut and Missouri. Discussion of co-operation and road building was opened by General Stone of Washington.

During the afternoon session the resolution committee reported and the convention adopted a series of resolutions favoring the following propositions: The enactment of laws by which all classes and interests shall bear the burden of taxation for road improvement; the employment of convicts in road work; placing the control of such work in the hands of boards of county commissioners; authorizing counties to issue bonds for road improvements upon a vote of three-fifths of the freeholders in such county; allowing a county or city to hire its convicts to another county under proper conditions; providing for the appointment of a state highway commission to superintend the distribution and expenditure of the state road fund, such state aid not to exceed one-third the cost of such permanent improvements, and the remainder to be borne by the county or divided between the county and the people directly interested. The congress then adjourned subject to the call of the executive committee.

Form a Law and Order League.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—A special to the Star from Guthrie, Okl., says: Crime has become so prevalent in Washita county that 200 farmers have met at Cloudy Chief and organized a law and order league. Every member agreed not to go on the bond of any person charged with felony; to help officers hunt down all criminals; to protect all witnesses for the state and to prosecute any person who attempts to intimidate witnesses. It is also tacitly understood that they will promptly hang the first cattle thief or murderer caught.

Two Miners Rescued.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Feb. 3.—The fire at No. 3 shaft of the North Tamarack mine has abated but little, but the rescuing party that went down this morning succeeded in reaching the level on which Peter Lempea and his son William had been confined and brought them to the surface. Neither appeared to be very much the worse for the experience, but the father is suffering from a severe nervous shock. The Tomeshoskis, father and son, are still in the mine.

NOT THROUGH WITH WAR

Blessed Day of Universal Peace is Stil Some Way Ahead.

OPINION OF RUSSIA'S NEW MINISTER

Although Everybody May Not Agree All Will Be Grateful to America for Pointing the Way to Arbitration.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.)

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The World's correspondent met Count Monravieff, the new Russian minister of foreign affairs, on the train before reaching Berlin and was cordially invited into his special car. The correspondent had influential letters introducing him, and desired to ask Count Monravieff his opinion on the new treaty of arbitration. The count, however, said he did not feel now justified in saying anything on the subject further than his secretary, Mr. Etten, was authorized to say for him. The latter gentleman, who was first secretary of the Russian legation in Denmark, with the count as chief, resigned to accept the private secretaryship under him as minister and obviously enjoys his entire confidence.

Count Monravieff, Mr. Etten explained, had been so short a time in his new office that he had not yet had time to occupy himself with questions outside of European policy. To give his opinion on the arbitration treaty between our country and England was, therefore, quite impossible for him, as he had not time to read still less to study it academically. He certainly could not but express his opinion that the settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration has been the ideal humanity should try to come to, but considering that powerful national and possibly antagonistic elements everywhere, even in the United States, not knowing the terrors of war, prefer the solution of questions arising between their country and others by means of force he could not think that the time had now quite arrived when peaceful settlements will become the rule. Still, humanity will always be thankful to the American people for having made the start.

As for the imprisonment of American sailors in Vladivostock nothing was known of it by Count Monravieff.

The count is a very fine looking man. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, with rather a powerful head on his broad shoulders. His features are quite Russian. He seems at first older than he rally is. His head is quite bald and the little hair left behind, as well as his moustache, is gray. His face is round and his eyes, before he starts to speak, have little expression. He does not dress very well, and his derby hat was certainly not of the latest style. He seems to have a great liking for jewelry. He has four or five rings on each hand. When he starts talking he uses his hands to emphasize what he says and then his eyes become also more expressive.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN A WRECK.

Wild Engine Runs Into a Train Standing on the Track.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The train from Arlington tonight brought the remains of Conductor Randolph Addington and Baggageman Frank L. Hosa, both of this city, killed in the wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern there last night. Two others, W. L. Harrison of Arlington and John Loftus of Desmet, were also killed. They were taken to their homes. A coroner's jury is making an investigation. The Masonic fraternity will superintend the funerals. Addington formerly lived in Springfield, Ill., and was a conductor on the Illinois Central.

A mixed train while standing on the track at Arlington last evening was run into by an engine going west. The bodies were burned so as to be beyond identification.

Three other passengers, W. Rice of Helena, W. L. Loftus of New Haven, Ia., and S. B. Griffin of Desmet, were injured. The accident was the result of the dense fog.

MILEAGE TEST CASE DISMISSED.

Supreme Court Refuses to Discuss the Question of Constitutionality.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The case brought in the supreme court to test the constitutionality of the amendment for reducing the mileage of members one-half, which was brought in the name of Representative Neer and which was virtually an attack on the constitutionality of all amendments, was dismissed in the supreme court this morning on stipulation. Attorney Cramer, who is acting for Neer, will, if he can secure action on the part of the attorney general, renew the case in the way of a direct suit against the state for the difference between 10 cents and 5 cents per mile.

The land commissioner's office this morning received patents for 800 acres of deaf and dumb school lands situated in Hand and Hyde counties.

Royal Arcanum Lodge at Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—G. A. Ives of Minneapolis, supreme regent of the Royal Arcanum, last night organized and chartered a Sioux Falls council. The charter membership included about thirty-five of the business and professional men of the city. Dr. A. H. Tufts was elected regent, C. W. Reynolds vice regent, Dr. R. E. Woodworth orator, Arthur C. Phillips past regent, H. E. Judge chaplain, A. F. Orr secretary, F. W. Taylor treasurer, Bertram Jones collector, M. R. Brown warden, O. F. Kendall sentry, W. J. Markham, H. C. Newell and J. W. Parker trustees. This is the first lodge of the Royal Arcanum to be organized in South Dakota.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Cliff Somers, a farmer living in the northern part of the county had a miraculous escape from death today by his team breaking the ice on the Missouri river near Crow Creek agency. The team and wagon were lost, but Somers, with great difficulty, escaped. It has been snowing all day, adding about two inches more to the vast amount of snow now on the ground.

First Train for Four Days.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—A train came through from Pierre Monday evening, the first since Friday morning. The capital city was shut off from the outside world for four days because of snow; the only means of communication being by telegraph. A train having on board many members of the legislature on their way home to spend Sunday, was tied up at Harold from Saturday morning until Monday afternoon.

Julesburg Creamery Changes Hands.

JULESBURG, Colo., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The Julesburg creamery, which has been under the management of B. F. Engelhardt for the past two years, has been purchased by Keys brothers of Denver, who assumed control February 1. The creamery has been one of the most successful enterprises in this section of the country, having paid out about $4,000 per month to the farmers last summer for milk.

Fills the Pulpit Temporarily.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The Presbyterian denomination of this city has made arrangements with Rev. J. R. Jones of Omaha to supply their pulpit until a permanent pastor is procured. On Sunday Mr. Jones preached to large congregations, his sermons being received with much favor.

SENATOR IS ELECTED IN UTAH.

Joseph Lafayette Rawlins, a Democrat, is the Man.

SALT LAKE, Utah., Feb. 3.—Rawlins, 32; Thatcher, 29; Henderson, 1; Brown, 1. This was the result of the fifty-third ballot of the Utah legislature, which elected Joseph L. Rawlins to the United States senate and closed one of the most exciting contests ever held.

Joseph Lafayette Rawlins is 46 years old, and was born in Salt Lake county, Utah. He received part of his education in this city, graduating later in the Indiana State university at Bloomington. He studied law in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He has always been identified with the democratic party of Utah and is an advocate of the free coinage of silver. He was elected to congress as a delegate on the democratic ticket in 1892, defeating Frank J. Cannon, but was defeated by Cannon in 1894. He was a delegate to the last democratic national convention, and was a member of the committee on resolutions. He is at present a member of the law firm of Rawlins & Critchlow of this city.

LOUCKS' VOTES GO TO GOODYKOONTZ

Still Kyle Leads the Populist Forces in the Senatorial Race.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The joint ballot today gave Pickler, 50; Kyle, 27; Goodykoontz, 24; Plowman, 10; Bowler, 5; Palmer, 1. Loucks, in his withdrawal last night, asked his supporters to vote for some good populist, and Goodykoontz received all of the Loucks votes today. Loucks considers that the selection of Kyle would be a calamity to the populist party of the state and doubts if he could be elected in case he should secure the caucus nomination.

The populist caucus, which promised a sensation, flattened out. Eight ballots were taken, with Kyle in the lead in all but one, in which Goodykoontz secured 25 to his 23. On the last ballot the vote stood: Kyle, 24; Goodykoontz, 21; Plowman, 9. The next caucus will be on Monday night.

In the senate today the state depository bill was favorably reported and a favorable report of the committee was adopted on a bill to fix the salaries of county officers by a vote of the people.

The liquor license bill was made a special order for Friday at the same hour as the dispensary bill.

BOOMS W. I. HAYES FOR GOVERNOR.

Democratic Secretary Publishes His Letter Endorsing Bryanism.

DES MOINES, Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary E. M. Carr of the democratic state central committee came to town today to start the boom for Walter I. Hayes of Clayton, ex-congressman from the Second district, for the democratic nomination for governor this year. He gave to the press a letter written by Judge Hayes, December 26 last, in which he comes out more strongly than ever for free silver. He says that Bryan received a majority of the votes of white men of the country; that he carried all the states in which the currency question had been longest considered, and that his vote was generally in proportion to the length of time the question had been under serious consideration. He urged that all possible be done to conciliate the gold democratic vote, but that no principle of the democratic faith be sacrificed. He urged party reorganization, but expressed a belief that a complete breaking down of party lines would inure to democratic interests, as the great majority of the people are for free silevr. Nothing but partisanship had kept Bryan from election. He said the negroes ought to be disfranchised because they blindly vote the ticket of a party which they believe in the distant past advocated their interests. The failure of the republican party to bring prosperity is reacting against the party and the people are satisfied that no prosperity can be attained under the gold standard.

Judge Carr's publication of this letter is taken as an announcement that Hayes is the candidate of the democratic party for governor.

LOAN COMPANIES MAKE PROTEST.

Declare the Proposed Revenue Bill Will Drive Them from the State.

DES MOINES, Feb. 3.—(Special.)—The ways and means committees of the legislature gave another hearing of the revenue reform bill tonight, this time hearing the representatives of the loan and trust companies. W. W. Witmer of the New England, and D. F. Witter of the Iowa Loan & Trust company talked for two hours, declaring that the adoption of the bill, with its provision for taxing all stock of corporations at their principal place of business on its market value would drive every such company out of the state. Iowa companies of this class do but a small part of their business in this state. They would have to pay on all their capital here, and on the property they hold in other states. The excessive taxation in Iowa on moneys and credits and stock of corporations has already driven most of the stock of these companies out of the state. Both declared that their companies had determined in case of the passage of the bill to leave the state without attempting to do business under it. They urged that moneys and credits could not pay the same tax as other forms of property; if required to do so they would leave the state at once. Kansas never enacted a law more certain to injure the state's credit than this would be. Members of the committees interrogated the speakers at length and the session was an animated one.

Porter for Private Secretary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—It can be definitely stated that J. Addison Porter of the Hartford (Conn.) Evening Post will be private secretary to President McKinley. A private telegram from Mr. Porter to a friend in this city states that Major McKinley has appointed him to that position and that he has accepted. Mr. Porter is 41 years of age, a man of means and of high standing both at his home and in political circles. He was one of the original McKinley men of New England and a prominent McKinley leader at the St. Louis convention.

Democrat Gets the Seat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Cornett-Swanson election contest in the Fifth Virginia district was settled in favor of Swanson, the democratic contestee, without division.

GREAT DESTITUTION IN LOUISIANA.

Congressman Boatner Says Thousands Need Assistance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Congressman C. J. Boatner of Louisiana, who is in this city, said today that about 100,000 people are destitute in the northwestern part of his state, owing to bad crops. He had just received a dispatch from Colonel Baker, editor of a New Orleans paper, telling him that the people needed seed, and asking if he could not get congress to appropriate something for seed. "I shall not ask congress to appropriate anything," said he, "because I feel sure that President Cleveland would veto any bill of that nature. He vetoed a bill of that kind for the sufferers in Texas some years ago. I may say that many congressmen beside myself are sending seeds, and it is a great help. Whatever they get is helpful and will assist them to plant some crops at least."

He explained the reason for the fearful condition as follows: "Last year we had a drouth of four months. It not only killed the growing crops, but the streams dried up, cattle died and those that survived became very poor. The drouth was confined to the hilly or sandy soil, and not to the rich, alluvial lands of the Mississippi, Red and Ouachita rivers. These alluvial lands, however, can stand longer drouths than the hill lands. There are about 100,000 people affected by the failure to make crops and we are doing all we can to help them. They are in actual need, for they do not get enough of the crops when they raise them to have any surplus money on hand. Besides, they will have to have seed to plant their crops. It is a fearful drouth that kills even a seed crop."

WILL JOIN THE NATIONAL

Nebraska Beet Sugar Association Merges Into a Larger Body.

SPURS UP THE LEGISLATURE ON BOUNTY

Resolution Declaring the State Morally Obliged to Pay for the Sugar Already Made Under the Law Unanimously Adopted.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The second day's session of the beet sugar convention was called to order at 9:30 this morning. There was a larger attendance of delegates present than yesterday. Secretary Nason read the report of the committee, recommending that the present organization be dispensed with, and that the association affiliate itself with the American Sugar Growers' society. The report was adopted. It will now consist of state, congress, district and local societies. The National or American Sugar Growers' society has general supervision of the movement and the work of the organization. State societies offer means of bringing together representatives of local and district societies for mutual benefits. The local society is the unit and may cover one or more townships, or an entire county. It was moved by C. H. Dietrich that upon repairing to his home, it shall be the duty of every member to proceed with the organization of affiliating societies and to encourage existing societies to affiliate themselves with this association. The motion carried. The secretary was instructed to send necessary supplies to one or more persons in each county with the purpose of organizing auxiliary societies.

The committee on nominations of officers for the ensuing year reported as follows: President, R. W. Allen; secretary, W. N. Nason; assistant secretary, Eli A. Barnes; Treasurer, W. G. Whitmore; vice presidents, G. A. Eckles of Chadron, C. A. Atkinson of Lincoln, Dan Farrell, jr., of Omaha, C. H. Dietrich of Hastings, Dr. H. C. Smith of Geneva, Ira Griswold of Lexington, R. W. Reynolds of Fremont, J. M. Hewitt of McCook, Joe Oberfelder of Sidney, O. S. Smith of Kearney, J. P. A. Black of Bloomington, and J. M. Lafever of Strang.

The treasurer's report showed that there was $23 on hand. The secretary's report was read and adopted. An auditing committee was then appointed, whereupon the convention took a recess until 1:30. Secretary Nason called the afternoon meeting to order as per adjournment. The report of the auditing committee was read and adopted.

BUILT UP BY BOUNTIES.

C. H. Dietrich addressed the meeting upon "European Beet Sugar Production and Bounties." He gave an exhaustive history of the beet sugar industry from its inception and related the story of its gradual rise in Germany until an export bounty was paid, giving the advance until Germany had 500 factories and practically controlled the sugar market of the world. He quoted authorities to prove the established fact as to the great benefits of the industry in Germany. France, too was shown to be deriving great pecuniary benefit from the operation of its sugar factories. The paper was full of good practical knowledge and lacked nothing in its delivery.

Governor Holcomb appeared in the hall while Mr. Dietrich was speaking and was greeted with a light burst of applause.

Mr. Clark of Omaha gave a brief history of the bounty laws of Nebraska and recommended the payment of the bounty earned. He also mentioned the various proofs of the virtue and reliability of the product. His speech was interesting in the extreme.

Mr. Nason read statistics which showed how much sugar had been produced during the past year at the Grand Island and Norfolk factories.

George W. Beemis, jr., of York introduced a resolution which was strongly argued. W. G. Whitmore talked for fifteen minutes on the necessity of the adoption of the resolution. Governor Holcomb was called for to express his opinion upon the matter, but refused to talk until after a vote had been taken. Ex-Governor Thayer took up the subject and put in thirty minutes encouraging the adoption of the resolution, and did not fail to jump on the legislature of Nebraska, and denounced the action of the legislature in regard to the sugar bounty as a dishonor to Nebraska. He was followed by Fort of North Platte, who spoke against it and brought politics into the convention. This stirred things up and caused many speeches to be made.

MORALLY OBLIGATED TO PAY.

The resolution was then put and unanimously carried as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, that the state of Nebraska is under moral obligations to pay all bounties due the manufacturers of sugar under the provisions of the law commonly known as the "sugar bounty law," and furthermore, it is the sense of this convention that the business interests of the people of this state demand that the legislature should vote an appropriation of sufficient size and liquidate the indebtedness of the state due the producers of sugar under the law referred to.

A committee consisting of President Allen, F. F. Brown and Eli Barnes was elected to present the above resolution before the legislature and support it there.

Mr. Brown of Kearney gave the farmers a few good pointers on how to sow sugar beet seed. He said that about five pounds of seed to the acre should be sown to bring about the best results. He usually got from fourteen to twenty tons to the acre.

Governor Holcomb then took the floor. He refused to make any remarks whatever upon the resolution that had just been adopted. He defended the legislature in its action repealing the sugar bounty, and talked as if he thought that a national sugar bounty would be just and beneficial. He urged all to submit to the will of the majority in regard to the repeal of the sugar bounty. He said: "I admit that a bounty will encourage and stimulate industries," but he did not believe in taxing people engaged in one industry for the benefit of those engaged in another. He also thought that there were many other industries as deserving of encouragement by a bounty as is the beet sugar industry.

Dietrich presented a resolution requesting Nebraska's representatives in congress to secure an import duty of not less than 1½ cents per pound for all sugar imported for revenue and protection and to secure the passage of a bill empowering the secretary of the traesury to raise or lower said tariff as circumstances and action of foreign powers required.

At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

Huron Gambling Houses Closed.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—Mayor Hutchinson yesterday directed the city police to close all places where gambling was permitted, and the order was promptly obeyed.

No Liquor at Inaugural Ball.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special to the News from Washington says: At the request of Major and Mrs. McKinley no wine or other intoxicants will be served at the inaugural ball. Mrs McKinley is really responsible for this. It will be the first time liquor has been prohibited at that function. Even Lucy Webb Hayes, who banished liquor from the white house, did not exclude intoxicants from the inaugural ball.

Distress Among Fishermen.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 3.—Great distress continues in the Fortune Bay district, owing to the failure of the herring fishery. The mail steamer reports hundreds absolutely destitute. A mob of unemployed today visited the government offices, demanding work and representing themselves as starving. Soup kitchens are being started by charitable organizations.

VICTIM OF FIERCE F[illegible]S.

One Body Recovered from th[illegible]ding and Another Man Mi[illegible]

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—There is the greatest [illegible]ment at Walford, a little town about t[illegible] miles southwest of here on the Milwaukee road. About 1:30 this morning the la[illegible] general store of Novak & Zeabokertsky [illegible]uilding 40 by 100 feet, two stories and [illegible]sement, in which was carried one of [illegible] largest stocks in this part of the [illegible]y, was burned to the ground. This [illegible]oon the trunk and skull of a man w[illegible]en from the ruins so badly burned that it was impossible to identify them.

The fire is still burning fiercely in the basement and it is impossible as yet to make a thorough search of the ruins, but it is supposed the remains of another man are yet there. Several attempts have been made to rob the store lately and the proprietors fitted up a sleeping room in the second story and have been sleeping there. This was the week when Novak stayed at the store at nights. Last night Novak was seen in company with Ed Murray, a young farmer living near Walford. Nothing has been seen of either one since and it is supposed that Murray went to Novak's room to remain all night with him; that fire broke out; that they were suffocated by the smoke and, unable to escape, perished in the flames.

The fire was discovered about 1:30 this morning, but was then under such headway that it was impossible to stop the progress of the flames, there being nothing with which to fight the fire except buckets. As soon as possible this morning search of the ruins was begun. The sleeping room was directly above the boiler room in the basement. At an early hour this morning the body of a man was seen lying on the boiler. A carload of coal was placed in the boiler room a few days ago and this had taken fire and is still burning so fiercely that it is not possible to make any search of that portion of the structure. Water has been pouring in all day, but has had little effect. At 6 o'clock this afternoon the trunk and skull was hauled from the red hot coals amidst intense excitement.

Relatives of both Murray and Novak believe they have identified the remains, but there is next to nothing upon which they can base their beliefs. Water is still being poured on the fire and it is believed the remains of the other man will be secured tomorrow unless it has already been burned to ashes. The general store and building occupied by the Bank of Walford were both destroyed.

The loss is about $50,000, partially insured.

LEAK HOLE IN THE ENGINE HOUSE.

Creston City Council Orders a Rigid Investigation.

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 3.—(Special.—The city council at its last meeting ordered the management of the engine house investigated. It is charged that it is costing too much to maintain this department of the fire company. The expense of keeping it up cost more than was expended on the streets and alleys last month, and when the chairman of the finance committee went to audit the bills a howl went up. A bill was presented for fifteen gallons of oil for one month. The engine house is lighted with electricity. This is only one of several items that are questioned by the council. The idea prevails that the engine house is a sort of supply station for certain parties. The moral conduct of the place is questioned.

The council ordered out all scales now placed in the alleys or on public streets.

An attempt was made to increase the salary of the city attorney from $250 per annum to $500 per annum. The idea is to obtain better counsel. This matter came up in the shape of an ordinance and was pigeon-holed. It is a campaign document.

An attempt of a farmer to sell the city a $300 mare was neatly frustrated by the alertness of members of the council. A farmer named Howell alleged his mare was injured by a defective culvert and the animal permanently injured. He wanted the city to pay him $150 damages. He claimed to have refused $300 for the horse, but admitted he was offered $65 a few months ago in Kansas City. Before the matter came to the attention of the council as a body two of the aldermen had examined the horse, place of injury, etc., and were well informed about the affair. Alderman Peterson, who is a horse buyer, said the animal was worth $20. Street Commissioner Mason said it was with difficulty he captured the animal, which had been taken thirteen miles in the country, which disproved the permanent injury theory to the horse's limb. The street commissioner and his force were prepared to testify to the safe condition of the bridge, and with this preponderance of evidence on their side the council rejected the claim for damages, and Mr. Howell withdrew.

Attorney McGuigan, who dropped dead upon the streets Monday afternoon, was buried today from Potter Post hall, the Grand Army of the Republic having charge of the services. The remains were sent to Harmony cemetery for interment. McGuigan has a son in Omaha and a wife at Shannon City. He was in the postoffice Monday and made some rather peculiar and suggestive remarks to Postmaster Davis. He asked him if he did not think they would have a nice place fixed up for him. The suspicion is that McGuigan took a drug, but this may not be correct. The coroner's jury thinks his death resulted from concussion of the brain caused by the fall. Mr. McGuigan was an odd individual and a finely educated man.

The movement of grain is better and railroads anticipate better business.

ROOT HAS EVERYTHING HIS WAY.

Woodmen of the World at Dubuque Express Confidence in Lender.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Sovereign Commander Root of the Woodmen of the World came out of head camp of Jurisdiction D today with flying colors. Delegate Kemp of Duluth, Minn., wanted to investigate Root's expenditures for detective services and other matters. Root explained them and the resolution to investigate received Kemp's vote alone and later was expunged. On Root's motion it was decided that the convention in February, 1899, should meet at St. Paul, and the department plan, for which an effort to submit the separate jurisdiction plan will be made at the approaching sovereign camp in St. Louis, was endorsed by a rising vote. Finally the camp unanimously adopted a resolution expressing confidence in Root and naming him for re-election.

(Signed) "WILLIAM HUDSON,
"Detective."

Just previous to this Detective Cox reported that he and Detective Dunn had rounded up all the places where gambling was supposed to be carried on. When they came to the Wright saloon a man who was stationed at the door gave the alarm. They got in and when they reached the top of the stairs they found Wright with between thirty and forty colored men and several white men congregated on the second floor. "There was ample evidence," continued the report, "that we had interrupted a crap game, and from other evidence and the reports of officers I am firm in the belief that a game of that character was run there."

To the average citizen it might seem that it would be impossible to secure a license in the face of such evidence, but the "reform" board promptly overruled all protests and issued the license.

Max Fictkow secured a license at 819 Dodge street in spite of the emphatic protest of the chief of police. Chief Sigwart's report, which is still on file, stated: "This saloon is located next door to a house of prostitution. The Ninth street entrance is through a house of prostitution. I do not think this is a proper location for a saloon."

The police also registered a protest against granting a license to Samuel L. Kardonski, at 902 Capitol avenue. Their reports show that Kardonski was a son of Mrs. Lewis and a stepson of Lewis Slobodinski, who controlled houses of prostitution in that

ARREST AN IOWA CATTLE THIEF.

Stolen Steers, Buggies and Bicycles Found on a Farmer's Premises.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Farmers living around Mount Pleasant have been making complaints recently of wholesale thefts of live stock and other goods. Today Sam Earhart of Mount Pleasant was placed under arrest, charged with stealing cattle. Earhart was seen with some of the stolen steers and was tracked to the farm of Arthur Courtney, a prominent farmer. Courtney's place was searched by the officers and a number of steers, buggies, bicycles and other articles stolen from the neighboring farmers were found. The arrest of Earhart has caused a great sensation in the neighborhood.

Many Conversions at Mason City.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—A great revival is going on in the Christian church of this city. There have already been nearly 200 conversions. Rev. Mr. Harlow of Kansas has charge of the work, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Sumner T. Martin.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 3.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York.

At Rotterdam — Arrived — Spaarndaam, from New York.

At New York—Sailed—St. Paul, for Southampton; Elysia, for Mediterranean ports; Friesland, for Antwerp; Britannic, for Liverpool; Werkendam, for Rotterdam; Cevic, for Liverpool.

At Southampton—Sailed—Havel, from Bremen for New