

BONS SPAR FOR WIND

Reply to the American Note Settles Nothing as to Cuba.

HAVE WARM REGARD FOR UNITED STATES

Expressions of Desire to Continue Friendly Relations Abroad.

CHANGE OF POLICY IS MADE PROMINENT

More Asks Time to Test the New Plan's Efficacy.

FILIBUSTERS PLUNGED BACK TO UNCLE SAM

McKinley Peppared with Precedents to Remind Him that He Should Aid in Checking the Enterprising Expeditions.

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MADRID, Oct. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Following are the principal features of the Spanish note: It opens with warm protestations of friendly feelings toward the United States and a desire to preserve the cordial relations between the governments, with a hearty acknowledgment of the friendly spirit shown by the United States in volunteering, by the late of September 23, to assist Spain in bringing the Cuban war to a speedy termination. The note says if the American government will explain how it proposes to cooperate in the pacification of Cuba, the suggestions will receive due attention from Spain on the understanding that Spanish rights of sovereignty are respected and the Spanish right to settle all domestic disputes with its colonies when and as it may deem fit, be also recognized. The note then goes on to show how the liberal government in the short time that has elapsed since it took office, spontaneously began to carry out the home rule policy announced in the declarations of Senora Sagasta and Moret before they took office and in accordance with the program of the Cuban autonomists.

PAVING THE WAY.

The first acts of this policy have been the recall of Weyler and the appointment of Blanco, with instructions so liberal and so conciliatory as to amount to a reversal of the policy of the last two years, and to pave the way for obtaining the support of all colonial parties, especially the autonomists, for a policy which will not only go further than Canovas did, but will be virtually the execution of all that American opinion and the governments of Cleveland and Olney recommended to satisfy the aspiration of the West Indies.

This policy will be carried out immediately so far as the Spanish executive can go under the constitution and given conditions of the colony, and will be ratified by the Cortes early in 1898.

Spain exhibits the well known spirit of justice, fairly prevalent in the United States, and the friendly disposition of the Washington government will give the new policy the time required for a test of sincerity and efficacy. Spain can, therefore, fix no date for the close of the war; only the United States can nobly and powerfully assist Spain, and show the sincerity of their offers of co-operation by henceforth checking filibuster expeditions, the moral and material assistance of which have chiefly contributed to the development and duration of the rebellion that caused the damage of which the United States complains.

The most carefully worded, longest and most elaborate part of the note is the exposition of the Spanish case against filibustering expeditions. Historical antecedents from the decisions of the supreme court, messages of Presidents Taylor, Buchanan and Grant, and past modifications of the laws of the United States with a view to better enforcement of the rules of international law, are invoked to show that Spain only hopes President McKinley will do the same. Then the pacification of Cuba becomes but the question of a few months.

JUST TO GAIN TIME.

I understand the Spanish government doesn't intend to publish the note nor the American notes, unless the Washington government takes the lead in the matter. I must say in diplomatic and political circles in Madrid the Spanish note is considered a very clever move to gain time, and of action foreseen by the American note and secure the sympathies of European governments.

A council of ministers today is going to decide whether it is expedient to use the authorizations voted by the Cortes last June to make a big loan with the imperial guarantee, or the successive operations of credit for the Cuban war expenses, as there is only \$20,000,000 left, and \$70,000,000 of arrears are due in Cuba.

The Spanish note also contains the statement that Spain only recognized the belligerency of the confederates after several European governments had constantly showed marked attentions to the north, tending to returning immediately the prisoners captured at sea and landed in Spanish ports by confederate war vessels.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

AUTONOMY FOR THE CUBANS.

Senor Moret Outlines His Plans For Reforms in the Island. MADRID, Oct. 27.—Senor Moret y Prendergast, the new colonial minister, has outlined his plans for Cuban reforms as follows: The autonomy which the cabinet of Senor Sagasta proposes to apply to Cuba, this has been referred to in general terms since the advent of the Sagasta ministry, but there has been lack of details. Before leaving for New York today, where the minister and his family will spend several weeks, Senor de Lome gave the evolutions through which autonomy had passed, leading up to the present policy and the general outlines of the policy itself.

FIRE IN WABASH OFFICES

Lighted Cigarettes Causes Loss of a Million Dollars.

ST. LOUIS THE SCENE OF A SERIOUS FIRE

Road Losses All the Records in the Office of the Chief Engineer—Young Women Have Narrow Escape.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—A lighted cigarette dropped by a thoughtless clerk is supposed to have caused the fire which this afternoon practically gutted the white stone building at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets occupied by the general offices of the Wabash railroad.

At 1:25 o'clock, just after the clerks had returned from their noon recess and were beginning work, a policeman standing on the corner below noticed a small column of flame shoot out from a window in the fifth story of the building, which was used as a storage attic. Instantly a puff of dense black smoke followed and the officer rushed into the building shouting the alarm. There was immediately a confused rush for every means of exit. Fortunately the stairways were wide, the building in former years having been used for the public school library and the polytechnic institute.

The attic was stored with old papers and documents and within five minutes was a roaring furnace. The whole floor seemed to suddenly burst into flame in every part. During all the excitement seven young women employed in one of the inner mailing rooms on the fourth floor had not been notified and were still working, unconscious of their peril. When they did discover their situation they found to their horror that it was impossible to reach the stairs as the stairway was burning fiercely. They appeared at the windows and a cry of horror went up from the streets.

"The fire escape," shouted the crowd, and the young women, comprehending, disappeared and a moment later climbed out on the iron platform of the escape. They hesitated, but the advancing flames gave them determination and they started on their descent, reaching the street in safety as a thundering cheer went up.

CUT ELECTRIC WIRES.

With the first alarm the real estate agents who occupied the lower floor began removing their books and papers. Everything that could be gotten out was taken across the street to the massive new Walnut street building. Fire Chief Swingley sent in a general alarm, but owing to the narrow street and clogged lanes, it required fifteen minutes before the two top floors of the building were doomed and it was apparent that the fire had gained headway that the entire building must go. An order was given to cut the electric wires. Dense throngs blocked every thoroughfare. Without warning the wires were clipped and in an instant the throngs were madly falling back as flashes of blue and yellow lightning sprang from the ends of the deadly wires that came falling to the ground. Nobody was injured, but a wire struck a fire horse, killing it in its tracks.

At 1:50 the roof fell with a crash, sending burning embers into the air, which fell on adjoining buildings and started fires, but prompt measures prevented further conflagrations. A. R. Field, a clerk, was carrying a sack of books from the first floor when the roof fell, striking him on the head, tearing it open down to the end of the nose. He was quickly removed in an ambulance and his injuries may result fatally.

At 2:30 the fire, though still burning fiercely, was practically under control and at 5 o'clock, with the exception of patches of burning embers, had been extinguished. Nothing was left of the two top floors but the broken walls, while the three lower floors suffered damage from water and falling debris. The fire came so suddenly that the Wabash company was prevented from saving anything. Every record in the office of the chief engineer, rights of way, real estate deeds and surveys of every description were destroyed. An officer of the company estimates their loss at \$500,000. Real estate men gave the valuation of the building at \$400,000. The Wabash company had secured new quarters before the fire was under control.

The burned building was insured for \$125,000 and the loss tonight is estimated at 50 per cent. The Wabash company's insurance is placed out of the city in a syndicate through the Home company of New York and the amount cannot be ascertained tonight. The building adjoining, occupied by the Lincoln Trust company, insured for \$18,000, is damaged \$15,000 and the estimated loss to the trust company is \$2,000, fully covered.

Forest Fires.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 27.—The great forest fires on the Laurel hill above Laurelville and on Chestnut ridge are still raging with unabated fury. Great destruction of property is imminent. It is believed that the lives of the family of Lemuel Shawley, a mountaineer, consisting of three people, have been lost. About midnight last night the flames with lightning-like rapidity swept across the waste south of the Shawley house and the house was enveloped and burned. No member of the family could be found early this morning. There are other mountain dwellings in danger and the people are fleeing from their homes. Hundreds of mountaineers and villagers are at work with the hope of quenching the flames, but seemingly with no effect.

Elevator Burns.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Turbine elevator owned by the Buffalo Elevator company, and situated on the island at the foot of Indiana street, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the owners are inclined to think that it was caused by a spark from a passing tug. There was in the elevator at the time of the fire 79,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of corn and 16,000 bushels of oats. The grain was valued at \$100,000 and insured for \$50,000. The loss on the building and machinery is \$400,000; insurance, \$125,000.

Iron and Contents Burned.

PAIRTULY, Neb., Oct. 27.—(Special.)—A large barn and contents on the farm of M. Killian, two miles from the city, was destroyed by fire Monday night. A valuable span of horses, several sets of harness, farm implements and a large quantity of grain was lost. The insurance was very light. Cause of fire unknown.

Warehouse Burns.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 27.—The large five-story brick warehouse of the Bonnet-Nance Stone company burned tonight. The foundry and other buildings were partially destroyed. Loss, \$60,000; partially insured.

CABLE DISPATCH FROM WOODFORD.

Summary of Spain's Reply is Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The event of the day at the State department was the receipt of the long-expected telegram from United States Minister Woodford at Madrid transmitting the answer to the Spanish government to his representations in the interval of peace in Cuba. This message began to come in installments at 2 o'clock this morning, and it was nearly noon today before it was all in. It was not the length of the message that occupied the wires all the time, but the fact that it was all in groups of figures and that it was probably being filed in small batches as it was turned into the complicated switchboard system in Madrid.

All of this work had to be done at the State department and the message translated from the cypher, back again into good English. This occupied nearly all day, so that it was 3:30 o'clock before the first fair copy of the message was turned out.

It was not so long in fact, there being a little less than 1,000 words in the message, for Mr. Woodford, instead of calling the whole of his lengthy answer to his note, had contented himself with reducing the matter to a brief outline. The first copy was taken at once to the president, but being entrusted to a messenger, but being delivered by Chief Clerk Michaels in person at the white house.

After due opportunity had been allowed the president to read the message an application was made for a statement of its contents of nature. This was declined by Secretary Foster as it was felt that under the circumstances with the correspondence he made public before the consideration of the cabinet. From official information that has reached certain officers in advance of Mr. Woodford's message it is evident that in neither language nor subject matter is the message likely to be taken as offensive. It may be, it is true, regarded as insulting to meet the issue presented by Mr. Woodford. Foster as it is felt that under the circumstances that in view of what has already been accomplished by the new Spanish ministry and cabinet in reforming a basis in Cuba, in removing Weyler and in projecting what appears to be a liberal measure of autonomy, our government will certainly not meet the issue presented by Mr. Woodford's message. It is felt that under the circumstances that in view of what has already been accomplished by the new Spanish ministry and cabinet in reforming a basis in Cuba, in removing Weyler and in projecting what appears to be a liberal measure of autonomy, our government will certainly not meet the issue presented by Mr. Woodford's message.

NATIONAL BANKS OF WYOMING.

Condition as Reported to the Comptroller of Currency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—An abstract of reports of the condition on October 5 of the eleven national banks in Wyoming was made public by Comptroller Eckels today. The principal items are as follows: Loans and discounts, \$1,237,342; deposits, \$1,352,594; reserves, \$1,119,495, of which \$178,849 was gold; total resources, \$4,069,738. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$869,000; surplus fund and undivided profits, \$185,858; due to banks, \$161,527; deposits, \$2,651,526. Average reserve held, \$2.83 per cent.

The following appointments of Indian school teachers were made today: Miss Mary H. Baird of Kansas, at Cheyenne River, \$3,500 per annum; Miss Ruth E. LaMarsh of Iowa, assistant teacher, Grand River, N. D., \$600 per annum; James H. Cox of Wisconsin, teacher, Shoshone, Wyo., \$600.

Lamar E. Madden of Iowa has been appointed special laborer in New York Navy yard at \$2.25 per diem.

Lloyd M. Howe of Wood River, Neb.; Benjamin F. Pease of Des Moines, Ia.; and Herbert L. Hurd of Casper, Wyo., have been appointed railway mail clerks.

G. L. Nyo has been appointed postmaster at Agency, Wapiti county, Ia.

Seabrahan postmasters commission today: Thomas C. Laird, Lawrence; John P. Hoag, Palladue; Henry C. Thomas, Surprise.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION CASES.

Decision Relating to Rates to and from Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Interstate Commerce commission today, in opinions by Commissioner Prouty, announced decisions in the cases of the Kentucky railroad commission, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway company and the North American railway company, and A. J. Gastin against the Illinois Central Railroad company and others.

In the Gustin case freight rates from Memphis, New Orleans and other southern and southwestern points to Kearney, Neb., made up of rates to and from Omaha, were alleged to be unreasonable, unjust and unlawful, but no joint through rates were published or filed. The railroad companies either did or did not admit that the shipment and carriage was continuous and no proof was submitted by complainant showing that the carriers make a through route in fact by their course of business. The decision was that the commission has no power to compel a through rate, and no issue of law or fact having been presented in which the commission has jurisdiction, the complaint should be dismissed.

GENERAL BROOKE MAKES REPORT.

Tells What the Department of the Missouri Has Done.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—In his annual report to the adjutant general of the army, Major General John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, says that a large amount of traveling by rail has been done by troops during the past summer and autumn, but no joint through rates were published or filed. The railroad companies either did or did not admit that the shipment and carriage was continuous and no proof was submitted by complainant showing that the carriers make a through route in fact by their course of business. The decision was that the commission has no power to compel a through rate, and no issue of law or fact having been presented in which the commission has jurisdiction, the complaint should be dismissed.

Before going to St. Louis, Elliot stopped at the National Bank of Commerce here to say that \$500 would be received by the bank within forty-eight hours from the Chemical National bank of New York. He said he was going to St. Louis, and asked that the sum just placed to his credit in the local bank, incidentally he asked for a blank check book and a bank book. His signature was requested and he placed it in the book provided for that purpose without hesitation. He was given the desired check book and left with the assurance that the \$500 from the New York bank would soon be received. Up to date no tidings of that \$500 have been heard hereabouts.

On the margin of the two checks received yesterday was written "Expense account, Missouri," evidently indicating to the person who cashed them that Elliot had a very liberal expense account and could draw on the expedition at will. As a matter of fact he not only had no such privilege but was guaranteed no regular salary. He was working on a commission basis, as are about eighty other representatives of the depart-

HE ISSUES FORGED CHECKS

William Elliot, Commercial Agent of Expedition, Abuses His Trust.

SELLS FORGED PAPER TO ST. LOUIS BANKS

Two Fraudulent Checks Drawn on an Omaha Bank Make Their Appearance in This City.

By the misuse of letters of introduction to prominent business and professional men of St. Louis from a number of prominent citizens of Omaha, William Elliot, commercial agent of the Transmississippi and International Exposition for the state of Missouri, has succeeded in realizing \$500 on two bogus checks drawn on the National Bank of Commerce of this city and cashed in St. Louis on Tuesday.

The first of the bogus checks to be returned to this city made its appearance yesterday morning. It was the order of St. Louis to the National Bank of Commerce of this city. It was a regular check of the local bank, taken from one of its check books, and was drawn to the order of William Elliot, and bore the signature of Edward E. Bruce. It came from the Exchange National bank of St. Louis. Its original created consternation at the National Bank of Commerce here, as it bore all the earmarks of a forgery.

The brunt of the cold wave which visited the western part of the state Tuesday night did not reach Omaha. It was considerably cooler here yesterday than it had been, but not more so than might have been expected after the rain which visited this locality Tuesday night and yesterday forenoon. The prediction for today is for fair weather, gradually growing warmer.

ment of exhibits, and even were the checks made good his transactions would be unwarrentable. HAD PLEASING ADDRESS. Elliot is described as a man of exceedingly good appearance. He dressed well, was an interesting talker and his manner was altogether suave. Though hailing from Australia according to his own statements he had much the manner and address of a southern gentleman. He made a good impression upon the few Omaha people who met him and they all supposed that the exhibition had secured a thoroughly trustworthy and highly creditable representative. He was not in Omaha very long, starting out to work in his field within a short time after receiving his appointment. Mr. Bruce the head of the Department of Exhibits, says that he saw Elliot only for a few minutes one day and was impressed with him.

The greatest regret it is manifested that a representative of the exposition should have proved crooked, but it is believed that in the employment of so large a number of men who merely work for commissions that the character of all cannot be fully known. It is not believed that the interests of the exposition in St. Louis will suffer by the transactions of one criminal representative.

HIPPLE BOUND OVER FOR TRIAL.

Boards Are Fixed by the Justice at Five Hundred Dollars.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The first trial in the Hipple examination this morning was B. A. Cummings, cashier of the First National bank, by whom it was attempted to show that Hipple had borrowed the money from his bank to make his shortage good. This question he refused to answer on the grounds that he considered business transactions of the bank as inviolate, and a motion to compel him to answer was overruled.

Public Examiner Taylor was then called and an effort was made to show him that Hipple had admitted borrowing the money, but all questions on that line were ruled out, and after several hours' sparring by petition by the attorneys both sides rested their case and submitted the case without argument.

The justice stated that he considered enough evidence had been presented to show that a public offense had been committed and bound Hipple over for appearance in the sum of \$500, which was given, with C. C. Bennett and H. A. Cummings as sureties.

The case of Mayhew will probably be the first one called tomorrow.

FIGHT OVER THE PARTY NAME.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—A contest in the First commissioner district of this county has been commenced in the county court by G. W. Lumley, one of the candidates, to prevent the auditor from putting the name of Andrew Swanson under the regular republican brand on the ticket. Both are republicans and both were nominated by petition and Lumley claims that his opponent has given an advantage by a hearing tomorrow. The case comes up for hearing tomorrow.

WILL MEET IN OMAHA NEXT YEAR.

Scottish Rite Masons Decide to Come to Nebraska.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27.—The supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-third degree Masons, for the southern and western Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America, held their twenty-eighth annual session here today. The following officers were elected: Grand commander, John G. Jones, Chicago; lieutenant grand commander, Richard P. Greene, New York; grand chancellor, C. W. Newton; minister of state, W. L. Kimbrough, Texas; grand auditor, R. J. Fletcher, Sacramento, Cal.; grand secretary, General D. F. Seville, Washington; grand treasurer general, W. R. Morris, Minneapolis; general marshal, Spencer N. Gilmore, Providence; assistant grand auditor, James Hill, Jackson, Miss.; assistant secretary general, E. E. Pillsbury, Grenada, Miss.

The next annual convention will be held at Omaha in October, 1898.

Governor Condemns Mob Law.

Atlanta, Oct. 27.—Mob law was severely condemned by Governor Atkinson in his message to the Georgia legislature today. He advocates stringent legislation against mobs and suggests that the legislature pass a law laying every county wherein a crime of this sort is committed subject to a large indemnity.

Northern lynchers are spoken of by the governor. On this subject he says: "It is no excuse to say that the northern people, who have less to provoke them to it, lynch. Let us not take them as a standard, but rather show a higher type of civilization in our state and erect here a standard to which they may aspire."

The governor is in favor of arming the prisoners and allowing them to protect themselves from mobs.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; colder in West; northerly winds.

- 1. Outline of Spain's Reply.
- 2. Fire in Wabash Offices.
- 3. Exposition Agent Issues Forged Checks.
- 4. Justice Speaks After Supreme Court.
- 5. Quigg Says Tracy Will Win.
- 6. Denver Digs Out of Snow Drifts.
- 7. Lincoln Enjoys a Business Revival.
- 8. McKenna on Union Pacific Sale.
- 9. General and comment.
- 10. Meeting of Army of the Tennessee.
- 11. Progress of the Dr. Brown Trial.
- 12. Soldiers Sent to Ute Reservation.
- 13. Connell Bluffs Local Matters.
- 14. Sioux City Will Go Without Water.
- 15. Sporting Events of the Day.
- 16. Salvation Army Greeted New Leaders.
- 17. New Black Hills Mining Companies.
- 18. Deepw Thinks Dynamite Did It.
- 19. Divides State Exposition Fund.
- 20. David M. Haverly's High Endorsements.
- 21. Commercial and Financial News.
- 22. "A Blue Mailer."

RAINS COME, BUT THERE IS NO SNOW.

Blizzards Spend Its Force Before Reaching Omaha.

Hour.	Dir.	Temp.	Humid.
5 a. m.	.....	47	100
6 "	.....	47	100
7 "	.....	47	100
8 "	.....	47	100
9 "	.....	48	100
10 "	.....	46	100
12 "	.....	45	100

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SPURRIER'S DIGNITY

Folk County District Judge After Iowa's Supreme Court.

NEW TURN IN THE BALLOT CONTEST CASE

Attorney General and Auditor of State in Danger of Jail.

SUPERSEDEAS WRIT WILL NOT SAVE THEM

Justice Deemer's Action Declared Worthless by Judge Spurrier.

SHOW DOWN COMES THIS MORNING

Election Board Must Appear and Explain to the District Court or There Will Be Some Novel Proceedings.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The supreme and district courts came in direct conflict today over the ballot case and tomorrow will see the attempt of the Polk county district court to enforce an order in direct opposition to the supreme court.

The attorney general and auditor of state, members of the election board, appeared before Judge Spurrier in district court this morning and were commanded to at once show why they should not be attached and jailed for contempt, in refusing to revise the certificates of nomination as ordered by the court. Attorney General Reimley asked till 5 o'clock to make a showing, which was granted. He went direct to the supreme court and presented a petition for a superseadeas to stay the lower court from committing the board to jail. This was heard by Justice Deemer and the superseadeas granted.

When 5 o'clock came the board failed to appear before Spurrier and the proceedings in supreme court being explained to him, Judge Spurrier declared that the writ of the supreme court was worthless; that his own court had the right to enforce its orders and that he should not recognize the superseadeas. He issued notice to the election board to appear before him at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and said if they failed to do so he would find means to compel attendance. He is expected to commit them to jail and then they will bring habeas corpus proceedings in supreme court for release.

Secretary of State Dobson was not in court and the officer who searched for him reported that he was believed to have left the state to avoid the process.

TWO EXPELLED FROM THE ORDER.

Army and Navy Union Uses the Proceedings.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—Sensational proceedings marked the afternoon session of the Army and Navy union. By a unanimous vote the corps ordered the recall of the charter of John M. Schofield garrison at Washington, D. C., and expelled Past National Commander J. B. Morton from the order and dishonorably discharged Daniel O. Brennan, postmaster general of the union. Both of whom are members of Schofield garrison. This action was taken upon the recommendation of National Commander Henry Shindler of Leavenworth, Kan., who charged Schofield garrison, and in particular Messrs. Morton and Brennan, with delinquency to the organization and its regularly appointed officers. The expulsion is an outcome of a bitter fight that has been waged by Schofield garrison upon R. A. Fanning, adjutant general of the union. National Commander Shindler reported that their action had been "unbecoming and wholly out of reason," and a vote of the corps showed that a majority agreed with him.

Messrs. Morton and Brennan are clerks in the office of Major General Nelson A. Miles, commander in chief of the United States army, and both have long been prominent in military circles.

D. O. Brennan, the discharged paymaster general of the union, did not put in an appearance at the meeting, but submitted his report by mail, sending a draft for the balance due the organization. Adjutant General Fanning notified the meeting that the remittance was \$56 short.

The visitors were entertained at a campfire tonight by local Grand Army of the Republic posts.

OUTLAWED FOR BANK ROBBERY.

Deportations May Be Looked for in a Short Time.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct.