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CUBA'S NEW TARIFF

Promised Reform Finally Agreed Upon by Spanish Council.

MINISTERS APPROVE AUTONOMIC CLAUSE

Provisions to Be Made Public After Queen Gives Her Sanction.

NEW PLAN ALSO INCLUDES PORTO RICO

Barcelona Protectionists Call on Sagasta to Enter Formal Objections.

PREMIER EXPLAINS NATURE OF REFORMS

Colonies Will Have the Right to Make Their Own Tariffs and Treaties—Objectors Go Away Enlightened and Pleased.

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MADRID, Nov. 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The council of ministers this evening approved the article in the autonomy plan granting to Cuba the right to control customs. The terms of the new autonomous tariff, thus agreed upon will not be published until the queen regent has given her sanction

Premier Sagasta received today deputations from Barcelona and Bilbao, protectionists. He declared to them that in the interests of the peace and prosperity of Spain it is necessary to grant tariff autonomy to the colonies on very radical lines. All other considerations, however respectable, must be patriotically waived. He assured them that the new colonial tariff autonomy will allow the mother country and the colonies to make a commercial treaty on a basis of reciprocity concessions that might be negotiated by a joint commission composed of representatives of insular and peninsular interests. This would be done when the new colonial tariff is fixed. Sagasta added that tariff autonomy would only come into force when the new colonial regime is completely working. It is generally inferred from the declarations of Sagasta that the colonies will have the right to make their own tariffs and treaties and Spanish imports will only continue to enjoy some protection in Cuba if Spain ceases to impose the present high duties on colonial imports. The protectionist representatives warmly thanked Sagasta and expressed much satisfaction at the clause of autonomist reforms for Cuba and Porto Rico that refers to the tariff. ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

ADMIRERS GREET GEN. WEYLER.

Crowds Follow Him and Cheer Him Enthusiastically.

BARCELONA, Nov. 23.—General Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, arrived here this morning on board the steamer Montserratt, from Havana. The general landed beneath the Columbus monument at 10 a. m., and was acclaimed by about 20,000 people. In order to escape the manifestation the general was driven to the house of Deputy Saladrigas, where, however, he was forced to appear on the balcony and was applauded by the crowds of people who had gathered about the house.

A number of bands and choirs took part in the welcome extended to General Weyler. The Montserratt was met by many boats decorated with flags. When the general landed, accompanied by General Montaner, he entered the carriage of Deputy Saladrigas. On the way to the latter's house General Weyler cried, "Long live national production!" The general also called for cheers for "Spain" and "Spanish Cuba," which met with enthusiastic responses from the populace. The general will remain in Barcelona for two days and on leaving here will go to Palma, Island of Majorca, his birthplace, where the inhabitants have been preparing to give him a hearty welcome home. He will arrive in Madrid about the middle of December.

It is understood that General Weyler will hold aloof from the carlists and republicans; but he desires to pose as the champion of national production, aims at reorganizing the conservative party, and in order to realize his protectionist ideal he will vigorously oppose the granting of tariff autonomy to Cuba.

General Weyler, addressing a number of his friends shortly after his arrival here, expressed great regret at his recall from Cuba, adding that he was particularly annoyed at the attitude of certain newspapers which declared he favored the insurgents. Continuing, the general remarked: "Spanish soldiers, however, have the same contempt for these papers as they have for filibusters."

Referring to the concentration of the Cuban peasants near the towns of that island General Weyler explained that he deemed such a step necessary because they were spies and the most devoted friends of the enemy.

In regard to autonomy the former captain general of Cuba said: "General autonomy in Cuba would be most unfortunate for national industry. The riches of Cuba belong to Spain, and autonomy means the disappearance of Spanish workmen and complete misery throughout the island. There is as much reason for Catalonia, the Balearic islands and the other provinces to ask for autonomy as there is for Cuba."

Addressing an industrial deputation which waited upon him later, General Weyler said he had always been a protectionist and was resolved to defend the cause of national production. Continuing he remarked:

"I have never been a politician, but I am simply a Spanish soldier. During my stay in Cuba I did my utmost to improve the lot of the soldiers and now I shall devote myself to improving the lot of the workman." In a subsequent speech he accused the United States of "desiring to seize Cuban commerce by hunting Spaniards who would die of starvation. He declared amid applause that he would "never cease to defend Spanish interests in the Antilles." His declarations were generally approved here.

During the day General Weyler had a long conference with the captain general of Catalonia. The friends of General Weyler say the popular demonstration was not so big today because he was not expected to arrive there until tomorrow, when it was intended to make a great demonstration in his honor. They also claim that he has shown his loyalty by calling for cheers for the king when he appeared on the balcony of Deputy Saladriga's house.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The official report of the landing of General Weyler at Barcelona differs from the independent reports. The former says that the general landed without the demonstration in his honor assuming the proportions anticipated and that as he traversed the streets the public appeared indifferent. Continuing the official version of the affair adds that six gala carriages awaited the general, but that the crowd was small, little enthusiasm was manifested, that there were no delegations of students or politicians and that no windows were decorated.

After the crowd about Deputy Saladriga's house had cheered General Weyler until he appeared on the balcony, the former commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba cried: "Long live the king, Spanish Cuba and national honor."

Two Duels with Fatal Results.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—A sensation was caused in this city today by reports of two duels fought between army officers. The first report, which came from Colberg, Prussia, stated that Captain von Hahn and Captain von Ostraki had fought a duel there and that the latter had been dangerously wounded. Both men belong to the same regiment, stationed at Colberg, and it is alleged that Hahn had seduced his victim's wife.

The second duel was fought at Bremen. Lieutenant Sigmund of the Seventy-fifth regiment mortally wounded Lieutenant Schoenfeld of the same regiment.

Prussian Synod in Session.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The opening session of the general synod of Prussia was held in this city today. The meeting will extend over a fortnight. The synod will discuss, among other things, the question of the employment in universities of liberal theologians, purposes to protest against dueling, and will urge the enforcement of stricter observance of the Sabbath.

Politics in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 23.—The Herrerista party has issued a manifesto proposing ex-President Gomensoro as a candidate for the presidency, in succession to the late President Borda. The adherents of President Ceutas, the president ad interim, are asking him to overthrow the senate and proclaim himself dictator.

Killed by an Explosion.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—By an explosion in the fireworks factory at Schoenhauser-Allee today one man and two girls were killed, and seven other persons were injured.

Countess of Latham Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The countess of Latham while returning from a shooting party today, was thrown out of a trap and killed near Wigan, Lancaster.

SECOND THORN TRIAL IS BEGUN.

Jury is Secured and Testimony Being Taken.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The second trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe was fairly started this afternoon in the Queens county court. The lawyers for the prosecution and the defense endeavored to secure a jury as quickly as possible and when adjournment was taken yesterday seven jurors were secured. An additional panel of fifty was made up and from these the other five jurors were selected before 1 o'clock. As soon as the jury was complete an adjournment for luncheon was ordered by the court, after which District Attorney Youngs opened the case for the prosecution. As soon as he had finished talking the taking of evidence was begun.

Tomorrow the coroner's jury and his deputy will be called to the stand, and it is quite probable that Gotha, Clark and others, who say that Thorn made confessions to them, may be examined. Mrs. Nack may also be called.

The lawyers for the defense are quite positive that the woman will be a witness, and they are prepared to make it very warm for her during her cross-examination. That they will put Thorn on the stand to refute Mrs. Nack's testimony and swear that it was she who committed the murder is now beyond all doubt. Mr. Howe's questions to the talesmen when they were examined showed the line of defense he meant to adopt.

In addition to Thorn's testimony, it is said on good authority that the defense will produce witnesses who will accuse Mrs. Nack of having committed serious offenses, the nature of which will not be disclosed by Thorn's counsel until it is made public property in evidence.

The testimony of the several witnesses examined this afternoon related solely to the finding of the different portions of the body. It was practically the same as that gone over at the first trial and nothing new elicited. Several of Guldensuppe's fellow workmen at the house described the marks by which they identified the body of the missing rubber, and at 4:15 the court adjourned until tomorrow.

CONFESSES TO DURRANT'S CRIME.

Texas Suicide Says He Killed Blanche Lamont.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 23.—A special to the Post from Morgan, Tex., says: Joseph E. Blanther, alias Forbes, who committed suicide in the Meridian jail in this county on March 2 last, left a note with a fellow prisoner named Pitts, who occupied the cell adjoining that of Blanther. Pitts says the note slipped through a hole in his coat behind the lining and was not found until a few days ago. Following is the Blanther letter:

Meridian Jail—To Mr. Pitts: As this is my last day on earth I wish to say that I cannot die without telling a truth, I murdered Mrs. Langfeldt, also Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. I put this in your coat pocket and hope you will find it in time to save the life of Durrant. It may also be of service to Mr. Womack in getting his reward money. I want you to have my watch for your kindness to me. You have my best wishes and I hope your troubles will end, but not as mine.

BLANTHER FORBES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—No credence is placed by the authorities here in the alleged confession of Blanther, or Forbes, made in the Meridian, Tex., jail, that he murdered Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, in addition to Mrs. Langfeldt. It is recalled, however, that at the time of the killing of Mrs. Langfeldt, about eighteen months ago, the suggestion was advanced that Blanther had murdered all three, it being claimed that there were certain points of similarity in the three murders. At the time of the Langfeldt murder Durrant had already been in jail for a year and the police scouted at the idea of any one but the prisoner having committed the crimes.

GARY WILL HEAR LUETGERT CASE.

Agree on Jurist Who Tried the Haymarket Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Judge Gary, who presided at the trial of the Haymarket anarchists, will occupy the bench at the second trial of Adolph L. Luetgert, the alleged wife murderer, provided the venerable jurist does not consider the strain of a long contest too severe for his advanced years. State's Attorney Deenen and Attorney Phalen will consult with Judge Gary this afternoon and the judge will announce his decision then. It is expected his answer will be favorable. Luetgert appeared before Judge Horton today and signed an affidavit in which he stated that both Judge Horton and Judge Baker were prejudiced against him.

GAGE ON CURRENCY REFORM

Address by Secretary of the Treasury in New York.

WEAKNESS OF OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Head of Treasury Department Principal Speaker at the Chamber of Commerce Annual Banquet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The 129th annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce was given at Delmonico's new restaurant, Fifth avenue and Forty-first street, tonight. Many men distinguished in commercial and professional life were present and the beautiful banquet hall was taxed to its utmost capacity.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage was the guest of honor and the chief speaker. Alexander E. Orr presided. Among the other guests were Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, Governor Frank S. Black, Comptroller Eckels, Mayor Strong, President Daniel C. Gilman of John Hopkins university, Major General Wesley Merritt, Commodore Francis M. Bunce, U. S. N.; Carl Schurz and Whitelaw Reid.

Seth Low, who is an honorary member of the chamber, was not present. Neither was Mayor-elect Robert A. Van Wyck. In fact, it can be authoritatively stated that the latter was not invited.

Prominent among the chamber's members present were: John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, Calvin S. Brice, John Claflin, Henry Clews, S. V. R. Cruger, Chauncey M. Depew, W. T. Eckert, Charles M. Flint, E. M. Hepburn, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jessup, Jordan L. Mott, John Harsen Rhodes, Gustave H. Schwab, James Speyer, John Starin, A. P. Stokes, Henry Villard, H. W. Cannon, J. S. Crimmons, Daniel S. Lamont, George Gould, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus and others.

It was past the appointed time when President Orr made the introductory speech.

The health of "The President of the United States" was drunk standing, with three rousing cheers, while the orchestra played "The Land of the Free."

MR. GAGE INTRODUCED.

Secretary Gage was flatteringly received when he rose to speak to the toast "Currency Reform, Now or When." The secretary read his speech from manuscript. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I must confess to some surprise at the youthful appearance of this company. My honored friend, chairman of the committee of arrangements, informed me with a perfect gravity of manner that I would here meet a company of men who for 129 years had met annually together to celebrate the greatness of their beloved city and to plan together for its future growth. It is evident that his statement, involving the idea of such personal longevity, was not to be taken in a literal sense. Your grandfathers, your fathers and you in proper order of succession were all required to establish this history of a common interest in the progress of a great city's—a great country's development.

In your grandfathers' time the first toast of the evening was no doubt the health and happiness of King George, but your fathers threw down that cup when they had once tasted the inspiring draught of independence for the colonies. You, the successors of both, in this intense and throbbing period of time, meet in the name of a nation now great with the destinies of 70,000,000 of men and women and children.

OUR FATHERS TOILED.

The fathers of the republic toiled, suffered and triumphed. We honor their labors, we venerate their memories. We rejoice in the rich inheritance they transmitted to us, but we must not forget the responsibilities which the great inheritance carries with it. Our fathers had grave problems to solve. Our own are equally serious. They are even more complex. The fidelity shown by the fathers should fitly example our fidelity. That is the price through which the good we enjoy may be honorably possessed, added to and passed on to those who follow us.

We are met just now with one of those problems which must be bravely faced and wisely solved. It is a question fundamental, in a material sense, to the welfare of every member of the mighty group which constitutes our national life. It touches the humble and dependent more closely than it does the strong and powerful, although in its final determination the far-reaching destinies of all are involved. For four years its injurious shadow has depressed industry and enterprise. Thanks to the wise instincts of our people and to their declaratory voice uttered in November last, assurances have come to lift doubts, to banish fears, to brace hope and to lend courage.

FREEMAN'S JUST REBUKE.

This happy reaction in enterprise now witnessed—the stimulation to industry—which has followed this new assurance, is a confirmatory evidence of the blighting influence of that fierce propaganda for "free silver" and semi-repudiation that met its just rebuke from the freeman's ballot in 1896.

It is said that to every man there comes at least once in his lifetime the opening door of opportunity. It is his critical hour. If he be unready, if he hesitate when he ought to enter, if, in short, his ability and the opportunity be not conjoined, fortune holds him thereafter unworthy of her favors and bestows them on another. Something like this we do perceive in the history of men. It is equally discernible in the life of states and nations.

Speaking broadly, I believe that the shape and destiny of our national life, as it may be affected by financial legislation, is to be determined within the next four years. Four years is a period so short in a people's history as to bar all idea of futurity and to require in substitution the more immediate, omnipresent now.

The forces and energies which found victorious expression in the last election are as significant now as they were then. Are we intelligent and courageous enough to take the action their present warrant justifies, and secure the future against the dangers which have been for the present overcome?

MAXIM MAY BE MISAPPLIED.

It is said that under present conditions it is impossible that obstructionists can hinder and defeat the popular will; that agitation on so delicate a subject as the money standard is disturbing; that we have the best of guarantees that for four years the present status will be maintained; that the revival of business will be best assured by the policy of inaction. Covered in one sentence all this is summed up in the much-abused maxim, "Let well enough alone." The maxim well applied is indeed a wise one, but the wisdom of it lies in the application of it.

When ultra conservatism applies it to justify a condition which is "bad enough" instead of "well enough," it is fatally misapplied. That the condition of our currency and banking system is "bad enough" is certified to by the deliberate judgment of the great body of economic students and a general consensus of opinion among business men. It certainly is not well enough with a banking system utterly inelastic and correspondingly irresponsive to the domestic requiremets of trade and industry to which, in its proper relation, the banking system should be the faithful and efficient handmaiden.

It is not well enough with the national treasury awkwardly performing an office which is entirely foreign to its proper function. It is not well enough, it is absolutely bad, when the result is a public treasury so expanded in its demand liabilities in a time of profound peace as to threaten its solvency in case of war, Thomas Jefferson, the putative father of democracy, himself declared:

"During the interval between war and war all the outstanding paper should be called in, coin be permitted to flow in again, and hold the field of circulation until another war should require its yielding place again to the national medium."

CONTINUE THE CONTEST.

No, my friends, we are not justified in falling back in supreme indifference to rest upon a perverted maxim. Generals Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston did that after the first battle of Bull Run, waen, with fresh columns at their hand they could have marched on and occupied our capital. The federal commander after Antietam did that, since it has been shown that the confederate forces were too much exhausted to interpose any effective obstacle to the possession of Richmond.

Nor is agitation to be feared in its effect on industry or business affairs if it is to be an agitation in behalf of better conditions. We have absolute security that for at least four years no step can be effectively taken which will degrade our money standard or bring dishonor to the national credit. Agitation will, therefore, result in nothing or be productive of good. Under such conditions agitation is the highest conservatism.

The establishment of our currency and banking system upon more secure foundations is the one thing lacking to the things which make for a permanent condition of reasonable prosperity. In securing this the pioneer in the west, the laborer in the mines, the toiler in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the merchant and the banker, are all, whether they know it or not, each in his degree alike interested.

REFERS TO HIS TEXT.

The text to which I was called to speak is thus stated: "Currency Reform—Now or When?" By implication I am absolved from all obligation to discuss the "how" or to go into details of methods to achieve currency reform. This is a great relief to me for two reasons: First, it might be injudicious to anticipate here and now what it will be my official duty to set forth a little later on; second, it would be to enter at once the field of greatest controversy, where doubts and fears are most rumerous and where passions and prejudices have their freest play.

Every one favors reform—his kind of reform. Many are willing to have reform, anybody's kind, if it can be had without struggle and free of cost. Others, seeing that the path of virtue leads to serene and restful planes, are willing to walk in the way of it, even at the cost of present pain and sacrifice.

The first group embraces the radicals and faddists of every kind who will tolerate no method not individually their own.

The second group, the indifferent many, prate reform, but are fruitful only in objections. You may retire the greenback, or otherwise reduce the redundant issues of the national obligations payable on demand, but, strange inconsistency, you must not issue bonds in a time of peace—not even to discharge sacred obligations incurred in war. These people ought to inform us as to which of the two is the higher wisdom: to avail ourselves of conditions favorable to the highest credit and lowest interest, to put our financial house in order, or to wait until another period shall come, when, as in the unhappy days of 1869-65, we may be forced to face dishonor or to recover ourselves at double interest upon obligations realizing to our treasury only 90—or 40—per cent of the face of the contract. Others of the same group tell us, "You shall not contract the currency, nor shall you permit any substitution in the form of banknote issues." With all these limitations, restrictions and impossible conditions they respectfully submit that they "favor" reform.

The third group, convinced of the wisdom of reform—and reform now—and perceiving that in nature's order every good acquired involves some sacrifice made, must stand together in patient persistency and work along the line of least resistance (for this, too, is nature's order) to secure those high ends at which they aim.

FAVORS REFORM NOW.

In a word, I commit myself to the following proposition: At a cost too contemptible for serious consideration, the debatable condition of our currency and banking system may be put upon clearly safe, if not theoretically scientific foundations. This may be secured without any necessary contraction of the circulating medium of exchange and with no danger of an undue expansion, and, best of all, this desirable end may carry in its effect potential relief to those districts in the south and west which, though rich in possibilities of soil and climate, have been held back, through the absence of banking capital and credit facilities.

Nor will I permit myself to doubt that in the councils of our nation a wise statesman ship, supported and sustained by the wisdom and value of a pure patriotism among our people, will find the way to the much-needed result.

How fair a land! How infinite its possibilities! What has it not done for the afflicted and the unfortunate of earth! With just laws, with institutions conformable to natural rights, with honest regard for honorable obligations, with a common love for the common weal, who can prophesy its future greatness and glory?

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Governor Frank S. Black responded to the toast, "The State of New York." He, too, was warmly received and, like the preceding speaker, read his speech, which was frequently applauded. In the absence of Major General Nelson A. Miles, General Merritt spoke to the toast, "The Army." Commodore Francis M. Bunce spoke for "The Navy." Mayor Strong was warmly applauded when he arose to speak to the toast, "The Duties and Obligations of a Citizen of New York." Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins university was the last speaker. His toast was "Commerce the Child of Science and its Filial Supporter." He paid a high tribute to the merchant princes of America and of their generosity to institutions of learning; also their support, as he put it, "of all things which aim to further science and wisdom throughout the world."

Kirk's Case Postponed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The examination of J. Waldere Kirk, who is accused of shooting Richard Mandelbaum on November 13 at a hotel in this city, was postponed in police court today on account of Mandelbaum's still feeble condition. The bullet has not yet been extracted from Mandelbaum's chest and he will not be able to appear in court for at least two weeks, although his condition is not serious.

Three Men Fall Five Stories.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—By the giving way of a scaffolding on the new sugar refinery of Dorscher & Co., in course of erection at Long Island City, three men were precipitated from the fifth story to the ground. Peter McAllister and Andrew Stewart, bricklayers, were fatally injured, while Patrick Hoey, a laborer, was badly hurt.

Prisoners Escape.

The five men arrested in the railroad yards at South Omaha Sunday night as suspicious characters broke jail early this morning and four of them escaped.

PRIVATE HAMMOND'S STORY

Gives His Testimony at Court-Martial of Captain Lovering.

SHOWS THE SWORD SCARS ON HIS PERSON

Tells a Straightforward Story Which Defendant's Attorneys Fail to Break on Cross-Examination.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Private Charles Hammond was the principal witness in the Lovering court-martial today, and proved himself entirely capable of holding his own with the attorneys who are acting for Captain Lovering. He gave damaging evidence against Lovering and could not be made to contradict himself on the stand, nor was he at any time confused by the sharp cross-examination to which he was subjected.

Questions relating to his personal history before he entered the army he quietly refused to answer, because, as he said, "they have no bearing on this case." Hammond, in his evidence, nearly doubled the number of sword thrusts mentioned by preceding witnesses, and then proved his evidence by showing the scars.

Judge Advocate Hunter's first question to Hammond was: "Have the articles of war ever been read in your presence?"

"Yes, I have heard them," replied Hammond.

"What orders did you receive on the morning of October 9, and relate what followed," was the next question.

"I was told that I was wanted at the summary court room, but I said that I would not go and after the message had been repeated to Captain Lovering he came to my cell and told me to get out and walk. He gave the order: 'Yank that man out.' When I again refused and was part way out of the cell door he prodded me twice with his sword and then stepped past me into the cell and kicked me in the shoulders. He stepped over me as I lay on the floor and gave me two more prods in the left side. He also gave me another order to walk, but I did not answer. Then the rope was tied upon my feet and I was dragged over the curbs, sidewalks and road, and up and down steps, until I reached the court room in the adjutant's office."

"When you refused to walk to the court did anyone ask you for your reasons?" was the next query o fthe court.

WHY HE DIDN'T GO.

"Members of the guard asked me," replied Hammond, "and I told them I thought I ought to be tried for the first offense before I was tried for the second. The first offense was that of leaving my barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., without leave."

"It has been said that while you were being dragged an order for double time was given. Is that true?" asked Colonel Hunter.

"Yes, sir," said Hammond. "Captain Lovering told the men to 'double time,' but they were unable to comply with the order."

The witness was then given to Attorney Blair for cross-examination.

"You had been working from the time you reported to this post on September 29 up to October," said the attorney. "Now, why was it that you changed your mind about work about the latter date?"

"I had been waiting for a trial and I thought it was about time I had it," said Hammond.

"Let me see," next asked the attorney, "you come from Michigan, do you not?"

"I refuse to answer."

"Do you know a man named Van Dorsten, who lives in Michigan?"

This question Hammond also refused to answer.

Then followed a query about the alleged shooting of Van Dorsten, and the attorney followed it up with the remark: "And you joined the army to escape the warrants which were issued for your arrest, did you not?"

Silence was the only reply the attorney could gain for the last question, and then he went back to Hammond's departure from Platisburg barracks. Hammond admitted that he left this post to attend business in Chicago, and was asked to state what route he traveled on the journey.

"I came through Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati and Chicago," said Hammond.

"And from there to Pentwater?" added the attorney.

"What was the last town you stopped in before Chicago?" asked Attorney Blair.

"Pullman, sir," said Hammond.

"And the one before that was Pentwater?" again added the attorney for the defense.

AGAIN REFUSES TO ANSWER.

"No, sir," said Hammond, "I decline to say whether I went to Pentwater or any other place in Michigan, and I refuse to answer all such questions. I came here and gave myself up before the end of ten days; that is enough."

"You say you were stabbed six times?" was the attorney's remark. "Were those stabs mere pin scratches or are you scarred for life?"

"I will bear the marks to my grave," replied Hammond.

The attorney expressed a desire to see the scars and Hammond bared his limbs and exhibited four marks, two on each thigh, to the court. One of the others was on his right hand and a minor one is on the shoulder.

Private Snyder was called and told of helping to drag the prisoner after the procession had gone 100 yards and assistance had been ordered. He said they had been commanded to march in double time and that the prisoner was covered with dust and his clothes torn when the summary court was reached.

"Do you think there was any other way in which Hammond could have been taken to the court?" was asked by the judge advocate.

"Yes," said the witness, "there was a cart and I think this could easily have been drafted into service."

Brigadier General Wade then asked if the witness had ever seen a prisoner taken to court in a cart.

"No," Snyder answered, "they are not usually so kind as that."

He was then excused and Lieutenant Andrus, the prison officer, was called. His evidence was not important.

The prosecution has but one more witness to call—Post Surgeon Lippincott—and then the attorneys for the defense will be given precedence. Captain Lovering is expected to take the witness stand and his two witnesses, Whiting and Sipple, both of whom are general convicts in confinement at the post prison.

WADDELL ON THE STAND.

Private Waddell was the first witness in the Lovering court-martial at Fort Sheridan today. He told of his being in the guard room on the morning of October 8, and of hearing the sound of a struggle in the cell room. He said he looked through the door and saw Hammond being dragged by the arms from his cell to the door, so he walked into the cell room.

"After you had gone into the cell room did you receive orders to stab Hammond with your bayonet?" the judge advocate asked.

"I received orders from the officer of the day, Captain Lovering, to fix my bayonet and to prod the prisoner. Before this Hammond had been dragged back to his cell and I went to him. I told him my orders and he replied that I could run my bayonet through him—he didn't propose to move. This was reported to Captain Lovering, who told me to wait for a moment and then he sent Sergeant Brainerd for a rope."

"What then did you do?" said the judge advocate.

"I put my bayonet to Hammond's side and stood guard over him while Brainerd went for the rope."

Judge Advocate Hunter was curious to know who tied Hammond's feet together and how the proceeding was conducted, so he inquired if the witness remembered any of the circumstances.

"An non-commissioned officer whose name I don't remember tied Hammond's feet while I sat on the prisoner and held him to the ground," said Waddell.

HELPED DRAG HAMMOND.

"Were you present at the dragging?" was asked.

"Yes," Waddell replied. "I helped drag Hammond for twenty yards."

The first interruption occurred at this point, when a member of the court insisted that defendant's counsel should be sustained in his objection to the question of whether Captain Lovering used an oath in his commands to Hammond. When this question was asked Private Waddell, Attorney Blair interrupted with an objection and a discussion between the judge advocate and the attorney followed.

"I merely wanted to ascertain the state of Captain Lovering's temper at the time of this affair," said Colonel Hunter, so Mr. Blair announced that he would withdraw the objection. Colonel Hunter was preparing to ask another question when he was interrupted by Captain Hunter of the Third cavalry.

"I shall renew that objection," said the captain as he straightened in his chair. "I fail to see that it makes any material difference to this court or to the accused whether he uses profane language or not."

The judge advocate was apparently surprised, for he looked up suddenly and stared for an instant at Captain Hunter. Then he smiled and remarked that in that event he would not press the question.

SWORD STABS.

Waddell was asked about Captain Lovering's stabbing Hammond with his own sword while on the way to the guard house to the summary court. The witness stated that Hammond had been prodded both before and after he left the guard house. The presiding officer, General Wade, here interrupted and asked in what part of the body Hammond had been stabbed while on the way. Waddell said that the prisoner had been stabbed in the hand.

"Where was his hand?" said General Wade.

"His hands were crossed behind his head to keep it from dragging on the fround," said Waddell.

"Are you certain that the thrust was made for the hand or was it for the shoulder?" asked General Wade.

"I think Captain Lovering meant to stab Hammond on the hand."

The witness then gave the members of the court the impression that Lovering had tried to make the prisoner uncross his hands so that his head would drag on the ground. Private Waddell was then excused.

SEEK EVIDENCE OF CITIZENSHIP.

Essential to the Life of a Prisoner in Cuba.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Application has been made to the probate court for the naturalization papers of J. G. de Peralta, now under sentence of death in Havana. Peralta was captured with a party of Cuban insurgents near Havana three weeks ago. The Cubans were shot, but Peralta was given until December 3 to prove his citizenship in the United States. His papers were destroyed in the court house fire, but there is ample evidence to enable the court to send to Secretary Sherman proof of his citizenship. A brother is now living in this city. It is said Peralta has a heavy claim against the Spanish government for property destroyed in Cuba.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 23.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Pennsylvania, for Antwerp.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Labrador, from Montreal; Corinthia, from Boston.

At Bremen—Arrived—Weimar, from New York.

At Southampton—1:20 a. m.—Arrived—Lahn, from New York, and proceeded for Bremen.

At Lizard—Passed—St. Paul, from New York, for Southampton.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York.

At Amsterdam—Sailed—Werdendam, for New York.

At New York—Arrived—Westernland, from Antwerp. Sailed—Nomadic, for Liverpool; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Noordland, from New York.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Warmer; Variable Winds.

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1. Spain Grants Cuba Tariff Autonomy. Secretary Gage Speaks on Currency. Private Hammond Tells His Story. Murderer Novak Gets Ten Years.
2. Thanksgiving Day Foot Ball Games. Figures for Government Armor Plant.
3. Popocrats Overrule Republican Protests. Slick Scheme of the Bryanites.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Failure to Agree on Live Stock Rates. Proceedings of the City Council.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Appeal for Iowa's Exposition Exhibit.
7. South Dakota and Its Divorce Mills. General News of the Great West.
8. Nebraska's Space at the Exposition. Contractor Parrish Yields to the Strikers Doom of the Slot Machines.
9. Historical Society of Wyoming. Rebuilding Old Street Gutters. Progress of Bolin's Bondsmen's Trial. Daylight Burglars Busy in Omaha.
11. Commercial and Financial News.
12. Dangers of Carrying a Revolver.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	17	1 p. m.	25
6 a. m.	16	2 p. m.	29
7 a. m.	15	3 p. m.	28
8 a. m.	15	4 p. m.	28
9 a. m.	16	5 p. m.	28
10 a. m.	19	6 p. m.	28
11 a. m.	22	7 p. m.	28
12 m.	22	8 p. m.	28
		9 p. m.	27

NOVAK IS GUILTY

Jury Convicts Him of Murder in the Second Degree.

RECOMMENDS SENTENCE OF TEN YEARS

Compromise Verdict Agreed Upon After Twelve Hours' Deliberation.

TWO JURORS STAND OUT FOR ACQUITTAL

Prisoner Listens to Announcement of His — Fate Unmoved.

PROTESTS INNOCENCE OF THE CRIME

Sits Through the Terrible Arraignment of the State's Attorney with Little Emotion Apparent on His Countenance.

VINTON, Ia., Nov. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—At 11 o'clock tonight the jury in the Novak trial, after having been out nearly twelve hours, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and recommended that the penalty be ten years at hard labor in the state penitentiary.

The defendant showed no emotion when he heard the verdict and said: "I will have to stand it, but I am innocent of the things charged against me."

Novak's counsel stated that an appeal would be taken to the supreme court for the reason that the record was full of errors. They stated, however, that they considered it a victory. It is understood that the verdict is a compromise one, that the two men stood out for acquittal, and that it must either be the verdict rendered or none, and so it was decided to return the one they did.

Nothing outside of a death chamber was as solemn as the little court room this morning during the closing hours of the trial of Frank A. Novak. Interest was intense. It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the day's proceedings opened in the usual manner. The prisoner was in his place. His wife sat near. The court room was crowded. The jury took its place and Mr. Boles resumed the closing argument. Perhaps few men are better equipped by nature to impress their fellows as being absolutely in earnest, absolutely fair, than he. That he believes the defendant guilty has been evident from the first. The jury was puzzled, and while it paid the strictest attention to every word spoken, it was impossible to read the thoughts of any.

APPEARANCE OF PRISONER.

The prisoner sat almost directly in front of the jury. He was well dressed. His linen was immaculate; he was clean shaven and had almost perfect control of his will. For the first five minutes he seemed somewhat nervous. The deliberate, but terrible arraignment of the attorney had its effect. His face flushed and he trembled. But it was but for a moment or two, and then he regained perfect mastery. He met the impassioned gaze of the lawyer without flinching.

When the argument was commenced Mrs. Novak looked at her husband, and there was love and pity in the glance. She, too, nerved herself for the ordeal and after the few first moments she appeared to be no more interested than others in the room. It was almost 10:30 when Mr. Boles closed his argument—a masterly one. There was no delay. Judge Burnham at once began the instructions to the jury. The instructions were fair and comprehensive. At 11:10 the reading of the instructions were finished and the jury retired to its room to deliberate upon a verdict.

An indefinite recess was taken, but the people were loathe to leave the room. The prisoner was perfectly unconcerned. He chatted with his friends and laughed as merrily as though nothing was happening. The people continued to hang around the court room, but nothing could be learned by the public in general.

Judge Burnham made preparations to remain up until midnight tonight to receive a verdict if one was found. At 11 o'clock the jury returned the verdict as related above and the great trial was ended.

YOUNG CURTIS LIKELY TO DIE.

Doubtful Whether an Operation Will Save His Life.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—It is feared that the murderous assault upon Peter Curtis, last week, will prove fatal. The lad is still unconscious, and it is feared that a blood clot has formed on the brain. Doctors have held a consultation and decided that an operation will be necessary. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is generally believed that the man in jail at Nebraska City is the perpetrator of the crime. In spite of the fact that he has been held nearly a week he has failed to account for his whereabouts that night. Circumstantial evidence is strong against him. Sheriff Holloway will look after the man at once.

MISTREAT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Presents a Claim for Damages Against Colombian Government.

NEW YORK Nov. 23.—George W. Schiffer, who arrived today on the steamer Adirondack from Port Limon, tells a story of alleged outrage that may call for interference by the Washington authorities. Mr. Schiffer is an American citizen and a resident of Buffalo, N. Y. He was superintendent of the gold mine of the Puma Mining company at Honda, in the United States of Colombia. Mr. Schiffer says that through ignorance of customs of the country he failed to turn in a certificate of the quantity of native liquors sold at the mining company's store. For this offense, he says, nine armed soldiers entered his house in the middle of the night and attempted to drag him to jail. He resisted and kept them at bay till morning. Subsequently, Mr. Schiffer says, he was dragged slowly in the fierce sun by the longest route to the court house at Victoria, twenty-five miles distant from Honda. A rope was tied around his neck and he was jeered at, insulted and otherwise ill treated by the natives. Mr. Schiffer, after his release, instituted with the United States minister at Bogota a suit for $25,000 damages against the Colombian government.

Increase in Merchandise Exports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Exports of general merchandise from this port for the week ending today were valued at $10,061,493, against $7,478,068 in the preceding week and $7,721,265 in the corresponding week of last year. Since January 1, $360,628,889, against $334,640,817 in the corresponding period of last year.