THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SOUNDS A KEYNOTE

President McKinley Appears Before the Manufacturers' Association.

DISCUSSES THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Insists that an Attempt Should Be Made to Reform the Law.

IT IS AN OBLIGATION DUE THE PEOPLE

Must Not Be Deterred by the Possibility of Failure.

SHOW GOOD FAITH BY MAKING AN EFFORT

Republican Platform is Recalled and the Point Made that Responsibility Rests Upon the Administration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The third annual banquet of the Manufacturers' association of the United States, which took place at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel tonight, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city. One thousand guests were seated at the tables. The fact that President McKinley would be present caused a rush for tickets.

President McKinley was driven from the Windsor hotel and was received at the Waldorf-Astoria at 6:30 p. m. by the committee of merchants and at once taken to "the royal chambers." Half an hour later he appeared in the reception room, where he held a levee for more than an hour.

The banquet hall was magnificently decorated, the tiers of boxes being draped with silken banners. The president's flag was suspended over the head of the table from the president's box. Seven long tables extended the length of the room and sixteen small tables were placed on either side of the rows of long tables. In the Astor gallery annex were thirty-three other tables. The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers and potted plants. The dais where the president and other guests sat was also adorned with many flowers. From the reception room up the broad stairways to the banquet room were lines of palms and ferns.

The march to the banquet hall began at 7:15 and lasted until almost 7:30. President McKinley, with the company of thirty-six, marched into the hall, the band playing "Hail to the Chief."

It was after 9 o'clock when Warner Miller rapped for order. He then announced that Rev. R. S. MacArthur would invoke a blessing.

Dr. MacArthur, in his prayer, called for special protection for the president and the members of the Manufacturers' association.

GUESTS OF HONOR.

Among those who occupied seats of honor on the raised dais were: President McKinley, M. E. Ingalls, Darwin James, Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Thomas W. Cridler, Randolph Guggenheimer, Elihu Root, John Addison Porter, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, Senator William P. Frye, Charles Emory Smith, Warner Miller, President Theodore C. Search, Henry E. Howland, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Clement A. Griscom, St. Clair McKelway and Abner McKinley. Among the other guests were: Albert A. Pope, Henry W. Gajohn, General Sam Thomas, Lewis Nixon, E. A. McAlpin, William C. Whitney, Collis P. Huntington and George Ganter.

The menu cards were very elaborate. They were volumes of vellum bound in undressed calf, with a monogram burned into the cover, surrounded by a scroll. There were etchings of "Liberty," "The Brooklyn Bridge," "Industry," a scene on Wall street, "Commerce and Transportation" and some of the large buildings in New York.

The president's menu card was the same as that of the other guests, except that the edges were in gold and the words "The President" in embossed gold on the cover.

At 10:30 Warner Miller rapped for order. He referred to the youth of the association and said the meeting would be productive of more good than anything that had been held in this country for some time. He said there was nothing political in the organization. Its chief end, he declared, was to extend the commerce of the United States abroad. "This association," he said, "would advocate another department in the cabinet, namely, a secretary of commerce."

Mr. Miller then introduced Theodore C. Search, president of the association, who spoke briefly.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when President McKinley was introduced. Men stood in their seats, women in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs and the uproar drowned the speakers' voices. The cheering and the clapping of hands were redoubled when a toast was drunk to the president.

President McKinley spoke slowly and was plainly heard in every portion of the hall. His reference to the cold day in Cincinnati January 22, 1895, was received with laughter, which broadened into a perfect roar when he spoke of the extension of business instead of notes. He said:

HAS MET THEM BEFORE.

Mr. Toastmaster, Members of the Manufacturers' Association and Guests: For the cordial character of this greeting I return my thanks. The genuineness of your welcome is full compensation for having left Washington at an unusually busy season in order to participate in this interesting meeting.

I scarcely need remind you that we do not meet as strangers. Neither are your business organizations, or your social reunions altogether unfamiliar to me. I have been with you before, not as a guest as now, but rather in the capacity of host. I recall that as governor of the state of Ohio it was my pleasure to welcome you to Cincinnati at the initial convention of the Manufacturers' association. I well remember it was a cold day. You had lost everything but your pluck, or you thought you had. Courage was the only friend your grief would call its own. I note with satisfaction your improved condition now. You are much more cheerful in countenance, more buoyant in spirit, more hopeful in manner and more confident in purpose. Then, too, there are more of you here than at your first meeting. Distances are, of course, the same, but traveling has been resumed.

Your speeches and resolutions at that first convention were directed mainly to the question of how to regain what you had lost in the previous years; or, if that was found impossible, then how to stop further loss. But your object now, as I gather it, is to go out and possess what you have never had before. You want to extent not your notes, but your business. I sympathized with your purposes then; I am in full accord with your intentions now.

RECALLS A PREDICTION.

I ventured to say at the gathering referred to, as reported in your published proceedings, speaking both for your encouragement and from a profound conviction: "This great country cannot permanently be kept in a state of relapse. I believe we will occupy the field temporarily lost to us and go out to the peaceful conquest of new and greater fields of trade and commerce. The recovery will come slowly, perhaps, but it will come, and when it does we will be steadier and will better know how to avoid exposure hereafter."

I have abated none of the faith I then expressed, and you seem to have regained yours.

National policies can encourage industry and commerce, but it remains for the people to project and carry them on. If these policies stimulate industrial development and energy the people can be safely trusted to do the rest.

The government, however, is restricted in its power to promote industry. It can aid commerce, but not create it. It can widen and deepen its rivers, improve its harbors and develop its great national waterways, but the ships to sail and the traffic to carry the people must supply. The government can raise revenues by taxation in such a way as will discriminate in favor of domestic enterprises, but it cannot establish them. It can make commercial treaties, opening to our manufacturers and agriculturists the ports of other nations. It can enter into reciprocal arrangements to exchange our products with those of other countries. It can aid our merchant marine by encouraging our people to build ships of commerce. It can assist in every lawful manner private enterprise to unite the two oceans with a great canal. It can do all these things, and ought to do them; but with all this accomplished the result will still be ineffectual unless supplemented by the energy, enterprise and industry of the people. It is they that must build and operate the factories, furnish ships and cargoes for the canal and the rivers and the seas. It is they who must find the consumers and obtain trade by going forth to win it.

MUST GO AFTER TRADE.

Much profitable trade is still unenjoyed by our people because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching desirable markets. Much of it is lost because of a lack of information and ignorance of the conditions and needs of other nations. We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them. The ship requires the shipper, but the shipper must have assured promise that his goods will have a sale when they reach their destination. It is a good rule if buyers will not come to us for us to go to them. It is our duty to make American enterprise and industrial ambition, as well as achievement, terms of respect and praise, not only at home, but among the family of nations the world over.

There is another duty resting upon the national government—to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that the government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain they must be removed. If weak places develope they must be strengthened. Nothing should tempt us—nothing will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down, by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth.

OWE A DUTY TO THE PEOPLE.

Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative and the progressive business interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters, who, fifteen months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency, or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind.

That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake, and if possible, realize. That is our commission—our present charter from the people. It will not suffice for citizens to say now simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure, than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty.

The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number nor slight in degree, but progress cannot fail to be made with a fair an honest trial. An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion cannot hurt, it will only help the cause. Let us have full and free discussion. We are the last to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indifferent, and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance.

ATTEMPTS SHOULD BE MADE.

Half-heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so, and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the present fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future.

The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily, the tariff part of the platform has already been engrafted into public statute. But that other plank, not already builded into our constitution, is of binding force upon all of us. What is it?

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, and since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed

(Continued on Third Page.)

BARBECUE TABLES BREAK

Banquet to the Visiting Stock Growers Interrupted.

DENVER OVERDOES ITS HOSPITALITY

Too Many Tickets Are Issued and the Crowd, in Its Eagerness to Secure the Good Things, Breaks Down the Tables.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 27.—The National Stockgrowers' convention, after three days of harmonious and important deliberations, came to an end today. The organizations of the Live Stock Association of the United States of America was completed today by the selection of an executive committee. The other cattle centers of the country, in consideration of the splendid efforts of Denver in making the present convention a success, waived their claims upon next year's meeting, and the vote was unanimous that it should again come to Denver.

The closing number on the program was the last barbecue to be given in America where buffalo is to appear on the menu. Among the rare viands were nicely cooked elk and opossum, besides beef, mutton and pork in great quantities. The barbecue was held at the Union Stock yards, and the Burlington railway and the street car company carried from 25,000 to 30,000 people to the grounds. So great was the crowd that the six tons of meat served was hardly enough to satisfy all, and before the crowds could be served the tables against which they were surging broke away, and, brushing aside police and military guards the crowds overran the grounds, helping themselves to what was in sight.

Governor Adams and Mayor McMurray were present, but their expostulations were unheeded. The crowd was good-natured, and no one was hurt in the stampede, but there being no possibility of restoring order the management declared the barbecue over. The mistake made by the barbecue committee was in issuing too many tickets, 35,000 having been given out.

MAKE A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

At the morning session the organization of the Live Stock Association of the United States, which was partially completed last night, was taken up again and the executive committee selected, consisting of one member from each state represented. It was also provided that the governors of states not represented should appoint members to fill the vacancies. The following are the members chosen:

Arizona, Colonel Alfred S. Donan; Colorado, John W. Springer; Idaho, A. B. Clark; Illinois, C. W. Baker; Indiana, J. B. Connor; Iowa, John A. Craig; Kansas, G. W. Melville; Michigan, H. H. Hinds; Minnesota, Theodore L. Schuermels; Missouri, C. A. Thompson; Montana, J. M. Holt; Nebraska, Peter Jensen; New Mexico, M. W. Donald; Oklahoma, E. S. Donnelly; Oregon, R. C. Judson; South Dakota, Frank M. Stewart; Texas, A. B. Robertson; Utah, E. H. Collister; Wyoming, D. N. Stickney.

A paper on "Dairy Interests," by Henry Wallace of Des Moines, Ia., was presented.

The executive committee was instructed to make an effort to secure the building of a live stock building at the Omaha exposition.

Ex-Governor Richards of Wyoming read the report of the committee on resolutions. It recommended the gathering of statistics on the cattle business by the federal government; declared that the interests of the mountain states demanded transit rates to all points west and south of Chicago; the passage of additional retaliatory commercial enactments against foreign commercially unfriendly nations; a stand against proposed national anti-vivisection laws; national measures for the extermination of ticks and wolves in the cattle growing states; protested against the rejection by the United States army of western branded horses; recommended the growing of sugar beets; asked for a transportation rate based on thirty-six-foot cars; and asked for the cession of the arid lands to states in which they lie.

The last resolution was voted down, but the others were adopted.

The convention then adjourned sine die and the delegates were at once taken to the barbecue grounds.

NEW ORGANIZATION MEETS.

The executive committee of the National Stock Growers' association of the United States held its first session at the Brown hotel tonight. Hon. John W. Springer of Colorado was unanimously chosen president; John M. Holt of Montana, vice president; Charles F. Martin of Colorado, recording secretary, and C. W. Baker of Chicago, treasurer. Mr. Springer appointed the following standing committees:

Finance and Ways and Means—C. W. Braker, Illinois; A. B. Robertson, Texas; Peter Jansen, Nebraska; D. N. Stickney, Iowa; F. M. Stewart, South Dakota.

Transportation—A. S. Donan, Arizona; J. M. Smith, Utah; R. C. Judson, Oregon; W. G. Melville, Kansas.

Legislation—H. H. Hinds, Michigan; W. C. McDonald, New Mexico; F. M. Stewart, South Dakota.

Arbitration—A. B. Clark, Idaho; J. A. Craig, Iowa; E. S. Donnelly, Oklahoma.

Markets—Theodore L. Schurmeier, Minnesota; A. B. Robertson, Texas; John M. Holt, Montana.

Sanitary—James A. Craig, Iowa; H. H. Hinds, Michigan; H. H. Jastro, California. As consulting members: Dr. Charles Gresswell of Colorado, Dr. R. J. Kleberg of Texas and Dr. Victor A. Norgard of Washington, D. C., were added to this committee.

H. K. Parsons of Utah, W. P. Anderson of Illinois and W. A. Rankin were appointed a committee to represent the association at the stock convention to be held at Pendleton, Ore.; and J. M. Smith, Utah, James A. Craig of Iowa, T. C. Powers of Montana, T. Kinney of Montana and George Adams of Chicago to attend the Wool Growers' convention at The Dalles, Ore.

The members of the executive committee were named as delegates to attend the stock conventions to be held in Fort Worth, Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota in April.

Adjournment was then taken until tomorrow morning, when the committee on constitution and by-laws will report.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Jan. 27.

At New York—Arrived—Ems, from Naples; Germanic, from Liverpool. Sailed—Norge, for Copenhagen; Augusta Victoria, for Alexandria.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Britannic, from New York for Liverpool; Rhynland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

At Copenhagen—Arrived—Thingvalla, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Paleria, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Havel, for New York.

At Queensland—Sailed—Waesland, for Philadelphia; Teutonic, for New York.

At Stettin—Sailed—Island, for New York.

OWNS ALL THE SURPLUS WHEAT.

This is the Assertion Which the Leiter Clique Makes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—"Raising our estimates on the government figures we think we now own every bushel of surplus wheat in this country," said George E. French, the active manager of the big wheat combination, who was speaking for himself and Joseph Leiter, who is the visible head of the "clique."

He said: "According to the most reliable estimates obtainable we think there is not more than 15,000,000 bushels of wheat unaccounted for. Scattered over different parts of the country we have holdings of at least that amount, so we can safely claim to have possession of all the surplus."

Added to the government estimate of 530,000,000 bushels for last year's crop the 30,000,000 bushels carried over from the crop of 1896 gave Mr. French his basis of 560,000,000 bushels as the original supply. This he proceeded to dispose of as follows:

Expected to date, 145,000,000 bushels; estimated necessary for home consumption, 340,000,000 bushels; estimated necessary for seed, 60,000,000 bushels, making a total of 545,000,000 bushels comfortably put away. The difference between the original estimated supply and the amount accounted for is 15,000,000 bushels.

This is the amount of wheat which, according to Mr. French, furnishes the key to the situation and on which the "clique" has put a price of 10 cents in advance of the Chicago price for May wheat, whatever that may be from day to day.

"The situation is simply this," declared Mr. French. "Everything goes to show that this country has sent abroad more than its exportable surplus. We think wheat has been overexported to the extent of 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels, and that the United States is the country in which to sell."

SHE MARRIES A PIEGAN INDIAN.

Daughter of an Army Chaplain Selects a Husband.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Minnie Cushman, a white woman and teacher in the Fort Shaw schools, was clandestinely married to Garrott White, a full-blood Piegan Indian, at Dupuyer yesterday. The bride is a daughter of C. C. Bateman, chaplain of the United States army at Fort Belknap, and formerly at Fort Assiniboine. She is a handsome brunette.

Two weeks ago the couple applied for a marriage license here, but White being a ward of the government, it was refused. They then proceeded to the Blackfoot agency, where Major Fuller declined them marriage. Today they drove to a ranch near Dupuyer, where they were met by a notary, and it is alleged that he, under a misrepresentation, secured them a license. The ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace.

Mrs. Cushman, by a former marriage, has a daughter 9 years of age. She has deserted her post and with her husband gone east on a wedding tour.

FOUND DEAD ON RAILROAD TRACK.

Mangled Remains of a Former Resident of South Omaha.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Jan. 27.—The crew of a local freight train on the Missouri Pacific this morning found the mangled body of a dead man alongside the track some two and a half miles west of town. Near the body was found a key ring, on which was two large door keys and a badge of silver, having on one side "S. W. Ewing, South Omaha, Neb., 1892." On the other "Butcher, 203 North Fourth street." The body is that of a fairly well dressed man.

In the South Omaha directory for 1893 appears the name of Stephen W. Ewing, a laborer employed at the packing house of Swift and Company. His boarding place is given at the corner of Twenty-sixth and P streets. This is probably the man referred to in the dispatch from Otterville. The name of S. W. Ewing does not appear in the directory for 1897.

OMAHA MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Frank L. Collis Ends His Existence by Drowning.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Jan. 27.—Frank L. Collis of Omaha, Neb., committed suicide at the home of his half-brother, Ed Taylor of this city, at 6 o'clock this morning by drowning himself in a cistern. He was a former South Dakota ranchman. Sickness and despondency due to financial losses are supposed to be the reasons for the act. He came here from Omaha, Neb., a month ago. He formerly lived in Mulvane, this county, and amassed a fortune during the boom. Bad investments in cattle in South Dakota left him financially ruined.

The name of Frank L. Collis does not appear in the Omaha city directory and inquiries failed to disclose any information concerning the unfortunate man.

STOLEN BODIES ARE RETURNED.

One Arrest Has Been Made, and Others Are Expected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Last night the bodies of Mrs. Jane Corbett and Stephen Bennett, which were taken by grave robbers from the cemetery at Eagleville, thirty miles south of this city, about two weeks ago, were returned from Burlington, Vt., and will be reinterred. Detectives traced the bodies to Vermont, and the man in this city who shipped them, finding the pursuit was being vigorously made, telegraphed Burlington and the bodies were sent back, the prices originally paid for them, $110, being made good. One arrest, Dr. Heimack, has been made, and others are expected to follow. Prosecutions against all concerned will be pressed.

WELCOME FOR PRESIDENT DIAZ.

His Home-Coming the Occasion for a Great Demonstration.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Jan. 27.—President Diaz and party arrived here after its three weeks' trip to the coast and the interior at 3 o'clock this afternoon over the Mexican Central railroad. There was an immense concourse of people at the station to greet the president, and all along the route from the station to his private residence the people thronged the streets and balconies by thousands, giving him a cordial reception. The flags of all nations floated from the buildings. Troops lined the entire district, being ordered out as a mark of respect. The president looks well. The superb new train of Pullmans built for the president was used on this trip.

Keeps His Identity to Himself.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Every effort of the police and others interested has failed to discover the identity of the young man who, at the point of a pistol, demanded $5,000 from Judge Madill, president of the Union Trust company, offering him the alternative of death. He has been locked up in jail ever since Tuesday, when he made the attempt at robbery, and resists every attempt to learn who he is. The mysterious young man is of more than ordinary intelligence and education.

SIGSBEE CALLS ON PARRADO

Maine's Commander Pays His Respects to Blanco's Proxy.

AMERICA CLASPS HANDS WITH SPAIN

Uncle Sam's Fighting Representative Cordially Greeted by Assistant Governor of Havana, Who Returns Call Today.

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HAVANA, Jan. 27.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Commander Sigsbee of the United States battleship Maine and the officers of his staff, accompanied by American Consul General Lee, paid a formal visit today to General Parrado, who is acting as captain general in the absence of Marshal Blanco. The place designated for the visit was the palace of the acting captain general, but the Americans supposed it was to be in the palace of the governor general, where it is customary for such visits to be made. So they went to Marshal Blanco's official residence at 10 a. m. and while they waited to be received there the Spanish officials were waiting for them at General Parrado's quarters. Nobody in the party of Americans could speak Spanish and as it was the breakfast hour no officer of General Blanco's staff was about to explain the situation to them.

An American correspondent who speaks a little Spanish went to the other side of the palace and discovered that Acting Captain General Parrado, Secretary General Congosto, Secretary Casares and the members of the staff were awaiting the Americans in the other palace. The correspondent informed the American visitors of the fact, whereupon they went across the square and were received very cordially.

General Parrado will go to the war ship Maine tomorrow to return Commander Sigsbee's visit. That will end the formal reception ceremonies. The Maine's officers came ashore today and everything was pleasant.

AUTONOMY GAINS GROUND.

Autonomy is gaining some little ground. The recent Spanish outburst against it has tended to convince some strong Cubans that the home rule offered by Spain, though incomplete, must be a good thing for Cuba. The autonomical cabinet actually is doing something. During General Blanco's absence the military and civil powers have been entirely separated. General Parrado, the acting captain general, was not even consulted about the drawing of a large draft against Spain by the autonomical secretary.

These good results, however, have influenced only Cubans in the cities. In the field the insurgents are holding out against concessions as firmly as ever. "Presentations" are not increasing. Acting Governor General Congosto and his efficient secretary, Senor Casares, are working upon the census. They say they will be prepared for the elections by the middle of March. They are working hard in a seemingly hopeless cause. General Blanco was notified at Juciaro, on the south coast of Cuba, of the arrival of the Maine.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

DEATH OF AN INSURGENT CHIEF.

Gen. Aranguren, Who Ordered Ruiz Shot, Ends His Career.

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HAVANA, Jan. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Aranguren, an important insurgent chief, has been killed. His body is being carried into the palace of Acting Captain General Parrado as this dispatch is filed. The death is not known generally in Havana yet. A great crowd has gathered at the palace to see whose body it is.

Aranguren is the rebel leader who put Lieutenant Colonel Ruiz to death last month. Ruiz offered his services to Blanco as a special envoy to carry an offer of money to accept autonomy and peace to Aranguren, whom he had known well in Havana. Aranguren promptly had Ruiz tried by drumhead courtmartial and shot. It is said that he did so by General Rodeiguez's orders, as all insurgent commanders have strict orders to shoot anybody who comes to a camp with a Spanish offer of peace on any terms other than the independence of Cuba.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—(Associated Press Report.)—At noon today Lieutenant Colonel Benedicto, with the Spanish Reina battalion, surprised, near Tapaste, this province, the camp of the insurgent Brigadier General Aranguren, killing (Aranguren and four private), capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others, who made their escape. The body of Brigadier General Aranguren was brought by train to Havana this afternoon and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue.

Aranguren was evidently about 24 years of age, of fair complexion, with blonde hair and a small moustache. The body, which shows two bullet wounds, one in the head and one in the right leg, is dressed in cashmere pantaloons, gray woolen coat, yellow shoes and gaiters, comparatively new. It is said the gaiters and the vest once belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Ruiz, the aide-de-camp of General Blanco who, having gone last December to Aranguren's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguren or with his approval.

General Blanco has arrived at Manzanillo, where he has been formally received by the authorities and by the autonomist committee. Large crowds turned out on his arrival. General Blanco visited the hospitals, the forts and the barracks. Reports from Remedios say that many families of the reconcentrados are in most wretched condition.

The war ships in the port are flying colors in honor of the birthday of Emperor William. Artillery General Fuentes today visited the German school ship Gneisenau.

The American yacht Buccaneer has arrived here from the Tortugas and the Ward line steamer Seneca which reached port today brought a consignment of provisions for the destitute, which has been turned over to Consul General Lee.

The destitute conservative municipality of Colona, in Matanzas province, has appointed autonomist officials.

Several correspondents of British publications have arrived at Cienfuegos.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—Ex-Minister Canolajas, the Imparcial announces, has arrived at Cadiz, from Havana (having visited the United States and Cuba to study the political situation) and has expressed a pessimistic view of the duration of the war, declaring the insurgents have the means to greatly prolong their resistance in the mountains.

Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, has ordered the fleet to concentrate at Cadiz. A transatlantic steamer will be chartered to supply the ships with coal and stores. A local newspaper asserts that measures have been taken to keep United States Minister Woodford's residence "under surveillance."

The public prosecutor demands a sentence on Lieutenant General Weyler of two months' imprisonment.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska:

Partly Cloudy; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

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   Stockmen Attend a Banquet.
   Captain Sigsbee Calls on Parrado.
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3. Stevens Case in Supreme Court.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Editors Visit the Exposition.
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6. Council Bluffs Local.
   Iowans Want Biennial Sessions.
7. Mining News from the Black Hills.
   General News of the Farther West.
8. Stockmen Air Their Grievances.
   Proceedings of the City Council.
9. Gritty Englishmen in the West.
   Life Savers Rescue Forty People.
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11. Commercial and Financial News.
12. Pretty Girls Run a Bench Show.
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Temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	13	1 p. m.	28
6 a. m.	12	2 p. m.	30
7 a. m.	13	3 p. m.	31
8 a. m.	13	4 p. m.	31
9 a. m.	15	5 p. m.	30
10 a. m.	20	6 p. m.	29
11 a. m.	22	7 p. m.	28
12 m.	26	8 p. m.	28
		9 p. m.	28

EMPEROR WILLIAM HAS A BIRTHDAY

United States Embassy at Berlin is Beautifully Illuminated.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The celebration today of the birthday of Emperor William was more general than usual. The public and other buildings were decorated with flags and busts of his majesty were everywhere displayed. The emperor received the congratulations of his mother, the ex-Empress Frederick, and the German princes, including the kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg.

The newspapers, excepting the socialist organs, published congratulatory articles. The socialist papers deplore the monarchic feeling and the conservative and agrarian press urge the emperor to show courage and abolish the general franchise and workmen's rights of coalition.

During the early morning there was a great musical reveille by the bands of a whole brigade, which awoke the population. A cuirassier of the trumpeter corps sounded the reveille from the cupola of the castle. There was much open indignation at the shutting off of all the traffic in the district around the castle.

In the evening the illuminations of the city were very fine. One store showed 12,500 electric lights. The United States embassy was illuminated and the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, participated in all the festivities and attended with his staff the gala performance at the opera house. The French ambassador, the marquis de Noailles, was decorated with the grand cross of the Red Eagle.

DRAPER GIVES A RECEPTION.

Swell Society Function in the Capital of the Caesars.

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ROME, Jan. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The United States ambassador, General William F. Draper, gave a magnificent official reception tonight in the splendid Piombino palace. There were 600 guests, including personages from the Quirinal, members of the high aristocracy of Italy, ambassadors, ministers and others of the diplomatic corps and some Americans. The guests were introduced by Prince di Monterodani and Count Tozzoni, masters of ceremonies to the court. Those present with one accord pronounced it the grandest social function of this season.

The conspicuous features of this notable occasion were the sumptuousness of the buffet, the gorgeous decorations, embracing beautiful displays of flowers and plants on the great staircase and in the stately halls of the palace.

Mrs. Draper, the ambassador's wife, wore a Worth gown of pearl gray satin, and the superb jewels which caused a sensation at a previous grand function. Mrs. Riddiags, the wife of the first secretary of the embassy, also resplendent in jewels, wore a pale green sateen gown. Mrs. Scriven, the wife of Captain George P. Scriven, the military attache, was arrayed in a silver and rose dress of moire.

Disputes May Be Settled.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston), Jan. 27.—Vice President G. E. Billingshurt of Peru has arrived at Valparaiso. His visit is very significant. It is asserted in well informed circles that the disputes as to the disposition of the provinces of Tacna and Arica (now held by Chili under the terms of the treaty of Ancon) and other questions pending between the governments are in a fair way to settlement.

Prepare Troops for Roumania.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: The minister of war, Risa Pasha, has been ordered to prepare eighty regiments with a minimum strength of 1,700 men each for service in Roumania next spring. The attitude of Bulgaria is causing uneasiness, and the porte has sent remonstrances to such effect.

Anarchy in Asiatic Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says it is reported there that the Kurds are devastating Armenian villages in the neighborhood of Russian villages, and the Armenians are retaliating. The correspondent adds that "there is complete anarchy in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey."

Majority Favors Acceptance.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A majority of the engineers have voted in favor of accepting the terms of the employers. The exact figures have not yet been divulged, but the proportion is said to be about 25,000 in favor of acceptance to 11,000 against it.

Will Send Its Whole Fleet.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: It has been decided that the whole Spanish fleet shall concentrate at Havana though not immediately unless circumstances demand.

Serious Hurricane in Russia.

ODESSA, Jan. 27.—A hurricane has worked immense destruction in this district. Whole villages have been devastated and the damage to shipping is enormous.

Japanese Fleet at Shan Tung.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the Japanese fleet is cruising off the coast of Shan Tung.

OMAHA'S BALL TEAM

Deal for Bringing Grand Rapids Franchise Here Progresses.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE ALMOST CLOSED

New Owners of the Club Look Over the Cate City's Advantages.

BAN JOHNSON FAVORS THE LOCATION

President of the Western League Talks of His Personal Wishes.

SCHUMAN AND O'BRIEN ON THE TOPIC

Men Who Control the Location Are Noncommittal, but Express Themselves as Well Pleased with What They See.

President B. B. Johnson of the Western League of Base Ball clubs, and M. J. O'Brien and R. E. Schuman of Chicago spent yesterday in Omaha looking over the ground with a view to the location of the eighth franchise in this city at an early date. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Schuman are now the sole owners of the Grand Rapids franchise. They have taken it with the understanding that they may locate the club in any city which will be satisfactory to the league, and together with President Johnson they are now acquiring such information as may be of value to them in deciding on the location.

The party arrived in the city yesterday morning and spent the entire day in looking over the city and feeling of the public pulse. That they were favorably impressed they were ready to admit. President Johnson has been for Omaha from the start and has made no secret of it. After his visit yesterday he was more positive than ever that it was time for the Western league to place a club here, and while the men whose money is back of the franchise are not ready to express a positive opinion, they stated that everything they had seen and heard in Omaha was in its favor.

Among those who were called on yesterday were some of the railroad men, and Superintendent Smith of the street railway company. Their interviews with these officials were very satisfactory, and then they went out to examine the grounds, which were also found to be satisfactory. The Twentieth street grounds were regarded as a very favorable location, but so far nothing has been done in the direction of acquiring a lease.

On their return from their trip over the city, President Johnson said that he was convinced that all that he heard in regard to the forward movement in Omaha is true and more too. He said that every indication is that the city had reached the up grade and had a period of prosperity before it.

BAN JOHNSON'S TALK.

"We have had our eyes on Omaha for some time, you know," he remarked, "and have considered it as a logical Western league city. We have been waiting until the hard times had passed you by, and now I am confident that a first class article of base ball here will pay. I don't know what Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Schuman will do, but I think what we have seen today has given them a favorable impression of your city. There is one thing of which I can assure you, and that is if these gentlemen put a club here they will give you the best there is out. They have abundant means to back up the enterprise, and they will come here for a permanent investment, if they come at all. They will fit up one of the finest ball parks there is in the country, and they will get the best team together that money can buy. They have already secured a number of good men and I think I am safe in saying that they will give you the best base ball that has ever been seen in Omaha."

Mr. O'Brien was also much pleased with what he had seen of Omaha during his brief visit. He referred to the fact that in all their traveling over the city they had scarcely seen a vacant storeroom, and that was in itself a pretty good indication of prosperity. He was more inclined to ask questions than to answer them and his queries in regard to local conditions indicated that he was a close and shrewd observer. While he would make no positive statement in regard to his intentions, he was apparently inclined to believe that there was a promising opening in this city.

"You see, I want to be sure of my ground before I act," he remarked, "for this is no temporary enterprise but a permanent investment. My present franchise runs for three years and then we expect to reorganize for ten years more and I would come here with the intention of staying here for the entire thirteen years. If I come here I expect to make my home here and become a citizen of Omaha. I know pretty well what can be done at Grand Rapids as I have previously had a club there, and I will probably stop at Des Moines on my way back. Of course we are anxious to decide the matter as quickly as possible as there is much to be done in the way of preparing grounds and securing the remainder of the team. I should say that we will come to a definite conclusion very soon."

NUCLEUS OF THE TEAM.

The new owners of the franchise have already begun the task of securing a strong team. It is not likely that more than two of the Grand Rapids players will be retained. The management has already signed Tommy Tucker, the former first baseman of the Boston National league club, who will play that position in the new team. Tucker has been wanted by several big clubs and the fact that he has been landed by Messrs. Schuman and O'Brien indicates that they propose to have the best there is in the market. It is also probable that Fred Pfeffer, the veteran second baseman of the Chicagos, will play that position and manage the club. This deal has not been absolutely closed but it is intimated that he can be secured.

Tommy O'Brien, who played second base for Washington last year, is also on the list, with McAuley, one of the cleverest little catchers who ever wore a breastplate. In addition to these men it is understood that Messrs. Soden and Billings of the Boston club will contribute a pitcher. This choice will likely rest with Manager Frank Selee, and his well known friendship for Omaha is a guaranty that the pitcher he sends will be a pitcher. John T. Brush will contribute a fielder from the Indianapolis team, who is not yet decided on, and Manager Buck Ewing will add one from the Cincinnatis, probably Dusty Miller or Bug Holliday. These, with Pitcher Eustis and Third Baseman McKinney of last season's