

AUTONOMY HIT HARD

Elanco's Failure to Buy Rebels Proves a Staggering Blow.

SAGASTA'S POLICY ON ITS LAST LEGS

Members of the New Cabinet Look to American Intervention.

DECLARE THAT IT IS THEIR ONLY HOPE

Pando's Drastic Measures Against the Press Do Untold Harm.

AMERICANS IN DANGER OF STARVATION

Unless Congress Speedily Makes Another Appropriation Much Suffering Must Ensnare American Charity Saves Thousands.

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HAVANA, Feb. 10.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—With starvation continuing, autonomy failing, the rebels awakening, Madrid complaining, Havana protesting and his very subordinates prophesying failure, Blanco returns worse off than because, as a newspaper explained, the next day he "didn't appreciate his autonomy of action." That incident, trifling as it may seem, gives the keynote of popular sentiment regarding Sagasta's new policy toward Cuba.

"Autonomy without an American protectorate is worthless," said a member of the autonomical cabinet to me privately. "American intervention is our only hope."

This is a momentous admission, but autonomy really has become a laughing stock with the public. A good-for-nothing bull in the bull ring on Sunday was killed because, as a newspaper explained, the next day he "didn't appreciate his autonomy of action." That incident, trifling as it may seem, gives the keynote of popular sentiment regarding Sagasta's new policy toward Cuba.

General Blanco's return without having bought up any rebel chiefs of importance is a staggering blow to autonomy. The object of his tour of the island was universally known. He was deceived. His emissaries probably have not even Hialeh or Bleg, the two eastern leaders he thought he could purchase.

It only needed Pando's drastic action in gagging the press to almost annihilate autonomy hope. He summoned all the editors to him yesterday and threatened to seize any paper which printed, even "between the lines," any criticism of autonomy, or of the military campaign or of the alleged racial relations between Spain and the United States. The Havana press was muzzled; now it is completely gagged. It is in a worse state than it was under Weyler, who did permit some political discussion. But now the government censor is given the powers of a czar and a mind reader combined.

FOREIGN PRESS MUZZLED.

Censorship of foreign correspondents' dispatches continues under the military station. It is impossible to cable news that is not distinctly favorable to Spain. The Diario de la Marina continues to labor for the expulsion of subsidized American correspondents. The truth about Aranguren's death it resents bitterly. The autonomical ministers were visited officially by the French admiral and they will give him a state dinner. Political circles attach great significance to the failure of Captain Sigbee of the Maine and General Lee to salute the new government of Cuba. General Lee says the naval regulations were followed and the representative of the "highest authority" over Cuba was duly visited. De Lome probably protested, as Captain Converse of the Montgomery, in arriving at Matanzas, visited everybody, from the collector of the port up to the civil and military governors. He had received voluminous instructions from Washington.

The insurgents apparently are cheered by General Blanco's failure to buy their leaders and his cool reaction during the tour. Spanish official reports indicate comparatively severe engagements in eastern Cuba. A fight near Holguin February 8 is said by Cubans to have resulted in a Spanish loss of nearly 100. There was a lively fight yesterday on the outskirts of Matanzas. Very few insurgents are supposed to occupy that province. Sugar cane is burning more extensively than it was last year.

AMERICANS MAY STARVE.

Unless congress speedily makes another appropriation the destitute African citizens in Cuba will starve. General Lee has less than \$10,000 left of the \$50,000 appropriated. The balance has been spent even to economically. The destitute people were absolutely without food in Sagua for two weeks. In Matanzas there was no consular issue for three weeks. In this city there was an issue for January. The United States official in charge authorizes this statement. The officials drew as long as they could upon their own sources. General Lee expects his present supply of money to last about three weeks.

Starvation goes on the same as ever in all the cities of Cuba except Havana. Here American charity has made a loud improvement and General Lee's orphan hospital for reconcentrado babies will soon take pitiful sights from the streets. The city government also is doing much more than formerly. This week some American supplies were sent to several smaller towns, but they are only a drop in the ocean. The volunteers who do the distributing are honest and faithful, but they have their friends. A first-class officer of the United States commissary department should be sent here. General Lee would be glad to have this responsibility lifted from his shoulders. He has neither the time nor the assistance necessary to thoroughly organize and maintain the increasing difficult work.

Already the Spanish papers are criticizing the manner of distribution. Miss Clara Barton and Mr. Elwell may undertake the task, but it is probable they will have to ask for assistance. However, the food and clothing of American charity are saving thousands of lives and the hunger plague in Havana, at least, has lost much of its bitterness.

SYLVESTER SCOVILLE.

Twenty Lives Crushed Out. WABSAW, Feb. 10.—During a funeral service in the synagogue at Idzienski, in Grodno, yesterday the woman's gaiters collapsed. In the panic that ensued twelve women, five men and three children were crushed to death, and many others were seriously injured.

PROGRESS OF THE ZOLA TRIAL.

General Pellieux Takes Stand and Gives Testimony.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The examination of M. Trarieux, the former minister of justice, was completed at today's session at the assize court of the Seine before which M. Zola and M. Perrien, manager of the Aurore, are being tried. M. Trarieux said that while he was minister of justice he had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair. He approved of M. Scheurer-Kestner's agitation of the matter. When Commandant Fornisetti was called, M. Delcorgue, presiding judge, refused to allow him to be questioned regarding the Dreyfus case and M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, announced that owing to the examination of the court he would abandon the examination of the Commandant Fornisetti and Captain Lebrun-Renaud and others whom he only desired to question regarding the Dreyfus case.

Major Pury du Cham was called and refused to reply to questions put to him relative to Mme. de Commaignes. The judge also refused to reply to other questions on the ground of "professional secrecy."

General Guiz and Colonel Henry gave explanations of the indiscretions of Colonel Piquart, who had knowledge of some of the secret papers of the ministry for war.

General Pellieux, who was appointed to investigate the Dreyfus case and upon whose report Major Esterhazy was court-martialed, was examined. General Pellieux said he believed the whole truth and did not plead "professional secrecy." He then proceeded to relate the story of the Esterhazy inquiry and said that Mathieu Dreyfus and M. Scheurer-Kestner both admitted that they could not prove the charge against Major Esterhazy.

General Pellieux then indulged in an outburst against Colonel Piquart, whom he accused of divulging an espionage affair to an outsider, claiming such conduct as shameful. Referring to the Bordereau letter, the general declared that the alleged fac-similes published were all fictitious. As to the compromising letter sent to Major Esterhazy, which might raise suspicion that he had shady relations with a foreign agent, General Pellieux said: "It is inconceivable that anyone could be so naive as to employ this method of correspondence in a matter of such gravity."

General Pellieux here expressed indignation at the "inexcusable action of Colonel Piquart in having Esterhazy's rooms burglarized without authority of any kind."

Colonel Piquart admitted this, "the witness continued," "and when the court acquitted Count Esterhazy I was not astonished. I was proud of having contributed to the acquittal of Esterhazy, which proves that in the French army there are not two traitors, but only one."

General Pellieux was about to refer to the Dreyfus case when the presiding judge gently interposed his usual veto.

M. Dupuy, the former premier, was then called and M. Laborie began to question him regarding the case of Dreyfus, which the presiding judge vetoed, whereupon M. Laborie announced that he would then up the examination of M. Dupuy and other former ministers, as the rulings of the presiding judge made it fruitless.

M. Thevenet, a former minister of justice, who was next examined, said he could easily understand why M. Zola was exercised by the "veiled lady story." M. Zola, he added, had acted in good faith, for most of the truth had not been thrown on this matter and M. Zola's was not the only troubled mind.

M. Thevenet expressed satisfaction at the acquittal of Major Esterhazy, which he said proved there were no traitors in the French army, but he "boldly insisted" that complete light had not been cast upon this grave affair, which, he added, interested the whole of Europe.

He further expressed regret that the government had not spoken in order to restore tranquility for the country. Continuing, M. Thevenet said he was astonished that the witnesses, instead of giving open testimony, should take refuge behind professional secrecy.

M. Salle, a lawyer, followed M. Thevenet on the witness stand. The presiding judge refused to allow questions to be put to him concerning the Dreyfus case, and M. Laborie caused the latter asked for a short adjournment in order to draw up a formal application that the case be allowed.

When the hearing was resumed M. Laborie submitted the application referred to. M. Clemenceau, counsel for the Aurore, supporting him in a skillful manner. The former asked that formal notice be taken of the fact that M. Salle on the witness stand "has not denied that he was aware, through a member of the court-martial, that a secret document was submitted to the court-martial."

M. Laborie refused both applications, but M. Clemenceau, by this ingenious expedient of reading a question in the form of an application, practically obtained what he wanted.

The excitement heightens daily over the outcome of the unequal conflict between two angry parties, one anxious that the case, whether legal or not, should remain intact, and the other that law and justice should be respected even at the expense of the case. The latter party is a small minority in a strange and pathetic predicament, for while, unless it can prove innocence to the Dreyfus and Esterhazy cases, M. Zola must be condemned, yet the court will not allow him the means to prove the injustice.

M. Laborie, therefore, is fighting to impress the jury with the unfairness of the whole proceeding, looking to the attitude of the general public on the case. However, it is evident that he has a difficult task before him.

Compared with the wild tumult of the previous days, today's proceedings were calm, even to dullness. The aspect of the court was little changed, though many women in springlike toilettes gave a touch of color to the scene.

The chief interest centered in Pellieux's statement. He spoke for twenty minutes and was listened to in silence until he referred to the forgeries, when the audience indulged in tumultuous conflicting comments. His statements produced a profound impression, which, however, was partially destroyed by M. Laborie's and M. Clemenceau's subsequent examination.

There were some demonstrations on the streets today, but nothing serious occurred. After each day's proceedings a report of the case is telegraphed to Emperor William.

Bound to Cause Impenitence.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon alone comments upon the de Lome incident. It says: "Senor de Lome has resigned, and it was the right course, whether he wrote or did not write the letter; but the incident is bound to make unpleasantness between the two governments and add to the chances of trouble about Cuba, which are by no means so few as certain authorities profess to believe."

SAGASTA MUCH SURPRISED

De Lome Incident Gives Spanish Premier a Severe Shock.

OTHER MINISTERS FEEL THE SAME WAY

Amplishment Prevails in Court Circles at Madrid and May Disturb the Existing Relations.

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MADRID, Feb. 10.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—I am able to state that Sagasta, Moret, and all the members of the cabinet are much astonished and displeased by the Dupuy incident. General Woodford called upon the minister of foreign affairs and is said to have expressed the opinion that the affair would not disturb relations in court circles. It is stated that the queen is much concerned and lamented so very unexpected an incident and approves the conduct of the government.

Directly the minister of foreign affairs received the telegram of Dupuy de Lome admitting he had written the letter and tendering his resignation, the council of ministers assembled and decided to accept the resignation. First Secretary Dubose will remain in charge until a successor is appointed. It is the intention of the government to select a strong representative, chiefly on account of the treaty negotiations. The news caused much sensation in political and official circles in Madrid. There is much regret at losing the services of a representative with whom two governments of different parties in succession had been satisfied and much had yet been expected at the foreign office and in diplomatic circles. Most people express surprise at De Lome having written such a letter and the intelligence at first was generally discredited until officially confirmed. Sagasta says: "There is no possible reason why the unfortunate incident should alter the relations between Spain and the United States, which are, and we hope will remain, cordial and friendly, nothing having occurred recently to mar them."

He has seen Canalejas, who said: "I never received the letter of Dupuy de Lome. That must have been stolen before reaching me. Where, how, I don't know. I was surprised to hear of the matter. I did not expect to receive this communication, though we were old acquaintances. Dupuy treated me very courteously in Washington, but with the natural reserve dictated by his position. I consider the incident unfortunate, but not likely to disturb existing relations, as President McKinley has already handsomely declared. The selection of a new minister is most important. Sagasta told me this morning the government would soon appoint an experienced statesman. I brought back from Cuba unfavorable impressions regarding the economical and political position of the island. It cannot be denied, however, that Cuba will have a much better crop of tobacco this year. Autonomists feel hopeful of the results of the new policy, but most people in Cuba are skeptical with the issue of the question lies with the United States."

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

DE LOME HAS TO GET OUT.

Spanish Minister Resigns and Home Government Acquiesces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The State department this morning gave out for publication the substance of the cablegram sent yesterday to General Woodford, our minister to Madrid, in reference to the de Lome letter. The statement is as follows: "There has appeared in the public prints a letter addressed by the Spanish minister to Mr. Canalejas. This letter the minister admits was written by him. It contains expressions concerning the president of the United States of such a character as to end the minister's usefulness as a representative of the government in this country. General Woodford therefore was instructed at once to say to the minister of state that the immediate recall of Mr. Dupuy de Lome is expected by the president."

It is stated that up to this time no resignation has been received from the Spanish government.

Up to 10:30 o'clock Senor Dupuy de Lome had not received from his government an announcement of its acceptance of his resignation, but it is believed that this soon will be given and that the minister's official connection with the government as the Spanish representative to the United States will come to a prompt termination without the necessity of action by this government in giving to the minister his passports. Senor de Lome regards himself as still a private citizen, although technically still Spain's representative.

Events in connection with the minister's letter have been transpiring rapidly within the last few hours, and all the attending circumstances were developed today. On Tuesday night the minister first received private information that the letter was in the hands of the Cuban junta and was about to be made public. The information was meager, and not knowing exactly what was referred to, and believing that the story was an exaggeration from Cuban sources, he characterized the reports as ridiculous. At no time, however, did he deny the authenticity of the letter to Canalejas. Later, when fully acquainted with the facts, he called the Spanish government fully, stating that the letter was about to be published, and that in his judgment the effect would be to end his usefulness as the representative of Spain at Washington. This was Tuesday night, before the publication had appeared.

It is stated that a tender of resignation, although couched in terms of diplomacy, that the usefulness of the minister was at an end.

This continues to be the status up to the present time, the offer of resignation being before the authorities at Madrid. What action they have taken or will take has not been made known here. That there will be an acceptance of the resignation is regarded as certain, as soon as the usual formalities can be observed. The queen regent is the only one who can relieve a representative of the government from his post, and until she acts the formalities will not be concluded. In the meantime a cabinet council may consider the situation and its action will be conclusive, the queen simply giving official execution to the cabinet's decision.

In view of the news from Madrid of the acceptance of the resignation of the Spanish minister it may be stated that our government is not disposed to split hairs over the method of the offending minister's retirement. In other words it is not concerned as to whether he resigns or is recalled so long as he leaves the capital. It is true that the exact language of the message sent by the State department to Mr. Woodford indicated the president's desire that

FOR THE INDIAN CONGRESS

Allen's Amendment is Tacked on to the Indian Bill.

WILL PROBABLY GO THROUGH THE HOUSE

Some Opposition May Develop in that Body, but Mercer Thinks He Can Steer the Matter Successfully.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The adoption by the senate today of Senator Allen's amendment providing for the holding of an Indian congress at Omaha between June and November of this year, and appropriating \$45,000 therefor, gives the amendment a prestige which almost insures its final adoption by both houses.

Now that the amendment has been attached to the Indian bill it will depend entirely upon the conferees to say whether it shall become a law or not. On the part of the senate the conferees will be Allison, Pettigrew and Perkins. On the part of the house, Sherman, Curtis of Kansas and Little. It is with the house conferees that yeoman service must be done, but Mercer says his associates will be all right, in view of their interest in other measures affecting their own districts, and in which he is also interested. It is possible, however, that a fight may be made against the amendment on the floor, in which case the whole Nebraska delegation will take part in the discussion. There are several elements to be conciliated and these Mercer will look after, especially one or two members from Chicago districts, who, smarting over their inability thus far to secure a repeal of the law creating an Indian supply depot at Omaha have been doing their utmost to oppose the Indian congress measure. However, with the conferees favorable to the amendment it is believed that any opposition that may develop will be summarily disposed of.

Senator Thurston attempted to attach an amendment to the Indian bill appropriating \$25,000 for an additional building or buildings at the Genoa Indian school as might be necessary in the judgment of the commissioner of Indian affairs, but Senator Allison made the point of order against the amendment, from which Senator Allen appealed, and the bill call that followed the senate adjourned. In view of the handsome treatment accorded the Indian congress bill by the committee on appropriations, and also the Genoa school in the way of appropriation for steam heating apparatus, etc., it has been thought good policy to let any additional amount for Genoa go over until later.

PLASTER MODELS.

The last shipment of plaster models for the exterior of the Government building at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition was today shipped to Omaha. James F. Early of this city, sculptor, who has charge of this work, said today that the colossal statue of the republic for the dome of the Government building will be completed and ready for shipment next week.

The Rosebuds and Lower Brule Indians from South Dakota today called on the Indian commissioner and had a talk with reference to the usual per capita allowance and supply of clothing for the coming year. The Indians wish to get their funds and clothing earlier than they did last year. The commissioner referred the matter to the finance division and will give them an answer tomorrow.

A bill directing a reissue of a check for \$2,819, drawn by Agent Charles E. McChester in payment of a balance due on a contract for furnishing brick to the government at Pine Ridge, S. D., which check was lost in the mail, was today passed by the house. The contract for carrying the mail between Laramie and Walden, Wyo., was today awarded to H. C. Hazelwood, at \$124 a year.

The court of claims today handed down and opinion recommending payment of claims of the following Iowa letter carriers: William A. Appel and Cornelius B. Fisher, \$1,000 each; and \$115 respectively; George S. Coleman, Oskaloosa, \$219.

Senator Allen introduced a bill today providing for a more equitable distribution of funds of the Santee and Flandreau Sioux and Ponca Indians of Nebraska and South Dakota. The bill provides that not to exceed one-third of the annual interest due and payable to the Santee and Flandreau Sioux and Ponca Indians, namely \$210,292.20, shall be used for educational purposes, the remainder to be paid to the Indians in equal capita amounts at such times and in such sums as the secretary of the interior may deem best. Representative Strode today introduced bills for the relief of S. H. Henderson and Captain John T. Cochran, at \$72 respectively per month.

Congressman Greene left for Erie, Pa., with the rivers and harbors committee of the house. He is booked for a speech tomorrow.

A. B. Kittredge of South Dakota is in the city.

PROPOSAL TO FORM IRON TRUST.

Carnegie Company Sends Circulars to Producers.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—An afternoon paper says: "In Cleveland iron circles the sensational story was circulated today that an effort is being made by the Carnegie Iron company to form a trust, controlling the entire pig iron trade of the country. Local iron dealers recently received communications from the Carnegie company urging that such a trust be considered and advancing lengthy arguments to prove the benefit a trust would be to all concerned. The producers propose to follow the same plan under which the big coal trust is now being organized. They propose to bring all the leading producers into the combine and regulate their output by giving each member of the combine an allotment. It is proposed to regulate the allotment by figuring on the average output of each firm during the last five years."

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10.—The officials of the Carnegie company were shown the despatch from Cleveland in which it was stated that the Carnegie company was making an effort to form a pig iron trust, and they pronounced it false in every particular.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 10.

At New York—Sailed—Stuttgart, for Liverpool; Arrived—Sailed, from Philadelphia. At London—Arrived—Britannic, from Philadelphia; Mantoba, from New York. At Queenstown—Sailed—Majestic for New York. Arrived—Germania, from New York; for Liverpool; Helgenland, from Philadelphia. At Copenhagen—Sailed—Thingvalia, for New York. At Glasgow—Arrived—Ethiopia, from New York. At Marseilles—Arrived—California, from New York. At Christiania—Arrived—Norge, from New York. At Philadelphia—Sailed—Switzerland, for Antwerp.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

THE BEE BULL.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska Generally Fair; Warmer; Windy.

1. Cuban Autonomy a Failure. 2. De Lome Gives Sagasta a Shock. 3. Allen and the Indian Bill. 4. Murder and Suicide in Congress. 5. Congressional Proceeding. 6. Change of Front in Canada. 7. Mining News from the Black Hills. 8. Hartley's Hotel Blasted on Fire. 9. Nebraska Grand Army Encampment. 10. Editorial and Comment. 11. Colorado Will Be at the Exposition. 12. Director General Badly Needed. 13. Concerning the Kansas Pacific Sale. 14. Council Bluffs Local Matters. 15. Iowa May Control Its State Banks. 16. Mining News from the Black Hills. 17. General News from the Farther West. 18. League of Republican Clubs. 19. Sleet Storm Does Much Damage. 20. Simon Escapes from Custody. 21. August Kastner Placed on Trial. 22. Pickpockets Busy in Omaha. 23. Commercial and Financial News. 24. "An Involved Story."

Temperature at Omaha:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows include 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m.

CALLS THE VERDICT A FARCE.

Luetgert Says He Deserves Either Hanging or Freedom.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—"That jury was a pack of cowards," said Adolph L. Luetgert at the county jail today. The big sausage-maker showed some anger as he spoke. "If they had been men—men of nerve and character," continued Luetgert, "there would have been no compromise verdict. They did not decide the case on the law and the evidence; they simply compromised. I am either guilty, or I am innocent. If I am guilty I deserve death—they ought to hang me as high as Gilderoy's kite. If I am innocent I am entitled to my liberty. Luetgert is an innocent of the crime charged against him as any man who walks the streets of Chicago. There should have been no half way verdict in this case. It is said that I laughed last night when the verdict was read. That is true. I did laugh and I have laughed since. I laughed because the verdict to me is a ridiculous farce. It is a coward's verdict. They did not have the nerve to find me not guilty when they saw the evidence did not prove my guilt, so they compromised. The case will go to the supreme court. Eventually I will be free."

Attorney Harmon, counsel for Luetgert, appeared before Judge Gary this afternoon and asked for thirty days' time in which to file his motion for a new trial. Mr. Harmon declared he had received information today to the effect that Mrs. Luetgert still lives. He also intimated that some of the jurors might have been disqualified. Judge Gary allowed the defense until February 19 to prepare its motion. Mr. Harmon will attempt to secure affidavits to the effect that two of the jurors expressed an opinion on the case before being called for examination. He will seek to substantiate charges of perjury and thus secure another chance for the prisoner.

TRANSFERS HIS DENVER PROPERTY.

Francis C. Grable Disposes of Some Valuable Assets.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Two transfers of Denver property were made today which may cause bearing on the Francis Grable case. Francis C. Grable transferred to one-half lots of C. Grable and J. S. Grable transfers to Hester B. Grable seven and one-half lots. It was simply an order for transfer, the usual consideration being made, \$1, in each case. The lots are located in Shafterburg's addition, in one of the oldest parts of Denver, Clampa and Twenty-sixth streets. The assessed valuation of this property, with improvements, is \$7,290, and its real value probably \$25,000. The transfer was not effected by local dealers, as the deed came to the county clerk's office by mail from some outside point.

At one time Grable owned considerable property here, but the bulk of it was traded with the Travelers' Insurance company of Massachusetts for a controlling interest in the North Fork Freighting and Land company of Larimer county, which eventually proved to be one of Grable's white elephants, as no water could be had for his ditch, if completed, and it developed that it was scarcely started when the crash came.

LAYS CLAIM TO VALUABLE LAND.

Indian Says He Owns Ground in Heart of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—Joseph Boulanger, a quarter-blood Osage Indian who asserts he is a nephew of the famous General Boulanger of France, is to make a claim to about thirty-five acres of land on the site and in the vicinity of the union depot in this city. The property is very valuable. Boulanger was born on the site of the depot in 1850. He says that his grandfather on his mother's side received a patent to the land from Andrew Jackson and that it was never properly sold, the people who finally got the property receiving it by filing forged duplicates of the original papers. Boulanger is well educated and for years has held office in Indian Territory. Some time since another Indian made claim to a large tract of land in Argentine, a suburb. His claim is still pending.

ALL WERE FURTHER EXAMINATION.

More Arrests for the Lynching of the Indians.

SHAWNEE, Okl., Feb. 10.—At the continuation today of the examination of five white men charged with complicity in the burning of two Seminoles at the stake the culprits caused surprise by waiving further hearing and giving bonds for their appearance before the United States grand jury. Six others were brought in today charged with the same crime, among the number being Nelson Jones, a deputy United States marshal. All waived preliminary examination and gave bonds. Twenty others, it is said, will be brought in tomorrow. Nearly fifty members of the mob will then be under arrest.

Officer and Prisoner Both Dead.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Feb. 10.—At Coffeyville, twenty miles south, John Wilson, city marshal, undertook to arrest a man named Mearl, a whiskey peddler, when the latter shot him. The marshal is today charged with the same crime, among the number being Nelson Jones, a deputy United States marshal. All waived preliminary examination and gave bonds. Twenty others, it is said, will be brought in tomorrow. Nearly fifty members of the mob will then be under arrest.

Enjoins Sale of Railroad Land.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 10.—Justice Stanford of the United States court today granted an injunction restraining the treasurer of Lewis county from selling Northern Pacific railroad lands for delinquent taxes of 1901.

LOVER'S RASH DEED

Suitor for an Iowa Girl's Hand Commits Bloody Crime.

SHOOTS THE YOUNG WOMAN AND HIMSELF

Both Victims of the Pistol's Deadly Bullets Will Die.

UNREQUESTED LOVE CAUSES THE ACT

Minnie Boos Rejects the Attentions of Will Christoph.

INTERVIEW AND SHOOTING AFFRAY FOLLOW

Girl is Shot Through the Hip and Bowels, While Christoph Has Two Holes in His Breast.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The second tragedy within a year was last night enacted in Catekausa county. As a result Miss Minnie Boos lies mortally wounded and Will Christoph lies at the point of death from pistol wounds self-inflicted.

The two families are neighbors, residing a mile distant. Both are well-to-do and of good standing in the community. It appears that Will loved Minnie and for some time past had endeavored to woo and wed her, but his suit met with neither the approval of the young woman nor her parents. His proposals for marriage were time and time again rejected, yet he insisted in forcing his attentions upon her. Last night at about 9 o'clock he again called at her home. The two retired to a private room to talk matters over, but what happened between them is unknown. At about 9 o'clock the family were startled by two pistol shots. Upon opening the door Minnie was found on the floor writhing in pain. Neighbors were aroused and officers at once notified.

Christoph, after making the deadly assault, passed out the door and into the yard and turned the gun upon himself. At first it was thought that Christoph would never regain consciousness. He had sent two bullets through the breast near the region of the heart. The young woman was found to be shot through the hip and through the lower bowels. She is now in a very critical condition. Her condition is such that she will not survive the night.

Christoph is some better, but recovery is hardly possible. He is in no condition to make a statement. No arrests have been made.

STOPS THE PORT ARTHUR CANAL.

Injunction Restrains Company from Commencing Land.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Feb. 10.—Deputy United States Marshal DeLoach today served on the Port Arthur Canal and Land company a writ granted by the United States circuit court, enjoining the company from entering upon the property of Latham Davis of Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of excavating its proposed ship canal to Sabine City. The Port Arthur company had sought to obtain a right of way through the property and its action had been sustained by the county court. The plaintiff, being a non-resident, had the litigation transferred to the United States court. In applying for the injunction, Davis questioned the charter right of the Port Arthur company to condemn a right of way through his property and Judge A. P. McCormick, who granted the writ, says the company must keep off the land until the questions are finally settled by the circuit court. A long litigation is expected. The Port Arthur canal is allied to the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway.

SURPRISES PIG IRON PRODUCERS.

Sudden Rise Brings Them a Chance for Profit.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 10.—The Iron Trade Review this week will say: "Bessemer pig iron has been the interesting, not to say sensational, feature of the iron market the last week. In all the receding of its surprising performance, it is perhaps the most remarkable both for its suddenness and for the temporary inability of the trade to read its significance. Bessemer for prompt shipment, from having sold at \$9 in the valley on Wednesday of last week, had gone to \$9.50 in the next two days, and the distinct buying movement that brought the rise involved upward of 75,000 tons of prompt iron besides 25,000 tons for delivery. It was but a step from the \$9 to the \$9.50, and in which central western furnaces found themselves to a basis giving a small margin, at least above cost; and it was no until the surplus iron in the valleys had all been gathered up, most of it at prices below \$9.50 that furnacemen realized that a strong consuming interest was the buyer. About 75,000 tons is credited to Pittsburg and the Cleveland and Chicago districts are reported to have taken smaller blocks, though the western interests participated in the buying are not definitely established.

"It need scarcely be said that the events of the week have put a new face on the situation in the valleys, and that the extent of the operations of the large steel companies as thus indicated have made pig iron producers hopeful, who for two weeks past have seen little chance for better things except in curtailment."

Consent Senator Murphy.