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DEBATING EXPANSION

Vest's Resolution Opposing Imperialism Called Up in Upper House.

COLONIAL SYSTEM A COPY OF MONARCHY

Vigorous Objections on Constitutional Grounds Are Urged.

MORGAN WANTS ACTION ON CANAL BILL

Amendment Accepted Excepting Canal from Neutrality Agreement.

According to Its Provisions Those Who Enlisted Only for War and Are Needed at Home May Leave the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-Discussion of two questions, each of importance and interest at this session, was begun by the the construction of the Nicaragua canal oc- habitants. cupied the attention of the body during

the greater part of the afternoon.

As soon as the morning routine business had been disposed of Mr. Vest of Missouri called up his resolution, offered last week declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory, except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon the territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants.

Mr. Vest declared that it was a basic principle of this government that "the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed," and maintained that the federal government had no no recognized tribunal had ever been reckless enough to controvert it. Mr. Platt, republican of Connecticut, took issue with Mr. Vest and announced that at some convenient time in the near future he would offer some remarks on the resolution, in the that the Missouri senator was wrong in his interpretation of the constitution and inaccurate in his deductions from the law.

Opened by Morgan. Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three-hour appeal for action at this session. The whole country, of legislation which would secure the buildhe said, would be disappointed if congress; ing or the canal. Nicaragua and Costa Rica did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the build- of mankind, that the canal across the isthing of the canal. In the course of his remarks he agreed to accept an amendment ecifically excepting the canal from neutrality with regard to any country with which the United States might be at war. sovereignty over the Philippine islands and

without the consent of the people of such territory. The resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Pettigrew introduced a bill authorizing A. A. Bartlett to raise the battleship Maine and transport it to the United States. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution for a commission to prepare and carry out plans for the celebration of the centennial of the city

against the acquisition of foreign territory

Mr. Hoar introduced the following reso

of Washington as capital of the United

That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire and report as soon as may be, whether some policy may not be established by law by which soldiers in the regular army, who have families or parents depending on them for support, or whose education or opportunities for business will be seriously interfered with by longer continuance in the military service, and who enlisted for the war, or under assurances that they would be held only while the war lasted, may be promptly discharged and their places, so far as necessary, be filled with new recruits.

Vest Takes the Floor. Mr. Vest then called up his resolution offered last week, declaring that the constitution confers no power on the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies and addressed the senate thereon. He did not propose, he said, to say anything that would necessitate a secret session, as he had no intention of

discussing any treaty now pending or which was to be proposed hereafter to be offered. It seemed to him, however, peculiarly appropriate to discuss the powers of the United States government under our constitution. Senator Vest said that the declaration of independence had been drawn up with the idea that all governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. It was incredible that the founders of the government could have looked forward to the time when millions of human beings could be held without their consent, merely

as chattels to be disposed of as the sovereign powers of the mother country might Mr. Vest declared that the United States supreme court had settled that question for all time. Mr. Vest maintained that the constitution applies alone to the states of the union. In favor of what he termed "this monstrous proposition," he said the expansionists quoted Daniel Webster, for whose opinions he himself had the highest respect The argument of Mr. Webster referred to had been made in a debate with John C. Calhoun when slavery was a dominant issue Mr. Calhoun had maintained that inasmuch as slavery was recognized by the federal

constitution, its extension into the territories acquired by the union of states was constitutional. Then it was that Mr. Webster had declared that the constitution applied to the states alone.

"To say," declared Mr. Vest, "that cittzens of a territory are excluded from the privileges guaranteed by the bill of rights and are mostly the subjects of the arbitrary will of congress is a monstrous proposition; but fortunately the supreme court has determined that question in many cases. I do not deny the power of the federal government to acquire territory, but I do deny its powers to acquire territory peopled with millions without their consent and with no intention of conferring upon them citizenship. I may be answered that the point is not good; that it may be evaded by the taking in of vast tracts of lands peopled with barbarians. It may be held merely for comnercial advantages, when the congress of the United States shall become so degraded as this, it is only a question of time until the end shall come.

"An Appendage of Monarchy." "We are a great people," concluded Mr. cest. "We are told that this country can de anything, constitution or no constitution. We are a great people, it is true, but we notice that Mormon political method

did-a people that conquered the world, not with steel ships and modern cannon, but with bare swords and primitive galleys. The colonial system destroyed all hope of republicanism in the other time. It is en appendage of monarchy. It can exist in no free country, because it uproots and eliminates the basis of all republican institutions—that governments receive their just powers from the consent of the governed. I know not what may be done with the glamour of foreign conquest and greed of the money classes of this country. For myself, I would rather quit public life this minutenay, I would be willing to yield life itselfrather than give my consent to this fantastic and wicked attempt to revolutionize our government and to substitute the principles of our hereditary enemy for the teachings of Washington and his associates."

Mr. Platt of Connecticut, in expressing the hope that Mr. Vest would not ask for immediate action upon his resolution, said he desired to offer some remarks upon it, but was not prepared today to do so. He did BILL FOR RELIEF OF REGULAR SOLDIERS not, he said, acquiesce in the law as stated by the Missouri senator. He believed that the power to acquire territory was inherent in the nation and was not subject to limitation. In the remarks he proposed to submit, he would endeavor to establish this belief. He thought it perfectly evident that if the United States, in fighting a war, came into possession of territory, the progress of its army and navy could not be stopped until the constituted authorities de- ment was unable to maintain our position clare whether it is the purpose to hold the as a first class power. It was necessary now acquired territory, with the ultimate inten- to consider both our military requirements senate today. The territorial expansion and tion of conferring statehood upon its in- at home, and those in our new colonial de-

In response to an inquiry by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Platt declared that the power of the government to acquire territory was full and plenary.

To this proposition, unless it were accompanied by declarations as to the purpose of the government, with the territory acquired. which purpose should be within the power of the constitution to confer, Mr. Hoar said he desired to enter his emphatic dissent. Call Up Canal Bill.

Mr. Morgan called up the Nicaragua canal bill, which was read in extenso, and Mr. Turple thereupon suggested to Mr. Morgan the advisability of postponing the consideraauthority either in morals or in the con- tion of the bill until after January 1. He stitution to go beyond that principle. He called attention to the fact that the president held that the principle had been sustained in his message suggested that matters should by the supreme court in various decisions remain in statu quo until the report of the and that no public man of prominence and canal commission was made. It was an open secret, he said, that the commission would report by the first of the year. The report would deal with questions vitally important in connection with the bill. It would report officially upon the feasibility of the enterprise, the practicability of routes course of which he would endeavor to show and the estimated expenditures. The work of the commission has cost \$250,000. Why not wait? Why go it blind?

Mr. Morgan said that the country had reached a conclusion upon this question and would not be satisfied, he thought, to recognized what was the universal opinion mus must be built under the protection, control and management of some great maritime power. The terms of the Menocal-Cardenas concessions proved this. The two sovereign republics took stock in the comthe opening Mr. Hoar and Mr. pany when organised, Nicaragua retaining presented resolutions of citi-of their states reamonstrating Rica 1½ per cent. They had waived their ereign rights in favor of the congre the United States. They had waived them for the benefit of their own countries in they were the most minute, microscopic dots on the map of the world. It was

> there if the rights of the canal were in-The rights of an exclusive charter possessed under the treaty of 1867 were in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But seven years before Great Britain had procured a treaty with Nicaragua identical in terms, so that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had vanished into thin air by Great Britain's act. The main difficulty that confronted us arose out of the fact that when Cleveland withdrew the Frelinghuysen-Cabillo treaty he expressly took the ground that it established an entangling alliance

pledged in that treaty with Nicaragua to

rotect the canal. Our armies must go

and violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Dead. "It could not violate a treaty that was dead," said Mr. Morgan. "So that Mr. the judgment of congress gave vitality to treaty that was dead."

A question was raised as to the language canal in case the United States was at war with a country. Mr. Morgan said that the language of the bill specifically excepted such a case.

Mr. Hoar differed with Mr. Morgan, If the United States were at war with England and England should dispatch a hostile fleet to San Francisco, could that fleet pass through without interruption, asked Mr. Hoar. Did the statement in the bill as to the right of the United States to protect the canal in time of war give us the right to say the canal was not neutral? he asked. Mr. Morgan said no nation would misun derstand the language of the bill, but he was willing to accept any language that

would make our right more specific. Mr. Hoar suggested that the clause relating to the neutrality of the canal should be amended so to read: "Except as to nations at war with the United States." Mr. Morgan said he would accept amendment. No senator should vote the bill

on this account. Mr. Morgan said the president, in whom congress had so wisely and confidingly entrusted a fund of \$50,000,000 to be used his discretion," could certainly be trusted to hear and determine the objections of Nicaragua or Costa Rica or the stockholders of the Maritime Canal company. Mr. Morgan said his plea was for action. This bill did not seek to build the canal. It simply

placed the question in the hands of the In reply to a question Mr. Morgan said that he did not believe it would be competent for the United States, independent of any corporation, to proceed to the construction of the canal under the treaty of 1867. At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech

he senate at 5:10 p. m. adjourned. WANT MORMONISM REBUKED

Cleveland Ministers Denounce Election of Brigham H. Roberts to United States Congress.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 12 .- At the union ninisters' meeting held here today resolutions were adopted denouncing the elec-tion of Brigham H. Roberts as a member of the house of representatives from Utah, ocause he belongs to the Mormon faith. The resolutions, which will be transmitted o the house of representatives, claim that Poberts is a tool of the Mormon priesthood and urging that body to refuse to recognize him as a member; that the most stinging ebuke possible should be administered to Mormoniam, which threatens church, state

and home. If Mr. Roberts is seated it is

laimed that it will be taken by Mormon-

ism as a great victory over congress and a

TILES ASKS FOR MORE MEN

Necessity is Shown for Increasing Military Establishment.

ACQUIRED TERRITORY MUST BE PATROLLED

ommanding General Points Out that Neither Colonies Nor Home Frontier Should Be Neglected-Estimate of Troops Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Major General Most of the time during the last Miles appeared today before the house com- 100 years the army had been under the mittee on military affairs for a hearing relative to the proposed reorganization and increase of the army. Two bills for this purpose are pending, one drawn by General Miles and introduced in the senate as the Hawley bill and another introduced in the house by Chairman Hull of the military committee.

General Miles addressed himself to the general need of increasing the army without reference to either bill. He said that he had always favored the establishment of a fixed standard for the army. The experience of the last year, he said, had demonstrated that our present military establishpendencies abroad and also the rapidly increasing demands made by our seacoast fortifications. The latter, as far as completed. required some 185 batteries of artillery and when the entire increase in coast defenses was completed, 365 batteries would be required.

The war with Spain had shown pretty clearly how many men would be required, General Miles said. The war had employed 52,000 men for actual field operations at Rico. These were men actually in the pres- their services. ence of the hostile enemy. Since then there had been reinforcements for garrison and other purposes.

At the same time the general pointed out

overlooked; the entire frontier had been stripped of troops during the late war, and with native troops on a basis of two native

have a military system adequate to meet our responsibilities the world over. I believe in making that system so small that it will not strength of the Miles bill. be a menace and at the same time large

He believed one soldier to 1,000 population would give an army entirely adequate for every need. It would give an army of 62,000 according to the last census and about 75,000 on the estimated population of today. In addition to this force the use of native troops would make an effective body in the several colonies.

"And if we are to keep the Philippinesand I have no more idea that we will give up Manila than that we will give up Bunker Hill or any other place immortalized in our history-then this native force will largely augment our own troops there and I understand the natives are ready to enter upon this service."

General Miles then explained in detail the bill drawn by him.

Hearing Takes Spirited Turn. The hearing took quite a spirited turn when several of the democratic members of the committee began cross-questioning General Miles. When Representative Cox requested that the minority have an opportunity to ask some questions Chairman Hull expressed the hope that the committee would not divide on political lines, as it had never before separated into majority and minority.

In response to questions General Miles said at least 2,000 native troops and 2,000 of our Cleveland by his first diplomatic act against | troops were required to maintain order in Porto Rico. At least 15,000 were required for western posts exposed to Indian uprisings. When asked how many troops were of the bill guarnateeing the neutrality of the required in Cuba General Miles said that as troops were moving there now he would not go into details on that point, as it might be erroneously construed as comment on his superiors in office. He expected that most of the troops would be off for Cuba within

thirty days. "When will the Cuban government be organized?" asked Mr. Sulzer of New York. "I do not know; that is a political question," answered the general.

He went on to say that probably 10,000 near future. The officers in the Philippines Crook, to the hospital corps. estimated that there would be required 25,000 men, possibly more. Altogether about 40,000 men were needed abroad and 35,000 at home.

When Mr. Hay of Virginia suggested that Jamaica, no larger than Porto Rico, was governed by a British force of 1,089, General Miles said the conditions were quite different. Porto Rico was adequately garrisoned for a double purpose, as a base for our ships and forces and also to prevent Spain or any foreign power from attempting to take it.

Friction Between Heads.

At the afternoon meeting General Schofield, who preceded General Miles in command of the army, devoted his chief attention to the friction inevitably arising between the secretary of war and the commanding general under the present system. This had occurred during the command of General Scott, who removed his headquarters to New York to avoid differences arising

manding general. Whether he does anything depends largely on his personal relations with the secretary of war. If these relations are close, then the secretary of war gets to ignoring the so-called commanding general. In that event the adjutant general becomes a more important officer than the

general. General Schofield said that one of the essential features of army reorganization was to give the president absolute power to select his own commanding officer. Instead of creating the permanent place of lieutenant general he favored giving the president authority to select at any time lieutenant general, the officer occupying that position retiring to his former grade The title should also be general-in-chief. instead of commanding general, as that would better express the idea that the head of the army was the executive officer for notice that Mormon political methods are the president and secretary of war. General Schofield urged also that the heads of

the staff bureaus should be subordinated to

the general in chief. Concerning the size of the army under present conditions General Schofield raid he estimated a need of about 30,000 for the Philippines, 15,000 to 20,000 for Cubs, 5,000 to 8,000 for Porto Rico. 15,000 for manning and caring for fortifications, 10,000 for the

Indian country and 15,000 ps a reserve. He did not believe in underestimating the seriousness of our task in the Philip-pines. After General Schoffeld had con-cluded General Miles said he did not approve the suggestion that the head of the army be an executive staff officer to the president.

Makes Plea for Rank.

command of a general or a lieutenant goneral and that was the practice the world over. General Miles said he did not speak from a personal standpoint, as he was ready to be retired at any time. But he believed the principle of a rank and authority commensurate with the responsibility.

General Miles said in response to a question that he thought it would be better for the president to have the war minister more particularly to direct the vast ad-ministrative work of the War department. as it was manifestly improper for any man to come from civil life and at once become familiar with all the Islest appliances of

General Miles pointed out that three major generals-Merritt, Brooke and himself -had come through the recent war without hope of recognition. He cared nothing as to himself, but he urged that the services of General Merritt and General Brooke had been such that the rank of Heulenant general for them, as would be given under his bill, would be eminently fitting. ' In this connection he referred to the working of the system by which Made and Hancock had never received the rank and recognition due them for eminent services, both of them going brokenhearted to their graves. General Schofield strongly endorsed what General Miles had said on sixing the various points. Of these 22,000 men went to what General Miles had said on giving the Manila, 20,000 to Cuba and 10,000 to Porto utmost recognition and rank to generals for

> heard. FEATURES OF NEW ARMY BILL.

that the necessities at home must not be Introduced in House and Represents the Younger Element. frontier were jeopardized by Indians. In the house a bill for the reorganization of the particular there were fears of an outbreak army. It was drawn after consultation with in the Sloux country because of the absence army officers and is supposed to represent of troops. It was not desirable, therefore, the ideas of the younger element of the so to withdraw our forces from the frontier army. It makes some very radical changes as to leave them defenceless or to invite in the staff and has some novel features. disorder. These considerations, said General It consolidates the adjutant general's and Miles, had led him to recommend a standard the inspector general's departments in the of one soldier for 1,000 population at home, general staff, absorbs the ordinance departments into the artillery corps, and abolishes soldiers for every 1,000 population.

"If we are to be a first-class power in the world," proceeded General Miles, "we must officers to the infantry. It adopts the cavairy strength of the Miles bill, the artillery strength of the Hull bill and the infantry

One of the new features is a

gram.)-Captain W. A. Mercer and Mrs. Mercer are at the Ebbitt. Captain Mercer has been called from the Omaha and Winnebago agency by Secretary Bliss of the Interior department to talk over matters connected with the White Earth reservation in Minnesota. Captain Mercer expects to be relieved of duty at the Omaha and Winnebago agency and to be succeeded by a civ-

R. R. Bittinger and wife of Omaha wer in the city yesterday en route west.

Tobias Castor is in Washington upon matters connected with the Interior depart

J. J. O'Connor, agency trader on the Winnebago reservation, is in the city.

In Pavor of Sectarian Schools. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- (Special Telegram.)-Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and Bishop O'Gorman of South Dakota called on the Indian commissioner today regarding a petition filed by Cardinal Gibbons in favor of sectarian schools. The Indian commissioner has decided to take up this subject after the Indian appropriation bill has been disposed of and it is reported that high Roman Catholic churchmen will appear before the committee in support of the cardinal's proposi-

News for the Army. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- (Special Telegram.)-Leave of absence granted Captain John H. Brown, Third Nebraska volunteers, has been extended fifteen days.

Leave granted Lieutenant Edwin R. Morrison, Third Nebraska, has been extended twenty days. An order has been issued transferring Pri-

vate Ernest Coleman, Company H, Twentymen would be sufficient for Cuba in the second United States infantry, now at Fort

o' teterest to Banks. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- (Special Telegram.)-The comptroller of the currency has en advised of the following changes in officials of the First National bank of Wayerly, Ia.: H. S. Burr, president, in place of J. H. Bowman; A. F. Bodeker, cashier, in place of H. S. Burr; Henry Kasemeyer, assistant cashier, in place of A. F. Bodeker. The Chemical National bank of New York was today approved as a reserve agent for

Mann Made a Postmaster. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- (Special Telegram.)—Edward Munn was today appointed postmaster at Hayward, Sherman county, Nebraska, vice C. Bass, resigned.

the National bank of Sidney, Ia

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION I'wo Men Instantly Killed and One

is Badly Injured-Leak Not Stopped in Time.

the one adjoining were badly wrecked. The killed: J. D. M'NAUGHTON. PATRICK READY.

The proprietor of the store escaped mi raculously. McNaughton was sent to stop the leak. He was blown fifty yards and killed. Dr. McNutt's leg was broken and

he was otherwise injured.

Shipwrecked Mariners Return. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Captain Corning and nine shipwrecked seamen of the Ameri can bark Gleneida were passengers on the steamer Orinoco, which arrived today from Bermuda. The Gleneida sailed from New Bermuda. The Gleneida sailed from New York on November 25 for Buenos Ayres, with a general cargo. When two days out it encountered a terrific hurricane from the east-southeast with tremendous seas in which the deck load of reain broke adrift, and owing to the heavy sea carried away the forerigging. Meanwhile the vessel labored and strained heavily, causing it to apring a leak. On November 29 the British steamer lyydene from New York to Rio de steamer lyydene from New York to Rio de Janeiro rescued all hands and took the crew to Bermuda

With Martial Airs and Flying Banners Americans Pass Through City.

WOMEN CRY AND MEN SHOUT "VIVA CUBA"

War Department Designates General Ludlow to Act as First Military Governor of the City of Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.- The Two Hundred and Second New York regiment landed at 6 o'clock this morning and at 10 o'clock a column about 10,000 strong marched from the San Jose wharf to the Christina raifroad station. The troops were led by Colonel Seyburn and Major Abbott, the regimental band playing simple marching airs. The color sergeants bore the stars and stripes and the blue and gold banner of the state of New York.

The route, which was a mile and a half long, was the most direct course to the station and did not pass through the principal streets. There were only the ordinary number of people on the streets and it was only occasionally that cries of "viva Cuba," etc., were heard. The onlookers were silent and curious to see the American soldiers.

The regiment arrived at the railway station at 10:30 and after some delay two trains loaded with troops pulled out of the depot. Some of the troops belonging to this detachment are bound for the city of Pinar del Mar, about 118 miles from here. The others will be stationed at Guanajay and Mariel. not far from here, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The troops bound for the city of Pinar del Rio are due to arrive there this evening. The First North Carolina regiment, which arrived here yesterday morning on the United States transport Roumanian, disembarked this morning and marched through with banners and bands to their camp at At tomorrow's hearing Adjutant General Mariano. By the time the regiment had against such an alliance, what of it? The Corbin and other bureau chiefs will be reached the suburb of Cerro many hundreds navy of Great Britain is twice as great as of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure and the children shouting endearing names as the North Carolinans complaints were coming in that the lives, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative matche long. The troops were astonished families and property of those along the McClellan of New York today introduced in at the feeling displayed. Many followed the mache long. The troops were astonished regiment all the way to Mariano, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance, reaching the camp about 11 o'clock this morning, where they were soon comfortably installed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-Secretary Alger this afternoon designated General Ludlow to act as first military governor of Havana city with full power to deal with all local questions. He will leave for his post shortly. General Greene at Havana will remain there until relieved by General Ludlow and then come home to be retired.

CUBANS ARE KILLED IN QUARREL. Effort Made to Close Theater at Havana Results Fatally.

HAVANA, Dec. 12 .- Three Cubans killed and one Spanish officer and two Cubans were wounded last night in an affray between some Spanish officers of duty and a number of citizens and Cubans who wished to close the Tacon theater on account of the death of General Garcia at Washington. The Spanish troops on duty intervened and restored order. After the news of General Garcia's death spread through Havana early yesterday evening the Cubans wished to have all the places of amusement closed. They succeeded in closing two places frequented by Cubans, but the management of the Tacon theater, where there were many Spanish officers among the audience, refused to close the house. Thereupon Allegrette, a former captain of insurgent troops, got into an excited argument with the manager of the theater and Allegrette was escorted to the sidewalk by the police. There Allegrette entered into a heated discussion with a Spanish officer, who struck him across the

face with the flat of his sword. Then there was a collision between the Cubans and the Spanish military men, more blows were struck on both sides and many persons from the cafes and park cheered Spain and brought crowds of people to the spot from adjacent streets and squares. Suddenly a shot was fired, whether by a Cuban or by a Spaniard cannot said, and the Cubans retreated into the Hotel Inglaterra. More shots were fired and Arture Tiset, a French citizen born in Havana, was shot and seriously wounded

while sitting at a table. More shots were fired and Cubans ran through the hotel and made their way up stairs. Jesus Sotolongo, a Cuban, fell wounded on the stairs and another wounded man broke into the room occupied by Lieutenant Lee, son of the famous general and former consul here, demanding pro-

tection. General Greene and several members of his staff, who had been out on a balcony watching the crowd, heard the uproar in the hotel and went into the corridor. As soon as the Spanish officers saw General Greene, who was in uniform, they stopped the pursuit of the Cubans, saluted and retired.

In the meantime Eastaquio Lemus had been fatally wounded in the street and Pedro Blesa and Senor Jiminez had been killed. Shortly afterward the Spanish guards on duty swarmed in from the neighboring streets and order was restored. At the time the Cubans and pursuing Spaniards ran through the Hotel Inglattera, General Humphreys was in the lobby, talking with Major Martin of Genari Greene' staff and other gentlemen. A bullet shattered a mirror near which they stood and

two others splintered the staircase. R. S. Howland, editor of the Providence Journal, and Mr. W. L. Riley, a New York contractor, were jostled by the sudden rush of shouting and fighting men. General Julio Sanguilly was sitting at a table in the lobby. The violent scenes in the office and on the bullets fired at an upward angle to scare the crowds. From that point they watched the spectacle in the electric lighted square. It is reported that in addition to those killed and wounded who have been pre viously mentioned, fourteen are being cared for in private houses. Three arrests were

A few minutes after the shooting in the hotel, frightened patrons and Cubans gath ered around General Greene, asking if he would protect them. He assured them that he believed they were safe, but the only recognized authority in Havana was the Span ish executive. He then sent Captain Cole and Lieutenant Stevens to General Castellanos to inquire what was being done to pre serve order. The latter replied that the rafes had been ordered closed and the streets cleared, while troops in sufficient number to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aides of General Castellanos called upon General

Forecast for Nebraska-Threatening; Colder; North Winds,

Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha: 3 p. m..... 23 4 p. m.... 22 5 p. m.... 22 7 m. m..... 18 9 a. m..... 17 6 p. m..... 20 7 p. m..... 18 10 n. m..... 17 11 n. m..... 19 8 p. m. . . . 18 8 p. m. . . . 14 9 p. 2 12 12 m..... 20

Greene and gave him further personal assurances.

The United States evacuation commissioners and General Greene sent General Clous and Captain Hart at noon today to exchange views with the Spanish commissioners. It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers, including Generals Julio Sanguilly and Jose Isacret, should go to the camp near Mariano and remain out of the city until the Spanish forces were withdrawn. Mr. Jerome, the British consul, had already called at the palace on the same mission.

FAVORS A TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Senator Davis Believes the United States, England and Japan Should Join Their Forces.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 12 .- (New York World Ca- are to make the trip from the east to blegram-Special Telegram.)-Senator Davis, interviewed by the Daily Mail on the United States policy in the far east, said:

"American and British interests run quite parallel in the far east, hence the United States and Great Britain should act jointly in regard to North Pacific and Asiatic interests. Not only do I favor an understanding with Great Britain, but I favor a triple alliance, including the United States, Great Britain and Japan, for the protection of all their interests north of the equator. The rest of the world would have for us a wholesome fear synonymous with respect. Suppose a coalition were formed that of any other power except France. The United States navy, now third, will soon be second. The navy of Japan is now seventh and fast gaining strength.

These considerations, taken in connection with our possessions, coaling stations and other advantages in the Pacific, show us to be invincible. There are 500 years of old vigorous fight in England, yet she does not show even the faintest sign of decrepitude. As for the United States, strong as we are, it will take several hundred years or more to develop our promise and potency. We take up our new position in international politics with a full knowledge of its responsibilities, yet without fear and with a brave heart. I do not see why other nations should object if England, the United States and Japan should unite for the protection of their interests and if they do object let them."

DIGGING INTO THE TOMB Druce Coffin to Be Opened Soon in Order to Establish Title to

Vant Entates. ecial Telegram.)-Intense ex-Druce's coffin in Highgate cemetery. Mrs. Druce has at length overcome the legal obstacles raised by the duke of Portland and has now obtained a writ from the chancellor of the diocese of London permitting an investigation of the contents of the coffin, which she stated today she believed consists merely of an effigy with wax head and hands and a rolf of lead for a body. The Druce vault in Highgate cometery has been surrounded by a strong stockade to secret, no one being permitted to be present except the duke of Portland and Mrs. private telegraph office at Welbeck to be kept open all night to get the earliest possible tidings. He and the duchess are being wound up to a high pitch of excitement as the moment arrives when his right to a great title and vast estates and wealth men aboard. is to be decided.

PREPARING FOR DISTURBANCES.

Extra Police Put on in Paris to Prevent Any Outbreak. PARIS, Dec. 12.-Several thousand extra police and Republican guards have been distributed about the city to cope with the anti-Picquart demonstrations which are expected in view of the reports that the colonel s to be provisionally released today.

The city is greatly excited tonight and the troops are under arms. Colonel Picquart's release is still delayed, owing to the judicial quibbles between the civil and military authorities. Max Regis, mayor of Algiers, who was suspected by the prefect for a month on account of a rabid speech he made attacking the governor general, has resigned.

Comte Esterhazy has written M. Mazeau. president of the court of cassation, declaring is readiness, if granted a safe conduct, to appear before the court to be confronted with all the witnesses and to defend his own honer and that of the late Colonel Henry.

Commissioners Banquet at Paris. PARIS, Dec. 12 .- The United States peace ommissioners gave a banquet this evening at the Hotel Continental to the United States ambassador. The banquet room was festooned gaily with American flags. The company included, in addition to General and Mrs. Porter and all the peace commissioners and their wives, Miss Gray, John Bassett Moore, secretary of the American peace commission, and Mrs. Moore: John C. Gowdy, United States consul general, and Miss Gowdy; Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the legation; E. T. Scott, second and Mrs. Bates and General and Mrs. McKinley, Ambassador Porter and the United States peace commissioners.

Expresses Sympathy for France. PARIS, Dec. 12.-At a meeting of a religious society of which he is president the British ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, took occasion today to express his great sympathy for France and his proound conviction that it would unite itself with Enngland and the United States for rogress and civilization.

"I hope," he said. "that at Christman time there will be no longer any question of war between Great Britain and France."

Miss Yates' Will. Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 12.—(New York World Calegram-Special Telegram.)-Miss Yates oft half her property to Lieutenant Wark, who was convicted of causing her death by illegal operation. He benefits under her to be contested by the next of kin. Friends of Wark are preparing a petition to the home secretary asking free pardon.

UNCLE SAM'S BOYS IN HAVANA CONDITION OF THE WEATHER ORDERED TO MANILA

Regulars Will Sail for the Philippines in the Near Future.

THEY GO TO RELIEVE THE VOLUNTEERS

Six Regiments Designated to Journey to Our Eastern Possessions.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY ONE OF THEM

Four Thousand Troops to Make Trip by Way of the Suez Canal.

TWO TRANSPORTS ORDERED TO GET READY

Mohican and Mohawk Selected to Sail as Soon as Possible-First Nebraska Will Soon Return to Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12,-(Special Telegram.)-Four thousand of Uncle Sam's Own Manila through the Suez canal, two of the largest troop ships in the service, the Mohican nd the Mohawk, having been decided lars go to relieve as many volunteers now in the Philippines, the First Nebraska being included in the volunteers to come home, now that the treaty of peace has been The Mohican and the Mohawk have been or-

dered to prepare for sea at once. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The War department has begun in earnest the relief of the volunteer troops now stationed at Manila by regulars. This afternoon Secretary Alger signed an order designating for this purpose six regiments of United States infantry out of eight held in reserve for service in sub-tropical countries.

The regiments are the Twentieth, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Third, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Twelfth, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Riley, Kan.; the Seventeenth, at Columbus Barracks, O.; the Fourth, at Fort Sheridan, and the Twentysecond, at Fort Crook, Neb.

They will go forward to Manila as soon as transportation can be provided. It may be that the two regiments still held in reserve. the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth infantry, will be joined to the others by the time of sailing. The regiments were selected in the reverse ratio to the loss sustained by them in the Cuban campaign. The volunteers in Manila will be retired in the order in which they reached that city.

PROBLEM FOR WAR DEPARTMENT. Transportation of Spanish Garrisons

from the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The quartermaster's department of the army is now to face a formidable task of transporting from the Philippines all the Spanish soldiers who constitute the garris of the islands.

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LONDON, Dec. 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Talegram)

There are about 15,000 of the e. according to the best information possessed by the War department. All of the government transports in serviceable condition a citement prevails here over the opening of quired for the movement of the United States army, so the War department will be obliged to invite proposals from transportation companies to carry the men. The officials from the secretary down have become so thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of the policy pursued in the case of the Philippines and Santiago prisoners that they are disposed to repeat the experiment if suitable terms can be had. In that case the Spanish transatlantic line, a governmentaided line, was awarded the contract for keep the public away and the day and hour carrying the troops to Spain. Though this of opening the coffin are kept strictly a at the time caused some criticism by friends of American lines it soon became manifest that the War department had relieved itself Druce's medical and legal representatives, of an enormous responsibility. Placing the The duke of Portland has arranged for a sick and unhealthy Spanish soldiers in the hands of their own people it avoided any charge of illtreatment of the men that almost certainly would have been made when the ships came into the Spanish home ports with the large number of dead and dying

> To carry the Santiago soldiers home cost \$513,630 and it is thought that the Philippines expedition cannot be moved for less than double that sum, owing to the distance of transportation. The authorities are about to send instructions at once to General Otis to seek once more through the use of his good offices to secure the release of Spanish prisoners now held by the Filipinos. Until the final ratifications of the treaty are exchanged the title to the Philippine islands does not lie in the United States save in those portions-the territory in the vicinity of Manila-actually in possession of the United States forces. Therefore, there is a question as to the right of our government to go outside of these limits to release the Spanish prisoners, supposing that Aguinaldo refuses to heed our peaceful application. However that may be, the prisoners will be released in the end, for with the ratifications of the treaty there no longer will be doubt as to the obligation based upon our government to free them.

POCA FEUD BREAKS OUT ANEW

One Man Dead and Five Fatally Wounded as Result of Attempt to Break Up School Show.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 12 .- At a school exhibition near Poca, this county, last evening occurred one of the most terrible tragedies ever enacted in the county, resulting in the death of one and fatally wounding five or six others.

A crowd of young men attempted to disturb the school exhibition and break up the performance, when the teacher, named Fisher, tried to eject them. They turned on him and several of the audience coming to his assistance caused a general free-for-all fight between the two factions, who have had a long-standing feud. Harry Flasher was shot in the heart and died instantly; Henry Carney, shot in the back and is dying. Ralph Jones and two others, whose names

are not obtained, were fatally shot. George Gibson was shot in the hand. Has Harding had his skull crushed and several others received minor wounds. This has broken out the old Poca feud and the end is feared. No arrests have yet been made.

Bank Cashier Charged with Murder. SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 12 .- A. B. Jones. cashier of the Utah National bank, was arrested today, charged with an attempt to murder Banker J. M. Stout, who was mysteriously shot and seriously wounded while walking on the street a few days ago. Mr. Jones appeared without previous service of the warrant and pleaded not guilty. He was released on \$2,500 bond.

Movements of Ocean Vessels. Dec. 12. At Stettin-Sailed-Heela, for New York, At Gibraltar-Sailed-Fuerst Bismarck, for

At Boston-Arrived-Cephalonia, from At Rotterdam—Arrived—Rotterdam, from

York. At Queenstown-Arrived-Pavonia, from

with the War department. It occurred also secretary of the legation: Lieutenant W. S. stairs lasted, however, for only a few minduring the command of General Sherman, Sims, United States naval attache; General CONNORSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 12 .- Natural utes. On the outside the Spanish soldiers who went to St. Louis to avoid friction. gas exploded here tonight in Henry Luwere clearing the great square and streets The trouble arose out of the system which Whittler. The company toasted President ken's shoe store, killing two men instantiin the vicinity. The hotel was full of Amer gave the head of the army the name of comand injuring several others. The store and ican officers and civilians and some of them manding general, when, in fact, he had little with their wives were standing on the balor no authority, or even influence as comconies at the imminent risk of being hit by