THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1899. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

RIOTING IN HAVANA

Police Attempt to Maintain Order and Are Fired Upon.

DEADLY RESULTS FROM CLUBS AND BULLETS

Baffled Populace Vents [illegible] Over Arrests in Gomez Demonstration.

WILD SCENES ARE ENACTED AT A BALL

Two Injured Civilians Said to Have Died from Their Wounds.

TROOPS USED TO SUPPRESS OUTBREAK

Between Thirty and Fifty People, it is Reported, Are Wounded, Some Very Seriously—Much Ill-Feeling in Havana.

HAVANA, March 19.—A serious conflict between the police and people of Havana last night resulted in much shooting and clubbing. From thirty to fifty people were wounded, some seriously. Among the injured is Police Captain Estampes, formerly a colonel in the Cuban army.

Ever since the police interference about a week ago with the demonstration in honor of General Gomez, the police have been unpopular with the populace, who jeer at them and declare them inefficient. Certain newspapers let no opportunity escape to criticise the force, denouncing the arrests as unfair and charging the police with "trampling upon the rights of a free people."

The police are virtually in the position of men who have to make the people fear them in order to secure obedience, as they have no record to fall back upon for example.

Last night's trouble occurred at a public mulatto ball in San Jose street, an unsavory quarter of Havana. Many Cuban officers, colonels and captains among them, attended the affair. A policeman on duty in that street, following orders to prevent a crowd collecting in front of the building where the ball was in progress, asked a group of men to go in or disperse. His request was unheeded and after repeating it he was attacked by the group, whereupon many men issued from the building, set upon him, took away his club and revolver and handled him roughly.

Fire on the Police.

The policeman immediately notified headquarters, who ordered twenty reserves to the scene of trouble. The crowd had prepared for their arrival. It is said they opened with a revolver fire upon the police, which the latter returned, the shooting being kept up until the ammunition was exhausted. The opponents of the police acted with determination in the affray.

Many who were in the building mounted to the roof, which is comparatively low, and fired upon the police from that point. They were apparently well armed and this fact, together with the resolution with which they fought, seems to confirm the belief that the attacking party was mostly made up of Cuban officers, as ordinary civilians would have fled from the revolvers of the police.

Many women were wounded. A report is in circulation this evening that two of the injured civilians have succumbed to their wounds, but this is not confirmed. Among those seriously hurt are Policeman Donato Aroza, Enrique Munoz and Benigue Vasquez and Civilians Jose Dominguez, Etouo Gallato, Alberto Aleja and Irene Roque.

Public opinion respecting the police is conflicting. Some sustain them and others charge them with interfering with the rights of the people. As the facts become known, however, opinion is increasing in favor of the force.

It is reported on good authority that many were wounded who withdrew hastily because unwilling to have it known they were present.

Troops Make Arrests.

American troops were called to the scene when the trouble was over and numerous arrests followed. Police Captain Estampes, who is well known in Cuban military circles, is so badly injured that fears are entertained that he will not recover.

Police Inspector Raoul Arango, who came into notice on the day of the Gomez demonstration, because of his attempts to break up the procession, and who subsequently challenged General Allejando Rodriguez, chief of staff of General Gomez, for having accused him of clubbing a woman, is credited with bravery and coolness in his efforts to restore order.

Numerous permits have been issued for similar balls this evening including one for an affair at the same house and it is feared that there may be further trouble. Those who ought to know say that they are really against the law and that the permits should be revoked.

Shortly before 9 o'clock it was reported that another conflict between the people and the police had taken place this evening in the outskirts of Havana and that two policemen and several civilians, all wounded, were conveyed to police headquarters.

It is asserted also that two policemen were killed and that the reserves had been called out.

There is also a rumor that a policeman was stabbed to death this afternoon.

Ludlow Sick of His Job.

Major General Ludlow, military governor of the Department of Havana, desires to be relieved of his duties, and to go to the Philippines. It is understood that he has applied to the War department for a transfer and has strenuously urged that it be made. He is weary of the details of city administration.

Captain Johnson of General Ludlow's staff sailed for Tampa today enroute for the Philippines.

Postmaster General Smith intends to get a thorough insight into the Cuban postal system and will remain here a week.

The workmen's demonstration in favor of General Gomez this afternoon was a successful affair, some 500 men and women forming on the prado and marching with music and banners to the residence of General Gomez, where they were joined by a similar procession from Guanabacoa.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature in Havana was 86 degrees Fahrenheit.

GREAT EXODUS FROM HAVANA

Civilians and Soldiers Embarking on Homewardbound Ships to Escape Quarantine.

HAVANA, March 19.—The Two Hundred and Second New York arrived here this morning from Guanajay and spent the day in shopping. They will embark on the transport Thomas tonight on their return to the United States.

Six passenger steamers cleared from this port today. They will take out about 500 Americans, inaugurating a general exodus of persons who are leaving in order to reach American ports before the quarantine regulations go into effect.

Dr. Powers of the American Church Missionary Society for Episcopal Purposes is about to ask the church for a donation of $100,000 to be used in the erection of orphan asylums in Matanzaas and Havana provinces. Dr. Powers believes Cuba is the greatest field in the world for Protestant work.

The $3,000,000 allotted by the United States government for the payment of Cuban troops upon their disbandment has [illegible] transferred from the United States [illegible] Meade to the Burnside, where it [illegible] by a detachment of thirty men. [illegible] will remain on the Burnside until [illegible] arrangements have been made for landing and storing it.

The Meade will convey a battalion of the Tenth regulars from Havana to Matanzas, and there will take on the Twelfth New York for home.

The cruiser Chicago, which has been ordered to proceed to meet the Paris and take on board John Sherman, who is to be conveyed to the United States, sailed this morning for San Juan de Porto Rico.

Senor Munoz Rivera, formerly secretary of state in the Porto Rican cabinet, arrived here this morning en route for the United States. He will visit Governor General Brooke tomorrow, and will wait on Gomez later, after which he will proceed to Washington.

General Chaffee is suffering from tertiary malaria and is confined to his bed.

Postmaster General Smith arrived here today.

It is expected that when the payment of the Cuban troops is actually made, it will be found that the number of privates and non-commissioned officers entitled to pay will be found to be less than half the recent estimate, which was 42,000.

The Tillman tourist party arrived on the Olivette this morning. The excursionists will take a look around and return to Tampa Monday night.

NORFOLK & WESTERN WRECK

Two Trainmen and Tramp Are Killed Through Train Breaking in Two on Mountain Side.

NORFOLK, Va., March 19.—A fatal wreck occurred on the Norfolk & Western railroad at Ada this morning.

The killed:

FIREMAN VAN LANDINGHAM of this city.

BRAKEMAN E. A. GRAHAM.

AN UNKNOWN TRAMP.

Several trainmen were more or less injured. Three freight trains were wrecked. All were coming east. The first train had stopped. The second broke in two and the sections in their flight down the mountain side, crashed into the first section. They were soon followed by the third, which had not been flagged.

PURLOINING POSTAL CLERK

Fourth Dishonest Employe of Pittsburg Postoffice Within a Year is Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—W. J. Fitzgerald, a clerk in the distributing department of the Pittsburg postoffice since 1895, was arrested by Postoffice Inspector W. W. Dickson, charged with stealing moneyed letters. He was caught in the act and, it is understood, made a full confession though he could not say how much he had purloined.

This makes the fourth arrest in the same department within a year and the fifteenth in the Pittsburg postoffice since 1891. Fitzgerald has been under suspicion for three months.

LIBERATION OF THE SPANIARDS.

Government Will Make Protest Against American Attitude.

MADRID, March 19.—Senor Silvela, premier and minister of foreign affairs, had a conference with the French ambassador regarding the liberation of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. The government, it is said, has determined to protest to the civilized world against the attitude of the Americans in hindering the efforts of General Rios, Spanish commander in the Philippines, to liberate the prisoners.

The government will demand a credit for the payment of the interest on the Cuban debt. The amount to be asked for is 15,000,000 pesetas.

SHERMAN IS STEADILY IMPROVING.

Ex-Secretary Will Be Transferred to Cruiser Chicago at Once.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 19.—The American line steamer Paris, Captain Fredrick Watkins, with the party of Americans touring in the West Indian waters, arrived here today.

John Sherman is growing rapidly better, though he is still a very sick man and cannot with safety be transferred tomorrow to the United States cruiser Chicago. Great interest is manifested in his recovery on board the Paris.

MOHRENHEIM MAKES A DENIAL.

Denounces Charge of Treason as a Clumsy Invention.

PARIS, March 19.—The Temps today publishes an interview with Baron von Mohrenheim, former Russian ambassador to France, who now resides at Pau, in which he denounces as a "clumsy invention" the story that he is the real culprit who sold both Russian and French military secrets to the German government and that it has been only to avoid a public scandal greater than the Dreyfus affair that he has been unpunished.

Banquet of Peruvian Delegates.

LIMA, Peru, March 19.—(Via Galveston, Tex.)—Irving B. Dudley, United States minister to Peru, and Richard R. Neill, secretary of the United States legation, were guests at a banquet given today by Messrs. Garland and Laltosa, the Peruvian delegates at the recent Philadelphia congress, to Mr. Schoff, the representative of the Commercial museum. Among others present were: Senor Canadamo, president of the Peruvian senate; Senor Aspillaga, president of the Agricultural society; Senor Payan, manager of the Banco de Peru y Londres, and Senor Quesada, editor of El Comercio.

Dr. Knapp Turns Up Safe.

LONDON, March 19.—The Rev. Dr. Knapp, former principal of Queen's college, N. F., who mysteriously disappeared from his residence in Brighouse, West Yorkshire, on January 18 last, writes to friends in this country that he has reached New York in a sailing vessel.

Bank of Spain Statement.

MADRID, March 19.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ending yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase 561,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase 17,049,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease 14,210,000 pesetas.

Funeral Ship Reaches Home.

PORTSMOUTH, England, March 19.—The British cruiser Talbot, with the body of Baron Herschell on board, which sailed from New York on March 8, arrived here today.

DEATH IN A TWISTER'S TRACK

Desolation in Path of Funnel-Shaped Cloud in Alabama.

BABY ONLY IN FAMILY OF ELEVEN ESCAPES

Wherever Tornado Strikes Buildings Are Razed and Many People Are Killed and Seriously Injured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Birmingham, Ala., says: Additional details of last night's cyclone near Edwardsville were received here late tonight. The following is a list of the dead and wounded so far as known:

Dead:

LEWIS COFFEE, aged 55, tax assessor of Cleburne county, and the following members of his family:

MRS. COFFEE, aged 46.

LEILA, aged 22.

JAMES, aged 20.

LULU, aged 18.

JACOB, aged 13.

DEVEROE, aged 8.

DOLLIE, aged 10.

GROVER, aged 6.

JOHN, aged 4.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, near Heflin.

The injured:

Bessie Coffee, aged 12, daughter of Lewis Coffee, will die.

Mrs. Runnells, aged 75, will die.

Myrline Stanzell, aged 5, will probably die.

Mrs. J. H. Cason, Tom Runnells, Wood Stanzell, Andrew Steipan, all seriously hurt.

Mary Steipan, Lizzie Runnells, J. H. Cason, Georgia Stanzell, Gainesville Stanzell, Tosh Stanzell, Coleman Stanzell, all badly bruised.

Several other people were more or less seriously injured but their names are not known.

The path of the storm was about 200 yards wide and it traversed the country for twelve miles, beginning in the northern part of Cleburn county near Iron City and moved southward. Those who saw it say that there was an immense funnel-shaped cloud and that it bounded along like a rubber ball, rising at intervals and leaping for several hundred yards, without doing any damage.

Strikes Coffee's Cabin.

When it descended it would pick up houses and crush them to pieces, uproot trees or twist them off level with the ground and sweep all before it.

Lewis Coffee's residence, a strong double log house, situated on a little hill, was in the path of the storm. It was swept away and the timbers scattered for a mile. Ten of its eleven occupants were instantly killed, the exception being the baby, which was found under the ruins of the chimney. The corpses of the dead were carried half a mile and none of them was found together. Everyone of the bodies were stripped of clothing. One was twisted around a stump and two others were headless.

Beside the body of the father lay Bessie Coffee, the only member of the family not instantly killed. She was unconscious and her arms were around her dead father's neck. She is unable to talk and will die.

In the same neighborhood the residence of J. W. Wilder, J. H. Cason and Andrew Steipan and Ben Stanzell were wrecked and all their occupants injured. Near Heflin a white woman, whose name cannot be learned, was killed and five persons in the same family hurt.

It is estimated that about fifty buildings were destroyed, between twenty and twenty-five persons were injured and over a score of farms devastated. The storm lost its force just south of Heflin, near which place a dozen buildings were wrecked.

The path of the cyclone presents a terrible scene of havoc. Timbers of wrecked houses are scattered in every direction. Some were carried hign into the air and others were driven deep into the ground or through trees. Many head of cattle were killed. One dead cow was found with a shingle driven through her back. But for the fact that the country over which the storm passed is sparsely settled the loss of life would have been much greater. There were many marvelous escapes.

J. H. Carson and wife were blown through a window as the house was falling and after the storm they found themselves in a field a hundred yards away, both badly hurt.

The funeral of the Coffee family occurred this afternoon and was largely attended. Ten bodies, some of them mangled beyond recognition, were buried in one grave.

BISMARCK, Ala., March 19.—A terrific wind storm, accompanied by rain and hail, passed through the extensive plantation of Samuel Curry in Chilton county last night.

Eleven tenement houses were blown down and two negro boys were killed. Seventeen other negroes were injured.

Four People Killed at Waynesboro.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—A special to the Constitution from Waynesboro, Ga., says a cyclone passed over Burke county at 3 o'clock this morning. In the vicinity of Waynesboro four people were killed. Several houses were demolished and much damage done.

There were eleven houses blown down on Walker McCatheerns farm, six miles from Waynesboro. One house near town was completely demolished while it was occupied by eight negroes, but they all escaped unjured.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 19.—Heavy rainfalls for several days past are now beginning to manifest their results. The Southern railway has suffered considerable damage to its tracks between this city and Asheville, N. C., Bristol, Tenn., and Chattanooga, Tenn. The tracks have been submerged and partially washed out for a distance of five miles near Asheville. All traffic on the Asheville branch has been suspended. The damage to the Chattanooga branch has been temporarily repaired. The Tennessee river at this city is twenty-seven feet above low water and is rising rapidly. A spring freshet is feared.

FIGURES ON AMERICAN EXPORTS.

This Country a Great Rival for Great Britain in Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Ambassador Choate's recent remark that the United States and the United Kingdom would doubtless continue a friendly rivalry in regard to the world's commerce is quite justified by the latest figures on the commerce of the two countries as supplied by the treasury bureau of statistics.

These show that the experts of domestic merchandise from the United States in the eight months ending with February amount to $829,335,141 and those from the United Kingdom amount to $798,960,427. In the calendar year 1898 the domestic exports from the United States amounted to $1,233,564,828, while those of the United Kingdom amounted to $1,131,944,331. The year 1898 was the first in which the domestic exports from the United States exceeded the domestic exports from the United Kingdom. On only two occasions prior to 1898 have the domestic exports of the United States exceeded a billion dollars, while those of the United Kingdom have constantly exceeded a billion dollars during the last twenty years. The latest year in which its exports of domestic merchandise fell below the billion dollar line was 1879, when they amounted to $929,029,026. In 1879 our own exports of domestice merchandise amounted to $757,756,758. Thus, in the twenty years since 1879, the figures show an increase of but 22 per cent in the domestic exports of the United Kingdom, and of 63 per cent in those of the United States, apparently quite justifying Ambassador Choate's assertion that the United States would contiue to be a rival, though a friendly one, of the United Kingdom in its relations with the commercial world.

That the rivalry has been and is a friendly one, even to the extent of cordiality, is shown by the fact that despite our rapid increase in the supplies which we are offering to the markets of the world, Great Britain continues to take a proportionate share of that increase. Our exports of domestic merchandise to the United Kingdom in 1879 amounted to $346,465,881, and in 1898 were $534,308,392, an increase of 54 per cent, while, as already shown, our general exports increased 63 per cent during the period.

This is the more striking and worthy of remark in view of the fact that our own imports from the United Kingdom have not increased at the rate its purchases from us have grown. Indeed, the imports into the United States from the United Kingdom in 1898 are no greater than they were twenty yeras ago, the imports from the United Kingdom in 1879 being $168,528,812 and in 1898 $108,945,185.

CRIME OF A FEROCIOUS NEGRO

Defenseless Women Are Beaten Into a Jelly and One of the Victims is Dead.

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., March 19.—Mary A. Clarke, aged 52, was beaten to death, and her sister, Annie Clarke, aged 45, was fatally hurt last night at Bowie, Md., a village near this place, by John Berr, a 15-year-old negro boy, who is in jail for the crime.

The deed was a ferocious one, the defenseless women being surprised by the boy and literally beaten to a jelly with a club. Miss Annie Clarke saved herself from instant death by promising to give the boy $100 and pledging herself not to betray him if he spared her life. Intense indignation prevails here and a lynching is not improbable.

Mrs. Demorasch, Charles Ford, Mrs. D. J. Johnson and Annette Upham of Vermont, included in last night's list of missing, are safe.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Berry was arrested and confessed his guilt. He was today held by a coroner's jury for the grand jury of Prince George county for murder. The murderer was lodged in the Marlboro jail, but later, for fear that he would be lynched, was brought to this city and tonight was taken to Baltimore on the 10 o'clock train for safekeeping.

ST. LOUIS HAS NEW EVIDENCE

Inspector General Garlington Sounds Witnesses for Inquiry Board in Army Beef Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The army beef scandal has reached St. Louis in the shape of a quiet investigation for the purpose of obtaining what available evidence exists for use before the war board of inquiry.

Last week Colonel E. A. Garlington, one of the inspectors general, was in the city to see a number of prospective witnesses with the view of ascertaining if their evidence would be material. It is unofficially announced that the result was more than startling.

Inspector General Garlington paid the city a hasty visit and proceeded to Omaha, where he is said to be engaged in obtaining evidence germaine to the points at issue. Friends of General Nelson A. Miles have taken up the work in St. Louis started by Colonel Garlington.

Some fifteen or twenty witnesses have been sounded and if reports are true their testimony will prove highly interesting. Most of these men are ex-soldiers, who can testify from personal experience as to the quality of the beef served to their respective regiments and companies.

SKAGWAY RAILROAD STRIKERS

Unsuccessful Attempt is Made to Drive Non-Striking Men Away from Camp.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 19.—The steamer Amur, which arrived today, reported a riotous outbreak of railroad strikers at Skagway. The men made an unsuccessful attempt to drive the non-striking men from camp No. 1. White, the ringleader, led a large body of men to the camp, where Dr. Whiting, the railroad surgeon, and a few men stood as guards.

White advanced in front of the party and parleyed for a few minutes, then sprang for Whiting, knocking him down with a rifle, breaking it and stunning White. The rioters then dispersed. While at work 100 men have been sworn in to assist the marshal and the town is under martial law. The saloons and gambling houses have been closed.

A movement is on foot in Skagway to charter a steamer and send the strikers who are causing the trouble home. Most of the men are without funds and would gladly go back.

The Wells house at Wellington was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $12,000.

MRS. PLACE PREPARES TO DIE

New York's Woman Murderess Nerves Herself for the Supreme Test and is Recopciled.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Mrs. Martha Place's last Sunday on earth differed but little from the other days she has spent in Sing Sing prison. She displayed no signs of breaking down and appeared to be growing stronger and more composed as the time for her death drew closer.

During the morning Warden Sage called on Mrs. Place and warned her to be prepared to go to the death chair. Whether he told her at what hour of the coming week she must expect the summons is not known, but it is not thought he intimated to her more than a general idea of the time. Mrs. Place took the warning coolly, far more so than she took the breaking of the news that she must not hope for a pardon.

With the coming of midnight tonight the hours Mrs. Place has to live are few. The sentence may be executed at any hour afterward, but just when the woman will be led to the chair is known to no one except Warden Sage, and it is a matter of doubt if even he has fully determined the matter.

Kipling Still Improving.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Rudyard Kipling tonight read the papers, dictated some letters and saw a few friends. He spoke of getting out soon and his physician, Dr. Dunham, encouraged him with the promise that he will be permitted to leave his room in a few days.

Inspects Porto Rican Troops.

PONCE, Porto Rico, March 19.—Inspector General Breckenridge of the United States army, who will inspect all the military posts in Porto Rico, reviewed the troops at Ponce yesterday and proceeded today to the Yauco district.

TESTIFY MEAT IS EMBALMED

Witness at Fort Leavenworth Swears Beef in Cuba is Chemically Treated.

CAN'T SHAKE SERGEANT MASON'S EVIDENCE

He is Told by Agent of Armour's that "Preservaline" is Used—Declares the Coating Over it is Like Paraffine Wax.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 19.—The army beef court of inquiry concluded the taking of testimony at Fort Leavenworth at noon today and at 4:15 departed for Chicago, where the sessions will be resumed Monday morning.

The sole witness examined today was Sergeant Edward Mason, Troop "A," First United States cavalry, located at Fort Robinson, Neb., who served as regimental commissary sergeant at Lakeland, Fla., and during the Cuban campaign.

Sergeant Mason's testimony was probably the most direct that has been adduced since the court left Chicago, witness declaring that meat received at Lakeland for use in his regiment was "undoubtedly chemically treated." "An agent of Armour & Co.," he further testified, "told me at the time that this meat had been treated with what was called preservaline." Witness had refused to accept the meat.

Sergeant Mason was interrogated individually by each member of the court and could not be shaken in his testimony.

The court met at 10 o'clock this morning in the court-martial room at the fort.

Sergeant Mason, whose failure to reach the fort yesterday made it necessary for the court to take Sunday testimony, was first questioned by Recorder Davis. He told of the meat furnished on the voyage from Tampa to Cuba. No complaints were made of the canned roast beef, but the meat was tasteless and unsatisfactory generally and had to be thrown overboard. In Cuba the men of his regiment would not eat the canned roast beef and as a rule it was thrown away. The refrigerated beef issued after the surrender was good, but as a rule it spoiled before it could be used.

The witness was then taken in hand by Major Lee.

He said he was detailed commissary sergeant at Lakeland about April 29 and served as such through to the close of the Cuban campaign.

Meat Treated with Preservaline.

"Did you, as commissary sergeant or acting commissary sergeant for the regiment, draw any refrigerated beef at Tampa or Lakeland?" asked Major Lee.

"I did, sir."

"What occurred?"

"The meat we received was in appearance fine, but it was undoubtedly chemically treated. One morning I went down to the refrigerator car to draw meat and I objected to the appearance of it. An agent of Armour & Co. was there. I do not know what his name was. He told me at the time that this meat had been treated with what was called preservaline. It was as if it had been painted over with something like paraffine wax. There was a light coating on the outside of the meat. I objected to the color of the meat and refused to accept it. Our commissary officer came down and he refused to accept it."

"About what time was that?"

"The 28th or 29th of May."

"Who was the officer that came down?"

"Lieutenant C. J. Hartman."

"About how much was there of this meat at that time?"

"Probably 3,000 pounds that was in the car."

"Did you notice it generally?"

"I examined the meat very carefully as commissary sergeant; I had handled meat before. The meat was undoubtedly spoiled."

"Were any reports made by Armour's agent at the time as to the harmfulness or lack of harmfulness of this preparation? Was it discussed?"

Advises Triming the Meat.

"My recollection is that he said the preparation used did not hurt the meat; that it was safe. He advised us to cut off the outside, and said the meat would be all right in the interior next to the bone."

"Did he state where this had been done?"

"No, sir."

"Where had the meat come from before coming to Lakeland?"

"I do not know. It came in carloads; probably from Chicago or Kansas City."

"Might it not have come from Tampa?"

"Yes, sir."

"You know, as a matter of fact, that there was a refrigerator establishment there, where meats were sent to the various commands?"

"I know that. I think our meat came from Chicago. It was not billed in any way to the commissary."

"It came entirely to the commissary?"

"It came to the agent entirely."

"To whom would he report in regard to the meat? Would he report to the commissary?"

"He would probably notify the commissary officer. We would go down in wagons and get the meat every morning."

By General Wade: "Were you at Lakeland when the car was opened?"

"I do not think I opened the car, but I was there when it was opened."

"Was it a regular refrigerator car?"

"Yes, sir."

"It had only 3,000 pounds in it?"

"No, sir; the car was full when it came in."

"Was the meat you got out of the car before that, treated?"

"Yes, sir; I suppose the same as the rest of it."

"Was that the only car treated?"

"No, sir; we would take about a car a week. We had four regiments there, the Second Massachusetts, Seventy-second New York, First and Tenth cavalry."

Meat Smells and the Agent Explains.

"Was all the meat you got there treated with preservaline?"

"That I could not say. The only thing I knew was what Armour's agent told me."

By General Gillespie: "How did the agent happpen to tell you about the appearance of the meat?"

"The meat was supplied in the morning and it smelled bad and had a bad appearance. The agent just simply speaking of it said: 'That is preservaline. That is the chemical we use to protect the meat to preserve it.' As to what preservaline was I do not know."

"Was this agent at Lakeland or Tampa?"

"He came up from Tampa."

"Do you wish the court to understand that very much of the meat supplied to you of that reffigerated beef had been treated chemically?"

"I would not swear that it was. I will say that in my opinion it was."

"Did you call the attention of the sergeant to that meat being treated?"

"I called the attention of my commissary officer, my immediate superior."

By General George Davis: "Did all the meat you got at Lakeland appear to have this glossy surface like paraffine?"

"Yes sir."

"Did you say that it looked like paraffine was over it?"

"All the car meat we received had that appearance."

"How about the beef you received late in Cuba?"

"The majority of the meat we received in Cuba spoiled on us; it was the fault of the climate as I thought at the time."

"Did it have this white appearance?"

"I could not say, because it was all in cloth."

"Who was present beside yourself at this interview with the agent of Armour & Co?"

"Lieutenant Hartman, and probably Sergeant Ables, who is now a commissary sergeant at Santiago."

"Are you sure the agent was an Armour man?"

"Yes, sir: I am positive of that, because I made out the vouchers."

"Was he a resident of Tampa, or did he simply come from there."

"I think he was probably a Chicago man."

"What was his appearance?"

"He was a short, heavy set man. In fact, Armour had two agents there; one a young man of 25, the other decidedly Jewish in appearance. The one I refer to was the young man."

"Could you scrape this material off the surface of the meat—the preservaline?"

"I could not say that we could scrape it off. It would break. It was so light I could not scrape it off."

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—

Fair; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	23	1 p. m.	30
6 a. m.	24	2 p. m.	30
7 a. m.	25	3 p. m.	30
8 a. m.	26	4 p. m.	29
9 a. m.	27	5 p. m.	28
10 a. m.	28	6 p. m.	26
11 a. m.	30	7 p. m.	24
12 m.	31	8 p. m.	22
		9 p. m.	20

M'KINLEY'S QUIET SUNDAY

Attends Church with Vice President Hobart and Drives in the Afternoon—Today's Plans.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 19.—President McKinley attended church today at the Methodist church of Thomasville. The president's carriage drove up in front of the church just before services began and Mr. McKinley, Vice President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, who were the only ones to attend, were shown to a pew well to the front of the body of the church. Mrs. McKinley did not attend, the weather today having turned raw and cold, making it prudent to remain indoors. Presiding Elder J. O. Branch conducted the services.

The president listened attentively throughout the rather long sermon and attempted to join with the congregation in singing. He looked fairly well, but was decidedly pale. The vice president showed that he had not yet fully recovered from the grip.

The house party enjoyed a drive in the afternoon and then, owing to the cool northwest wind, spent the time indoors. Preparations have been made to leave here in a special car over the Plant system at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for Jekyl island. Brunswick will be reached about 2 o'clock.

Politics, it is reported, most positively have nothing to do with the trip and no political conference, it is positively asserted, will be held there. The probability that Speaker Reed and the president will meet is, of course, admitted and the possibility is that a result of it may be better relations between them, though neither will be a party to any attempt to bring them together. The exact personnel of the party is still undecided. Those certain to go are President and Mrs. McKinley, Senator Hanna and Dr. Rexey of the navy, the family physician.

MOB MENACES AUTHORITIES

Texas State Health Officer Encounters Bullets and Clubs Trying to Remove Smallpox Patients.

LAREDO, Tex., March 19.—The work of removing smallpox patients to the pest house under direction of the state health officer, Blunt, was begun this morning, after ten had been removed the officers encountered on East Matamoras street a mob of several hundred Mexicans, who menaced them in such a manner that the chief of police was telephoned for.

Marshal Joe Barthelow and Assistant Marshal Nye Ider hurried to the scene and when they attempted to arrest the leaders of the disturbers they were assaulted with stones and fired on. Idar was knocked down and severely beaten about the head before he could be rescued. One of the rioters was shot but, aided by his friends, managed to escape. About twenty shots were fired, a dozen arrests made and the mob dispersed.

The health officers resumed their work, but were soon met by another mob of 500 or 600 Mexicans, many of them armed. As they could not contend with this force the health officers desisted and Dr. Blunt opened telegraphic communication with Governor Sayers. As a result he was instructed to call on the United States military authorities at Fort McIntosh in the name of the governor for such assistance as was needed, and later he was informed that the War department had telegraphed authority to use troops. The Mexicans are much excited and express contempt for the negro United States soldiers.

ADJUDGE HER A LUNATIC

Trust Company May Take Charge of Widow of Late Eben M. Byers, Millionaire Manufacturer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—Mrs. Anna Hayes Byers, widow of the late Eben M. Byers, the millionaire manufacturer whose last sickness and the events connected with it a few years ago caused a sensation throughout the country, has been adjudged a lunatic and it is probable that she will be placed in the care of a trust company along with her property, which she is said to have wasted during the last two years. Her husband died some years ago in a Philadelphia institution and it is claimed since then reasonable offers have been made for a settlement of the case, but that Mrs. Byers rejected all these, against the advice of her friends and relatives. It is claimed the result of so much jangling and excitement is the sickness which has now overcome her.

GOLD STRIKE IS A MYTH

Smelters and Tools of Alleged Mine at Malvern, O., Are Taken in Hand by Sheriff.

CARROLLTON, O., March 19.—The smelter and tools at the alleged gold mine at Malvern are in the hands of the sheriff of Carroll county, who levied on them to satisfy a judgment of $500 obtained by Meredith & Co. of East Liverpool against the company recently organized to develop the alleged gold deposits. It was recently announced that the development company would have a capital stock of $500,000, but so far as known none of the stock has been sold. The reported gold find is a myth.

BATTLE IN JUNGLE

Fierce Fight with Filipino Insurgents in Vicinity of Taguig.

WHEATON SEVERELY PUNISHES THE REBELS

In the Darkness Two Americans Are Killed and Twenty Wounded.

LIEUTENANT FRANK JONES AMONG FALLEN

Twenty-Second Regulars Do Valiant Service on Right Wing.

ARMY AND GUNBOATS DO GREAT DAMAGE

Property of Insurgents Valued at $500,000 is Destroyed and Over Two Hundred Natives Killed—Insurgents Are Weakening.

MANILA, March 19.—6:30 p. m.—Some of the rebels recently expelled from Cavite and small towns in the vicinity of Pasig combined forces and last night—as already cabled—attacked a company of the Washington volunteers, a detached post at Taguig, about a mile and a half southeast of Pasig.

General Wheaton immediately reinforced the Americans with two companies each of the Washington and the Oregon regiments. The post had held the enemy in check and the fire of the reinforcing companies repulsed them, driving them across to an island formed by the estuary. They were thus in control of the Twenty-second regulars.

On discovering that they were entrapped, the rebels fought desperately, aided materially by the jungle and the darkness, but they were completely routed with heavy loss after two hours' fighting.

The Americans lost two killed and twenty wounded, among the latter Lieutenant Frank Jones.

General Wheaton determined to punish the natives and at daybreak today his brigade started in the following order: The Sixth artillery, holding the extreme right; the Oregon volunteers, heading the center; the Washington regiment keeping to the edge of the lake and the Twenty-second regulars occupying the right of the line, which swept the whole country along the lake, in a southeasterly direction, toward General Ovenshine's position.

The line thus extended over two miles of country, which was rough and covered with thick jungle, advanced eleven miles. The enemy fled, the last of them being seen about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. At nearly [illegible] time did the Americans get within 1,200 yards of them.

Two Hundred Filipinos Killed.

The troops are returning to Pasig tonight, exhausted by the hard work under a hot sun.

The Oregon regiment had one man killed and four wounded and the Twenty-second regulars one wounded. According to the official reports no fewer than 200 Filipinos were killed.

General Otis says the American army and gunboats now command the lake. He estimates that property of the insurgents valued at $500,000 has been destroyed, while quantities of rice and sugar and 400 tons of coal, which is very valuable here, have been captured.

Many prisoners represent that the Filipino soldiers are weakening. The generous treatment that the Americans administer to the native prisoners and wounded seems to influence the insurgent army powerfully.

In the opinion of the Americans, however, the Filipino leaders will continue to provoke fighting just as long as they can retain their hold upon their followers, because they have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

The enemy have twice as many men on their firing lines as they have arms, and the fact that so few arms are captured by the Americans is because the guns of the wounded Filipinos and many of those who surrender are spirited away.

Shells the Town of Moreng.

The armed tugs Laguna de Bay and Oeste have returned to San Pedro Macati and reported the result of their tour of the lake. On Friday morning last they shelled the town of Moreng, the rebels fleeing without making any response to the fire. The Americans landed a party, which destroyed a quantity of stores and all the stone buildings except the church.

The expedition then proceeded to Majayjay where a sugar mill and saw mill were destroyed.

On arriving at Santa Cruz a town of 1,200 inhabitants, it was learned that the enemy was strongly entrenched and prepared to defend the position, assisted by two gunboats and several launches. Moreover, the mouth of the river was blocked with rocks and bamboo.

A few shells caused an exodus of the citizens, but not of the enemy's troops. The Americans did not attempt a landing.

Captain Grant, who is in charge of the expedition, asks for reinforcements and will probably take Santa Cruz tomorrow.

Iris Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, March 19.—2:55 p. m.—The United States distilling ship Iris, which left Honolulu for Manila with the United States battleship Oregon on February 20, arrived today.

This morning also arrived the San Joaquin, the last of the overdue English steamers sailing under American registers that were detained by the insurgents on the northwest coast of Luzon.

The troops that accompanied the expedition were a detachment of the Twenty-third regiment under Captain Pratt, which was towed by the gun boat on a casco—a square ended, flat bottomed boat used by the Filipinos as a lighter. The Americans had captured four cascoes at Majayjay, where they encamped on Friday night.

Otis' Report.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The War department today received the following dispatch from Major General Otis regarding operations against the insurgents:

MANILA, March 19.—To Adjutant General, Washington: Our improvised gunboats, under Captain Grant, Utah artillery, have full possession of Laguna de Bay; troops, inhabitants and property on shore of lake at our mercy. Wheaton brigade on Pasig river line drove enemy northeast into the province of Moreng. Last evening enemy attacked portion of his force south of Pasig, killing two men and wounding twenty of the Twenty-second infantry. This morning Wheaton moved against this insurgent force, driving it to the south fifteen miles, experiencing very slight loss. Enemy left 200 dead on field. OTIS.