



BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SUNDAY, DEC. 13, 1896.

Weather for Today—Fair; Warmer.

Gen. Maceo Was Betrayed. Plans for Cuban Home Rule. The Tariff Puzzling Republicans. The Fortune of Several People.

Pillsbury's Gift to State Forestry. Reign of Vice at the Olympic.

Work of the School Board. Chamber of Commerce on Banking. Miss Lettich's Romantic Elopement.

Editorial. Search for Water Board Plums.

Hustle of the Legislators. Jones Leading for Speaker. Sketches of Some Members.

Germany Stirred by Scandals. London in a Sea of Mud.

Russia's Triumph Over China. Internal Revenue Report. News of the Whist World.

Shall We Ever Fly? The Experiments of Prof. Langley.

News of Minneapolis. Laura's Causing Trouble.

Hale Wins the Big Bike Race. Wonderful Mile Before a Cyclone. Career of Wyatt Earp.

The Magic Tower of Paris. Mr. Hill Denies a Rumor.

Anna Eva Fay's Mysticism.

Business Man's Announcement. Today at the Churches.

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In St. Paul Social Circles. Mrs. Bloodgood Going on the Stage.

Suburban Social News. Strange Frank of Lightning.

Books of the Hour. In the Realm of Labor. State Federation Meets Today.

A Page of Humor.

The Latest Thing in Fashions. Where to Wear Flowers. Mrs. McKinley Makes a Doll.

The Week at the Theaters. Gossip About Stage People.

Wants of the People. A Novelty for Bread Makers.

Nordica Coming on Tuesday. The Week in Musical Circles.

EVENTS TODAY. Met-Othello, 8.15. Grand-Tennessee's Partner, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: St. Louis, South-amp.

GLASGOW—Arrived: Ethelga, New York. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Nomadic, New York.

St. Louis hasn't had a train robbery in forty-eight hours.

Pictures of the battleship Texas have been turned to the wall.

A chinook has sprung up between the coal trust and the weather clerk.

The women of Idaho will vote. The supreme court of that state is with them.

The bigger rascal a man is the more he talks about Providence setting him right with the world.

Perhaps the north pole could be located with X rays if anybody could get near enough to it.

Attorney General Harmon does not love trusts. On the other hand, the trusts do not love Harmon.

The Cherry sisters have at least made New York forget for the moment Dr. Parkhurst and Theodore Roosevelt.



LURED ON TO DEATH

POUL MURDER GUIDED THE HAND THAT STRUCK DOWN ANTONIO MACEO.

INVITED TO A CONFERENCE.

KILLED, WITH THE MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF, BY SPANISH ASSASSINS.

DR. ZERTUCHA PLAYED THE JUDAS Cowardly Violation of Civilized Usage Turned Over to Marquis Ahumada by Weyler.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 12.—Justo Carrillo, a well known Cuban of this city, brother of the Cuban general Carrillo, has received the following letter from a trustworthy correspondent in Havana confirming the reports of the death of Antonio Maceo, and showing that he was killed by treachery:

Havana, Dec. 9.—Our brave general, Antonio Maceo, and the greater part of his staff have been murdered by the Spanish major, Cirujeda, acting the part of assassin, with Dr. Maximino Zertucha as an assistant in the horrible drama. Convinced that, notwithstanding his enormous army, he could do nothing against our gallant leader, who had so repeatedly defeated the Spanish generals in Pinar del Rio, Weyler conceived the idea of appealing his beastly instincts by cold-blooded murder. He planned with the secret relations between Dr. Zertucha and the Marquis of Ahumada, he planned with the latter in English scheme.

Weyler took the field, and in his absence, Ahumada proposed, through Zertucha, a conference with Maceo, to take place at a certain point in the province of Havana, with the view of arranging for the cessation of hostilities. The basis was to be Cuba's independence and a monetary indemnity to the Spaniards. The latter was to be agreed upon for Spanish commerce and Spanish capital invested there. To carry out the plan, the Spaniards were to be stationed on the trocha in the section between San Juan and Guanajay, allow Maceo, with his staff, to pass the military line unopposed.

Time was required to mature these arrangements and give them all the appearance of truth. Ahumada feigned that before acting his previous approval was necessary. The sudden arrival of Weyler in Havana, and his prompt return to Pinar del Rio.

The conditions and Pinar del Rio, having been agreed upon, Maceo crossed the trocha over the road to Guanajay, and he arrived at the place designated, he and his party were treacherously ambushed. Maceo, who lay conveniently in ambush. Most of the officers of his staff were killed. Maceo, Zertucha is alive because he was aware of the scheme and remained in the rear. The Spaniards know the exact place where he is, but on feigning ignorance, to blot out the vestiges of the crime.

Havana and the Spaniards are rejoicing because, in their stupidity, they hope that the war may end with the death of this leader. Far from it, the Spaniards are more determined and today they are resolved to make every sacrifice before surrendering their arms to their liberator.

First—La Lucha submitted an article last Saturday in which it was stated that an engagement with Maceo had had an end. The article was not named, at precisely the place in which Maceo was murdered.

Second—The first Spanish newspaper, a Havana reporting Maceo's death, which was received on Tuesday, the 10th, had been written by a man who had previous knowledge of the hour that Gen. Maceo was to die. How did he receive that knowledge?

Third—Weyler publicly attributes the glory of the event to the Marquis of Ahumada, who has not been away from Havana. Who should not have been given credit for the victory? Maceo, who had the good fortune to be unexpectedly an accident, to come unexpectedly on Maceo's party.

Fourth—From the first, even before convincing proofs were offered, such assurance was expressed at the place indicated a preconcerted plan.

Fifth—Zertucha's previous conduct, it now appears, is not to be overlooked. From his Sixth—A manifest contradiction appears between what is said by the authorities in Havana and what the telegrams from Madrid and Havana announce in his contradictory reports. They have been unable to secure the body of Maceo, while the telegrams from Madrid state that the body has been identified. This version was transmitted to Madrid to give the government the credit of a victory. The fact, while it was later thought fit to conceal the truth from the press in Havana in order to conceal the dastardly crime.

CONFIRMED BY JUNTA.

Maceo's Death Admitted and Cowardly Murder Charged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Estrada Palma, made the following statement to-night:

I received a telegram from my agents in Jacksonville affirming the news that Gen. Maceo and his staff came into conflict with the Spanish forces and were murdered. Dr. Zertucha was present. The news does not surprise me, because the first part of the telegram was contradictory to what I saw myself in them. I was inclined to believe that the news was killed it was through the assassin's knife. It seems now that he has been murdered.

Gen. Weyler, on addressing the crowd from the balcony of his palace in Havana, seemed anxious to elude the responsibility of Maceo's death. That was apparent when he declared that the "victory" belonged to Ahumada.

It is possible that his conscience began to feel the pang of remorse. This very act of the Spanish governor proved the strength of the revolution. They cannot crush it by open warfare. They must resort to the assassin's knife. They dared not face Maceo, so they had to stab him in the back.

After making the foregoing statement Dr. Palma pondered awhile and then exclaimed in the bitterness of anguish: "Oh, where is the chivalry of which Spain so proudly boasts? The cowards; the cowards."

It was announced at the junta that a thorough investigation is already on



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CANADA UTILIZED AS A MODEL.

Scope of Freedom Embodied in the Reform Similar to That Enjoyed by the Dominion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Cleveland's suggestion, in his recent message, that Spain grant a large measure of home rule to Cuba as a means of terminating the present conflict, there is expected to bring about early and favorable action by Spain in that direction, provided it is apparent that her power in Cuba is supreme, and already the terms of Spain's plans of home rule for the island have been practically determined. They are more comprehensive than the proposition of home rule suggested in the speech of the queen regent to the last Spanish cortes, and embodied in a draft of reforms submitted to Secretary Olney some months ago.

They will preserve the essential features of that plan, but will more fully carry out the spirit of home rule and self-government. The most essential addition to the former plan will be that giving to Cuba enlarged, but not complete control, over the framing of her tariff laws, which, owing to the extent of trade with the United States, is of first importance to the people of the island. In a general way, the scope of the home rule plan is claimed to be similar to that which was granted to Canada as a colony of Great Britain, the Canadian parliament making its own tariff, irrespective of the revenue policy of Great Britain. The new measure of home rule, according to its advocates, is in pursuance of a policy entertained by the Spanish government for many months, which would have been put into execution before the present time had not the insurrection created obstacles.

It now develops that one of the main purposes of the return of Gen. Campos to Spain was to formulate measures of home rule based upon his acquaintance with the island. It was found, however, that the inability to secure an accurate census of the inhabitants of the island entitled to vote under the proposed reforms interfered with the full development of the plan. It has proceeded with such speed as was possible during the disturbed condition of Cuba, and in view of the position taken in Mr. Cleveland's message on the question of home rule for Cuba, it will be brought to a mature and final state at an early day. Its main details are known by officials in Washington. Of these, the wide power given to Cuba to make her own tariff laws is regarded as the most essential.

As the proposed plan of reform will be an enlargement and extension of the home rule proposition of some months ago, the latter becomes important as indicating the general terms of the plan. This was drawn in due form of law. The feature of home rule was secured under article 2, of the document, providing for the election of a council, or Cuban legislature. The council was to consist of Cubans, fifteen of them to be appointed by the crown and fifteen elected by the people for terms of four years each. The council was given power over the management of the whole island, of public works, post and telegraphs, railways and navigation, agriculture, manufactures, trade, immigration and colonization, public instruction, charities and health department, and the entire administration, under the supervision of the Spanish government.

On the question of framing the tariff, the article provided that the Cuban council should have advisory power, submitting an annual budget during the month of March to the minister of finance, who was to be empowered to veto the budget, but in substance, the change is said to give Cuba complete, instead of advisory power, on this subject.

As a whole, the proposed plan is expected to be up to the suggestions of the home rule made in the president's recent message. From the fact that Spain has contemplated it for some time, the plan will not be open to the suggestion that it has come unwillingly as a result of the attitude of the United States.

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Declines to Commit Himself or His Followers to Any Definite Line of Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee held another conference this morning. It was thought yesterday that the Democratic members of the committee would be present this morning, and would be formally notified of the proposition to proceed with the preparation of the new tariff bill, and to give hearings to the various industries affected. It was decided, however, to postpone the meeting of the full committee until next week. Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, one of the Democratic members of the committee, today, speaking of the reported intentions of the Republicans to give hearings, coupled with the report that the new bill was to be a "moderate protective measure," said:

"I do not doubt it is the present purpose of the Republican members to frame a 'moderate bill,' but if hearings are accorded to those interested in high schedules, I feel safe in predicting that an extreme protection measure will be the outcome. Those who appear to ask for the highest possible schedules will demand them on the ground that the result of the election pledged the party to adequate protection to American industries. The consumers will not be heard. The result will be, that no matter how anxious, or honest the Republicans may be in their efforts to frame a 'moderate bill,' they will yield first here and then there to the demand for high schedules, and once having yielded, they will no more be able to stem the tide than they would to stop the onrush of Niagara. I predict that the bill which emerges from the ways and means committee will be in many respects more extreme than the act of 1882."

THE CONFERENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS LASTED ABOUT TWO AND A HALF HOURS, BUT NOTHING WAS DEFINITELY DECIDED UPON. THEY DISCUSSED AT CONSIDERABLE LENGTH THE QUESTION OF THE HEARINGS TO BE GIVEN BY THE FULL COMMITTEE. THE GENERAL OPINION WAS THAT A FIXED PROGRAMME FOR HEARINGS ON THE SEVERAL SCHEDULES WOULD BE ARRANGED, BEGINNING ON DEC. 25. AS THESE HEARINGS WILL BE BEFORE THE FULL COMMITTEE, IT WAS DECIDED TO WAIT UNTIL MONDAY WHEN THE DEMOCRATS WILL BE PRESENT BEFORE FIXING THE DATES FOR SPECIAL INTERESTS TO APPEAR. IT IS PROBABLE THAT CERTAIN DAYS OF THE WEEK WILL BE DESIGNATED. THE QUESTION OF WHETHER CERTAIN SCHEDULES WOULD BE LEFT AS THEY OR RESTORED WITHOUT AMENDMENT, THE RATES OF THE MCKINLEY LAW WILL BE MATTER FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION.

IN CASE IT IS DECIDED TO ALLOW CERTAIN SCHEDULES TO STAND, THEY WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAMME OF HEARINGS, ALTHOUGH THE COMMITTEE PROBABLY WILL GIVE HEARINGS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SUCH INDUSTRIES IF THEY ARE INSTATED UPON. IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIX A HARD AND FAST RULE IN SUCH MATTERS. IT IS THE GENERAL VIEW OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS THAT THE HEARINGS SHOULD BE COMPLETED AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, AND ONE OF THE PROMINENT MEMBERS TODAY EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THEY COULD BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF THE CONFERENCE, BUT THEY MAY ASK THAT CERTAIN TIME BE ALLOWED THEM TO SUMMON WITNESSES "IN REBUTTAL."

THE QUESTION OF THE DATE FOR TAKING THE CONGRESSIONAL HOLIDAY RECESS WAS ALSO DISCUSSED AT THE CONFERENCE, BUT NO DATE WAS DECIDED UPON. DATES FROM FRIDAY, THE 18th, TO WEDNESDAY, THE 23d, WERE SUGGESTED, THE RECESS TO LAST UNTIL THE MONDAY AFTER THE NEW YEAR.

SENATOR TELLER, OF COLORADO, WAS AT THE CAPITOL TODAY AT THE FIRST TIME THIS SESSION. SEVERAL SILVER MEN WERE IN CONFERENCE WITH HIM DURING THE DAY, THE MATTERS UNDER DISCUSSION RELATING LARGELY TO THE ELECTING OF SENATORS IN STATES WHERE THE SILVER MEN HAVE CONTROL, BUT IN WHICH NO ONE PARTY HAS A MAJORITY. IT IS BELIEVED THAT SENATOR TELLER'S INFLUENCE IN THESE STATES WILL HAVE GREAT WEIGHT, AND DIFFERENT CANDIDATES ARE SEEKING THE SENATOR'S FAVOR.

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