THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SILENCE SATISFIES

Spain Affects to Be Pleased with McKinley's Inaugural.

SEE NO CONSOLATION FOR INSURGENTS

Sentiment of the Unofficial Press is Unanimous on This.

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY IS EXPLOITED

Stress Laid on the Fact that Spain Has Many Ships.

SQUADRON EASILY ASSEMBLED FOR CUBA

Swift Cruisers and Armored Battleships Ready for Service and May Be Mobilized on Shortest of Notice.

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MADRID, Spain, March 5.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The silence of President McKinley on the subject of relations with Cuba and Spain caused considerable surprise in Madrid, not unmingled with satisfaction. The ministerial press and government officials interpret the reticence as a direct intimation of a desire to continue friendly relations on the same lines as during the Cleveland-Olney regime, which it is the earnest desire of the present Spanish cabinet to do. The unofficial newspapers and most people consider the silence of the message on the Spanish question as a disappointing blow to the Cuban insurgents. Considerable attention is paid to that part of the message which insists upon due respect to the rights of American citizens. This is understood to refer to the position of Americans in Cuba.

Spain's foreign minister, the duke of Tetuan, in a long interview recently with United States Minister Taylor, gave assurance that the Madrid government has telegraphed, renewing its instructions to push actively all proceedings against foreigners in Cuba in order to bring the cases to trial promptly and to release as soon as possible those prisoners against whom nothing can be proved. The duke also stated that the government would insist that the Cuban authorities observe strictly the stipulations of the treaties between the United States and Spain. Minister Taylor recognized Spain's right to expel foreigners from Cuba.

According to official information, General Weyler will make only a short stay in Havana, returning to Santa Clara province as soon as the currency and administrative questions are settled.

SPAIN'S NEW NAVY.

An eminent authority on naval affairs said to the World's correspondent today: "Spain has spent $45,000,000 for the expenses of her navy the last few years, in addition to the average ordinary and supplementary annual appropriations, ranging from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. We spent $3,000,000 to build in Spain and England the twenty light-draught gunboats and steam launches now in Cuban waters and four torpedo destroyers, two of which are ready and two are to be delivered in April. We paid $3,500,000 for one 7,000-ton armored cruiser, bought in Italy. The minister of marine intends to ask the Cortes for money to build at home or abroad two battleships and three armored cruisers. He will also have to ask credits for the increase of sailors and marines made necessary for the colonial wars and the development of the navy. Already the number of marines has increased from 3,000 to 11,000 and of sailors from 9,000 to 23,000. We are better provided with sailors for manning our vessels than we are with officers and men for engine-room, or than we are with modern war material and torpedoes.

"We have equipped and in commission four belted cruisers of 7,000 tons each, the Vizcaya, the Infanta Maria Theresa, the Cristobal Colon and the Almirante Oriondo, two torpedo destroyers, two second-class cruisers and one dispatch vessel, forming a squadron of evolution. Besides, the recently launched battleship, Carlos Quinto, of 17,000 tons, can be counted on for active service early in April, when the battleship Pelayo, of 10,000 tons, will have completed her repairs.

SOME AUXILIARY VESSELS.

"Two old ironclads, the Numancia and the Vitoria, of 7,000 tons each, are being altered and refitted in the French dock yards, near Marseilles, for this spring. Some less important vessels and one battleship are building in the Ferrol, Cartagena and Cadiz government navy yards.

"Only a fortnight would be required in which to mobilize and send to Havana a respectable squadron. Much attention has been paid unceasingly by our active marine minister, Admiral Berenger, to the coast defenses, including fixed submarine mines and torpedoes at home and in the colonies."

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

GOMEZ IS SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

Insurgents Are Constantly Growing in Numbers and Efficiency.

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SANCTI SPIRITUS, Cuba, Feb. 22.—(By Courier to Havana—By Cable to the New York World—Special Telegram.)—General-in-Chief Maximo Gomez is much pleased with the progress and prospects of the Cuban's present struggle for freedom. He is much more sanguine of success than he was a year ago when, amid the excitement of successively surrendering towns and the daily the progress and prospects of the Cuba's in arms felt that the war was but a thing of a month or more, and that Havana was at their mercy. The general bases his hopes on the universal spread of revolutionary sentiment, the steadily increasing number of revolutionists, their constantly improving discipline and armament, the way in which the food supply is holding out and the growing weakness of Spain, as indicated by the peninsular press and as proven by their present expressed willingness to negotiate for peace.

General Gomez is not superannuated, sick, nor superseded, as has been persistently reported both to the officials of the present administration and to those who take high office on March 4. He has planned every important movement of the war up to the present time, and today is the active and actual head of the Cubans in arms—in every respect the general-in-chief. For a man of his years of age and of hardship, Gomez's health is wonderfully good. For twenty years he has suffered from a chronic ailment that has turned his skin a darker saffron during the past year and the eyes show an increased redness. But the glance of the old soldier is as keen as ever, his speech as quick, and his movements show the agility of a man of forty years his junior. He will have none of the comforts easily at his command and natural to be used by a general of 74 years of age. The general-in-chief of all the Cubans actually carries less baggage than any of his principal staff officers, and much less than most of his petty commanders, captains and colonels.

NOTHING BUT INDEPENDENCE.

General Gomez was genuinely glad to take enough time from his arduous duties to give the World his second authorized message. General Gomez always tells the truth. Many of his generals would do well to follow his example. Usually, in Cuba, even on the very spot of an occurrence, the cold facts of the event can only be got at by cross-examination, discreet and minute. General Gomez listened intently to the narration of the diplomatic conferences between Ambassador de Lome and Secretary Olney. He appeared pleased at the information that Spain had actually consented to grant extensive reforms to Cuba, but when he learned that these fell short of independence, when he was asked if the Cubans would accept real self-government under the guaranty of the United States, the fiery old veteran snapped out a "no," like the zip of a rifle bullet.

"I am not a Cuban, but I have fought for and with them for twelve years and I know I speak for every native-born Cuban in Cuba in saying that no solution of this war can be thought of for an instant that is not based upon the absolute independence of the island. We foresaw that when Canovas del Castillo finally felt that Spanish dominion in Cuba was doomed he would make this very proposition. In fact, secret agents of the Spanish government came to our camps several months ago and worked for some time in trying to induce our soldiers to ask for peace. Great reforms were hinted at. We sent the agents back to Havana and published this order: 'Any persons who talk of making peace with Spain on any other basis than absolute freedom shall be hung,' and so forth."

The World correspondent had seen this circular clear down in the depths of Pinar del Rio province months ago. Maceo circulated it there by orders from headquarters, and it worked.

"There is no reason why we should accept autonomy, even the autonomy of Canada, under the powerful guaranty of the United States. There are a thousand reasons why we should not accept it. We tried it once and were bitterly deceived. The treaty of Zanjon at the close of the last war granted the Cubans extensive immediate reforms, and practically promised bona fide autonomy ultimately. None of these were carried out, and our latter state was worse than our first.

REALLY CONTROL THE ISLAND.

"Again, we have accomplished too much to accept anything short of absolute freedom. The Cubans really control all of Cuba but the fortified towns, and the more artillery we receive the more of these will we take. Our forces are steadily growing in size and effectiveness. Why, then, should we lay down our arms for anything but the end for which we took them up—the freedom of the island and the people of Cuba? Our very constitution demands that we should not do so. Of course I am speaking for the Cubans."

The reported wholesale killings in Pinar del Rio have aroused Gomez. Referring to them, he said: "Gomez is more angry than ever over the wholesale killing in Pinar del Rio. If Spain does not stop this outrage against civilization, look out for retaliation. For two years of war we have turned the other cheek. Every act of humanity on our part resulted in fresh outrages on theirs. We have taken over 2,500 Spanish soldiers prisoners. We have returned their wounded cured. The hardest lot any Spanish prisoner has had has been to raise vegetables in Caruaquay."

The Cuban leaders charge Weyler with dishonesty and that one of the purposes in building trochas is to afford opportunities for false charges. It is alleged that at the Cugo de Avilamoron trocha, in the center of a splendid wood district, it was pretended that the wood was brought from Manzanilla and so charged for.

Referring to Maceo, General Gomez said he was a better fighter than organizer, although he could get his followers to battle more than any man who lived. Though he was a great loss, the revolution will not be stopped by the loss of any leader. Many have been killed, new men rise to take their places. Maceo had many admirers, and now Spain has against her not one great Maceo, but 100 little Maceos, all striving to achieve the great one's fame.

Of the Cuban forces, General Gomez said: "We have 35,000 well armed men. No one knows how many there are armed with the machete alone. Garcia has eight cannon. I have one or two more. Roderiguez has two, and there are four in Pinar del Rio. We have levied a tax of $200,000 to buy more artillery. We will take all eastern towns then.

"The Americans with me are as brave as lions and cool-headed. I use them for the artillery. Major Osgood was a magnificent officer. He was killed while sighting his piece at the taking of Ginmaro. My boys are beginning to be disciplined soldiers. I am well satisfied with their progress. I never expected to have a regularly drilled army all at once.

"As to Weyler, he has accomplished nothing. At first he stayed in his palace. Then he discovered his mistake and took the field, but too late to effect anything."

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

SENATE KILLS THE SPOILS BILL.

Long and Hard Fight Which May Be Resumed Later.

PIERRE, S. D., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The house rushed through a lot of senate bills today, most of them of minor importance. The apportionment bill was fought out in the forenoon, the only amendment allowed being one to make two more districts, and the previous question was then moved and the bill passed by a party vote.

The house refused to concur in the senate amendments to the oil inspection bill and a conference was called for.

The regency bill, which gives the populists the selection of the heads of all educational institutions of the state, was passed, as was the bill extending the term of railroad commissioners to six years.

The bill to submit an amendment to the constitution for state monopoly of the liquor traffic was passed.

The house killed the bill for the appointment of a commission to revise the revenue laws.

The senate passed the bill to create the office of insurance commissioner and the general election law, which does away with the circle at the head of the ticket and provides for an educational qualification, and killed the bill to reimburse Treasurer Phillips for the expense of making an exhibit of the state cash.

The senate fought most of the forenoon over the bill to reorganize the board of charities and corrections, which gives the populists the selection of the heads of all the penal and charitable institutions of the state, and finally killed it; Senator Palmer working with the republicans and several other populist senators refusing to vote. The selections for the various places have already been agreed upon and a desperate effort will be made to get it up again tonight. The fight today started a riot several times, and will probably be as hot tonight.

The appropriation bill has just gone to conference and it will probably not be got through until late tonight. As there can be no train out of here until the roads get a snowplow in there is a likelihood of an all-night session.

The senate has allowed its secretary 153 days at $5 a day in which to complete his work, while the clerk of the house is allowed 110 days at $5 per day.

Maris Taylor, a democrat of Huron, is slated for the position of public examiner, while J. E. Kipp of Mound City is slated for commissioner of insurance. If the Board of Charities bill finally gets through, J. A. Bowler of Croton, a democrat, will be warden of the penitentiary; Dr. Waine of Mitchell superintendent of the asylum and Arthur Linn of Canton commandant of the Soldiers' home.

Pardons a Boy Horse Thief.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 5.—(Special.)—Governor Richards has pardoned Walter Lane, who was serving a term in the penitentiary for stealing a saddle and horse. Lane is but 16 years old. His parents reside at Loveland, Colo., for which place he started yesterday.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 5.

At New York—Arrived—Aller, from Bremen; Mobile, from London. Sailed—Carlsruh, for Bremen.

At Glasgow—Sailed—Circassia, for New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Lucania, from New York. Sailed—Cephalonia, from Liverpool for Boston.

At Copenhagen—Sailed—Hekla, for New York.

M'KINLEY NAMES A CABINET

Names of Persons Who Compose New President's Official Family.

ALL ARE CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE

Silver Republicans Object to Bliss, but Do Not Oppose Confirmation—Ovation to Secretary Sherman and Mark Hanna.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The president today sent in the following nominations:

Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Russel A. Alger of Michigan.

Attorney General—Joseph McKenna of California.

Postmaster General—James A. Gary, Maryland.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, Massachusetts.

Secretary of Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, Iowa.

The appointments were all confirmed and practically without opposition. There was for a time a threat of opposition to Mr. Gage, as secretary of the treasury, because of his financial views and because he is a banker, but there was more of this among senators in the cloakrooms than in the senate.

The senate went into executive session promptly upon the receipt of the nominations, and as soon as the announcement was made of the appointment of Senator Sherman, whose name headed the list, he was confirmed. It is the practice to refer all nominations to committees, but it was the desire of Mr. Sherman's friends to signalize their regard for him by immediate action.

There was more form than reality in the reference of the other nominations to committees. Not one of the committees held a formal meeting, they being polled on the floor of the senate in every instance. No objection was made in committee to confirmation.

TELLER OBJECTS.

While the polling was being made, the appointment of Mr. Bliss as secretary of the interior occupied attention from Senators Teller and Stewart, who stated that while they had no intention to make any effort to balk the president in his selection of his cabinet ministers, they still felt constrained to point out the inadvisibility of selecting a man who was not a lawyer for a position which requires the exercise of so much legal ability. Mr. Teller said Mr. Bliss was an estimable man and one who would have filled other positions with credit, but because he was not a lawyer he did not consider him qualified in all respects for the place at the head of the Interior department. This, he said, was a position which was of vast importance, as cases were decided by the secretary of the interior involving greater property rights than were decided by the United States supreme court.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts paid a high tribute to Mr. Bliss. He pointed out that many of the questions decided by the secretary of the interior were prepared by law clerks. Mr. Hoar argued that no matter how good a lawyer a man might be, he could not investigate all the matters that came before him as the head of a department of this government. For that reason a law force had been provided to assist the secretary in his work. He said the business ability of Mr. Bliss was unquestioned. Senators Lodge and Chandler followed in much the same strain, calling attention to the fact that Zachariah Chandler had made an acceptable secretary of this department, notwithstanding he was not a member of the bar.

Mr. Lodge suggested that possibly there was some feeling that this office should go to the west.

Senators Teller and Stewart both declared they entertained no feeling on this score, saying that the location of a man's residence would not count with them, provided he was familiar with the questions which would require his attention.

The references to Mr. Gage were mainly on account of what was termed his gold standard views, and it was intimated that as a secretary of the treasury he would maintain the gold standard, notwithstanding the promises to promote bimetallism. One objection would have been sufficient to have sent any of the nominations over for the day, but the senators who had raised the point against Mr. Bliss said they had no desire in any way to hamper the president in the selection of confidential advisers. When the list had been confirmed, in the order of appointment, the senate adjourned until Monday.

FLOWERS FOR NEW SENATORS.

The senate was in session only about two hours today and the greater part of the time was spent in executive session, in confirming President McKinley's cabinet appointments. While in executive session, the credentials of Mr. Hanna, as senator from Ohio to succeed Mr. Sherman, were presented by Mr. Foraker and he was sworn in by Vice President Hobart. Mr. Davis was also designated acting chairman of the committee on foreign relations, to succeed Mr. Sherman. Beyond the usual notification to the president, nothing further was done.

The chamber was a botanical garden when Vice President Hobart called the senate to order. Seldom has there been a more general display of roses and beautiful flowers. In most instances the senators who had been so bounteously remembered by their friends were new senators, and the favors were without exception bestowed upon republicans.

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, who had but just returned from his mission in the interest of bimetallism, was in his seat early in the session. The galleries were crowded throughout most of the day and many people stood on the outside from early morning, anxious to secure admission, though disappointed in that respect in the end. The diplomatic gallery was the only exception. None of the seats in this gallery were occupied.

After Mr. Hanna had been sworn in several senators presented their congratulations. There was a spontaneous burst of applause in the galleries as the two distinguished sons of Ohio, both entering simultaneously upon new fields of labor, walked arm in arm down the center aisle. There was no effort to suppress the applause. Mrs. Hanna, with a party of friends, was in the gallery when her husband was initiated into office, and, of course, was an interested witness of the proceedings.

The cabinet nominations were sent in at 12:45. The senate went into executive session and after confirmation of the cabinet, adjourned.

The republican senators will meet in caucus tomorrow to consider matters of party policy and possibly the subject of reorganizing the committees of the senate.

PRESIDENT GETS TO WORK EARLY.

Many Callers at the White House, but Few Are Admitted.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President McKinley was on the move at an early hour this morning. He greeted the white house officials at 7:30 o'clock and breakfasted at 8 with the family party, including his wife, mother and other relatives. Then he smoked a cigar and at 9 o'clock entered the president's private office to begin work on the flood of public business. Already crowds of people had begun to arrive, clamoring at the main entrance to the executive mansion for admission. The doors were kept closed against the general crowd until 10 o'clock, but in the meantime a number of callers having special business gained admission. The first caller was General Cowles of North Carolina, who came at 8 o'clock to arrange for a review of the North Carolina delegates. About 9:30 o'clock the official visitors began to put in their appearance. Senator Cullom of Illinois was the first member of either branch of congress to see the president. He was ushered into the president's office and remained for ten minutes. Following him came a number of New York's representatives in congress. They talked with Secretary Porter, but did not see the president, as he was busily engaged. Ex-Representative Hermann of Oregon also joined the congressional party in the secretary's office.

At 10 o'clock seven of the members of Mr. Cleveland's retiring cabinet called in a body. The party included Messrs. Carlisle, Lamont, Wilson, Herbert, Harmon, Francis and Morton. They were shown directly to the president, and spent a quarter of an hour with him. It was a call of courtesy, and of kindly exchange. About half past 10 o'clock Secretary Olney came over from the State department. By some mischance he had failed to meet the other members of the retiring cabinet when they paid their formal call in a body upon the president, so, somewhat belated, he came along to pay his respects. Secretary Porter drew him immediately into his office and stated that the president, who had just gone down stairs to meet some callers in the east room, had stopped at the head of the corridor for the purpose of greeting the secretary of state. Mr. Olney disclaimed any purpose of consuming the president's time, but upon being reassured on that point by Secretary Porter he went down stairs to meet the president.

Senator Sherman, who is to succeed to the office of secretary of state, has given Mr. Olney notice that he would not be ready to begin the discharge of his duties until next Monday, and at the request of the president, Mr. Olney consented to remain at the head of the State department until that time.

CROWD INCREASES.

The great crowds in front of the executive mansion swelled to thousands. They surged up to the portico surrounding the doors in solid masses and extending in both directions down the long semi-circular driveways to the outer gates. They came with bands playing and flags flying. One of the first organizations to call was that made up of the veterans who served with Major McKinley in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. The president wished to greet his old comrades personally and they filed into the east room. Mr. McKinley came from his private apartments, looking sturdy and vigorous, despite the strain of yesterday. He cordially greeted each of the group along the way giving a hearty handshake to each person. He stood at the main door of the east room while the old soldiers filed by. It was more a meeting of old friends than an official greeting and the president called most of the veterans by name.

The crowds had now grown clamorous and with the confused music of several bands were mingled the continued shouts from hundreds of throats. It was apparent that the throng never could get within the white house. Realizing this situation, the president called for his hat and overcoat and stepped through the front doors to the marble portico. A great shout went up as he made his appearance. Hats were thrown in the air and handkerchiefs and umbrellas were waved frantically, the women joining in the demonstration. Mr. McKinley bowed repeatedly as the cheers continued. Then the clubs swung into line and with bands playing marched under and through the arch of the portico, each man uncovering as he passed. First came the Troop A of Cleveland, the president's personal escort yesterday, in the big, black shakos and fine uniforms. The David Martin club of Philadelphia, in black silk hats and dark suits, were next, followed by the William R. Leeds association of Philadelphia, the Stamina club of Cincinnati and the American club of Pittsburg. Mingled with these were men, women and children, not a part of any organization, but all intent on this demonstration to the new president, who seemed to enjoy it, smiling and saluting throughout the march of the clubs and crowds.

DISTINGUISHED CALLERS.

While this demonstration was proceeding in front of the mansion, the individual callers were assembling above in Secretary Porter's office and in the outer corridor. At 11:30 John D. Long of Massachusetts, the new secretary of the navy, arrived. He had just reached Washington. He was ushered into the president's office. Among the callers were Senator Mason of Illinois, Charles E. Dawes, who will be comptroller of the currency; H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, Rev. Dr. Manchester, who is the president's pastor at Canton. The president saw a number of callers, although others failed to get beyond the secretary's office owing to the limited time.

At 12:30 Senators Allison and Gorman and Sergeant-at-arms Wright of the senate arrived to give the president the usual notification that the senate was in session. The call was brief.

The usher in the corridor leading to the president's room continued to be crowded with anxious callers, but only a few were able to gain admission. Among those who saw the president were Colonel McCook of New York, Speaker Reed Murat Halsted, Mayor Caldwell of Cincinnati and Adjutant General A. D. Cowles of South Carolina and state officers.

The callers were so many that but little could be done towards consummating official action on various questions expected to receive attention.

Speaker Reed's visit to the president was an extended one, lasting more than half an hour. Little doubt was felt that it was in connection with the calling of congress in extra session on March 15 and with the speedy passage of a tariff bill through the house of representatives.

Judge McKenna, another member of the new cabinet, had an extended personal interview with the president during the early afternoon.

Governor Drake of Iowa and staff, in full uniform, and a large delegation of Iowans were received in the president's private office at 1 o'clock. The crowd was fairly disposed of by 1:15, when the president joined his family party at lunch.

SECRETARY BLISS CALLS.

About 2 o'clock Mr. McKinley left the dining room, and on retiring to the private office, found one of the members of his new cabinet, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, who had a brief interview with the president. Soon thereafter the outer doors were closed against the general crowds, to the great disappointment of a large number of people who gathered throughout the afternoon, and stood in the rain in hope of catching a glympse of the chief executive.

About a quarter past 1 o'clock came General Cox, the secretary of the senate. He brought formal notice to the president of the confirmation by the senate of the cabinet nominations submitted today.

All through the afternoon callers came in and all were received by the president when they were properly accredited. Senator Thurston of Nebraska had no less than a dozen in the party which he headed. Yet it was a remarkable fact that in the whole number of visitors there were only two persons who presented applications for office. In one or two instances a letter from some senator or representative or political leader was received, begging the president not to fill some special place until the writer was heard from.

Mr. Gary, one of the new cabinet, was one of the afternoon callers. Late in the day Judge McCook called again with a party of friends. No persons were admitted above the ground floor after 4:30 o'clock. Down stairs, however, the receptions were resumed, and the president welcomed the Marquette club of Chicago with a handshake for each member.

Mrs. McKinley bore the day's ordeal very well indeed.

Butler Wants Habeas Corpus.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Attorney Black, representing the Australian murderer, Butler, today filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Black asserts in the petition that the true name of his client is John Newman, that he was illegally arrested on British soil and without the jurisdiction of the United States officials. The position taken by the attorney is unique. He claims that a British ship even though in American waters, is still British territory; therefore, as Butler, or Newman, was on board the Swanhilda when arrested the proceedings were illegal. Should Judge Morrow deny Newman his liberty Attorney Black will appeal to the United States supreme court. His client thus will gain considerable time.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE WIND

Fierce Cyclonic Storm Breaks Loose in Three Southern States.

NEGRO KILLED AT HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Several Other Persons Are Injured at the Same Place—Arkansas and West Virginia Struck—Great Property Los[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—[illegible] Post has the following special, reporting [illegible]age by a cyclone that swept through this [illegible]e today coming from the southwest:

WINCHESTER, Ky., March 5.—A terrific wind storm struck Winchester at [illegible] today. The track of the twister was about half a mile wide and came from the [illegible] west. William Clayton's residence was de[illegible]shed, a business house at the corner of M[illegible] and Washington streets was torn apart and along May street chimneys flew before the gale. The greatest damage was done in the vicinity of the Chesapeake & Ohio depot. The warehouse of D. S. Gay and V. W. Bush, Burton's restaurant, the depot, Renaker's poultry house, Wells' machine shop and the Conn-Hagan company's lumber sheds were unroofed. A. Griffith's restaurant was carried from its foundation a distance of twenty feet. Mr. Griffith was in the house at the time, but was not injured. Unverified reports from the country indicate considerable damage and probable loss of life.

At Mount Sterling the McBriar distillery building was entirely unroofed and great damage done. A negro suburban town to the southeast was in the way of the storm and several houses were blown away.

At Hopkinsville a barn on the place of Dr. F. R. Cook, four miles east of that city, was blown down, killing one negro, who was stripping tobacco, and perhaps fatally injuring three others.

At Rowland, Ky., the storm tore down the engine house of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and did much damage to private property.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 5.—A hurricane, lasting four minutes, visited this section of the state at 2 o'clock this afternoon, leaving destruction in its path. Dozens of industries here suffered enormous loss, while churches, school and other buildings were badly wrecked. Adjacent Ohio towns suffered heavy loss.

IN ARKANSAS.

HOPE, Ark., March 5.—A disastrous tornado struck this place at 4 o'clock this morning, and while no lives were lost, the damage to property was considerable. The Cumberland Presbyterian and the colored Baptist churches, are a mass of debris. The smokestack at the water works and Hope Lumber company were blown down. The electric light and telephone wires were blown down and fences laid flat. Shingle and iron roofs were torn off. The store of M. M. Spears had the iron roof torn off and the goods damaged.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 5.—A tornado visited this city last night, doing considerable damage. The heavy timber trusses of the new building of the Electric Light and Power company were weakened by the wind and rain and at 11:30 today it collapsed. Five men went down in the debris, two of them, R. A. Brown and Harrison Crutch, being probably fatally injured.

GAS IN COAL MINE EXPLODES.

Deplorable Disaster in Pennsylvania Coal Region.

HUNTINGTON, Ark., March 5.—There was an explosion in mine 44 of the Kansas and Texas Coal company of this place last evening, burning thirty-five men, all of them seriously and some fatally. The dead:

BUD HANLEY.

The injured are:

Joe Hubbard, colored, badly burned, will probably die.

William Hanley, colored, badly burned, will probably die.

F. Fricker, burned on arms, head and face.

T. Stuzner, badly burned, may not recover.

Andrew Fox, badly burned.

Ennis Cable, colored, probably fatally burned.

Marshall Hayes, burned severely on head and face.

W. H. Hite, track layer, severely burned on hands and head.

John Harris, colored, hands, face and head burned.

John Patterson, colored, badly burned, thought to be injured internally.

Doc Huffaker, colored, burned on head, shoulders and arms.

J. Ellis, colored, hands and head burned.

William Morris, late of Weir City, Kan., badly burned on face, head and arms.

William Scarlet, severely burned and cut on the head, in a precarious condition.

John Maxwell, badly burned.

William Gardenshire, burned on face, neck and head.

MANY CAME OUT UNASSISTED.

Mine 44 is situated about a quarter of a mile north of the main part of town. It was a shaft sunk six years ago, but abandoned for about two years. Last summer a slope was driven to the old working and it again commenced to produce coal. Over 100 men, half of them negroes, were employed in the mine. About 4:30 o'clock a muffled roar startled the people and they turned their eyes toward the mine. A column of smoke and debris shot up high from the airshaft at the mine. Over the open ground and network of railroad tracks rushed men and women. Many of the latter had husbands and other members of their families in the mine. In a few minutes after the explosion the men commenced to appear. Some were not burned at all, while others appeared with their skin standing up in blisters on their faces and hands, or hanging in ribbons.

The work of looking for those unable to walk up the slope was at once begun. Superintendent Vaill of the Kansas and Texas Coal company directed the work. One by one the more seriously injured were brought out and taken to their homes in hacks and wagons. How many of the men are burned internally the doctors cannot say, as their efforts are employed solely in dressing their wounds.

Different theories are advanced for the cause of the explosion. Superintendent Vaill says that he believes that a keg of powder was exploded by carelessness, but the general opinion among the miners appears to be that it was caused by wild shot firing the gas and powder and smoke. They say that the mine was very dry and dusty and that the furnace was not sufficiently strong to create sufficient draft to carry the dust out of the rooms and entrances. There is very little gas in the mines here and no one is of the opinion that it had any part in the blow-up. State Mine Inspector McMullin has been notified and will doubtless investigate at once.

FIREMEN BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Disastrous Early Morning Blaze at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 5.—One of the worst fires ever known in this city started early this morning in a new building, 306 to 312 Main street. A number of firemen were badly injured, two reported dead in the ruins and $300,000 to $1,000,000 monetary loss. The block where the fire started was four stories and built of brick.

Before the fire department reached the building flames shot up the elevator shaft, eat their way through the roof and fanned by the draft raised a tower of flames to the height of seventy-five feet above the top of the building. Shortly after 3:45 o'clock an explosion occurred in the drug store of F. D. Buffington, which was by this time burning fiercely. At 4 o'clock the north wall of the Goulding building fell into Sudbury street with a terrific crash. Several loud explosions followed. The Day block and the Goulding block are total losses.

Following is a list of injured, all firemen:

F. W. Hall, shoulder hurt and injured internally.

Edward Brady, badly cut and injured internally.

George W. Clemm, left leg broken, badly cut and injured internally.

J. H. Waite, cut and severe contusions on the body.

F. K. Barrett, leg cut and injured internally.

Captain Maher, back injured.

Lieutenant Boules, injured about shoulder and back.

Rosemal Cavanaugh, seriously injured.

The report that two dead firemen were buried under the ruins is probably untrue. All the injured firemen are doing well and in all probability none of the injuries will result fatally. The total loss is estimated at $350,000 or $400,000.

STERLING, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—About 1 o'clock this morning the fire alarm was sounded for a fire in the elegant residence of Dr. J. G. Neff, on Washington street. Dr. Neff was away from home on professional business and Mrs. Neff and the children were atending a social given in honor of the inauguration of President McKinley. The fire originated in the kitchen, probably from an over-heated cookstove. Heroic efforts were made by the citizens to save the furniture and residence, which were partly successful. The piano was not damaged, having been removed in the afternoon to the hall in which the entertainment was held. The damage to the residence is probably $700 or $800. The damage to the furniture is unknown. Both are fully covered by insurance.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A WRECK.

Mail Clerk Loses His Life and Fireman is Roasted Alive.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—One man was killed and his body cremated, another was fatally burned and a third badly injured in a wreck which occurred at Bonnette's Mills, 100 miles west of St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific railroad, at 7 o'clock tonight. The dead and injured are:

W. W. ROSENBERGER, Bloomington, Ill.; single, body cremated.

Edward Lusman, fireman, 28, married, St. Louis, pinned under tender; body crushed and cooked from waist down; inhaled steam; will die.

Frank Lauber, engineer, St. Louis; ribs broken and head hurt; will recover.

The wrecked train was No. 4, eastbound. Near Bonnette's Mills the train was running forty miles an hour on a down grade, when Engineer Lauber saw the whole hillside, 200 yards ahead, slide on the track. He threw on the air and reversed and attempted to jump. The engine, tender and mail and baggage cars telescoped. The rest of the train was jarred off the track, but not a passenger was hurt. The mail car took fire and the body of the mail clerk, W. W. Rosenberger, was consumed. The baggage car also took fire and under it was Luzman, the fireman. A bucket line was formed and water was carried from the Missouri river. Finally Luzman was taken out, practically dead.

It is reported that a large amount of registered mail was burned.

FREIGHT RUNS INTO A PASSENGER.

One Person Seriously Hurt and Ten Others Slightly Injured.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Passenger train 105, from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, was stopped by a washout near Hill's station. A freight following in the heavy fog ran into and wrecked the rear sleeper. One person was seriously hurt, ten others slightly.

FORMING A NEW WHISKY COMBINE.

Manufacturers of Bourbon Organize a Company with $30,000,000 Capital.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The News says a big company of all the makers of bourbon whisky is forming and will be very likely to be in operation within a month. The plan of organization has been consummated and will receive the signatures of the organizers within a fortnight. The organization includes 115 distilleries. The company will be capitalized to the amount of $30,000,000. The securities will be secured as follows: First mortgage bonds, $10,000,000; preferred stock, $5,000,000; common stock, $15,000,000. A final meeting was held in Louisville yesterday afternoon. Private advices from there give the names of those who are chiefly interested in the big company. Among them are Sam Rice and Jules Bach—both officers in the American Spirits Manufacturing company, Woolner & Wilson and Joseph Greenhut. Four Philadelphia capitalists are in the enterprise and they were represented by J. M. Cardesea, while Nathan Bijur cared for the interests of the New Yorkers.

Though there will be no official connection between this organization and the American Spirits Manufacturing company, officers in the latter company are said to be heavily interested in the new concern. The securities will be listed on the New York Stock exchange.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The fate of the big whisky combine rests with the committee of three, Messrs. T. H. Shorley, C. P. Morman and J. B. Walthan, appointed at the conference held in this city yesterday. It develops that the eastern syndicate is willing to put $8,000,000 into the enterprise and it is alleged that the Rothschilds have a hand in the matter. The committee will meet today to devise a plan. It will be submitted within the next two weeks.

Roads Still Blocked with Snow.

HURON, S. D., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—A heavy wind from the northwest with snow has prevailed over this portion of the state today, rendering it impossible to operate trains, which have been abandoned on this division of the Chicago & Northwestern since Wednesday night. Rotary snowplows are ready to open the east and north lines when the storm ceases.

Three More Likely to Die.

BOSTON, March 5.—Three more deaths are likely to result from the subway explosion at Tremont and Boylston streets yesterday. They are B. R. Sargent, a street car driver, whose skull is fractured; William Mayhout, a hotel waiter, also suffering from a fracture of the skull, and Paul Hackett, a street car conductor, both of whose legs are broken and who sustained internal injuries in addition. Hackett's case is the most hopeful of the three.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Generally Fair; Colder.

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9. Homestake's New Surface Works. Evidence in Argabright's Case. Judge Cornish Hears an Old Story. Douglas County's Financial Condition.
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BILLS THAT ARE BAD

Many Vicious Measures Pending Before the Nebraska Legislature.

REFORM HAMPERED BY PERSONAL INTEREST

Efforts to Secure Laws that Will Help Private Aspirations.

CLUMSILY CONCEAL TRANSPARENT JOBS

Proposed Laws Rather Loosely Framed by Their Authors.

WHAT THE BILL FILE NOW DISCLOSES

Repudiation Given a Standing and Satisfaction of Judgment Made Easy—Outlaws Relieved and Barriers Removed.

LINCOLN, March 5.—(Special.)—With over 1,000 bills introduced into the two houses of the legislature it is only natural that there should be among them bills good, bad and indifferent. The fact that the present reform legislature is made up of inexperienced men partially accounts for the numerous ill-digested bills that are now pending. The vicious bills that are designed to be smuggled in under the tent are generally kept back for the last days for the introduction of new bills, and while the final batch that came forth has not yet emerged from the printers, a perusal of the files of the two houses will disclose any number of bills that are not deserving of serious consideration, even if they ought not to have been killed the moment they showed their faces. Many of them are doubtless honestly championed and many introduced by request. They are too often drawn to accomplish a particular purpose without considering the general results if enacted. Many of them are bills framed by lawyers to change existing laws for the benefit of special clients or to do away with some legal obstruction they have met in their individual practice. Others clumsily conceal the flagrant jobs behind them. At best it is possible only to point out a few of the bills as samples.

House roll 146, by Knapp of Knox, is a bill to legalize public debt scaling and repudiation. Strange to say it has already passed the house and has reached the judiciary committee of the senate. It is a bill to enable counties, precincts, townships, towns, cities, villages and school districts unable to pay outstanding claims to scale and compromise their debts and issue bonds therefor. In a word, it says that districts that do not want to levy taxes to keep up current expenses may say to their creditors that if they will reduce their claims by 25 or 50 per cent they can have interest-bearing bonds in payment and if they do not agree to be thus muleted, they can continue to whistle or try litigation in the courts. If the legislature countenances the debt scaling process for counties and towns, what kind of credit can Nebraska expect to maintain abroad?

Going in the opposite direction, senate file 17, by Talbot of Lancaster, provides that proceedings to reverse, vacate or modify judgments or final court orders must be commenced within six months. This is to supersede section 592 of the code of civ