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STRIFE OVER TARIFF

Spanish Protectionists Strongly Oppose Any Concessions to Cuba.

AUTONOMISTS CLAIM IT IS NECESSARY

Hold it is Absolutely Indispensable to Home Rule.

GOVERNMENT IS BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Declines Thus Far to Take the Public Into Its Confidence.

WILL NOT YET DISCLOSE ITS POLICY

Council of Ministers Considers the Proposed Reforms and Approves All Except the Clause Relating to Tariffs.

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MADRID, Nov. 22.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Protectionist and political opposition to the concession of tariff autonomy to the West Indies is assuming formidable proportions in Madrid and the provinces.

Barcelona protectionists have sent the government telegrams deprecating the sacrifice of the colonies to the autonomists. They also sent influential deputations, who are to be received today by Sagasta and Moret and tomorrow by the queen. The contention, which is backed by a majority of the Madrid press, is that Spain must insist upon the Cuban tariffs maintaining a margin of protection of 20 to 40 per cent for the products of the peninsula, chiefly because Cuba will never be in a position to pay the interest and sinking fund of debts contracted to face the present insurrection, which Spanish taxpayers will have to undertake to do, as the imperial treasury guarantees colonial loans. They also say the colonies are not worth keeping if Spain surrenders the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico to foreign competition. Representatives of the autonomist and reformist parties publicly declared today that a tariff autonomy is absolutely indispensable for sincere home rule in the West Indies. They argue that the colonies must have control of the tariff because, like all American commonwealths, it will be the principal source of revenue to the insular treasury.

The government declines to make known how far it will go in tariff autonomy until the council of ministers approves and the queen signs the decrees. The general impression is that some restrictions will be put upon the powers of the Cuban Parliament over tariff.

Autonomist reforms in Cuba and Puerto Rico proposed by the minister of the colonies were approved by a council of ministers this evening, excepting the clause regarding tariff reform, an examination of which the government decided to postpone, by Senor Moret's desire, until tomorrow, when the deputation from Barcelona will have had an opportunity to explain its opinion on this matter to Senor Sagasta and other members of the government. Minister of the Colonies Moret received today the deputation of Barcelona protectionists and told them he would sooner withdraw from the cabinet than assent to a postponement of Cuban reforms or assent to limitations of tariff autonomy that might compromise the prompt pacification of Cuba. He added that he would consider the policy in cabinet. Whilst fully recognizing the importance of pleasing interests he deemed the interest of peace to be still greater. He advised them to carry their grievances to the premier and other ministers, as the decision did not rest with him, but with the council of ministers.

SEEKING TO PURCHASE PEACE.

Tandó Commissioned by Blanco to Buy Havana (Via Key West, Fla.), Nov. 22.—

General Pando started by train from this city on Saturday last, in order, according to the official announcement, to take charge of the campaign against the insurgents. He was accompanied by his full staff and was escorted by a company of artillery. But it is stated on very good authority that General Pando has been commissioned by Marshal Blanco, the captain general, to announce to the insurgents the terms of the peace negotiations, with the view of arranging for peace.

This statement is based on accurate knowledge of all the facts in the case. General Pando did not leave this city until he had taken steps calculated to further the object which Marshal Blanco has in view. General Pando, after a consultation with the captain general, first brought out the release from confinement of Damien Cabellero, who has been imprisoned on the Isle of Pines for some time past, for it is alleged, acting as a spy for the insurgents and bringing about a disaster for the Spanish troops at Cayo, province of Santiago de Cuba. General Pando further furnished Cabellero, who is the grandfather of Rebl, and who is looked on as being the backbone of the insurgent movement in the province of Santiago de Cuba, with a considerable sum of money and caused him to be landed at Matanzas, province of Santiago de Cuba, where a good horse was placed at his disposal.

General Pando's peace emissary was also furnished official documents empowering him to act in behalf of the Spanish commander, and from Manzanillo Cabellero made his way secretly to the Jiguani hills, where General Rabi has his headquarters. General Pando instructed Cabellero to offer General Rabi a high rank in the Spanish army and a large sum of money to be distributed among the other insurgent leaders of that part of Cuba, and, in addition, a large amount of money for himself, in the event of his succeeding in arranging terms for peace. Besides this Cabellero was instructed to inform the insurgent leaders that the Spanish authorities undertook to honestly establish the new autonomist regime if the leaders would accept the propositions made them.

Although Cabellero has not returned from Santiago de Cuba, confidential advices which reached the Spanish officials here seem to indicate that Cabellero has so far been unsuccessful. It is understood General Rabi has replied that he believes a successful ending of the war in favor of the insurgents

COMPETITOR CREW ARRIVES

Recently Pardoned Political Prisoners from Cuba Reach New York.

SHGW EFFECTS OF LONG CONFINEMENT

They are Greeted with a Cordial Welcome by Their Friends and Give Their Stories of Their Experiences.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamer Saratoga, from Havana, having on board the released members of the Competitor filibustering expedition, entered the harbor today.

The men are Captain Alfredo Laborde, William Gildea, Ona Melton, William Leavitt and Charles Belmont, an Englishman. The five men were in fairly good health and excellent spirits on reaching quarantine. Captain Laborde suffers somewhat from paralysis which he contracted during his long confinement in the Cuban fortress.

Joseph A. Springer, the United States vice consul at Havana, was also a passenger on the Saratoga. Mr. Springer declined to talk for publication.

The released men wore the clothes in which they were clad at the time of their capture on April 25, 1896, at Barracos, San Cayetano, Cuba.

Another happy passenger on the Saratoga was Julio Arteaga y Quezada, the young Cuban insurgent who was ordered to be shot by Weyler, but was pardoned by General Blanco, friend of the prisoner's father.

The six men who had escaped the fate of the Virginian captives were greeted upon their arrival in New York by an enthusiastic crowd, who gave them a hearty welcome. The poor wretches were too weak to respond to the cheers which had been given in their honor. Captain Laborde's brother was one of those assembled on the dock. The meeting between the brothers was a touching one. The friends of the others cried with joy as they grasped the hands of the released prisoners, whose eyes were sunken, faces pallid and forms emaciated. Representatives of the Cuban junta were also present and they added their greetings to the men.

GAVE UP HIS SECRETS.

This is the story which young Quezada told tonight concerning his release:

"While a member of the army corps in the Pinar del Rio district I became possessed of information, to the knowledge of which I think I owe the saving of my life.

"Last March I wandered about half a mile away from our hospital tent in search of the herbs of which I desired to make medicine. When a detachment of Spanish infantry captured me. The noise of my struggle to free myself aroused my two companions and they rushed to my rescue. During the fight my friends were beaten, and one of them was killed.

"After the conflict was over I was bound and thrown on the ground and beaten unmercifully. I was told if I would confess where my comrades were I would be made free, and I had disclosed to make what they would stop beating me. This I declined to do, and seeing that they could not force a confession from me, they sent me to Artemisa prison, where I was tried and sentenced to be shot.

"It was at this juncture that my knowledge stood me in good stead. Two prominent Spanish generals, one a brigadier general, whose name I do not care to mention, and General Arrolas, principally concerned themselves in my release. They feared me because they knew I had disclosed to make what they would ruin them. They thought that if I had to die I would tell what I knew.

TRAITORS TO SPAIN.

"These men are either base cowards or their desire to hold their positions overcome their scruples. They were in constant communication with the insurgent general, having written letters to them which I saw while in the Pinar del Rio district, in which they stated that they wanted to make arrangements by which Spanish soldiers would be free to join the districts controlled by them. In return the insurgents were to have free access to the troops and be permitted to pass at will. This proposition was accepted, and in this way we were able to keep in constant communication with Gomez, Maceo and Garza.

"We had about 5,000 men under command of General Nunez, while the Spaniards had between 40,000 and 50,000, yet we were well able to cope with them."

The friends of young Quezada were surprised to learn that he had secured his release by giving away a secret which betrayed the allies of the insurgents in the Spanish army. It was this and not General Blanco's love for the late Prof. Quezada that secured his pardon.

Another member of the crew is Ona Melton, the newspaper man, whose intention was not to participate in the war, but report the situation. In describing his capture and subsequent treatment Melton said that when the first shot was fired by the Spanish gunboat he and two of his companions lowered a small boat and tried to escape. They were pursued and captured a short distance from the shore. On board the gunboat they were cruelly bound with ropes and were prodded with sharp-pointed sticks, which punctured their flesh. They were afterward thrown into a cell and fed but once a day. After the first six days the prisoners were permitted to see Constant Williams and were fed twice a day. But just the sort of prison life that was unable to say. It barely supported life, that was all.

SURPRISED AT A PARDON.

Of the respite Melton said he and his companions were placed in a large cell, containing forty other prisoners, both political and criminal, in the Cabanas fortress, and there he remained in trembling and fear. Last Thursday afternoon he was taken out of the cell, as he supposed, to be shot, but in the corridor he met General Lee, who, to Melton's surprise, informed him that all the Competitor's prisoners were pardoned. Then he and his comrades were placed on the Saratoga, which brought them here. When arrested Melton weighed 165, but now he could not pull down the scales at 100 pounds. He will remain here about a week and will then return to his home.

Captain Laborde, speaking of his prison life, said: "The stories of cruelty in Spanish prisons are utterly unfounded. I have been there long enough to know. The jailers were as kind as could be expected, and Matteo Fernandez, the warden of Cabanas, was especially kind and considerate—so much so that we called him 'father.' We knew more about what was going on than you did. How did we learn? Well, I can't tell that, as it might hurt those I have left behind. Yes, American gold went a great way. I got a little money from time to time and the guards, who did not receive any pay while I was there, were always gratified for anything I gave them, and I was amply paid for what they got."

Two members of the Competitor crew, Dr.

CAPTAIN LOVERING'S TRIAL

Court-Martial Investigates His Treatment of Private Hammond.

WITNESSES TESTIFY TO HIS SEVERITY

Allege that the Captain Kicked the Private, Frothed Him, with a Sword, and Otherwise Mistreated Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Captain Leonard A. Lovering of the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, appeared before a court-martial court that today started to sit on the charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The specific charge is causing Private Hammond to be dragged over the ground by the heels from the guardhouse to the office of the regimental adjutant after Hammond had refused to walk.

The court was an hour late in convening because of a delay in the arrival of Brigadier General Wade, the presiding officer. A cold wind from the northwest blew across the parade ground and Private Hammond, who stood without an overcoat on the porch of the Officers' club, where the court was held, under guard of three soldiers, wrapped in heavy army ulsters, shivered, while his teeth chattered and his face turned blue from the cold. The four men stood in the falling snow for almost an hour, the guards with their bayonets leveled toward the prisoner, until Lieutenant Williams, who had been notified of the delay, took pity on Hammond and ordered him back to the guardhouse. Hammond was thin and pale and his appearance indicated that his imprisonment had told on his health. His army overcoat was at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he left it when he absented himself without leave, and there was none for him at Fort Sheridan.

The first witness was Lieutenant John J. Bernard, the officer of the guard on the day Hammond was dragged. He testified that he ordered Hammond to appear before the court and that the latter refused to do so. He exhausted all means to get the private to go before the court and these being unavailing he reported the matter to Captain Lovering, who was officer of the day.

"Did you hear Captain Lovering use oaths in his language to the prisoner?" Judge Advocate Hunter asked in questioning Lieutenant Bernard.

"I heard him say, 'D—n you, come out,'" was the answer.

The lieutenant was unable to state positively to the court whether Lovering kicked or stabbed the prisoner.

ORDERED BAYONETS USED.

Corporal New, who was corporal of the day on October 9, but who has since been reduced to the rank of a private, was the next witness called, and stated that Lovering, as officer of the day, sent three men to Hammond's cell with orders to prod him with their bayonets if he would not walk. "He said 'D—n it, I then saw Lovering kick him twice and prod him with his sword,'" "How much force did the officer use?" asked the judge advocate.

"He kicked him pretty hard, so hard at least that Hammond felt it and rubbed his side," was the answer.

"How hard did Lovering prod the prisoner with his sword?" was the next question.

"The sword must have passed through Hammond's clothing," said Private New, "for he cried 'Don't do that.' When the prisoner was being dragged down the guardhouse steps I saw Lovering prod him again. That time it was in the hand and I saw the blood trickle from the wound."

Sergeant Brainerd was called and gave a minute description of how Hammond was dragged feet first over the sill of his cell, then down the guardhouse stone steps, 100 yards along the walk, down over the curb, up again to the walk, down again and across the road, over the opposite curb, up the steps to D company's quarters, then down over the curbs, and finally up the steps to the adjutant's office.

"How did Hammond look when he arrived at the court?" asked Colonel Hunter.

"He was crying when the rope was taken from his feet," answered the corporal. "His pants were worn through to the skin, and when I returned with him to the guardhouse he showed me the cuts made by Captain Lovering's sword. They were all bleeding and were deep."

Corporal Ward was the last witness and his evidence corroborated that of Corporal New. An adjournment was then taken to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MINISTER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Rev. A. E. Morrison to Answer for the Deaths of Two Men.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 22.—The Topeka police have arrested Rev. A. E. Morrison, Methodist, of Panhandle, Tex., and are holding him on suspicion of murder until the sheriff can arrive from Panhandle and take him home for trial. For several months Morrison had been engaged in Miss Whittlesey of Topeka, whose family is prominent here, and they were to be married here during the holidays.

From the information the police have received it is supposed that Morrison is the same person, as the wife of a minister of the same name died suddenly at Panhandle, Tex., October 8, under circumstances which pointed to poison.

Morrison admitted to Chief Steele that he was from Panhandle, but said he did not know how a charge of murder could be made against him, unless it was the outgrowth of criticism that was heaped upon him on account of his wife's death.

At the Whittlesey home the family objected to allowing reporters to see Miss Whittlesey. One of the brothers explained that Morrison was their schoolmate in Illinois twenty years ago.

WOODWARD'S LONG YEARS OF CRIME

Swindled Wealthy People Out of Millions of Dollars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—William C. Woodward, also known as "Big" Hawley, was found guilty today of attempting to extort blackmail from Samuel W. Brigham, a son-in-law of millionaire William C. Schermerhorn. Woodward has an international reputation as a swindler and boasted on the witness stand today that as the "Lionel Munroe" he had obtained \$1,000,000 from wealthy Englishmen in London at cards and by other means. He also said that he had been arrested thirty-seven times in the thirty-seven years of his life. This, he said, was the first time in all his career that he had faced a jury.

Powers Are Again Considering.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Home correspondent of the Daily News says: "I am able to assert on the best authority that the powers are discussing the advisability of a naval demonstration in the Dardanelles or a blockade of Constantinople if the sultan does not yield with respect to autonomy for Crete, and especially with regard to withdrawing the Turkish troops."

Story Pronounced Untrue.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News denies that there is any truth whatever in the report that M. Casimir Perier's resignation of the presidency of the French republic was in any way connected with the Dreyfus affair, and contemptuously dismisses the story as "mere blather."

Associated Press Wins.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 22.—The United States supreme court handed down a decision today in the case of the Minneapolis Tribune against the Associated Press, deciding in favor of the Associated press.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

1. Spaniards at Outs Over Cuban Tariff. Competitor Crew Arrives at New York. Court-Martial of Captain Lovering. American Consular and Consular Board.
2. Reception to Secretary Mckeithen. Ottawa Foot Ball Team to Play Here.
3. Hitch in Arbitration Negotiations. People Want Postal Savings Banks. Thron is Placed on Trial Again.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Hearing on Live Stock Rates. Presidency of the Union Pacific. Omaha Bars the Live Stock. Valuation on Omaha Real Estate.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Novak Trial is Nearly Ended.
7. News Gleaned from the Greater West.
8. Flux and Hemp at the Exposition. Possibilities of Reducing the Strike.
9. Navy Escape from Liberty Prison. Trial of Henry Hollo's Bondsmen. Police Get After the Local Thieves. Comptroller Holds Unclaimed Warrants.
11. Commercial and Financial News.
12. New Designs in Table Linens.

PROTESTS IN VAN

Popocratic Returning Board Coolly Ignores Republican Objections.

QUESTIONS CONDITION OF THE RETURNS

Irregularities in Office of the Secretary Exposed to the Board.

SMYTH BALKS THE PROCEEDINGS

Objections from Attorney General Check Unpleasant Revelations.

PORTER ADMITS IGNORANCE OF AFFAIR

Unable to Tell When Returns Were Received or Who Tampered with the Envelopes in His Office.

LINCOLN, Nov. 22.—(Special.)—The state canvassing board met at the office of the secretary of state this afternoon to canvass the vote of the state on the election of one justice of the supreme court and two regents of the university, and immediately upon the convening of the board a protest was filed, signed by Ed. R. Sizer, P. J. Kelley and other Republicans, objecting to the canvass of the vote because of irregularities on part of the secretary of state.

If the protest was filed with the idea that it would receive serious consideration by the board the idea was a mistaken one. If on the other hand, it was intended to put the secretary of state and his deputies on record as having violated the statutes it was a perfect success. It developed two other facts that have heretofore been completely hidden—first, the business of some of the state officers is being conducted in a very loose manner, in many cases with no record made of matters of vital importance; and also that, were it not for better counsel and steadier heads at board meetings, Auditor Cornell and Treasurer Meserve would ride through the business with whip and spur, regardless of protests or what they term technical laws.

BOARD OPPOSED THE REQUEST.

When Mr. Kelley had finished reading the protest and asked the secretary of state to be sworn and examined as to the contents of the abstracts, there was a manifest desire on part of a majority of the board to prevent this from being done. Governor Holcomb, as chairman of the board, admitted that the law had been violated, but doubted the authority of the board to do other than accept the abstracts as they found them. Meserve and Cornell wanted to deny the request of the protesters without any consideration whatever. Porter said he would like to make a statement, but Smyth objected to this, because the protest made no definite charge of fraud. By vote of the board Mr. Porter was prevented from making the statement, and the work of opening the returns was commenced. When Mr. Sizer made specific objection to the counting of Adams county Attorney General Smyth fell into a very carefully prepared trap, when he moved that the protesters be put under their proof as to the correctness of the returns. This was exactly what was looked for by the majority of state was called and sworn to testify in the very manner as requested in the protest.

All through the examination the members of the board showed much uneasiness, and both Meserve and Cornell made many attempts to cut the matter short, but their motions were for the most part ignored by the chairman.

KEILY PRESENTS THE PROTEST.

At 2 o'clock P. M. a meeting was organized by electing Governor Holcomb chairman. The abstracts from the ninety counties were placed upon the table, when Frank J. Kelley presented and read the following protest, signed by Edward R. Sizer, Charles O. Wheldon, J. W. Johnson, A. W. Field, John P. Maule and Frank J. Kelley.

To the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer and Attorney General of the State of Nebraska: Board of State Canvassers of the Votes Cast at the General Election in Nebraska, Held November 2, 1897: Gentlemen—As citizens of the state of Nebraska interested in the preservation of the purity of the ballot and the maintenance of the law and the prevention of frauds in elections, we desire to call your attention to the infraction of the law by the secretary of state and the employees of his office relative to the canvass and safe keeping of the returns of said election, from the various counties of the state, of section 55 of chapter xxvi, entitled "Elections," of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, which reads as follows:

"The abstracts of votes to be canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers shall be kept in the office of the secretary of state, and shall only be opened in the presence of such officers at the time provided in the following section."

The following section provides for the opening of the returns of the election, on the third Monday after the election. The election held on November 2, 1897, was held on November 2, the third Monday the reafter would be November 2, 1898.

We have satisfied ourselves by examination, investigation and inquiry that instead of following the plain provision of the law and not opening the returns until the meeting of your honorable board and in your presence and on the date fixed by law the secretary of state has opened a large number, if not all of the returns, subjected them to his personal examination, and where he has seen fit has returned them to the various county officers for the purpose of having changes made therein, such unjustified and willful violation and perversion of the letter and spirit of the law ought not to go unchallenged or stand without rebuke.

OBJECT OF THE LAW.

The object of the law is to fix a time and place when and where the people of the state, or so many of them as desire, may attend to witness the opening of the returns, the canvass thereof, and the declaration of the result, and to provide a tribunal who shall perform this important function and pass upon and declare the result. The usurpation of this great right, privilege and duty by an individual officer or individuals is a plain violation of the law and affords an opportunity for the perpetration of gross frauds, such as have brought into dispute so many of the southern states and created a menace to free government. If the returns contain mistakes, manifest errors, or any matters needing elimination, correction or amendment it is not for the secretary of state or any other person to pass thereon or to make modifications. The returns are conclusive upon your honorable board; your action in passing thereon is merely ministerial. As was said by the supreme court of Missouri in State against Steers, 44 Mo. 222: "When a return is made and his proper sphere and attempts to exercise