THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SAY WEYLER IS NEAR MACEO

Reports from Cuba Indicate Possibility of a Battle Soon.

CAMPAIGN OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL

Spanish Commander and His Soldiers March Back Into the Hills Past Ruin, Ashes and Desolation.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—If it is true that Antonio Maceo is in the vicinity of Consolacion del Norte, as reported, then Weyler should by this time be within striking distance of the insurgents.

Details of the movements of General Weyler reached here today. At 2 o'clock during the afternoon Thursday he left Artemisa, following the advance guard of his columns, which were flanked by squadrons from the Principe regiment. He was accompanied by General Ruis, who commanded a brigade, and by General Escribano, his chief of staff, and the aids-de-camp. The Spanish forces followed the highway and little else but ruins, ashes, dynamited culverts and desolation were seen in place of the once picturesque landscape. Twice the columns were compelled to halt on account of the partly destroyed roadway and it was not until 7 o'clock the same evening that the troops arrived at the River Bayate, three miles from Candelabria. By that time darkness had already set in and the column camped there for the night and made an interesting spectacle, campfires burning brightly on all sides, the cooks preparing supper, while the soldiers not thus employed hunted for fuel, marked out the camp lines, helped put up the tents, washed, brushed, oiled or polished away the stain of travel left by the day's march. The captain general was very gracious to General Escribano and to the correspondent of El Imparcial of Madrid, who, as a very great favor, was allowed to accompany the troops operating against Antonio Maceo. The captain general and his invited guests for supper that night had chicken and rice and omelets.

At 5 o'clock the next morning the reveille sounded, breakfast was hurriedly prepared and at 6 o'clock the columns resumed the march to Candelabria, still following the highway. Some time later the troops arrived in sight of a spot upon which an engagement evidently had been fought with the insurgents and it soon became known that it was where the Spanish forces under General Seguara met the enemy under Maceo on February 7 and the former afterwards occupied San Cristobal. The troops on Friday last found the bridge near that spot destroyed by fire, and the highway being thus impassable the columns made a detour, camped for the night at a convenient place near the River Calveis and entered San Cristobal at 9 o'clock the next morning. There they found all the houses decorated and were welcomed with enthusiasm by a crowd of people. The columns were afterwards drawn up in the main street, where they were inspected by the captain general. The Spanish commander, after a brief chat with General Seguara, who was in command at Cristobal, left that town, going westward. Before so doing, however, General Weyler expressed great satisfaction at the behavior of the troops on the march, saying he was much pleased to say that there had not been a break in the columns from the time of leaving Artemisa until they arrived at San Cristobal.

During the past week a column of troops led by General Obregon has been reconnoitering in the direction of Sabana. Another column, commanded by General Segurn, has been operating in the direction of Puercos Gordos, and a third column under the command of General Hernandez has been feeling for the enemy in the vicinity of Macurijes. But after five days of toilsome work the commanders of the three columns report that the insurgents were not to be found, although they have recently destroyed a number of prefectures and country dwellings. Reconnoitering extended from the railroad to the coast. Quite a quantity of cattle was found, but of the insurgents nothing material was found.

Quinten Hernandez, classed as an insurgent rebel, was shot this morning outside of Cabanas fortress.

A dispatch from Cardenas announces the arrest there on a political charge of Dr. Pedro Hevia.

At 9 o'clock a sick soldier in the Havana military hospital, while looking out of a window, was shot by a sentinel, who had been ordered to prevent the inmates from looking out, inasmuch as persons who had been imprisoned for political offenses, and were ill, were in the hospital. The soldier thought the victim was one of these prisoners, attempting to escape.

La Lucha, commenting upon the letter from Pitzhugh Lee, jr., son of the consul general, asserting that his father was not responsible for much of the talk attributed to him in newspapers in the United States, says: "The general talks where and when he likes, and not when others wish. That we already know here, but there are many persons in Cuba and in the United States who do not know it."

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 30.—Private advices from Havana received today are to the effect that Weyler will soon issue another tobacco order prohibiting the exportation of Remedios tobacco from the island of Cuba. This was not included in his other order and a great deal has been exported. Havana merchants have petitioned Weyler to close the Cuban ports on this tobacco, as northern and eastern manufacturers were buying all of it for exportation to the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—President Palma of the Cuban Junta has received a letter from the camp of General Calixto Garcia, giving details of the capture of Guamaro by the insurgents. The letter says not only did Garcia's army capture the town, but enough arms and ammunition to fit out 400 recruits. General Garcia's forces numbered nearly 3,000 men. He made a desperate attack on the fort, using the two cannon which the insurgents had with good effect. He drove the Spanish from their position and occupied the town, which was later destroyed by the torch. In the battle 180 Spaniards were taken prisoners. The arms and ammunition captured were 125,000 cartridges, 360 rifles and two field pieces. General Garcia says his men have not suffered from the yellow fever and are in first-class condition and have a good supply of ammunition. He will not, as the reports have said, march westward to join General Maceo, but will remain in Puerto Principe.

DENIES CUBAN PURCHASE STORY.

Spanish Insult to America Also Not Founded on Fact.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—The count of Casa Miranda, the husband of Christine Nilsson, the singer, who is said to be the "confidential man" of the Spanish premier, Canovas del Castillo, flatly denies the statements made by Senor Armas-Cardenas in a pamphlet published in the United States on November 26, the substance of which, as cabled to Europe, is that Cardenas met Miranda in Paris and Madrid last summer and by Miranda's instrumentality submitted to Castillo a scheme to purchase the island of Cuba for $100,000,000. In an interview between Castillo and Cardenas the premier is said to have rejected the proposition with scorn and to have disdainfully remarked, referring to the United States: "A nation of shopkeepers guarantee the word of Spain." Miranda says he has not had any relations with Armas-Cardenas, author of the pamphlet, for several years past.

Quinten Hernandez Executed.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Prisoner of War Quinten Hernandez, condemned on charges of rebellion and incendiarism, was shot in the Cabanas castle at sunrise today. Two hundred members of secret societies in Havana have been arrested and deported to Fernando Po.

PRESIDENT DIAZ' FIFTH TERM.

Brilliant Record of National Progress During His Administration.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 30.—General Diaz will take the oath of office tomorrow as president of the republic for the fourth consecutive term, making five terms in the chief magistracy. The ceremony will be witnessed by a brilliant assemblage of foreign diplomats and distinguished people. He is in robust health and his policy for the ensuing four years follows substantially his policy during this term with special emphasis to be given popular education. He will, if he lives, show at the end of his term, which concludes the century, several railways crossing Mexico from sea to sea; gigantic port works and hundreds of new factories. The government will stick to the silver standard as being, in the opinion of the administration, the one best adapted to this country and affording it at the present rate of exchange an immense protection to home industries while at the same time securing for its exports a gold premium which operates as a bounty to tropical planters. It is believed General Diaz may go around the world during the coming year as the affairs of Mexico are in a prosperous condition.

LATE BULLETIN ON EUROPEAN CROP.

India's Prospects Somewhat Improved by the Recent Rains.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Mark Lane Express today, discussing the crop prospects, says: "Severe frost in France and central Europe has stopped plowing and sowing and we anticipate a somewhat reduced wheat crop acreage in the entire region between the Nistula and the Bay of Biscay. Winter has set in throughout Russia, the Sea of Azoff was closed to navigation November 24 and navigation of the Baltic is dangerous on the northern and eastern coasts, where there is already much ice.

"Owing to the rainfall in India the deficiency in the wheat acreage is reduced. But while famine no longer threatens, a scarcity seems bound to be felt until the spring of 1898.

"English wheat maintains a good price in London, but the country markets are less firm. The cause of this is clear. In the counties last week 166,684 quarters of English wheat were offered for sale against 69,539 for the same week of 1895."

KING HUMBERT PAYS THE DOWRY.

Twenty Million Lire as a Grant for the Prince of Naples.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The Italian Parliament was reopened today. In the Chamber of Deputies, the premier, the marquis di Rudini, in presenting a bill providing for a grant of 20,000,000 lire to the prince of Naples, the heir apparent, who has just been married to Princess Helene of Montenegro, said that King Humbert had decided to reimburse the treasury an equal amount from the civil list. This announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

Later the marquis di Rudini asked that the criticisms of the government's African policy be discussed today.

Count di Virma, ex-secretary of war, expressed his approval of what the government had done, asked what its future policy would be and suggested that in order to establish good relations with Abyssinia the government should cede to Menelek the territory now in dispute.

SAYS CATHOLIC LAITY FAVOR IT.

Marine Minister Tarte Talks of the Schools Settlement.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 30.—Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of marine and fisheries, returned here tonight after spending six weeks traveling through Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia. The principal object of the minister's visit was to finally complete the school settlement and to prepare the French citizens and Roman Catholics of the west for the nature of the terms, seeing that separate schools were to be refused. Mr. Tarte stated tonight that the Catholic laity were all in favor of the settlement and that it was everywhere being well received, outside of Archbishop Langevin and a few extremists who were desirous of stirring up political strife in Quebec.

OPPOSED TO FLOGGING SOLDIERS.

South American Republics' Press Commenting on the Present System.

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COLON, Colombia, Nov. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Buenos Ayres newspapers strongly protest against the practice of flogging in the army. The Argentina Times calls the army a penal institution and points to the case of a soldier named Villaba, who was beaten to within an inch of his life.

The medical faculty of the department of Santander has successfully employed the leprosy cure discovered by Dr. Carrasquilla of Bogota.

Pintarco Bowen, alias Greral, of Ecuador, has been expelled from the isthmus for misconduct, the nature of which is not made public.

Meeting of a Secret Consistory.

ROME, Nov. 30.—At a secret consistory held at the Vatican today Canon Guiseppe Prisco and Father Raffaele Pirotti, both Italians, were made cardinals. The consistorial advocate, Mgr. Gapegrossi, pronounced a peroration in favor of the beatification and canonization of Joan of Arc. The pontiff referred the question to the holy congregation on rites for examination and report.

Austrian Attacked by Corsicans.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—It is reported that Prince Ernest of Windisch-Graetz, a lieutenant in the regular artillery, with a physician named Meade, has been attacked and robbed by brigands at Vizgavoda, in the interior of Corsica, where he was traveling for his health. The prince had with him much money and valuables.

Explosion of Gas on a Steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British steamer Manitou, Captain Dickens, which sailed from Cardiff on November 26 for Halifax, has put in at Bantry, Ireland, her main deck and mainmast having been destroyed by an explosion of gas, which occurred on Friday when the vessel was outside Fastnet. The first officer was killed.

Max Alvary Not Critically Ill.

GENOA, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach, Nov. 30—The reports circulated in the United States that Max Alvary, the tenor, is critically ill, are misleading. The singer recently underwent a successful operation, which resulted in a complete cure. He is now taking long excursions daily.

French Navy Estimates.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—La Croix, ex-minister of the marine, invites the budget committee to include in the naval estimates $40,000,000 for building new men-of-war, $10,000,000 to be expended in 1897, and the remainder to be distributed over seven years.

Lady Scott Trial Postponed.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The further hearing of the suit of Earl Russell against Lady Scott, his mother-in-law, and three men, for criminal libel, was adjourned for a week today, owing to the illness of Frederick Kast, one of the male defendants.

Killed by an Explosion.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Four persons were killed yesterday at Nanterre as the result of a boiler explosion in a carbon factory. The damage done amounts to $100,000.

Trying to Revive the Glass Trust.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—Manufacturers from all of the states in the union that manufacture glass are meeting at the Denison hotel today to see if something can be done to reorganize the trust and consolidate interests that have been badly fractured. The visible supply has run down low and many Indiana factories are preparing to start up full handed, while some of the eastern manufacturers are delayed for want of fuel.

DEBATE ON GERMAN BUDGET

Scheme for Large Additions to the Navy Unfavorably Received.

HERR RICHTER LEADS A STRONG FIGHT

Thinks Germany Has Plenty of Ships for Reviews—Prince Hohenlohe Replies to the Strictures on the Government.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The debate on the budget was commenced in the Reichstag today. Count von Pasodowski, the secretary, dwelt upon the favorable financial position and stated that the surplus for 1896-97 would probably be 24,754,000 marks, from which would have to be deducted 9,000,000 marks to cover the supplementary estimates. The current year, he added, was the first since 1875 in which there had been no increase in the public debt.

Proceeding, the secretary demonstrated the necessity of increasing the salaries of the public officials as provided in the estimates. (Cheers from the right.)

Herr Fritzen, centrist, criticised the estimates for 1897-98 as being less favorable than those of the present year. In so doing he referred to the dissatisfaction felt by the people at the excessive military pensions. He declared that the increase in the naval expenditures was exorbitant and insisted that reductions were absolutely necessary. He added that the sum needed for an ironclad to replace the Koenig Wilhelm and for the new cruisers will not be voted, as the Reichstag was not favorably disposed to the immoderate naval schemes of the government." Continuing, Herr Fritzen said: "We will not allow our very life blood to be drawn nor will we be allured by the phantom of a world-embracing policy which once before drove the German empire to its doom." (Centrist and leftist cheers.)

Herr Richter declared that in view of the favorable financial situation the freisinnige and people's party would oppose any scheme for establishing a budgetary equilibrium by means of sugar taxation, claiming that the law providing for it had proved to be a deplorable fiasco and that all the news from the colonies was unfavorable.

Referring to the resignation of General Brosart von Schellendorf, recently minister of war, Herr Richter said that the story of the military cabinet disclosed an uninterrupted record of intrigue and back stairs policy in the Russian sourt.

Continuing, Herr Richter said: "It is always urged that Germany has too few war ships. But she always has plenty for reviews, which, however, did not induce the czar to don a German naval uniform." (Laughter.)

Herr Richter further contended that the government financial proposals could not be granted. The minister for foreign affairs, he said, had referred to the recent joint action of Germany, France and Russia in Asiatic waters, and had intimated that there might be further occasion for co-operation. Did this statement, in conjunction with the proposed increase of the fleet, imply a transmarine Dreibund. In reply to the question of reform of courts-martial and the law of public association, the speaker continued, the delay of the government in dealing with them was very suspicious. Herr Richter continued, amid the cheers of the leftists and centrists, with the demand that the maintenance of a sound financial administration be made the first consideration in passing the estimates.

The chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, replied, saying: "In matters affecting the imperial army, except the estimates, I am alone responsible to the Reichstag and while I have been chancellor no measure has been taken which I could not have covered on my own responsibility. Herr Richter had better address all his criticisms to me and not blame the government departments, such as the military cabinet, which have no parliamentary responsibility. Regarding General Bronsart von Schellendorf, I, as Prussian premier, did not hestitate to countersign his resignation as I had previously assured myself he was not disposed to withdraw it."

The house then adjourned.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS NOT PLEASED.

Disappointed at the Reception Accorded M. Jaures at Carmeaux.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Jaures, socialist, representing the Carmeaux division of Seine-et-Oise, moved that the house order the immediate release of M. Chauvin, the Parisian deputy who was arrested yesterday during the outbreak at Carmeaux against the visiting socialist deputies. M. Jaures said this was not a party question, but concerned the dignity of Parliament.

M. Barthou, the minister of the interior, replied that the magistrate had allowed the prosecutions because there had been a flagrant offense of the law. But, he added, if the Chamber ordered his release and the suspension of the prosecution, the government would bow to its decision. The motion was adopted by a vote of 385 to 76.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The socialists cannot conceal their disappointment at the reception accorded to M. Jaures, the socialist deputy, for Carmeaux at that place on Sunday. The ill-feeling toward M. Jaures is mainly due to the establishment of the workmen's co-operative glass works at Albi, instead of at Carmeaux, thus creating a competition in the leading industry at Carmeaux. M. Jaures declares he will renew his attempt to secure a hearing at Carmeaux.

M. Chauvin, the Parisian deputy who was arrested with the riotous demonstration during M. Jaures' speech at Carmeaux, was proceeding to the Albi Tribunal, where M. Millerand was delivering an oration in his defense, when the news of the decision in the Chamber of Deputies ordering M. Chauvin's release was received. The court thereupon immediately adjourned. The court house had been surrounded with a military cordon in addition to twenty gendarmes for purposes of protection during the trial. M. Millerand, in the course of his speech for the defense, warned the public prosecutor that the socialist minority in the Chamber might become a governing majority. The prosecutor protested against the veiled threat thus conveyed. At this moment the telegram from the Chamber of Deputies was handed to the judge. It should be mentioned that nearly half the deputies abstained from voting on the question of the release of M. Chauvin, halting between the fear of protecting disorderly socialists and an unwillingness to forego an impartial privilege.

Funeral of Count Moltke-Huitfeldt.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The funeral of the Danish minister, Count Moltke-Huitfeldt, who expired last week after having suffered two apoplectic strokes, took place today in the church of St. Philite du Roule, with military honors. M. Hanotaux, the minister for foreign affairs, Count von Munster, the German ambassador to France, and the other members of the diplomatic corps, Prince Waldemar, the duke of Chartres and representatives of President Faure and the Cabinet were present.

Cannot Break French Ministry.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—During a discussion of the religious estimates M. Faberot, representing one of the divisions of the Seine, moved the suppression of the estimates, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 340 to 181. A motion in favor of denouncing the Concordat was rejected by a vote of 315 to 212.

Madagascar is Quieting Down.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Advices received from Madagascar by the minister of the colonies under date of November 15 say that the situation has sensibly improved around Antananarivo and that farming has been resumed on the road to Tamatave.

BUSINESS IS BRIGHT IN HAWAII.

John W. Foster Says the Islands Are Still Anxious to Be Annexed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Mr. John W. Foster, former secretary of state, has returned to Washington from a four weeks' visit to Hawaii, whither he went as the representative of the Pacific Cable company. In speaking of his visit, Mr. Foster said: "The condition of business in Hawaii is flourishing. The islands are prosperous and their future is bright. The Pacific mail has recently doubled its service, sending a steamer twice a month instead of once, as formerly, and a new line is soon expected to be established by the Japanese, which will touch at the islands on the way to San Francisco. The people of Hawaii wish to be annexed to the United States. The present government has the approval of a majority of the native Hawaiians and there is no likelihood that there ever will be a restoration of the monarchy. The English and German element, however, are opposed to annexation to the United States because they believe it will interfere with the contract labor and so affect their interests commercially. The present government in its administration is giving satisfaction. Yet this government is only temporary and the people want to be annexed to the United States. The members of the government are pledged to it and the present constitution of the republic expresses this expectation. So it is the general belief that the matter should be decided at an early date, if possible."

Mr. Foster said it was not apparent that Hawaii could maintain herself as an independent government in case the United States should refuse to annex the islands. Although her people are lawabiding and the present government gets on smoothly and successfully, there is a continual fear, said Mr. Foster, that some change may occur. So far as the Hawaiians are concerned, independently of outside influences, they are capable of self-government. In Mr. Foster's opinion, however, annexation is the only way out of the situation in which Hawaii is placed.

PLANNING FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

British Scheme to Be Perfected Before Christmas Holidays.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Pacific cable conference is meeting daily at the colonial office in secret session. The taking of technical evidence has been finished. This included the evidence of London cable manufacturers and W. N. Preece, the technical director of telegraphs of Great Britain.

The commission is trying to finish the commercial evidence this week and will endeavor to complete its report before Christmas. The commercial witnesses include the Canadian merchants in London and the admiralty officers.

The principal criticism is expected from George H. Murray, who represents the Treasury department. The Australian and Canadian delegates differ only on minor details.

NEW BY-LAWS FOR LEGION HONOR.

Changes in Rules Regarding Reinstatement of Suspended Members.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The supreme council of the American Legion of Honor, Supreme Commander John N. Groin presiding, met in special session today at the Lefayette hotel. Fifteen states were represented and thirty-eight members were present, as follows: California, C. O. Burton; District of Columbia, J. T. Clements; Rhode Island, W. P. Gannett; Georgia, J. O. Perry; Louisiana, H. T. Spear and J. M. Watkins; Maryland, A. J. Caro and Rev. C. C. Bitting; New Jersey, J. F. Fort, C. A. Church and J. M. Grolnell; New York, John B. Tearit, Adam Warneck, Morris Goodhart, F. B. Foster, R. F. McNoman, J. K. Neal, Thomas Fitzpatrick and J. H. Scullin; Ohio, S. A. Little; Pennsylvania, G. W. Kendrick, Charles G. Frowert and F. F. Christine; Texas, F. H. Bailey; Wisconsin, J. A. Leidericksen; Virginia, M. F. Hudnall and J. B. Blanks; Missouri, J. N. Judge and J. N. Sloan.

The business of the special session consisted in the discussion of an amendment to the laws governing the reinstatement of suspended members and the following by-laws were adopted:

A member who has been suspended to be reinstated shall make written application for reinstatement and be re-examined and furnish a favorable certificate from the medical examiner on a form prescribed by the executive committee of the supreme council. Such examination, together with the full amount of all assessments called on or before the date of suspension and the assessments called for the month in which the member is reinstated, shall be mailed to the supreme secretary. If approved by the medical examiner-in-chief, the supreme secretary shall immediately forward receipts for the assessments received and the certificate of the member's reinstatement.

No applicant for reinstatement shall be deemed as reinstated in the order until the examination shall have received the approval of the medical examiner-in-chief. If the examination is rejected the money shall be returned.

No member suspended for sixty days who is 50 years of age or upwards shall be reinstated or readmitted.

Provided, however, that no reinstatement of a member under suspension shall occur in any case in which the payment of the arrears for dues, fines and assessments necessary to reinstate is made on the day of, or at any time after the death of any such member.

FIGHT OVER CEMETERY OWNERSHIP

Heirs of W. H. Harrison in a Squabble with Township Trustees.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—There is about to be a legal disturbance over a graveyard contiguous to the tomb of ex-President William H. Harrison. The Harrison heirs claim that the cemetery in question is their property, and they gave notice to the township trustees that they will be held responsible if they attempt any act of ownership. It is said the Harrison heirs propose to remove to the vicinity of Harrison's tomb the remains of John Cleves Symmes and other historic occupants of the cemetery, and then sell the cemetery for town lots, using the money thus obtained to improve the resting place of the distinguished dead. The friends of other occupants of the ground are opposed to the abandonment of the cemetery and will push their objections into court if necessary.

TO INVESTIGATE THE RAINES LAW.

Legislative Inquiry at Which Roosevelt Will Testify.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A legislative inquiry into the workings of the Raines excise law was begun here today. The committee of investigation consists of five members of the state senate, with Mr. Raines, the "father of the law," chairman. It is expected the hearing will continue throughout the week and that one of the state witnesses will be Police Commissioner Roosevelt, who last week gave out a newspaper interview which, in effect, pronounced the judgment upon the law that it could not have been more inefficacious had those who framed it had the purpose of making it a statute that could not be enforced.

Coal Miners Want an Advance.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—The committee of ten railroad coal operators and miners appointed to consider the demands of the miners for an advance of 6 cents per ton for mining is in session here today. No decision had been reached when the conference adjourned for luncheon. If the advance is granted it will probably result in an increase in the mining rate of Ohio and other western states.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 30.

At New York—Arrived—Pomeranian, from Glasgow; Armenia, from Hamburg; Furnessia, from Glasgow; Oregon, from Genoa; Manitoba, from London. Cleared—Havel, for Bremen.

At Havre—Arrived—La Touraine, from New York.

At Southampton—Sailed—Nomadic, for Liverpool.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm, from New York and proceeded for Genoa. Sailed—Fulda, from Genoa and Naples, for New York.

RAILROAD WINS THE CASE

Elmwood Elevator Decision is Reversed by Supreme Court.

QUESTION OF RATES IS NOT INVOLVED

Judge Gray in Deciding Against the State of Nebraska Gives a New Phase to the Legal Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The supreme court in an opinion by Justice Gray refused to grant the relief asked by the state of Nebraska in the case of that state against the Missouri Pacific Railway company. The railroad company declined to allow the erection of an elevator on land belonging to that corporation, notwithstanding an order from the State Board of Transportation. It appeared that in this case the Farmers' alliance of Elmwood had sought and was refused the privilege of erecting a grain elevator at the town of Elmwood, and that upon this refusal the board of transportation issued an order requiring the company to grant the privilege. The Nebraska supreme court, when appealed to, rendered a decision adverse to the company, which took out a writ of error to the United States supreme court. Justice Gray, in the course of his opinion today, said the case involved no question of rates, but that carefully analyzed, it appeared as a case in which a voluntary association of persons sought to secure for themselves certain privileges from the railroad company and to compel the donation of land for elevator purposes. He dwelt upon the fact that the alliance was not a corporation, but was a voluntary association of individuals. Under these circumstances he said, the court was unanimously of the opinion that the proceeding was an attempt to take private property for private use, without due process of law and in violation of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

The district court for the Southern district of Iowa was reversed by the United States supreme court today in the case of A. A. Edginton, because the court had refused to accept evidence of the good character of the defendant, who was accused of perjury in a pension case. "Whatever," said Justice Shiras, in delivering the opinion, "may have been said in some of the earlier cases, the decided weight of authority now is that good character, when considered in connection with the other evidence in a case, may generate a reasonable doubt."

The solicitor general moved to advance on the docket the Las Vegas land grant case on the plea that it was likely to abate by the retirement from office of Commissioner Lamoreux of the general land office. The motion was taken under advisement. The case involves 496,000 acres of land.

The case of Emmett J. Genlaze against E. W. French et al, appealed from the supreme court of the territory of Arizona, involved the title to the townsite of the town of Flagstaff. Mrs. Genlaze claims the land under a pre-emption entry, but her claim was not sustained by the Arizona court and the United States supreme court today affirmed the decision.

Justice White delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Pleasant Draper against the United States. This case involved the question of the jurisdiction of the state courts of Montana over crime committed by persons not Indians in Indian reservations in the state of Montana. Draper, who is a negro, was convicted in the United States circuit court for the Montana district, for the murder of another negro in the Crow Indian reservation. He brought the case to the supreme court on a writ of error, alleging want of jurisdiction on the part of the federal court. The supreme court sustained this view of the case, reversed the decision of the circuit court and remanded the case for transfer to the state courts for prosecution. The prosecution in the federal courts relied upon the clause in the Montana enabling act providing that "Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States," but Justice White said it was clear it was not intended the provision should operate to deprive the state of power to punish crimes committed in an Indian reservation by others than Indians."

TARIFF ON GLUCOSE IN AUSTRIA.

Consul General Judd Proposes a Threat of Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Retaliation against the European countries that seek to destroy American trade is suggested by United States Consul General M. Judd at Vienna. He says the Austrian glucose producers, finding their trust powerless to meet the rates as asked by Americans, appealed to their government and the latter has increased the duty on imported glucose from 7½ to 8 florins per 100 kilos to take effect December 1. This is aimed directly at America, as the United States is the only country competing for this trade, and will shut up out from further sale of syrup, Mr. Judd says: "It has been this way with other articles for which Americans found a foreign market. If it was not a tariff measure some other obstacles have crippled their efforts to maintain the trade. Would not a threatened retaliatory measure, say against porcelain and glassware, have the desired effect of possibly preventing the intended change from going into effect?"

WILL HAVE TO STAND HIS TRIAL.

Witness in Sugar Trust Investigation Must Take His Medicine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The supreme court has dismissed the writ of error in the case of Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker charged with violation of the statutes in refusing to answer questions put by the senate sugar trust investigation committee two years ago. This makes it necessary for Chapman to serve his sentence, at least technically. He will doubtless be promptly surrendered by his bondsmen, and the case again carried to the supreme court on barbeas corpus proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act on which the prosecution is based.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Elverton R. Chapman said this afternoon he would proceed at once to Washington and surrender himself to the court. His counsel will at once apply for a writ of habeas corpus, in order to test the constitutionality of the law.

Maximum Rate Case Motion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The motion to set an early date for the reargument of maximum rate cases was laid before the supreme court today by John L. Webster and Attorney General Churchill representing the State Board of Transportation, J. M. Woolworth having accepted service of the same on behalf of the railroads.

Charlie Berrel of Mount Pleasant, Ia., C. W. Jones of Davenport and Jefferson M. Moody of Osage, Ia., have been admitted to practice before the Interior department as attorneys in land, pension and patent cases.

The Merchants' National bank of Omaha has been approved as a reserve agent for the Security National bank of Sioux City, Ia.

Figures on United States Loans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—J. Fount Tillman, the register of the treasury, in his annual report, gives a condensed history of all the loans of the United States from 1776 to June 30, 1895, never before fully published, together with an exact copy of each obligation of the government from the year 1790 to the present time. The report shows that the premiums of loans of the United States from 1789 to June 30, 1895, amounted to $55,622,218, and the discount premiums paid, etc., on loans amounts to $123,674,080. The commissions paid on account of loans from 1835 to June 30, 1895, amounted to $12,349,893.

WORK OF LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

Excellent Showing Made by the Success of the Work for the Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The report of Mr. Kimball, the general superintendent of the life saving service, for the year ending June 30, exhibits the most satisfactory results yet accomplished by that service. Although the total number of disasters was greater than in any prior year, the percentage of lives and property lost was less. At the close of the year the establishment comprised 256 stations, of which 186 were located on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, fifty-two on the great lakes, fourteen on the Pacific coast and one at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documented vessels within the scope of the service was 437, involving 4,608 persons, of whom but thirteen were lost. The estimated value of the vessels was $8,880,140, and of the cargoes $3,846,380, aggregating a total of $12,726,520. Of this amount $1,432,750 was lost. The number of documented vessels totally lost was sixty-seven. There were also during the year 243 casualties to undocumented craft, sail boats, row boats, etc. Of the 590 persons on board, but seven were lost. The value of the property in these casualties is estimated at $119,265, of which $114,915 was saved. The total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations was 613. The total number of days succor was afforded was 1,436. Other persons, not on board vessels, to the number of eighty-two were rescued from drowning, all of whom would probably have perished but for the vigilance and prompt assistance of the life saving crews. During the year the crews saved and assisted to save 472 vessels, valued with their cargoes at $4,853,110. Of this number 318 were saved without outside assistance, aggregating, with their cargoes, a value of $977,495, with loss of only $11,713. In the remaining 154 instances the life saving crews assisted other agencies in saving property valued at $3,599,775, out of a total of $3,875,615 imperiled. Less important assistance was rendered to 167 other vessels in distress. The cost of maintaining the service for the year was $1,401,805. Attention is invited to the inadequacy of the compensation of the superintendent of life saving districts and the crews.

POSTMASTERS LOSE THEIR JOBS.

Displayed Too Much Pernicious Activity in the Recent Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The postmaster general today made the following appointments and removals of postmasters:

Illinois—Evanston, Charles Raymond, vice David P. O'Leary, removed.

Missouri—La Platte, J. W. Overstreet, vice William E. Coe, deceased; Mexico, Luke W. Morris, vice John W. Mason, removed.

The old postmaster at Evanston was charged with going out of his jurisdiction to sell stamps and postal supplies, so as to increase the receipts of his office and raise his salary and allowances. This is regarded as a serious violation of the rules and works to the detriment of adjacent offices.

The summary action in the Mexico, Mo., case is the outcome of numerous charges which have been in force here since the presidential campaign closed.

This instance comes under the head of pernicious activity in politics, insulting the president, and making attacks upon his alleged neglect of office and other offenses. He is a believer in free coinage of silver, and the complaints set out that during the campaign he made himself obnoxious by breaking up gatherings of the opposite political faith.

Nearly a hundred postoffices are involved in charges of pernicious activity in politics now filed with Postmaster General Wilson. They include a number of big offices, against whose heads serious charges are made.

The policy of the postmaster general has been to act as leniently as possible and make removals only where necessary, and accordingly the charges, save half a dozen, have so far been ignored, though action on a number of the others will shortly follow.

PREFERRED SALARY TO SERVICE.

Lieutenant Meigs Resigns Under the Chandler Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The first naval officer to fall a victim to what is known as the Chandler amendment to the last naval appropriation act is Lieutenant J. Meigs, retired, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year. The Chandler amendment prohibits a naval officer from accepting employment with any private concern under contract to furnish supplies to the government, and as Lieutenant Meigs has been employed for several years as an ordnance expert with the Bethlehem iron company, which is furnishing armor plate to the Navy department, it became necessary for him to elect whether he should remain on the naval list or continue in civil employment. As the latter is understood to pay him between $5,000 and $10,000 per annum, while his pay as a retired lieutenant was but $75 per month, his choice was quickly made.

KILLS HIMSELF THROUGH SORROW.

Prominent Railroad Man Takes His Life at His Brother's Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Robert E. Marshall, 34 years old, superintendent of the Altoona division of the Pennsylvania railroad, shot himself at his brother's house in Washington today. Mr. Marshall was one of the most valued young men in the Pennsylvania's service. For some time he has been suffering from acute nervous troubles, resulting from overwork, and it is to this that the tragedy is attibuted.

He was a son of J. W. Marshall, who was at one time a professor at Carlisle college, Pa., consul to Leeds during the war and assistant of the postmaster general under President Grant. His wife, who was Miss Tyson of Maryland, died a year ago, and this doubtless contributed to the condition which brought about his end. He leaves two sons.

House Committees Get to Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The committees work on the appropriation bills began today in response to a call by Chairman Cannon of the house committee on appropriations to the committees. Messrs. Bingham, Hemingway and McCall, constituting the subcommittee on the legislative and judicial appropriation bill, met at the committee room at 11 o'clock and began work on that bill.

The members of the pension subcommittee met later in the day.

Greece May Buy Some Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—United States Consul Horton at Athens, in a report to the State department, said that in consequence of the bad wheat harvest in Russia, which supplies nearly two-thirds of the wheat used in Greece, prices of wheat are very high there and are still rising. He is confident that there is a fine opening for the introduction of American wheats into Greece and offers to assist would-be exporters.

Army Chaplain Burns to Death.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch received at the War department says that the residence of Chaplain M. C. Blaine, at Fort Kingold, Tex., was burned this morning and both Blaine and his daughter were burned to death. Mrs. Blaine escaped uninjured. The chaplain went upstairs to save his daughter, and was overcome in the flames before he could make his way out. Chaplain Blaine was appointed from Pennsylvania.

Captain Glass to Leave the Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It is known at the Navy department that Captain Glass will be relieved from the command of the Texas, and it is said this will occur "in the natural order of events." It is not stated whether or not the change is the result of accidents to the vessel under his command.

Bishop Walker Will Go East.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Bishop Walker of North Dakota has decided to accept the election of the Episcopal Diocesan council as bishop of western New York. He has sent word to that effect to Rev. Dr. Lobdell. The date of his induction has not yet been settled.

DYNAMITE FOR SNOW DRIFTS

Work of Cleaning Streets and Railroads is No Easy Task.

ICE GORGE CAUSES SERIOUS FLOODS

Chippewa River Overflows Its Banks and Flows Over a Large Tract of Country, Threatening Eau Claire, Wis.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 30.—News of the great blizzard has been very meager today. So far as is learned, only five lives have been lost. Of course nothing has yet been heard from the remote districts beyond the reach of the telegraph and it may be another week before it can be positively stated that there has not been more serious loss of life. The streets of the snowbound Dakota towns are being cleared as rapidly as possible. The extremely cold weather has frozen the snow until the immense drifts have reached the proportions of gigantic icebergs, and dynamite is being used to blast these out of the way, ordinary picks and shovels being unable to make any impression on them. Stock on the ranges has undoubtedly suffered heavily and a fuel famine is threatened in many of the smaller towns in the Dakotas. This is by no means a trivial matter, where the mercury is ranging from 15 to 30 degrees below zero.

The railways are beginning to get their trains moving again. The Great Northern got its first train into St. Paul from the snowbound district this morning and the Northern Pacific reports that its line is now open from Portland to St. Paul. Delay