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Kan Historical Society

IT IS OVERWHELMING

VOTE ON THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS TAKEN IN THE HOUSE.

NEARLY TEN TO ONE

EIGHTEEN REPUBLICANS AND NINE DEMOCRATS OPPOSE.

TO BE SENT TO THE PRESIDENT

NOT FOR HIS SIGNATURE BUT AS A NOTIFICATION.

De Lome has Nothing to Say, Though Quesada Has—Ugly Temper of the Spanish People—Comment on the Vote.

Washington, D. C. April 6.—The house today adopted the conference report on the Cuban resolution by a vote of 244 to 27. The report on the Cuban resolutions had been debated Friday and Saturday and the vote was taken immediately after the reading of the journal. Eighteen Republicans and nine Democrats voted against the report. After the most determined opposition of those opposed to the recognition of the insurgents in the senate and house, there were but ten more votes against the report than against the original resolutions. The former vote was 262 to 17. By its action today the house agreed to the senate resolutions and disposed of the Cuban questions for the present. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of congress, a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for sometime maintained by foce of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, Further, that the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the president to the Spanish government for the recognition of the in dependence of Cuba.

The result was received with tumultuous cheers. The vote on the resolution was taken in the shape of a motion to adopt the conference report, this report showing that the house conferees had agreed to the senate resolutions. The resolutions being concurrent, do not need the approval of the president, but, of course, will be sent to him through the usual channels so that he will receive official notification of the opinion of congress on the Cuban question.

Those who voted in the negative were: Republicans—Arnold, (R. I.); Atwood, Black, (N. Y.); Boutelle, Daniels, (Mass) Moody, Poole, Simpkins, Wadsworth, Walker, (Mass.); Walker, (Va.); Wright—18. Democrats—Berry, Black, Ga.); Ellett, Elliott, Lockhart, Tucker, Turner, (Ga.); Taylor—9.

There was a large attendance in the galleries to witness the final action on the Cuban resolutions. Before Chairman Hitt demanded the regular order, Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, notifying him that he had accepted the proposition to put seeds to be distributed by congressmen into packages of 5 instead of 15 packets, making 2,025,000 packages instead of 675,000. The members expressed their gratification by applauding the announcement.

DE LOME SETS HIMSELF UP

While Quesada Exults Over the Vote and Spain's Difficulties.

Washington, D. C., April 6.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister here, was too busy to receive reporters wishing to ascertain what he proposed to do as a result of the action of the house in adopting the conference report on the Cbuan resolutions. Probably his course will depend entirely upon the attitude to be assumed by the president towards the subject. The course of the latter is purely a matter of speculation. Since the transmission to congress last February of the correspondece relative to Cuba, much matter has accumulated at the department of state bearing on the later phases of the struggle. For prudential reasons these reports have been withheld even from congress, and so it is not possible to learn whether or not the state of facts as set out therein is such as to warrant any change in the attitude towards the resolutions that the president assumed and defined in his annual message to congress. The tests, as laid down in the beginning, which the revolutionists must fulfill remain unchanged so far as can be gathered. Relative to the extension of his good offices towards bringing about independence, it is entirely possible that the president may find it within his inclination and disposition to move in that direction as far as he can safely, for he is on record in his message as deprecating the continuance of the present "cruel and bloody" war on the island. However, in either case the president is not under the present necessity of deciding whether he will act and how upon the resolutions, and as the rainy season is about to begin in Cuba, putting a stop to all military operations for five months, it may be that the president will decide to wait further during the enforced truce before acting himself in the matter.

Senor Gonzalez de Quesada, the secretary of the Cuban delegation here, is exultant over the receipt of the advices from Europe, through the newspapers and otherwise, to the effect that the Spanish government is in great straits to raise money to prolong the war. He said the Bank of France and the Low Countries had refused to advance the government of Sapin any more money in addition to the $10,000,000 already advanced and this has driven Spain to the dobutful expedient of calling upon her own citizens for help. He doubted the success of the appeal. Then Spain was under obligations to repay the $10,000,000 loan to the Bank of France and the Low Countries before June next, making payment of one-half on the 5th of next month. Otherwise she would forfeit the collateral she had put up, a heavy blow for her. According to Quesada, the Spanish people also are getting very restive under Weyler's failure in Cuba.

TO BE LAID BEFORE GROVER

Not for His Signature But as an Official Notification.

Washington D. C. April 6.—The Cuban resolutions will be officially brought to the attention of the president tomorrow by the secretary of the senate, who will present him an enrolled copy of the document. Ordinarily concurrent resolutions are not forwarded to the president, as they do not require his signature, but these resolutions will be laid before him, as the Armenian resolutions were, because they express the opinion that he should tender the offices of the United States to Spain for the recognition of Cuban independence and are, therefore, a direction to him, in so far as congress can direct the president in such a proceeding.

REJOICING IN SOUTH AMERICA

Peruvians Manifest the Greatest Enthusiasm Over the House's Action.

Lima, Peru, April 6., via Galveston, Tex.—It was generally known here that the United States house of representatives was to take the vote today which would finally decide the attitude of congress on the question of Cuban belligerency. This vote was viewed with the greatest interest, and the result was promptly bulletined. When the news spread the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the people over the action and sympathy of the house with the Cubans was very generally expressed.

WON'T BE DRIVEN, THOUGH

Spain Would Do the Square Thing for Cuba Now if She Didn't Have To.

London, Eng., April 6.—The Times will publish a Madrid dispatch which says: The hope that Weyler would obtain some decided advantage over the rebels before the final vote of the American congress must be now abandoned. It is quite certain that the Spanish nation will unhesitatingly refuse to accept the United States' dictation and, no matter how far public opinion favors such reforms in Cuba as would put an end to the rebellion, while the United States maintains its present attitude no Spaniard will be found to venture to utter such an opinion. Even the republicans would ask for autonomy in altered circumstances. It is an open secret that the liberal leaders would consent to such radical reforms as would amount to automony if the United States abandoned its present policy. Senor Castelar would consent to the fullest concessions provided Spain's sovereign rights were secured.

Experienced statesmen and politicians cannot fail to recognize that with the exception of the Catalans, to whom the Cuban protective tariff secures enormous trade profit, the Spaniards, as a nation, obtain little or nothing from the island. Had a tariff reduction been granted, the rebellion, probably, losing American support, would have suffered a mortal blow.

READY TO PUT TO SEA

Spanish Fleet Held Only to See What Cleveland Means to Do.

New York, April 7.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Admiral Sanchez O'Cna, commanding the great navy yard at Ferrol, on the extreme northwest coast, reports that he has completed preparations for sending to sea a Spanish squadron composed of the following vessels: The ironclad Pelayo, the first-class belted cruisers Infanta Maria Theresa, Alminte Oquando and Vixcaya; the second-class armored cruisers Reina Mercede and Alfonso XIII, one torpedo destroyer, and seven fast torpedo boats. These fourteen vessels carry in their crews nearly 6,000 men. This fleet will leave Ferrol today (Tuesday) for gun practice in Arisaba and will cruse along the northwest coast of Spain, ready to start for Havana just as soon as the cabinet considers that circumstances require its presence in the West Indies.

The Madrid press plainly says the movement of the fleet will depend upon the course of President Cleveland after the vote in congress on the belligerency resolutions.

Six trans-Atlantic steamers have been turned into twenty-gun fast cruisers. They will be ready for service by the end of April.

The principal newspapers of Madrid print spirited patriotic articles, all saying in effect that the moment is fast approaching when the Spanish government and nation must act resolutely in the decisive stage of the Cuban question and of the relations between Spain and the United States, and must also be prepared for all the consequences of the vindication of the Spanish right to repel any interference in the struggle between the mother country and the Cuban insurgents.

Between the lines it is easy to see that the papers are ready for another outbreak of popular excitement. But the government is determined to continue to show energy in quelling demonstrations calculated to alter the harmony in the relations with America, or which would be likely to paralyze the contemplated negotiations between the two governments.

ENGLISH ALLIANCE WITH SPAIN

Statement to That Effect is Vouched for by Good Authority.

New York, April 6.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The positive statement came to your correspondent from a leading financier of the city (the money-making part of London) that England has concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain. His final message was "Within ten days Europe will be startled by the official announcement of this fact."

Continuing, the World correspondent says: "I give this statement with the reserve which its international importance warrants, pointing out only that the sensative money interests of the city are often better informed on such matters than in any part of the community except the highest official authority, and that my informant is now, and for many years has been associated with the leading financial enterprises, conspicuously in the international ones, of London bankers. His name if I could mention it, would be recognized as very authoritative by every New York banker, as well as every London banker.

"Such a treaty would have a vastly important bearing upon the continental situation. It would have commensurately important bearing upon the Cuban question in the United States.

"I quoted to my informant the statement in the New York newspapers reaching me by yesterday's mail, that the Washington government had received a semi-official intimation from the British ministry that Great Britain would approve of the recognition by the United States of Cuban belligerency.

"His reply was that exactly the contrary is the case, that in the first place the Salisbury ministry is disposed to do anything it can with safety and in reason to check the pretensions of the American government to interfere in either West Indian or South American affairs—particularly in the West Indies, where Great Britain herself has most important interests—and that, secondly, Spain, by this treaty, has made important concessions to England in return for the latter's more or less active support of Spain in her conflict with the Cuban rebels.

"I can furnish no further details of this alleged treaty than that, according to my informant, it will include giving to Great Britain the right to harbor and refit her fleets in the Mediterranean ports of Spain. The harbor of Cartagena is one of the finest on the Mediterranean and would shelter the entire British navy.

"The Salisbury ministry has openly

Continued on Second Page.)

RESULTS ARE MIXED

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS SPEAK A VARIOUS LANGUAGE.

There is Partisan Politics in it in Some Localities and Other Places Matters of Purely Local Concern Tend to Produce Surprising Results—More Democrats Elected Than are Likely to be so Favored Again Soon—Elections in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Montana and Elsewhere—General News of Politics.

Cincinnati, O., April 6.—Throughout southern Ohio today many women voted for members of school boards, and some of that sex were elected, but the percentage of women voting was small. The returns show, on the average, Democratic gains over last fall, when the state gave its largest Republican plurality. No political issues were at stake anywhere outside of political control of local affairs. Some towns and townships have gone Democratic for the first time since the presidential election of 1892.

At Lima the Democrats elected Dr. S. A. Baxter, the neighbor and friend of Senator Brice, mayor by 300, and the Republicans elected the rest of the city ticket and council.

At Greenville the Democrats made gains, the ticket being divided.

There was no election in Cincinnati, but the suburban returns show Democratic gains over last November. At Hamilton, the home of ex-Governor Campbell, the vote was 2,000 short, the Democrats electing everything except one assessor, by average pulralities of 800.

At Urban, the Republicans elected all by 400.

At Warren, Elyria and Marysville, the Republicans elected their ticket.

At Millersburg the Democrats elected their ticket on a very light vote.

At Caldwell, a Republican stronghold, the Democrats elected the mayor and city clerk, the Republicans getting the rest of the ticket.

At VanWert for the second time in the history of that city, a Democratic mayor was elected by 150. The rest of the Republican ticket had an average pulrality of 400.

At East Liverpool woman suffrage won. Recently the school board discharged teachers for reading the Bible on opening school. The women employed carriages today and 2,400 votes were cast by women in the town, defeating all members of the school board who voted for the discharge of teachers who read the Bible.

ELSEWHERE IN OHIO.

Cleveland, O., April 6.—The election in Cleveland today wafs for a school director, three members of the school council and eleven members of the city council. The Republicans elected all, there candidates with the exception of one member of the city council by pulralities of 7,000 and upwards. The Democrats will have but three members of the city council out of twenty-two, two of theb eing holdovers. The school council is solidly Republican.

The Republicans carried the city of Akron by pulralities 300 greater than one year ago, electing five members of the city council and three members of the board of education. The Democrats carried Sandusky, making small gains over last spring. At Fremont, the Democrats made small gains. The Republicans won at Oberlin and Medina. At Massilon the Democrats elected the mayor by 172, the remainder of the ticket being divided. At Alliance the Democrats reduced the usual Republican pulrality of about 500 to less than 100 on all offices except mayor. The Republican candidate for mayor won by the usual margin.

A combination ticket was elected at Asthabula, party lines being disregarded. The Republicans won at Fostoria.

At Youngstown the Republican candidite for mayor was defeated by 225, because of the charge that he was affiliated with the A. P. A. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected.

At Delaware the Republicans elected all candidates with one exception. At Findley the Republicans made clean sweeps, their candidate for mayor making a gain of 100 over the pulrality last fall.

The Republicans made big gains at Bucyrus, electing the mayor, marshal and solicitor.

MICHIAGN ELECTIONS.

Detroit, Mich., April 6.—Today's city and township elections resulted in Democratic gains in many of the smaller cities, and in some cases in unexpected decided Democratic victories in the city. The townships for the most part retain the Republican majorities, though these were also cut in a few cases.

In Grand Rapids the entire Republican ticket was elected by 200 to 1,200 excepting Stow, for mayor, who is believed to be elected over Stebbing (Dem) by less than 100 majority. Professor Samuel Dickey, the Prohibition leader, was elected mayor of Albion by 13 pluralay over McCutcheon (Democrat), the issue being between the Prohibitionist and liquor elements.

In Saginaw the Democrats elected their entire ticket and 17 aldermen, Baum for mayor, receiving a majority of 1,700. In Bay City the Democrats elected recorder. The council will be a tie, Jackson went Republican by decreased majorities. Kalamazoo, Owosso, Lansing, Benton Harbor, and Muskegon went Republican by decisive majorities. Sault Ste Marie elected all Republicans, a reversal of the result a year ago. Mainstee, Flint, Grand Haven, Stanton, St. Ignace, Marshall, Traverse City and Coldwater elected Democratic mayors, in some cases reversing last year's majorities. There was but one ticket at Marquette. Escanaba elected Gillup (Republican) by 800 majority. Although local issues predominated in many towns, politics cut a decided figure in nearly all cases and Democratic gains were the rule, generally speaking.

IN CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Conn., April 6.—City and town elections were held in Hartford, Bridgeport and Stamford today. The contest in Hartford was a keen one. The Democrats succeeded in reclaiming the mayoralty. At Bridgeport the electors did not choose a mayor. The Republicans won almost everything in Stamford. Ex-Sheriff Miles B. Preston was elected mayor of Hartford by a majority of 282 over General A. Harbison, president of the McKinley club. The Republicans captured most of the other offices.

IN IOWA.

Dubuque, April 6.—The most exciting election in the history of the city ended tonight in an overwhelming majority for T. Duffy for mayor, Independent. Issues were local. The Independents also elected auditor, assessor and five of six aldermen.

Des Moines, April 6.—The city election here today passed off quietly. Late returns indicate that Mackvickar (Rep.) was elected over Loomis (Dem.) by about 12,000.

Keokuk, April 6.—In the city election today the Republicans elected the assessor and four of six councilmen.

WEST AND SOUTH

Butte, Mont., April 6.—The city election today was for eight aldermen. The Democrats had candidates in only five of the eight wards and elected four of them. The Republicans carried three, two against the Populist candidates and one against the Democrats. The Populists carried one ward against the Republicans. The next council will stand: Republicans 10; Democrats 5; Populists 1. The Republican vote of the city was 1,435; the opposition 1,891.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 6.—A special from Helena to the Tribune says: Dr. Steele (Dem.) was re-elected mayor today by about 300 majority. The Democrats elected four out of seven aldermen and the Republicans elected three aldermen, city treasurer and police magistrate. The result is not a real Democratic victory, owing to local matters.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 6.—The reform, or "lily white," Republican congressional convention for the Eighth district was held here today. After a red-hot meeting the following delegates were chosen to the national convention: Thomas Burk of Fort Worth and W. J. Fisher of Weatherford. Both are McKinley men. This delegation will contest the regular Republican delegation in the St. Louis convention.

Opelousas, La., April 6.—The town election passed off quietly. The negroes all voted without interference. The presence of the militia had the effect of bracing the darkies up, thus enabling the politicians to vote them. The militia will be discharged in a day or two.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 6.—The Republican state convention to name delegates to the St. Louis convention will be held here tomorrow. The chairman of the Democratic state central committee has fixed June 6 as the date to name delegates to the Chicago convention.

St. Louis, Mo., April 6.—In Democratic conventions in 100 or more townships and counties in Missouri so far held, free coinage at 16 to 1 was indorsed in almost every instance and delegates instructed to vote for men favoring that idea.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 6.—Chairman Harrity of the Democratic national committee today called a meeting of the sub-committee having charge of the arrangements for the Democratic national convention at the Palmer house, Chicago, April 20.

Louisville, Ky., April 6.—Twelve more county conventions were held in Kentucky today, McKinley and Bradley each capturing six. If the total number of delegates to the state convention elected today, 110 are instructed for McKinley and 98 for Bradley.

Lexington, Ky., April 6.—Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge is canvassing in the district again to run for congress. The old movement of the ladies is also being reorganized to work against him.

MAYOR DAVIS IS SHOT AT

Some Gentleman Anonymously Calls Him an A. P. A. and Spoils His Hat.

Kansas City, April 6.—Mayor Davis reported to the police tonight that an attempt had been made to assassinate him in a dark street a short distance from his residence. An unknown man came upon him, he says, calling him an A. P. A., and applying a vile epithet and fired at him at short range. The bullet passed through his hat. Mayor Davis reports that his assailant ran down an alley and that he fired three shots at the man as he fled, none of which took effect. A short time afterwards Mayor Davis appeared at a Republican mass meeting and exhibited the torn hat.

The shooting, or this story of a shooting, is an outcome of the bitter political fight that has been made here between the Republicans and the A. P. A's on the one side and the Democrats and non-partisans on the other.

The Times (Democratic) in tomorrow's issue will discredit the story of the attempted assassination, claiming that the report is circulated in an attempt to influence voting at tomorrow's election. Mayor Davis, who is an avowed candidate for governor, has been one of the leading supporters of the Republican city ticket.

INDIANA MAN SENT WEST

Senate Hangs Him Up for a Non-Resident But Later Confirms.

Washington, April 6.—The nomination J. C. Keenan of Indiana, to be Indian agent at Neah Bay, Wash., was confirmed today by the senate without debate or division. This nomination was among those which had been held up since the beginning of the session because of opposition aroused by the fact that he was a non-resident. William Little of Georgia, to be assistant attorney general for the interior department was also confirmed.

THOUGHT SURE THEY'D GET HIM

Unknown Poisoners Dose a Whole Family to Mete Out Death to One.

Cherokee, Kan., April 6.—Some unknown fiend attempted Saturday to kill the Niswonger family who live on the Foster farm, a mile from this city, by putting poison in their food. The family consists of Samuel Niswonger, wife, and two grown sons, Edward and Jacob. Immediately after breakfast the family were taken ill and the physician barely saved their lives, after hard work. This morning Edward received the following note which had been dropped in the postoffice:

"If you don't leave the state in ten days we will kill you. Because poison failed to work is no reason we will fail altogether. We will not bother your folks any more but will fix you so you can't cause us any more trouble. Take this warning and leave at once.

(Signed) "COMPANY."

No cause is known for the attempted poisoning of the family.

Mapes' Successor Appointed.

Washington, April 6.—The president today sent the following nominations of postmasters to the senate: T. Fitzhugh, Kansas City, Kan.; J. A. B. Bear, Paola, Kan.; Francis Simonds, Clarksville, Mo. Fitzhugh will succeed Mapes who recently committed suicide.

December and the Next January.

Topeka, Kan., April 6.—At Sedan yesterday Squire Turner of Cedarvale, aged 73, and Amanda A. Gillespie of Illinois, aged 63, were married in the presence of three generations of the Turner family. The couple were sweethearts fifty years ago.

Insolvent Bank' Dividends.

Washington, April 6.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Five per cent, the State National bank of Wichita, Kansas; ten per cent, the National Bank of Kansas City, Kan.

District School Money Missing.

Abilene, Kan., April 6.—S. Noble, treasurer of a country school district, was arrested last night in southern Kansas and brought back, charged with absconding with the district funds.

Webb City, Mo., April 6.—Eldridge Parker, aged 64, prominent in mining circles, died yesterday.

OLD GAMES REVIVED

OLYMPIC ATHLETIC CONTESTS OPENED AT ATHENS.

Impressive Ceremonies of a Religious Cast Mark the Inauguration of the Modern Attempt to Rejuvenate the Athletic Spirit of Greece—Royalty on Hand and an Immense Throng of Other Spectators—Preliminary Trials Result, so Far, in Demonstrating the Superiority of the American Athlete.

Athens, Greece, April 6.—The athletic contests, which are intended by the projectors as a revival of the ancient Hellenic contests, opened today, and the preliminary exercises were accompanied by an impressive ceremonial. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the people, the occasion being observed as a national festival, the city being gaily and brilliantly decorted and thousands of sightseers being abroad. Many vistors are here, attracted by the athletic events.

The day opened with a religious ceremony, the singing of a Te Deum in the cathedral. This was attended by the royal family and a great throng of spectators and auditors.

Although the sky was overcast and threatened rain, this did not detract in any appreciable degree from the enthusiastic interest in the sports. The number of spectators who looked on at the contests is estimated at 80,000—a gathering of truly Homeric proportions.

GRAVES INAUGURATED.

The royal family entered the enclosure at 3 o'clock, except the crown prince Constantine, the duke of Sparta, who has been an active factor in the making of arrangements for the contests and who today accompanied the organization committee. The crown prince and the committee met King George as he advanced in the middle of the arena. Here he was welcomed by his son on behalf of the committee, the crown prince begging him to take over the stadion, which had been restored as nearly as possible to its pristine condition through the generosity of a noble Greek, M. Averoff, whose statue was unveiled yesterday. King George in reply praised the incomparable beauty of the restored structure and cordially welcomed the athletic young men who have come from all parts of the world to lend additional brilliance to the festival. The king then took formal possession of the stadion in the name of Greece.

The united military bands, playing as one, then rendered a hymn which had been especially composed for the occasion, while the king, the members of the royal family and their attendants took the place which had been alloted them, all overlooking the arena from an advantageous point of view, and at the same time in sight of those who had gathered to witness the games.

UNDER THE OPEN SKY.

The vast concourse of people, eager in interest, yet silent and attentive, under the open sky, to the ceremony, the religious touch which was given to the exercises, the historic associations of the place, and the almost reverent purpose manifested to revive in some sort and preserve the memory of the cherished glories of antiquity, all appealed strongly to the mind of each of the 80,000 persons who were ranged about the arena.

All this was a stimulus to the young athletes gathered to test their prowess, and all were eager in the competition, although the utmost courtesy was manifested in the intercourse of the contestants.

The members of the American teams from Princeton and the Boston Athletic association came into the arena in excellent condition and full of confidence and the Greeks were plainly in fear of their American competitors. The result proves that the confidence of the Americans and the fears of the Greeks were both fully warranted, the Americans carrying off first honors in each event in which they entered.

TRIAL CONTESTS.

Todays contests were preliminary trials, and so decided nothing definitely as to the final awards of victory. The trials were running races at 100 metres, 400 metres and 800 metres, and throwng the discus, a sport as old as Greece itself and to which the putting-the-shot of modern athletics is most nearly allied. The hop, skip and jump was also contested and won by an American.

In the 100 metres dash the first heat was won by F. A. Lane of Princeton team, Zokoly, a Hungarian, coming in second. The time was 12 2-5 seconds. In the second heat at 100 metres Thomas P. Curtis of the Boston Athletic association won, Chaalkokondghis, a Greek, coming in second. Time :12 4-5. In the third heat of the 100 metres, Thomas E. Burke of the Boston Athletic association won, Osman, a German, being second. Time :14 1-5.

The final heat in the 100 metres dash is fixed for Friday.

In the running race for 800 metres none of the Americans competed.

In throwing the duscus, Captain Bob Garrett of the Princeton team won against the Greeks, Paras Revopular and Verle.

In the 400 metres races, first heat, H. B. Jamison of the Princeton team won, Osman, the German, second. In the second heat, Thomas E. Burke won; an Englishman being second.

ATHLETES AND RECORDS.

Of the above Americans, F. A. Lane is from Franklin. He prepared for Princeton at Wittenberg college, Springfield, O., where he held the all-round championship. He is 22 years of age, weighs 153 pounds and is 5 feet, 7 inches in height.

Thomas P. Curtis was born in San Francisco and is 24 years old. He has been a football player and is considered the most promising hurdler of America. He is of medium height and weighs about 145 pounds trained.

Thomas E. Burke is not yet 21 years of age. He weighs 144½ pounds in condition and is 5 feet, 11¾ inches in height. He was born in Boston and won his spurs at the international games between the New York Athletic club and the London Athletic club last fall, when he ran the 440 yards in 49 seconds.

Captain Robert Garrett of Baltimore is 20 years old, weight 178 pounds and stands 6 feet, 2 inches in height.

H. B. Jamison is from Peoria, Ill. He is 22 years of age, weighs 152 pounds and is 5 feet, 8 inches in height.

HISTORY OF THE GAMES.

The exact origin of the Olympian games is still shrouded in mystery. But that their origin antedates by several centuries the birth of Christ is beyond question. Some writers have said that they probably grew out of a desire to furnish amusement for the multitudes that assembled primarily to make sacrifices to Zeus and his associate dieties.

As century after century rolled away into the past, and new people with new ideas, jealousies and ambitions were brought together, additions were made to the variety of games at each Olympian festival. To foot-racing, wrestling, jumping, boxing and throwing the discus were added horse and chariot racing, with competitors from every nationality, island and province taking part.

So completely enthusiastic did these ancients become that from crowning the victors with wreaths of leaves from the sacred olive planted by Hercules the victors were promoted to the highest honors, and they and their families enjoyed many special privileges and marks of distinction, exemption from taxes, entertainments at public banquets and all manner of honors. The champions were accorded the privilege of erecting statutes in the Altis. A thrice victorious champion could have the priceless honor of having a statue in effigy. From athletic exhibitions is extended to literary, oratorical and artistic skill, thereby encouraging artists, historians and orators in their achievements. But the march of time, the conflict of Christianity and mysticism, change of rulers, wars, earthquakes and floods entombed Olympia and swept away the glory of the games.

MODERN REVIVAL.

On June 16, 1894, an international congress was held in Paris under the auspices of the Union de Societes Francaise de Sports Athletiques. At this congress it was decided to revive the Olympian games in modernized form, but with the greatest possible approximation to ancient type and standards and upon a thoroughly international basis. None but amateurs were to compete.

The whole matter was placed in the care of a permanent international committee, under the presidency of the distinguished Greek litterateur, Demetrius Bikelas. The secretary until the holding of the first games is Baron Pierre le Coubertin, 20 Rue Oudinot, Paris. The crown prince of Greece is the president of the special Greek committee.

The people of Greece have taken hold of the matter withenthusiasm. When a call was issued for funds, almost immediately 300,000 drachms ($25,000) were subscribed. Beside this, a wealthy and patriotic Greek of Alexandria, M. Averoff, offered 500,000 drachms ($41,666) toward the restoration of an ancient stadion, a sum which he has since increased to 930,000 drachms, and will still further increase as the work may require it.

THE STADION.

The stadion, or race track, in which most of the athletic sport will be held, is the ancient Panathenaic stadion, which was first laid out by Lycurgus, about 330 B. C., and afterward completed, decorated in great grandeur, and provided throughout with vast extent of its elongated amhpitheater with marble seats, by the Phileleene multimillionaire Herodes Atticus (about 140 A. D.) It is estimated to have seated about 50,000 spectators.

During the middle ages the marble seats were torn away and burned for lime, leaving almost undisturbed the out lines of the structure in the apparent form of a deep cutting into the hill Enough traces of the ancient seats and aisles have been found to enable the modern architects to reconstruct them precisely in their original dimensions. For the present the reconstruction will go no higher than the diazoma.

All the seats of the semicircular end (the sphendone) will be of marble, as well as the three lower tiers along the long aisles, so bounding the wall of the arena. The rest will be of porous stone or wood.

Like all Greek stadia, this had a straight-away track 600 feet long, 582 English feet. The entire length of the arena was 670 English feet. The ancient Olympian games, which constituted the great national festival of Greece, were held once every four years, in July, at Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, more than 200 miles from Athens. From 776 B. C., down to the time of their discontinuance, in 394 A. D., they were regularly held, and the names of the chief victors carefully recorded and kept.

The ancient festival constituted throughout the entire course of Grecian history the one most component institutional expression of Greek national sentiment. It is thought the revival of the games is a step toward the restoration of the Greek national consciousness.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE.

London, April 6.—An Athens dispatch to the Times says: The coincidence of the 75th anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence with the revival of the games has stimulated Greek patriotism to the highest degree Not a single mishap has occurred. The weather remains fine. Their majesties sat in marble chairs at the circular end of the stadion.

J. B. Connolly, an American, won the hop-skip-and-jump, covering 13.71 metres. Captain Garrett's success with the discus against the Greek champions was somewhat unexpected. The success of the Americans was all the more remarkable as they have had no time to practice. There were many illuminations and a torchlight procession tonight.

AMOUNT OF THE GOLD RESERVE

Day's Engagements for Export Will Not Come From the Sub-Treasury.

Washington, April 6.—The treasury today lost $152,400 in gold coin and $14,700 in bars, which leaves the true amount of gold reserve $127,916,373.

A telegram from the assistant treasurer at New York states that $600,000 has been engaged for export, but none of it will come from the sub-treasury. It is assumed that it will be furnished by the New York banks.

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Tuesday, April 7, 1896.

Weather for Wichita today: Cloudy; warmer; southeast winds.

Sun—Rises, 5:35; sets, 6:30.
Moon—Waning; Rises, 3:07.

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BRITISH GUIANESE BOTHERED ABOUT THE BOUNDARY.

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GOLD FIELDS ARE IN THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE.

MACHINERY MUST BE EMPLOYED

CAPITAL SHY OF PUTTING IN THE NECESSARY WORKS.

Meanwhile They Take it Out in Curses Upon Uncle Sam—Great Britain's False Population Claim.

Georgetown, British Guiana, March 13.—If the Venezuelan-British Guiana boundary dispute is decided in favor of Venezuela, ninety-nine out of every 100 Englishmen in this country will lose money by it, and the same may be said of nearly every American living in the colony, except the United States consul. British Guiana is divided into three counties, Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo. Practically all of the gold fields are situated in Essequibo county and nearly all of the territory which comprises that county is under dispute.

As the sugar industry has dwindled down to a very small factor, owing to the reduction in the price of sugar, the great expense of keeping the plantations from being flooded and the difficulty in getting laborers at a reasonable price, who can stand the climate, gold has become the mainstay of the colony, and since it is gold, and possibly timber, in the future, from Essequibo county that the residents here have to look, it may be imagined that the interest over the boundary dispute is very great.

ANTI-YANKEE FEELING

While the rest of the world is looking upon the question as practically settled, so far as it is concerned—as to possibility of war—the point of view here is entirely different. The people, that is, the Englishmen, who control everything, despite the large majority of the foreign population, do not fear war, looking upon such a thing with the usual British eyes, which see nothing but victory for themselves. But they do fear arbitration above all things, for no matter how little of Essequibo county were given to Venezuela, a number of gold mines would pass out of British control. The meagre dispatches received here are scanned most eagerly by every one. Many men who have their all in gold send their servants to the station every night to read the bulletin boards rather than wait for the morning papers.

Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the feeling here against the United States is very strong, and what is more, the Americans here do not hesitate to blame the Washington government openly. Instead of the feeling diminishing, it is growing with the delay, for until the question is decided, any introduction of machinery to get out the gold will be impossible. The men will not invest any more money in Essequibo county with a chance of having the whole territory taken out of their hands.

THERE IS GOLD THERE!

Gold there is here and to what extent may be judged from the registrations for the last three days and every bit of it was taken out by placer mining: the day before yesterday 673 ounces, yesterday 304 ounces, today 1,000 ounces. Owing to the volcanic nature of the country and the difficulty experienced in getting to the fields—long canoe trips being necessary—up to the present time the mining has been very crude. Just before the dispute became acute, arrangements were being made for introducing machinery and since all these things have come to a stop, it may easily be seen how the whole of British Guiana has been affected.

There has been something less than twenty tons of quartz crushed in this colony since the beginning. Machinery was put up where it was thought there was a rich vein, but that place was worked out in less than a week. Thousands of dollars have been lost here and it is just now that the people think they see a prospect of getting something back.

FALSE BRITISH CLAIMS.

As for the British claim that there are 52,000 British subjects in Essequibo county, exclusive of government officials, it is very misleading. If a line should be drawn due south from the Orinoco river, it would be found that the actual settlers between that and the Schomburgk line would not number 1,500; while in the northwest, that on the coast directly south of the Orinoco river, where the best quartz is supposed to exist, there are not more than 1,000 actual settlers. Fully 20,000 of the 52,000 live on the island in the mouth of the Essequibo river, which are not in dispute. There are over 5,000 miners who never stay in the unsettled territory more than four months at a time; 4,000 or 5,000 Indians, 5,000 indentured coolies, and it is estimated that there are at least 5,000 persons who owe allegiance to other nations. Under the circumstances, it can be seen that Venezuela might easily pay the actual settlers for their land and be a gainer at that.

ARBITRATION.

London, Eng., April 7.—A Times dispatch from Caracas says a friendly settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question is considered certain. The Times has an editorial which comments on the foregoing "gratifying news" and says "very little additional knowledge is contained in the dispatches published yesterday. If Lord Salisbury's proposal leads to a practical result, we will not have to regret our long controversy with Venezuela."

Baltimore, Md., April 6.—An appeal for arbitration instead of war, signed by Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Vaughn of Westminster and Logue of Ireland, was issued here yesterday by Cardinal Gibbons. It is addressed to American, Irish and English cardinals in behalf of a permanent tribunal of arbitration.

Cecil Rhodes Heard From.

Bulawayo, April 6.—The telegraph lines here have been restored and Hon. Cecil Rhodes, as to whose safety some uneasiness has been felt, telegraphs from Salisbury that Gwelo is safe and that the road is now open.

Chicago, April 6.—It has been officially determined by the officers of the national W. C. T. U. to accept the invitation to hold a convention in that city November 14 to 19, inclusive.