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Kan Historical Society

GOES TO THE LIMIT

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE IS FOR CUBA.

TO BE INDEPENDENT

CAMERON RESOLUTIONS WILL BE REPORTED.

AS AMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

THEY COULD NOT WELL BE MADE STRONGER.

Only What Olney Knows, Not What He Advises, is Heeded—Effect on all Parties in Interest.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations today was important in two respects. It resulted in an agreement to report the Cameron resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence, and it developed, through the statement of Secretary Olney, the administration's policy in regard to the insurrection in Cuba.

The secretary occupied the greater part of the time of the meeting answering questions and suggestions made by members of the committee. He and Senator Morgan engaged in general spirited colloquys.

Mr. Olney made two points against the Cameron resolution, as follows:

First, the Cuban insurgents have established no government; second, that the right to recognize a new state rests with the president, independent of congressional action.

He contended, in elaboration of the first point, that the pretended government of the island is without a habitation.

"Suppose you recognize the independence of the island," he said; "what are you going to do with it?"

"I, for one," said Senator Morgan, while advocating this recognition, want it understood that I am opposed to annexation."

"How, then, would you maintain its independence?" asked the secretary, himself becoming interlocutor. "How would you, for instance, prevent Spanish domination over the island?"

"I would," replied the Alamaba senator, "establish, if need be, a protectorate. I would follow much the same policy we are pursuing with regard to Hawaii, and I would send an army of occupation to the island, if necessary, as we did in the case of Mexico."

The secretary made the impression upon some of the members of the committee, by the way he pursued this line of inquiry, that while he was disposed to hold out strongly for the president's prerogative, he was not nearly so strongly opposed to Cuban independence as he had been a year ago, and that he would be entirely reconciled to it if satisfied as to the future course to be pursued. He did not dissent strongly from a point made that his own report showed a sufficient cause for action, and he admitted that a state of affairs which permits the killing of American citizens and the destruction of American property was deplorable.

"They are, however," he added, "the incidents of war."

"Not of war properly conducted, but of anarchy," was the response.

The secretary set at rest the story, which has been very industriously circulated, that Consul General Lee has provided the state department with an elaborate report on the condition of affairs in Cuba.

"It is not true," he said. "General Lee has made no general written report at all. He has made reports on several special cases, but not on the situation as a whole."

It also developed during the examination that the government has made no demand on the case of the Competitor and in other cases of a similar character, beyond requests for information.

While the committee will report the resolution as agred upon Monday, it is not expected that the question will be pressed until after the holidays. The disposition of the committee will be to press the resolution to a speedy determination as soon as possible after the question is once taken up for debate.

BEFORE AND AFTER AMENDING.

The agreement to report the Cameron resolution was reached immediately after Mr. Olney left the committee room, a quarter past 12 o'clock, and was arrived at without division, or expressed difference of opinion.

The original resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

"Section 2—That the United States should use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to close the war between Spain and Cuba."

As modified and agreed upon by the foreign relations committee the resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

"Section 2—That the United States will use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba."

DE LOME WON'T TALK.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, was informed of the action of the senate committee on the Cameron resolution soon after it occurred. He did not seem either disturbed or surprised. He said that as it was a matter before congress he must decline to discuss it in any way. Anticipating, however, that statements of various sorts would be attributed to him by the press, he wished to forestall them by saying through the Associated Press that any alleged interview with him which might appear would be unauthorized.

WEYLER SAYS NOTHING.

Havana, Cuba, Dec. 18.—Dr. Zertucha has arrived here and will visit his brother, who is imprisoned in the Cabanas fortress.

The official Gazette publishes a notice announcing the disappearance of Prof. Pilas, of the University of Havana.

The correspondent of the Associated Press obtained an audience with General Weyler at the palace tonight, the captain general having been informed of the object of the visit, and presented him a copy of Senator Cameron's resolution, agreed upon by the foreign relations committee of the senate. Captain General Weyler read the resolution very attentively, but in reply to a request for an expression of his opinion, he replied:

"I cannot say anything upon the proposition of the senate committee.

The correspondent urged General Weyler to say something, but he insisted upon maintaining a strict reserve.

The Havana newspapers as yet have nothing to say of the resolution.

FRENCH CONGRATULATIONS.

Paris, Dec. 19.—L'Intransigeant says that M. Henri Rochefort, the editor, has addressed the following telegram to Senator Morgan of the foreign relations committee of the United States senate: "The French committee of Free Cuba, of which I am the president, address you congratulations and good wishes for the success of the great cause which you defend."

LEGAL EFFECT CONSIDERED

Passage of the Resolution But the Beginning of Perplexities.

Washington, D. C. Dec. 18.—The action of the senate committee on foreign relations today in agreeing to report the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba, has naturally led to inquiry as to how such recognition, if completed, would affect the position of the insurgents. Inquiry of competent authorities goes to show that such recognition, from a legal point of view, would be of greater value to them morally than in the addition of any substantial and actual privileges to those they now possess.

This moral force, probably, would manifest itself in enabling the new republic to float a loan in the markets of the world, and thus obtain the sinews of war in abundance, for with the powerful backing given by this implied expression of our faith in the ability of the insurgents to achieve and maintain their independence there can be little doubt that the capitalists would take up such an attractive loan. Then, the Cubans would be represented in Washington by a fully accredited minister and legation, in place of the unofficial representation they are now obliged to be content with.

PRIVATEERS AND WARSHIPS.

If the Cubans could manage to put afloat a few warships, or even privateers, their flag would admit them to United States ports under the protection of the neutrality laws, though it is true that our government, having in mind the Geneva award, could not permit the fitting out of privateers, originally, in our own ports. However, the privateers could bring their prizes into our ports and would no longer be kept from the seas by fear of denunciation as prizes. Furthermore, as this recognition of independence would involve the recognition of a state of war, neither the Spanish government nor the Cubans would be permitted to equip warships or military expeditions in the United States and this country would observe strict neutrality towards both parties, just as it did between Japan and China in their late war.

CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

One ill effect upon the United States itself, of the proposed action, would be the total loss of all the claims for indemnity for American property destroyed during the insurrection which now may lie against Spain, for our action would relieve her at once of responsibility. As the Spaniards themselves, however, the prepared to prefer large claims against the United States for the damage wrought by filibustering expeditions, this loss in a measure may be offset. Of course, too, by recognizing the jurisdiction of the Cubans over their land, we would be able to hold them responsible for further losses of this character. All of these gains to the Cubans, after all, are largely theoretical in value. What the insurgents undoubtedly expect and ardently wish for, in the opinion of the state department people, is the precipitation of a war between the United States and Spain, as the latter power more than once has intimated that such action on our part as the recognition of the independence of the Cubans would be an unfriendly act, and such authorities as Wharton concede that it would be a sufficient cause belli.

IN THE CASE OF TEXAS.

An interesting precedent in this line, and, by the way, one supporting the assumption that war will result, is the history of the action of our government in recognizing the independence of Texas.

In a report made by Senator Clay of the committee on foreign relations in respect to the recognition of Texas, the the following passages, possibly applicable to the present case:

"The right of one independent power to recognize the fact of the existence of a new power about to assume a position among the nations of the earth, is incontestable. It is founded upon another right, that which appertains to every sovereignty, to take care of its own interests by a re-establishing and cultivating such commercial or other relations with the new power as may be deemed expedient. Its exercise gives no just ground for umbrage or cause of war. The policy which has hitherto guided the government of the United States with respect to new powers, has been to act upon the fact of their existence, without regard to their origin, whether that has been by the subversion of a pre-existing government or by the violent or voluntary separation of one of the major parts of a common nation. But with respect to new powers, the recognition of their governments comprehends first an acknowledgement of their ability to exist as independent states, and, secondly, the capacity of their particular governments to perform the duties and fulfill the obligations towards foreign powers incident to their new condition."

MORE LEGAL POINTS.

Some speculation is indulged in at the capital as to the condition of affairs in case the resolution was vetoed by the president and were passed over the president's veto. The question of the right of congress to recognize any form of government in Cuba would be involved and different views are held as to whether congress or the executive has the right of recognition.

One senator, discussing this matter today, instanced a case which might arise if there was a conflict between the executive and congress on this point. A Cuban expedition might be fitted out and would attempt to sail from a port of the United States. Under orders of the executive the revenue cutters would seize the vessel for violation of the neutrality laws. The case would be taken into the courts on the legality of the joint resolution which became a law without the signature of the president and the issue would be whether or not Cuba had been recognized by the action of congress alone.

All these various questions have been discussed and it is believed will be quite thoroughly gone over when the resolution comes up in the senate.

HE'D RATHER BE SENATOR

Allerton of Illinois Declines to be a Cabinet Candidate.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—The Hon. Samuel W. Allerton, who has been urged by some of his friends for the position of secretary of agriculture in President McKinley's cabinet, announced himself today as a candidate for United States senator. The announcement was made by William P. Williams, secretary of the Union League club, but Mr. Allerton is not the candidate of the league, as an organization. Headquarters will be opened tomorrow and an active canvass made, not only among the Chicago members of the legislature, but in all the country districts. Assurances of support have already been received, it is said, not only from members from this city, but also from some in the country.

WHAT JOHN THINKS

HE OBLIGINGLY LENDS UNCLE SAM HIS ADVICE.

Maybe Cleveland Will Veto the Resolution, and Get It Passed Over His Veto, and Then There'd be a Pretty Mess, With Congress for War and the President for Peace—Then Spain has a Fleet That is Not to be Despised—With Other Suggestions From Rule Britannia—General News of Cuba.

London, Dec. 19.—The morning papers very generally comment upon the gravity of the situation between the United States and Spain, brought about by the action of the senate foreign relations committee, in agreeing to report Senator Cameron's resolution for the recognition of the Cuban republic. They agree, for the most part, in expressing the belief that President Cleveland will veto the resolution if it is sent to him, but that in the present temper of the American people the resolution will be passed by congress over the veto with the requisite majority.

"In that case," says the Chronicle, "the resolution will amount to a declaration of war. Any great power would declare war, but it is difficult to say what Spain would do. It would be a combat against overwhelming odds, which could only end in the one way. But the Spanish are proud, and the house of Bourbon fears, with good reason, that the loss of Cuba would mean the loss of the throne. Spain would probably appeal to the powers, who would thereby be placed in the most embarassing position most of them have been in since the days of Prince Metternich's diplomatic communication.

"If the powers assume a hostile attitude, that would certainly have the effect of clinching the American sentiment and of sealing the fate of Cuba."

Looking to "the momentous possibility of the popular will overriding President Cleveland and the cabinet," the Chronicle thinks that "it is a bad outlook for the relations of all nations with the United States. The danger, however, is far greater for America herself than for any other nation. Besides, the senate's action is a virtual repudiation of the Monroe doctrine."

The Chronicle says finally:

"There is on ominous coincidence in the fact that the senate's decision occurred on the same date as President Cleveland's Venezuelan message.'"

The Daily News thinks little but talk will come out of the resolution. "The jingoes," it says, "want to embarass President Cleveland, who can afford to be embarassed."

The Standard says:

"Nothing could be more uncompromising than the terms of the resolution. The shock to Spanish pride will be rather increased than mitigated by the tender of the president's friendly offices. Fortunately, there is the constitutional time barrier against violent measures, and though it is much to be hope, it may be trusted, as in the Venezuelan scare, that the calm judgment of the nation will override jingoism. It is difficult to imagine how the president could be compelled to make war against his will. The attempt would entail a very perplexing issue in domestic relations.'"

Reviewing the situation, the Standard's article proceeds by saying:

"It would be almost a relief to Spain to turn from the inglorious struggle, to retrieve her disasters by some dramatic stroke of vengance on the Americans. Who shall say that Spain lacks the power to give effect to its resntment? In the long run the United States can provide any force needed, but it is the merest truism to say that, at the moment, America has no navy that could hold the sea against the Spanish fleets."

SPANIARDS DESERTING.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 18.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West, Fla., says: Reports from Havana state that Spanish soldiers in the Pinar del Rio section are deserting quite rapidly, and that sickness on the trocha and desertions have made reinforcements necessary there. Weyler is keeping all the troops he can in Havana. The news from Matanzas province is disquieting. The palace officials refuse information as to the results of the engagements at Toco and Purgatono this week. It is known that the Spanish lost many men and much provisions, arms and ammunition. At Narvaez a large detachment of insurgents gathered Tuesday, and the Spaniards under Colonel Jose Inglarez attacked them. The insurgents ambushed and outflanked the Spaniards, sending them flying, after two hours fighting. The Spaniards lost seventy men and the Cubans twenty. A large quantity of arms was collected from the field and taken away by the insurgents. A reign of terror exists in thes mall towns in that section, as the country is full of soldiers of both sides and the country people who are disposed to remain neutral cannot do so. More than fifty men have been killed there the past fortnight by both sides. Many families have come into the larger towns, but as supplies are not abundant fears of short rations have occasioned much trouble. Many arrests have been made in Havana this week, five of them charged with being agents of the junta.

THREE FRIENDS LANDED.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 18.—Roberto Solar, who spent seventeen months in the insurgent camp of Colonel Racal Arrango, in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, arrived on the steamship Olivette tonight.

Mr. Solar, in an interview, said:

"I was told before leaving Havana that the last expedition of the Three Friends had been successfully landed on Tuesday night. I believe the report to be true, as official circles in Havana were greatly agitated that night.

"There can be no longer any doubt that Maceo is dead, which should now be in the hands of the junta at New York, from Brigadier Adolfo Castillo, who is fighting in Havana province, stating positively that Maceo had been killed by Spanish treachery. He did not give any particulars, saying that he would forward them in a few days, or as soon as he was satisfied that he had obtained the true story. I also saw the accredited agent in Havana, and he told me Maceo was dead, but that his death was surrounded with mystery. I cannot doubt this proof.

"The conditions in Cuba are such that the Spaniards have dominion only over that part of the island on which they stand. It is principally the cities. The entire country is in the possession of the insurgents, even that immediately surrounding Havana. The talk of the insurgents being starved out is ridiculous.

PRISONERS FED TO SHARKS.

"The world may not believe it, but the Spanish authorities are drowning some of their prisoners at Playa del Chivo (Beach of the Goat), near Havana. Those whom they drown they declare belong to a secret society named 'Nanniggos,' but as a fact, they class any one as Nanniggos if they wish to drown them. The victims are taken out in boats, their hands tied up to their necks and a weight fastened to them, so that when they are thrown overboard they plunge head downward into the water, which is alive with sharks.

ARTILLERY FOR CUBA.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 18.—Two carloads of heavy artillery passed through this city yesterday for the south, over the Iron Mountain road. The conductor said the cars were billed to a Texas port and that the artillery was consigned to Cuban parties, but would not give their names nor the port to which the cars were destined. The conductor stated that the arms were for the Cuban patriots.

CUBANS BUY HORSES.

Hillsboro, Tex., Dec. 18.—Bob Ferguson, who has a large stock ranch in the west, was here today. At Fort Worth he says he met an agent of the Cubans who is in Texas for the purpose of buying $50,000 worth of horses for the insurgents. He sold him a large number of horses from his ranch at $20 per head. The exact number is not yet known, but the agent has the privilege of selecting as many of them as he sees fit for the use of the insurgents.

WEYLER BETTER WATCH OUT.

Denver, Col., Dec. 18.—The Rocky Mountain Cuban vounteers, nearly 1,000 strong, decided today to leave for the Florida coast on December 26, on foot, provided horses enough are secured to carry their supplies and accourtrements. Colonel McAndrew, commanding officer of the volunteers, has received scores of letters from various parts of the United States, offering material aid in the enterprise. Judge Asa A. Story, commander of Humphrey Post, G. A. R., Twin Brooks, S. D., writes that his post will join the movement, practically in a body, its members furnishing their own arms and mounts.

Colonel McAndrew today received a letter from Senator Cullom thanking the volunteers for their endorsement of his recent speech on the Cuban situation.

CUBAN MEETINGS.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 18.—The most enthusiastic public meeting ever witnessed in Atlanta was held at the court house tonight, when 2,000 citizens expressed their sympathy with the Cuban patriots. Ex-Governor Northen presided. Resolutions were adopted favoring the recognition of Cuban independence.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Fifteen hundred citizens attended a mass meeting at the city hall tonight to express sympathy with the Cuban insurgents. Resolutions were adopted urging the president and congress to recognize the independence of Cuba. Congressman-elect John J. Lentz was among the speakers.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 18.—A mass meeting was held here tonight at the board of trade rooms and resolutions were adopted urging the recognition of Cuban independence. The meeting was participated in by many leading citizens.

New York, Dec. 18.—A mass meeting of colored men was held tonight in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church to express sympathy with the Cubans. A committee was appointed to go to Washington and urge the adoption of the Cameron resolution.

ACCUSED OF FAKING.

Madrid, Spain, Dec. 18.—The newspapers here publish dispatches from the United States reporting that the Cuban agitation there is growing and declaring that certain American newspapers are publishing false news in order to excite public opinion. El Liberal urges the government to act energentically and to frankly make known the situation in Cuba.

The Comtesse De Paris has sent 1,000 pezetas to the relief fund for wounded Spaniards in Cuba and the Phillippines and a letter eulogizing the soldiers. The mother of the Comtesse De Paris, the Duchess De Montpensier, was a Spanish Infanta.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—Brazil has declared to the Spanish government that she will not recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Italy has informed the Spanish envoy at Rome, the Count De Benomar, that she will prohibit the embarkation of Italians for Cuba to aid the insurgents.

PORTO RICO REFORMS.

London, Dec. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard reports that he hears that the government informed the queen regent in council yesterday (Thursday) that General Marin, governor of Porto Rico, favors the prompt execution of the law passed by the cortes in 1895 to establish administrative reforms in the West Indies. The correspondent avers that even the Conservative feeling in Spain is coming to the same decision, owing to the unsatisfactory results, both of Maceo's death and General Weyler's plans.

TO BEAT THE TARIFF IN.

New York, Dec. 18.—During the coming week large quantities of provisions, principally lard, hams and bacon, will be shipped from this city to Cuba in order to be entered before Jan. 1. On that date General Weyler's order raising the tariff on imports 5 per cent, goes into effect. Thousands of tierces o lard and hams and boxes of bacon are being hurried off. This rush began immediately after Weyler's order a month ago. Some flour has also been shipped, but not any great amount, owing to the discriminating duty.

WHAT UNCLE SAM WOULD DO

If He Should Catch Anybody Enlisting for Service in Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The department of justice has not yet received any official information of the reported enlistment of companies of men in different parts of the country with the view of joining the insurgent forces in Cuba, nor can it be authoritatively stated just what course would be pursued by the government should these enlistments bt brought officially to notice. The position taken by the government, however, in the Horsa case, would seem to govern in these cases. In the Horsa case the contention of the government was that under sections 5,281 and 5,282 the enlistment of men in this country for service in Cuba, either in behalf of the Spaniards or the insurgents, was a high misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $2,000 and imprisonment not more than three years. Nor is it necessary for a man actually to enlist, inasmuch as the law inhibits citizens, under the penalties named above, from enlisting or entering themselves, or hiring, or retaining another preson to, or going beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist as a soldier or marine or seaman, etc. This act was held in the Horsa case to be sufficiently comprehensive to warrant the arrest and punishment of the person offending, and it is believed that should any of the reported movements reach a point where proof of the facts could be obtained, the government would not hesitate to take immediate action.

RELATED VESSELS IN PORT

Reporting Very Rough Weather But Few Serious Mishaps.

New York, Dec. 18.—The White Star liner Germanic arrived at her dock after a particularly rough passage. The log shows that on Wednesday she ran into "a whole gale" from the northeast. No damage was sustained by the steamer but the passengers were badly shaken up. H. Thorpe was thrown violently out of bed and sustained a slight injury to his spine. D. S. Taylor, while walking across the smoking room, was thrown with great force against the wainscoting and was badly cut over the right eye. Miss L. R. Sare of London, Out., and a writing desk at which she was seated, were sent flying across the room. The young lady was severely injured by striking against the door.

Before 9 o'clock this morning ten steam ships, coasters and trans-Atlantic liners, passed Sandy Hook and steamed up to their piers. All of them had encountered rough weather and their captains told of fatiguing fights against heavy seas and winds. None of them were injured in the conflict with the elements.

ON PRIVATE BILLS

HOUSE ACTS MOSTLY ON PENSION AND RELIEF MEASURES.

Mrs. Darling, the Confederate General's Widow, Makes Poor Progress, Owing to the Confederate Money Item in Her Claim—There is a Pennsylvania Gentleman Named Thomas B. Reed, Who is After an Unpaid Balance—Other Amusing Incidents of the Day—The Night Session—House Committee Business.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—This was private pension day in the house, but most of the session was devoted to the passage of the thirty-seven pension and relief bills favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole last Friday. The bill to pay Flora A. Darling, the wife of a Confederate general, $5,683 for Tennessee and Louisiana bank notes taken from her in 1864 while under a flag of truce, which was attacked by Mr. Dalsell last Friday, was laid on the table.

Only five bills were favorably acted upon today. One of them, a bill to refer to the court of claims a claim of Thomas B. Reed, a Pennsylvania solider during the war, for an unpaid balance of salary, created some merriment, owing to the fact that his name was identical with that of the speaker of the house. The other bills were to pay the officers and crew of the United States gunboat Kineo and Chocura $12,474 prize money; to pay William B. Isaacs & Co., $16,987, the finding of the court of claims; to pay George McAlpin, the sutler of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, $6,906 illegally collected from him, and to repay Mathias Pederson, of Spring Valley, Wis., $300 paid by him for a substitute during the war, Pederson not at that time being a citizen of the United States.

RICHARDSON'S HEARING BAD.

At the opening of the session of the house there was a pretty piece of byplay, growing out of the presentation of a resolution for some additional employes of the house. The house was in a state of confusion and Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority, was catechizing Mr. Odell as to the necessity for the increase. When they finished their dialogue, Mr. Richardson (Dem. Tenn.,) complained that he had not been able to hear what had been said and he inquired suggestively if the "distinguished leader of the house" had officially announced that the increase was necessary because of the approaching extra session.

Mr. Dingley parried the thrust and replied blandly that he was sorry the confusion had rendered it impossible for the gentleman from Tennessee to understand what he had said. The resolution was defeated.

In the course of the debate on the claim bill Mr. Dingley made a few remarks protesting against opening the door to old claims. This drew from Mr. Mahon, chairman of the war claims committee, an ardent defence of claims unpaid by the government, devoting most of his attention to the justice of the French spoliation and Pennsylvania border war claims. He insisted that the claims should be met and decided on their merits, and that it was dishonest to plead the statute of limitations against them.

At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

NIGHT SESSION.

At the night session of the house fourteen private pension bills were favorably passed upon. Of these one grants a pension of $100 per month to the widow of the late General W. A. Nichols. A large part of the evening was devoted to an effort to defeat the consideration of a bill giving a pensionable status to the survivors of Gray's battalion of Arkansas volunteers of the Mexican war. The bill was opposed by Chairman Pickler, of the pension committee and others, on the ground that it was a general rather than a private, bill. It was, however, voted upon and laid aside by the committee with a favorable recommendation.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The house committee on public buildings voted today to report and place on the house calendar a large number of public buildings bills, which it had practically agreed last session to report. The list includes bills providing for buildings in the following cities: Clinton, Iowa, Hastings, Neb.; Boise, Idaho; Reno, Nev.; Santa Rosa, Cal.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Alameda, Cal.; Tacoma, Wash.; Stockton, Cal.; St. Cloud, Minn.; Fergus Falls, Minn.; Fulton, Mo.; York, Neb.; Woodland, Cal.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Kansas City Kan.; San Diego, Cal.; Fresno, Cal.; Deadwood, S. D.; Butte, Mont., and Plattsmouth, Neb.

PICKLER IS ENCOURAGED

Hopes to Get More of Grover's Pension Vetoes Stepped on.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Representative Pickler of South Dakota, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, says that he intends to press forward as rapidly as possible the consideration of the bill granting a pension to Nancy A. Allbach, which the senate recently passed over the president's head.

Mr. Pickler says he will follow this up by urging the passage of other pension bills which the president has vetoed. During the first session of this congress his pension bills were disapproved by the president and subsequent action was taken by congress in three instances. The Francis E. Hoover bill was passed by both houses in May, 1896; the Nancy A. Allbach bill received the approval of the senate, and on Dec. 14, last, the house refused to pass over the president's veto a bill pensioning Lydia A. Taft. The other measures which Mr. Pickler desires to press to a vote are those in the interest of Charles E. Jones, Caroline D. Wowalt and Rachel Patton. These bills will first have to be acted upon by the invalid pensions committee before being reported to the house.

McKINLEY AT EVANSTON

Where He is the Guest of National Committeeman Dawes.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Major McKinley went to Evanston this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He is the guest of C. G. Dawes and will remain in Evanston over night. Mrs. McKinley remained at the McWilliams residence, 2861 Lake avenue. The morning was spent rather quietly and there were few callers.

Just before leaving the house with a drive with his host, Captain McWilliams, Judge Grosscup and Miss Grosscup, called on the major and remained with him for a few minutes. He visited the board of trade and remained there for about fifteen minutes.

Major and Mrs. McKinley expect to be with the major's mother on Christmas day and they will leave for Canton Monday morning.

BRYAN GOES TO CHICAGO

To Learn That "the Cause is Everything; the Man Nothing."

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 18.—It was learned today that William J. Bryan will leave here in a day or two, intending to go to Chicago for a brief visit, reaching there Monday morning.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18.—The dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., about the contemplated visit of Mr. Bryan to this city was confirmed here. President-elect McKinley will be in Colcago Monday, but it is not likely that he will meet Mr. Bryan. So far as known now no reception is to be given Mr. Bryan while here. His coming is known to but a few at this time, and a public demonstration has not been arranged.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, December 19, 1896.

Weather for Wichita today:
Fair; warmer; east winds

Sun—Rises, 7:14; sets, 4:40.
Moon—Full; sets, 7:01.

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GROVER AND THE DUCKS

His Excellency Continues to Bag the Birds at Wholesale.

Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 18.—The naptha launch Water Lily came up from the president's headquarters this afternoon, bringing Dr. O'Reilly and Captain Lamborton, who came to inform Mayor Morgan of Mr. Cleveland's acceptance of the invitation extended by the citizens of Georgetown asking of the opportunity of again showing their regard for him. The schedule arranged will bring the party into Georgetown on the tender Wisteria at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The president will be conveyed to the old historic building, the "Winyah Indira Hall," in which place he will hold a public reception. Afterwards he and party will be driven to the depot, where they will board the special car "Coronet" for Washington, which should be reached early Sunday morning.

The shooting yesterday and today has been exceptionally fine, Mr. Cleveland bagging yesterday fifty-eight ducks and only three less than on Wednesday. Tomorrow morning also will be spent in the marsh.

DEATH OF ROSWELL G. HORR

Noted Latterly as the Antagonist of "Colo" Harvey in Debate.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 18.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr died tonight at 11 o'clock, after an illness of two weeks with bronchitis and Bright's disease.

Roswell G. Horr was born November 26, 1839, in Waitsville, Vt. He received his education in the public schools and when young moved to Elyria, Ohio. In 1859 he married Miss Carrie Pinney of Elyria. He was admitted to the bar in 1864. One year later he moved to St. Louis and went into the mining business. In 1871 he took up his home in Saginaw, Mich., from which district he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in 1878, and served with distinction three successive terms. In 1890 he moved to Plainfield and became a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, which position he has held ever since. His joint debate in Chicago with W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," attracted much attention. When the national Republican campaign committee called for speakers last fall he was one of the first to respond and made over ninety speeches in the presidential campaign before he was taken ill with bronchitis.

CAPTAIN LEMON IS DEAD

Publisher of the National Tribune and a Noted Pension Agent.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A private dispatch received here tonight announces the death today of Captain George E. Lemon of this city, at Coronado Beach, Cal., where he went some time ago to recuperate his shattered health. Captain Lemon was probably the best known pension agent in the country and was publisher of the National Tribune, devoted to the interests of the soldiers. During the war Captain Lemon saw gallant service as captain of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York infantry. He was over 55 years of age.

RUSH OF WOOL UNDER WAY

Australian Importers Make Hay While the Wilson Law Shines.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18.—Wool men are interested in the large wool shipments brought from Australia by recent steamers. Thirty thousand bales are expected from Sydney by the next Australian steamer. The importers are rushing in wool, anticipating a higher tariff next March.

SOUND MONEY LITERATURE

Will be Distributed by the Gold Democratic Headquarters.

New York, Dec. 18.—General Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky and ex-Congressman William D. Bynum of Indiana, chairman of the national committee of the National Democratic party, were at the Fifth Avenue hotel today. Chairman Bynum said to a reporter that the National Democratic party intends to continue the fight for sound money, and the establishment of permanent headquarters in New York is for the purpose of the distribution, thoroughly and systematically, of sound money literature.

WHERE IS SOUTHERN CHIVALRY?

And Miles Crowley's Forfeited Five Dollars Sadly Answers: "Where?"

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Representative Miles Crowley of Texas today forfeited $5 collateral deposited by him in the police station late last night as security for his appearance in police court today to answer a charge of disorderly conduct growing out his alleged handling of an old woman organ-grinder.

WORRIES VEST A GOOD DEAL

So He Denies That He is Holding up Francis' Nomination.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Senator Vest of Missouri has been considerably annoyed over the report that he is holding up the nomination of Secretary Francis until after the senatorial election in that state. Referring to the report the senator said today:

"It is absurd. There is not a Palmer or McKinley Democrat in the Missouri legislature, and I do not see how Secretary Francis could be a factor in the election of a United States senator from that state. Besides this, the regular Democrats who supported Bryan have a clear majority on joint ballot over all other parties, and I have no opposition in my own party.

"The nomination of Francis was postponed for consideration until after the recess, as were the nominations of all the Palmer or McKinley Democrats."

TAXED FOR ROYALTY

SIGNOR ANDREA, A SOCIALIST DEPUTY, CREATES A SCENE.

PRINCES TO PAMPER

MILLION LIRE ANNUALLY FOR THE ITALIAN CROWN PRINCE.

MONARCHY A USELESS BURDEN

CIVIL LIST SOMETHING TO BE ABOLISHED.

Which Remarks Mightily Horrify all Fawners Upon Royalty, and Signor Andrea Lunches Upon His Bold Words.

Rome, Italy, Dec. 18.—The members of the Chamber of Deputies today discussed the bill providing an annual allowance of a million lire to the crown prince of Naples from the time of his marriage to Princess Helene of Montenegro. When the bill was introduced the declaration was made that King Humbert, in order not to increase the civil expenditures, would pay into the treasury an equal amount yearly from the civil list.

Signor Imbriano, the Socialist leader, moved to reduce the civil list by a million lire yearly, but the motion was rejected by a vote of 182 to 26 and the bill providing for the allowance was passed.

During the debate Signor Andrea, Socialist, opposed the bill on principle, declaring that the whole civil list should be abolished, and adding that the Socialists considered the monarchy to be a useless burden. Uproar followed and the president of the chamber ordered Signor Andrea to withdraw his remarks.

The Marquis Di Rudinì, the premier, made a speech, in the course of which he expressed regret at the Socialist's remarks and assured Signor Imbriano that the house of Savoy was so deeply rooted in the hearts of the people that it would never need to take up arms in its own defense, but only to defend the honor of the country. This statement was greeted with prolonged cheering, after which the chamber adopted a motion expressing gratitude and devotion to the king.

IN THE FRENCH DEPUTIES.

Paris, France, Dec. 18.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a credit of 543,000 francs to provide for the official participation of France in the Brussels exposition.

WARING SUGAR INTERESTS

Sugar Trust Sheds the Arbuckle Position With a Coffee Roaster.

New York, Dec. 18.—The report that interests identified with the American Sugar Refining company have obtained control of the Woolson Spice Packing company of Toledo, with the view of retaliating upon the Arbuckle Coffee company because of their determination to build a sugar refinery, is confirmed to an extent by the fact that the Woolson company, which is the second largest roaster of coffee in the United States, reduced the price of its product yesterday one-half cent per pound. This is a most unusual occurrence, and is regarded in the trade as very significant.

In speaking of the matter today the head of one of the largest houses in Wall street said:

"The purchase of the Woolson company will have a wide-reaching effect throughout the trade. The purchase of the plant by the American Sugar people is accepted by the trade as a move to meet the Arbuckles in their venture at building a sugar refinery, work on which is now going on in Brooklyn.

"The first effect of the purchase was evidenced today when the Woolson company sent out announcements to dealers all over the country that they had decided to reduce the price of their coffee half a cent a pound, and this has been followed by an announcement from the Arbuckles that the price of their coffee to their Ohio consumers had been similarly reduced half a cent a pound, which means that the first guns have been fired and that the fight is already on for supremacy in the coffee trade."

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18.—The Baltimore Sugar Refinery company passed into the hands of the American Sugar Refinery company, otherwise known as the "Sugar trust," today, as the result of a deal made throught the Mercantile Trust company of Baltimore. The local refinery has not been in operation for several months, and it is understood that there is no present intention to resume work, but that today's deal was made for the purpose of placating certain stock holders who objected to the continued idleness of the plant.

At present the Arbuckles control one-fifth of the roasted trade in the United States, the product of their mills aggregating 1,000,000 bags a year. The Woolson mills have a capacity of 250,000,000 bags a year, but it is said that their plant will soon be able to so that they can put upon the market about 500,000 bags of roasted coffee annually.

As the Arbuckles and the Woolson company receive their coffee direct from South America, the 500,000 additional bags that will be contracted for by the Woolson company from that source, it is said, take just so much business out of the hands of the jobbers in the trade who sell to the smaller concerns.

DESPISE NOT THE CORNSTALK

Shipbuilder Cramp Discovers Shelter, Food and Raiment in It.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—The Post's Washington special says: Interesting experiments have been carried on by Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, with a view to the utilization of cornstalks. Mr. Cramp began two years ago making extensive experiments for the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder, and cellulose, with which to line ships, and, incidental to the researches in that field, the people he had employed discovered various uses to which the cornstalk could be applied, which, he declares, will raise the corn area not less than $5 per acre per acrum. Mr. Cramp in a conversation with Senator Thurston, stated that the elements entering into the composition of the stalk of the corn could be utilized for the production of alcohol, cellulose, mattings, carpets, paper, smokeless powder, and a food for cattle superior to anything now in the market, besides other things which he could hardly enumerate.

John Randolph Tucker Ill.

Lexington, Va., Dec. 18.—Hon. John Randolph Tucker, the eminent jurist, and dean of the law school of Washington and Lee university, is critically ill at his home here, with pneuriey. He is 73 years of age.

China Accepts the Sea Rules.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A telegram received from United States Minister Denby at Pekin today states that China has accepted the rules for the prevention of collisions at sea.