

CENSURING BAYARD.

Report of the Foreign Affairs Committee Taken Up in the House.

Cousins of Iowa Speaks in Support of the Resolutions.

One of the Most Notable Oratorical Efforts of the Session—By Turns Sarcastic and Eloquent, Filled With Criticisms of the Ambassador and Glowing With Pictures of the Greatness and Glory of the Country, and Characterizing Mr. Bayard's Utterances as "False, Extravagant, and Shameful."

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The announcement that the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs censuring Ambassador Bayard would be the special order for to-day's session of the House failed to attract to the hall any unusual attendance, and thereby the absentees deprived themselves of the pleasure of listening to the most oratorical effort of the session—the speech by Cousins (Rep.) of Iowa in support of the resolutions.

The hour fixed for the consideration of the resolutions was 1.30 o'clock, and the miscellaneous business of the morning was not sufficient in volume to occupy all the time after assembling until that time, so that a recess of fifteen minutes preceded the beginning of the debate.

A number of private bills were passed in the House, but only one of particular importance—a joint Senate resolution instructing the Secretary of War to transmit an estimate of the cost of deepening the channel from Hampton Roads to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

When Hitt called up the Bayard resolutions about half of the members of the House were in their seats, while the public galleries were only comfortably filled. In the diplomatic gallery were Baron Von Kettler, Secretary of the German Embassy; Senor Dominguez, Charge d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic, and Mrs. Dominguez; Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister; Mrs. J. W. Foster and others.

Hitt was not in good condition physically, and after a few minutes his voice gave out, and he was compelled to close. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the resolutions would be adopted, saying that such speeches as those made by Mr. Bayard destroyed the respect which an Ambassador ought to command, diminished his usefulness and was a wrong to the people he represented.

McCreary (Dem.) of Kentucky and Dinesmore (Dem.) of Arkansas, in speeches of more than an hour's length, each defended Mr. Bayard, and opposed the passage of the resolutions.

Draper (Rep.) of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, deplored the severity of the language in the resolutions and censured the report of the committee, and in accordance with his views of the duty of the House gave notice that he would ask separate votes upon the two resolutions.

Cousins' speech advocating the adoption of the committee's report was the feature of the occasion. It was by turns sarcastic and eloquent, filled with criticisms of Bayard and glowing with pictures of the greatness and glory of the country and of the individual under the system of protection which the Ambassador had denounced. He spoke for nearly an hour, commanding throughout the attention of his hearers to a marked degree, and at the close was given an ovation that lasted several minutes.

When the House met Speaker Reed announced conference on the Indian appropriation bill—Messrs. Sherman (Rep.) of New York, Meikeljohn (Rep.) of Nebraska and Little (Dem.) of Arkansas.

A call of the committees produced no reports for business, and at 1.30, the hour fixed for taking up the Bayard resolutions.

After the recess Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up the report on the Call and Barrett resolutions.

The substitute recommended by the committee recites extracts from the declaration that the ambassador had committed an offense against diplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privilege of his exalted position, for which the House of Representatives condemn and censure him, and further declare that partisan speeches by Consular and diplomatic officers impair their usefulness as such officers and diminish the confidence which they should possess at home and abroad.

The Democratic minority dissented from the views of the majority, and recommended that the resolutions do not pass. Hitt called attention to the circumstances under which the Edinburgh speech was delivered two days after the elections in November, 1895, in the United States, resulting in the victory of Republicans, the advocates of the policy of protection which he had denounced. The people of that city had that day read the result of the election in the papers, a result that was disappointing and unsatisfactory to them. It was in such circumstances that the representative had made the speech quoted upon a foreign platform.

It was hoped, said Hitt, that an examination of the speeches would reveal some mitigating features of the case; that they had merely an academic importance. But investigation had shown that Bayard had spoken with deliberation and by his countrymen. We were all wounded by the utterances, and yet when Bayard was called upon to explain, and his reply had been sent to the House in response to its request, it was found that he justified them, claiming that no rule of the department had been violated by him.

"Think of it," passionately exclaimed Hitt, "of an Ambassador to England quoting the bare letter of a rule of the department to regulate the actions and attitude of all its employees, even to the lowest Consular office, and pleading that it had not been violated."

Hitt was followed by McCreary

(Dem.) of Kentucky in opposition to the resolutions. He said:

"I am opposed to the pending resolutions, and I hope they will not be adopted. The delay of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reporting these resolutions back to the House, and the delay of the House in taking them up, show that there are many Republicans who are doubtful about the propriety of the action proposed, and are not eager to vote condemnation and censure upon one of the ablest diplomatic officers of the United States."

The resolutions were unprecedented in Congressional history. No diplomatic officer had ever in the past been censured or condemned in the House of Representatives for freedom of speech. "The House," he said, "might as well censure a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision rendered by him, or a United States Senator for a speech made by him, as to censure a diplomatic officer for his utterances."

The people of the United States, McCreary declared, were behind Bayard in his opposition to protection and trusts. The people knew that Bayard had proved himself a patriot, a statesman and a faithful public servant; that he had been conspicuous for many years as a United States Senator, and faithful and able as a Cabinet officer; that he had filled the great office of Ambassador of the United States in England with ability and honor; that he had won the respect and regard of the English-speaking people, and that he had done much to promote good will and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the United States.

The attack upon Ambassador Bayard was not because he made a brief extemporaneous speech at Boston, England, when invited to address the grammar school and present the awards, but it was because of his reference in his Edinburgh speech to "protection" and "trusts." The high priests of protection were not willing to be criticized, and they were opposed to freedom of speech even in an academic address on the subject of protection and trusts.

McCreary said if Bayard was to be tried because of speeches made by him, he should not be tried or condemned upon a single phrase, but he should be tried on the whole context, and the meaning of the speech should be considered.

Draper (Rep.) of Massachusetts said he was not alone in the House in believing that, while Bayard's remarks merited some attention by the House, the severity of the language of the first resolution was likely to defeat the object of the committee. Therefore he would move at the proper time to separate the two resolutions so that gentlemen who believed with him that a conservative course should be pursued could express their views, which would not commit them to vote for both resolutions.

The next speaker was Cousins (Rep.) of Iowa, a member of the committee. He reviewed the report of Mr. Bayard's speeches made to the House by President Cleveland, and sarcastically referred to the utterances.

Referring to the statement that the President is a strong man, the speaker said: "Of course the President is a strong man, but then, Mr. Speaker, are there not others? Look, for instance, in the Senate of the United States, have you memories lost the name of that Senatorial Hercules who less than a year ago compelled our real and powerful and honest President to acquiesce in a bill of legislation which he had designated as 'perfidy and dishonor'?"

"Aye, Mr. Speaker, it would seem that strong men are found beyond official circles; for has it not been avowed by gentlemen upon this floor—and those too who will oppose this resolution—that once upon a time a certain business man of New York City wove a web of speculation about the 'strong' and 'honest' will of the President, and extracted from his helpless, honest hands, below the market price, sixty-two millions of Government bonds that fasten the chain of debt upon the so-called violent people for generations yet to come? Why, sir, we are evidently a nation of strong men. But, if Mr. Bayard would behold a real Ajax up to date, unterrified, let him go to the Department of Agriculture, and I will show him what is strong."

In denying the declaration of Mr. Bayard that the people of America are often times violent. A hundred years of free government in America challenges the history of the world for a corresponding century of patience, morality and progress. And as for the present time, no people since the creation of the world ever exhibited such enduring patience as have the people of America under the past three years of gross and blundering misrule. If there have been acts of violence, they have been exceptional, and do not permit the characterization uttered by this recreant Ambassador and applied to the people of America as a whole.

Proceeding then to Mr. Bayard's speech at Edinburgh, Cousins quoted the language complained of, characterizing it as "false, extravagant and shameful," and said:

"Mr. Speaker, in the first place, every line and syllable of this diatribe against the people of America is refuted by the history and experience of the United States. In the second place, it is a political harangue, violating the express regulations and instructions given by authority of our Government to all consular officers of the United States. "Looking across the sea to his native land, whose mission and confidence he bore, the same T. F. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States to England, on the 7th of November last saw the party of protection and of progress carried back to power on the tide of the popular will. Putting his ear to the ground even in a foreign land he could hear the victorious tread of the triumphant column of protection, and he could not resist the temptation, even though he had to violate the delicate proprieties of the office which he held and the instructions which he bore, to satisfy the vengeance of his ancient prejudice. And so he toddled to the Cobden Club, and to the school of Manchester, and to his own prejudice, and told Great Britain that protection in America had banished men of independent mind and character from its public councils, when he knew that the list of its illustrious advocates beginning with the distinguished names of Washington, and Madison and Franklin, had never ceased to grow where progress marked the way, until it had recorded in the register of independent minds the names of Clay, of Jackson and of Webster, of Lincoln and of Grant, of Garfield, of Randall and Elaine, and he knew that almost on the very day that he uttered that indictment the list of independent minds that champion the doctrine of protection in

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AFTER SECRETARY SMITH.

Charged by Senators With Attempting to Nullify an Act of Congress.

Vest Particularly Severe in His Criticisms.

Claims That the Administration Treats the Western People as If They Were in a Condition of Pupilage, as If They Do Not Know Their Own Rights and Interests, and Must be Informed From the East What is Best for Them.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The feature of to-day's proceedings in the Senate was a short debate upon a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to execute the law for opening to settlement some 2,000,000 acres of land in the eastern part of Utah, which had been part of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation. Severe criticism upon the Secretary of the Interior for attempting to nullify the Act of Congress were made by Senators Cannon of Utah, Wolcott of Colorado and Vest of Missouri. The latter inveighed with much vehemence against the Secretary, declaring that the time had been when the head of a department would have to answer at the bar of the Senate for such an attempt to trample upon the legislative branch of the Government. Vest caused much amusement by his witty and caustic criticism of President Cleveland's recent speech before the Home Missionary Society in New York.

The joint resolution presented yesterday by Cannon (Rep.) of Utah directing the Secretary of the Interior to open to entry the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, excepting the agricultural lands allotted or selected for allotment to the Uncompahgre Indians, was taken up and Cannon asked for its present consideration.

The Secretary of the Interior, he declared, had not complied with the law, and this joint resolution was to require him to do so. He said that the existence of asphalt in the reservation was well known when the Act opening it to settlement was passed as it was known now. The Secretary of the Interior, Cannon declared, had never intended to have the reservation opened to public entry, and could not have acted more in the interest of rich and wealthy men and less in the interest of the common people. The care of the Interior Department was not how to do but how to cheat.

Wolcott argued that the effect of the passage of the joint resolution would be not to give away the lands in question, but to let them go where they belonged, to the settlers.

Vest (Dem.) of Missouri made a passionate speech on the subject. He began with the remark that there was a time when a Cabinet officer who deliberately failed to execute an Act of Congress would be brought before the bar of the Senate for impeachment by the legislative department of the Government, and had violated his oath of office. He happened to know the facts in regard to the matter.

Some years ago a company had been organized in St. Louis for the purpose of opening up certain asphalt deposits in the Uncompahgre reservation, in the eastern part of Utah, and invested a large amount of money. Recent discoveries had been made in Utah of the largest deposits of asphaltum in the world. The St. Louis company had not gone into the reservation. It had bought land outside and wagoned the product down to the Union Pacific Railway, by which it was sent to the different cities. The company did not want the land because the asphalt existed in such enormous quantities that there could be no monopoly in it.

There was, also, Vest said, a New York asphalt corporation which came on the scene last summer, and which made some adjustment with the St. Louis company. The question was whether Congress knew what it was doing when it passed the Act to open up those lands. Congress did know it, and knew very well that there were great asphalt deposits there. He knew personally that in 1893 the Interior Department was told as to the extent of those deposits. He had gone himself with the President of the St. Louis company to the Secretary's office with specimens of the asphalt, and had heard the explanation made to the Secretary in regard to those deposits.

What sort of right, Vest demanded, angrily, had the Secretary of the Interior to nullify that Act of Congress? That practice had grown up under it, and demanded the attention of Congress and at once. The action of the Secretary of Agriculture on the seed question was an instance of the same kind, and now, he said, comes the Secretary of the Interior and says that Congress did not know anything about these enormous deposits, and he takes the responsibility of saying to the President of the United States that the proclamation opening these lands to settlement shall not be issued. Here is a positive statute nullified by the head of a department, with no excuse except the pithy one that he assumed that Congress had not the information which it has had for the last seven years.

"There seems," Vest continued, "to be a disposition on the part of the Administration to treat the Western people as if they were in a condition of pupilage, as if they do not know their own rights or their own interests, and as if they must be informed ex cathedra from the East in reference as to what is best for them and what should be done for them. Even the President of the United States lately, on a missionary occasion (laughter), spoke of the West as a land of immorality and crime. He stood with the light—the ghastly light—of the hellholes and runcellers of New York blazing upon him, and cantingly said that home missions must be used to civilize, to Christianize the men who have left their homes in the civilized East and gone out among the mountains and valleys of the wild and woolly West. (Loud and long laughter.)

"Our President stood with Dr. Talmage on one side and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson on the other side, and gave us a new version of that beloved old missionary hymn,

They call us to deliver Their land from error's chains."

"We are told upon high ecclesiastical authority that his excellency has lately laid down his honors at the feet of Jesus. I am glad to know it. It has been a general impression of Democrats that the muckwumps and insect-burners had got those honors, and intended to keep them. I have got respect for the Christian religion, and for missions at home and abroad, but this was a slander upon the men who, with rifle in one hand and ax in the other, have gone out and blazed that pathway of civilization in the Western wilds.

"This, Mr. President, is what we have come to at last, that the President of the United States in his official capacity says to the people of the whole world that in one portion of this country the surroundings are such that missions—home missions—are necessary in order to bring the people to the proper knowledge of what is right and true."

At this point the Vice-President asked Vest to suspend his speech until a message should be received from the President of the United States. Vest stopped and the message was delivered, general laughter being excited at the incident, and when Vest continued he remarked with assumed gravity that he would be glad if the presiding officer would examine the message and see if it was in response to anything which had occurred in the Senate to-day.

Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin offered an amendment to Cannon's joint resolution a proviso that any lands containing asphalt or gilsonite or like substance shall be reserved for further disposition by Congress. He went on to argue the matter, suggesting that perhaps the Secretary of the Interior did not know a certain fact.

"There is no fact," Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado broke in, "that the present incumbent of the Interior Department does not consider he knows." (Laughter.)

At another point Vilas suggested—in connection with Vest's missionary remarks—that he was not very certain that the first missionary ought not to be sent very near to the place where the Senators were now sitting.

At 2 o'clock the Vice-President announced the unfinished business, which was a Senate bill to approve a compromise settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas. After some colloquy it was arranged that the Arkansas bill should not be pressed until after the Cuban resolutions and the Dupont case were disposed of, and that it should be succeeded as unfinished business by the joint resolution as to the Uncompahgre Reservation.

The Dupont election case was then taken up, and Thurston (Rep.) of Nebraska addressed the Senate in an argument supporting Dupont's claim to the seat.

Thurston closed his speech at 5 p. m., and Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire took the floor to speak on the same side of the question.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed:

Senate bill for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific lands, and (allowing them to take up quantities of land in Minnesota equal to the cancelled patents).

House bill for the reconstruction of the Rock Island bridge.

House bill authorizing the Rock Island, Muscatine and Southwest Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Illinois and Mississippi Canal.

Senate bill to authorize the leasing of lands for educational purposes in Arizona (reported in place of a similar bill vetoed by the President).

Senate bill fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Court of Claims at \$6,500 and of the Justices at \$6,000.

Senate bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Brevet Major General Sam A. Duncan.

Senate joint resolution for the disposition of the real estate rents, etc., now in the hands of the receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints—to be delivered to the Presidency of the church.

Senate bill granting to the State of California 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands in that State for school purposes.

Senate resolution authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to continue investigations during the recess of Congress, and to visit the several Indian reservations.

After a short executive session the Senate, at 5.55 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

A DIVIDED CONGREGATION.

Verdict in the Brown Case Does Not Meet With Unanimous Approval.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—The members of the First Congregational Church of this city, at their regular Wednesday night prayer meeting, were formally served with a copy of the verdict rendered by the ecclesiastical court of inquiry selected to investigate charges of immoral conduct and intimidation preferred against Dr. C. O. Brown, pastor of the congregation. The findings censured the pastor on the latter charge, without, however, fixing a penalty. Immoral conduct was not proven, but the doctor's explanation of certain incidents in connection with his relations with Miss Overman, Mrs. Tunnell and Mrs. Davidson was not satisfactory to the council.

A large majority of the anti-Brown faction absented themselves from the prayer meeting, having previously agreed not to participate in any devotional exercises conducted by the pastor.

A resolution stating that a change of pastors was desirable was laid on the table.

But a small part of the congregation were present, the audience consisting largely of curious outsiders.

It is probable that the outcome of the investigation will be to disrupt the congregation and cause a division in the church. The whitewashing of Dr. Brown is severely condemned by a large part of the congregation.

GARCIA ABOARD BERMUDA.

The Cuban General Outwits Customs Officials and Spanish Detectives.

Transfer of Men Made Off the Coast of New Jersey.

The Steamer Three Friends Succeeds in Landing in Cuba General Enrique Collazo and a Cargo of Arms and Ammunition for the Insurgents—After a Hand-to-Hand Engagement Lasting Two Hours, the Rebels Defeat the Spanish Troops Near Candelaria.

SOMERS POINT (N. J.), March 18.—After three failures Captain Garcia is at last upon his way to Cuba to fight against the Spaniards. Together with sixty-two of his countrymen he was put aboard the steamship Bermuda off here this morning by the little passenger steamer Atlantic City. The entire scheme was cleverly worked out, and the agents of the Spanish Government are said to have been waddy taken in.

It is now known that the members of the expedition left Philadelphia in a rather open manner on Sunday night in a tug. To all intents and purposes it was proclaimed from the houseposts that their destination was the Delaware Breakwater, and that it was from off her that a steamer would be boarded for Cuba. It is presumed that the Spanish officials had the tug followed when it left Philadelphia. The Cubans went upon this presumption at least, and during a fog on Monday afternoon the tug doubled and turned up the Delaware Bay and River to Camden, arriving there Monday evening. The party at once boarded a special train which landed them at Tuckaeco. The Cubans boarded the steamboat Atlantic City, which was waiting for them.

The Atlantic City is used for summer traffic at the seashore resort of that name, and has been out of commission for several months. On Monday last the Atlantic City took out papers of inspection from the Custom-house for the purpose, as supposed by the customs officials, of putting her in temporary commission, as it was known some parties had been negotiating to purchase her.

The Atlantic City left Tuckaeco at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and steamed into Atlantic City, where she lay all night. While the Atlantic City was at Tuckaeco and Ocean City none of the Cubans were visible on deck, but this morning when the whistle of the Bermuda attracted people along the coast the concealed men came on deck and gave cheer after cheer as the Atlantic City started out to meet the arms-laden steamer.

Beyond the three-mile limit the transfer of the Cubans to the Bermuda took place, and the steamer then proceeded on her way. The Customs-house officials were caught napping, and could do nothing to hinder the transfer of the men. They, however, communicated with the authorities at Washington.

R. H. Ingersoll, Secretary of the company who owns the Atlantic City, says that the steamer was only put in commission for the purpose of giving her a trial trip for the benefit of her intended purchasers.

ARMS FOR THE CUBANS LANDED.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), March 18.—A special to the "Times-Union" from Key West says: The steamer Three Friends of Jacksonville, in command of Captain Broward, arrived here at noon to-day, having succeeded in landing in Cuba General Enrique Collazo, and a cargo of arms and ammunition off the schooner Mallory, from Cedar Keys.

It was by long odds the most important expedition that has set out from this country, and the Cubans here, when they learned that the Three Friends had safely fulfilled her mission, shouted "Long live Cuba" until they were hoarse. They declared that it would change the character of the whole army, as the unarmed men would now be armed, and those without ammunition would be supplied, and that Maceo, who had before been wary and cautious, would be more aggressive than he had ever been before.

The cargo of arms landed by the Three Friends and Mallory was as follows: 750,000 rounds of cartridges, 1,400 rifles, 1,200 machetes, 400 revolvers, besides reloading tools, etc.

The Three Friends met the Mallory at Alligator Key. The Ardel had just finished transferring the men to her. While they were rendezvousing there behind the pines in a deep creek, three big Spanish men-of-war steamed slowly by, but they did not discover that there was anything suspicious-looking in shore, although with a glass men could be seen in their lookouts scanning the horizon as well as searching the shore.

Sunday about noon, no vessels being in sight, the Three Friends took in tow the Mallory and steamed southward under a good head of steam. The Three Friends is a powerful tug, and by Monday night was close enough to the Cuban shore to hear the breakers. Several shiplights to the west were seen, one of which was evidently a Spanish man-of-war, for she had a searchlight at her bows and was sweeping the waves with it, but the Three Friends was a long way off, and had no light, and so was out of reach of the Spaniards.

At 1 o'clock that night, by the aid of a naphtha launch and two big surf boats, which had been taken out of Jacksonville, the Three Friends landed the men and ammunition from her hold, and that of the Mallory. It took four and a half hours to complete the job. There were hundreds of men on shore to assist, and they did it silently, appreciating the peril of the undertaking.

The Cubans on shore recognized General Collazo immediately, and no words can describe their joy upon seeing him. He is a veteran of the Cuban wars, and is one whom Spain fears. In fact, it is a known fact that during his sojourn in Florida he had been shadowed by detectives, who have been instructed to spare no expense to keep Collazo from reaching Cuba. When it was whispered that Collazo was really among them, they seemed not to believe their ears, but came forward and looked, and seeing that there was really no mistake, they threw up their arms and wept.

Jose Hernandez and Duke Estrada were also enthusiastically welcomed.

It was reported to-night that Maceo had received the arms of the first expedition which set forth three days before the Three Friends landed. They were not from the Commodore, for they reported that they were now on the lookout for that vessel.

On Tuesday morning, as the Three Friends was returning, she sighted a steamer that answered the description of the Commodore. She was headed southward, and pushing along apparently at the rate of fifteen knots an hour. This vessel has an engine capable of driving a ship twice her size, and has a speed of 17 knots an hour.

On Wednesday, March 4th, General Collazo, Major Hernandez and Duke Estrada left Tampa and reached Jacksonville the next day. They intended to leave on the night of March 5th, but were delayed on account of the capture of the Mallory until the 12th. After the release the Mallory sailed with a part of the arms seized at Cedar Key last fall, some on an island, some in a house that had been jettisoned and had been released through the efforts of H. S. Rubens, Consul-General for the Cubans.

The Ardel left Tampa the same night with fifty-four men and Brigadier-General Vasquez, a brother-in-law of General Collazo. Five tons of the Mallory's arms and ammunition were taken from her at Tampa and shipped to Jacksonville in a sealed car, with instructions not to open until called for. When the car arrived in Jacksonville one of the clerks of the railroad, not knowing the orders, opened the car and unloaded it in the freight depot of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, and this discovery led to all the other rumors. It was known that the boxes contained arms, as they were heavy and were labeled "Coit's Fire-arms Company."

They were promptly removed to the warehouse of Wightman & Christopher, the junior member of which firm is known here as the President of the Friends of Cuba Club of Jacksonville.

The arms remained in the warehouse until the night of the 12th inst. Meanwhile the Mallory had returned from Tampa with the remainder of the cargo to Alligator Key, the appointed rendezvous. Alligator Key is about 100 miles south of Biscayne Bay. It is a part of the Florida reef, and being well wooded, is an excellent place for the purpose. There the Mallory was joined by the Ardel, where they both waited for the Three Friends. This vessel left the dock of the Alabama Coal Company in Jacksonville on the night of the 12th inst., and proceeded to the dock in the rear of Cohn, Furchgott & Co., where a large lifeboat was taken on board.

At 9 o'clock she proceeded to the Wightman & Christopher dock, where she was loaded with arms, ammunition and dynamite. At 10 o'clock she sailed for the mouth of the river. She stopped at Bucks Mill on the way and took on board General Collazo and his party and A. W. Barris, who had driven out in carriages from the residence of J. M. Barris. At this point a large naphtha launch was taken on, as well as two large iron safes, to be used in landing the arms, etc.

At daylight of the 15th she proceeded down the coast, with N. B. Broward at the wheel. She arrived at Alligator Key Sunday morning, and then took in tow the Mallory.

The Cubans on shore estimate that if the other two land that they will have 2,000,000 rounds of cartridges. They say that when Gomez was before Havana with 2,500 armed men he had only 800 rounds of ammunition, or a third of a cartridge to each man.

The "Times-Union" correspondent has told all the facts with the exception of the place of landing, which is in honor bound not to be revealed.

SPANISH TROOPS DEFEATED.

HAVANA, March 18.—News has been received here of an important battle which was fought on Monday in the vicinity of Candelaria, in the province of Pinar del Rio. The Government troops were unable to drive the insurgents back, and retired from their position with considerable loss.

The Spanish forces were commanded by General Linares and Colonels Inchan and Hernandez, and the rebel forces by Maceo and Bandera.

The fight was begun on a line parallel with the roadway. The Spanish forces deployed the Tarifa battalion, a section of the Victoria cavalry and a detachment of artillery forming the vanguard, and opening fire upon the enemy. The rebels returned this fire, and at the same time made an attack upon the rear guard of the Spaniards, completely encircling their column. Having entirely surrounded the Government troops, the insurgents advanced upon the artillerymen with machetes. The latter made a vigorous resistance, using muskets and grenades with such effect as to check for a time the enemy's advance, but with reinforcements a second charge was made by the insurgents and a hand-to-hand engagement ensued. The battle terminated with a bayonet charge. After a hot fight, lasting two hours, the Spaniards were defeated, losing many killed and wounded.

It was the intention of the enemy to prevent Colonel Inchan from proceeding to Candelaria. The official report of the fight says the insurgents suffered a tremendous loss. The Spaniards lost two Captains and five privates killed, and one Lieutenant, four Sergeants and fifty-four soldiers wounded. General Linares arrived at Candelaria an hour after the conclusion of the engagement, when he reported his share in the battle.

Helio-graphic communication was interrupted yesterday.

The rebels have burned all but fifteen houses in San Antonio de las Vegas, in the province of Havana.

CHICAGO TAILORS' STRIKE.

Timely Arrival of a Squad of Police Prevents a General Riot.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The first outbreak of violence in connection with the tailors' strike occurred this afternoon in the sweat-shop district of Halstead street. The arrival of a squad of police under Captain Wheeler prevented a general riot between strikers, non-union workers and sympathizers with the strikers.

A large delegation from the Garment Workers' Union called at the sweat shop of Heyman Kaufmann, at 486 Halstead street, shortly after noon, and tried to induce the non-union men to stop work until the strike was settled. The non-union men refused, and the strikers became boisterous, when Kaufmann raised the front window of his shop and fired half a dozen shots promiscuously into the crowd, causing wild excitement. No one was hit. The police guard at the factory sent in a riot call, and the officers charged the crowd in a body.

Kaufmann and three of his employees were arrested, with several strikers.