

NO TARIFF LEGISLATION THE PRESENT SESSION.

The Enactment of a New Bill Will Have to Go Over to the Next Congress.

Debate in the Senate Shows Acquiescence in That Fact.

Almost the Entire Session of the Senate Taken Up in Discussing the Dingley Bill, Being Participated in by Vest, Aldrich, Allen, Chandler, Sherman, Hale, Teller and Gorman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A very interesting and important discussion of Allen's (Pop.) resolution to take up the Dingley bill for consideration in the Senate was started to-day by Vest (D.) of Missouri, and was participated in by Senators Allen, Chandler and Gorman (Reps.) of Maine, Aldrich (R.) of Rhode Island, Sherman (R.) of Ohio, Teller (SIL R.) of Colorado and Gorman (D.) of Maryland.

In the course of the debate more than one allusion was made to frauds and corruption at the late Presidential election, and Teller remarked pointedly that he was not certain that his candidate (Mr. Bryan) had been defeated.

Allen questioned whether any difference could be pointed out between the political principles of the Republican party and of Cleveland, and said jokingly that the President and the Republicans would have to be tagged in order to enable a person to distinguish one from the other.

The upshot of the debate was a complete acquiescence on both sides of the chamber in the fact that the Dingley bill could not possibly be passed at the present session, and that the enactment of a new tariff bill would have to go over to a new session of Congress, to be convened as early as possible.

Five bills authorizing officials of the United States to accept medals from foreign Governments were reported by Sherman (R.) of Ohio, who asked unanimous consent to have them considered and passed. Objection was made by Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska, and the bills were placed on the calendar.

A bill to extend the time for the building of a bridge across the Missouri River at Lexington, Mo., was passed. Mitchell (R.) of Oregon introduced a bill to amend the law which gives preference in civil appointments to men who served in the war of the rebellion by extending its provisions to men who served in any Indian war. He explained the purpose of the bill, and had it referred.

The pension appropriation bill was then taken up, and Gallinger (R.) of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, said he desired to make some observations touching the matter of pension frauds. He had been very much surprised, in listening to the reading of the President's message, that that high official had not yet disabused his mind of the idea that pensioners were men of rascally tendencies, and said that in his judgment those continued attacks of the Executive on pensioners of the Government and the President's continued assertions that the roll of pensioners was not "a roll of honor" should cease.

A few brief remarks were made by Hawley (R.) of Connecticut, and then the bill was passed without amendment.

The net sum appropriated for pensions (exclusive of other expenditures) is \$1,000,000.

Vest (D.) of Missouri called up Allen's resolution of last week for the consideration of the Dingley bill, and addressed the Senate. He characterized that bill as one of the most extraordinary ever introduced in Congress. It was extraordinary not only in its provisions, but in the manner of its birth and inception. The Administration, protesting that there was no deficit in the Treasury, had suggested the necessity of some legislation looking to relief from financial embarrassment, and the House of Representatives had proceeded to the passage of the Dingley bill, for which there had been no Administrative demand, but which, on the contrary, had been pronounced entirely unnecessary. It had not been asked for by the wool interest or by the iron interest.

Aldrich (R.) of Rhode Island, to whose views and statements in regard to the duty on tin plate Vest had alluded, declared that the rates now existing under the so-called Wilson-Gorman bill were more protective on the whole iron and steel schedule than they had been under the McKinley Act when passed, owing to the changes in business which had since taken place.

Vest reminded Aldrich that that Senator had insisted on a duty of two and two-tenths cents a pound on tin plate in the McKinley Act, and opposed the reduction of that rate by one cent a pound in the Wilson bill. But under that reduced rate the domestic production of tin plate had increased enormously, and the price of tin plate had fallen very much. He had read the other day in an interview at Canton, O., in which the President-elect had accounted for the increased production and the reduced price by ascribing it to the use of natural oil for fuel in Indiana. The fact was, however, that out of seventy-seven new tin plate factories in the United States, there were only five in Indiana. These facts, Vest asserted, could not be answered except by a surrender on the part of the Senator from Rhode Island and his associates that the enormous duties in the McKinley Act were not necessary to the domestic manufacturers of the United States. As to the Dingley bill, Vest declared that it was clearly impossible of admission. The "horizontal" bill of 1884 had been simplicity itself compared with it. The Dingley bill re-enacted the McKinley Act, and in order to determine a rate of duty under it it would be necessary to consult not only the new bill, but the Wilson Act and the McKinley Act and the market prices.

Vest turned his attention to the wool question, and quoted woolen manufacturers as saying that even with free raw wool and under the duties in the Wilson Act no importation of foreign woolen goods could take place. The rates were practically prohibitory. He also quoted Lawrence, whom he termed the "shepherd king of Ohio," as saying that the enormous duty imposed on raw wool by the McKinley Act had not benefited the wool-growers of the United States. Referring to the late election, Vest said that the people had been told that if McKinley was elected prosperity would shine upon the country, and confidence would be restored. Had confidence been restored? It had not been restored, and what was the result? The people were buying neither domestic nor foreign goods. Did Senators expect that by increasing tariff rates more money would be put into the pockets of the people? Did Senators expect that they would give to the people greater ability to buy by increasing their taxes?

Speaking of Secretary Carlisle's estimate of the amount of money in circulation, Vest characterized it as "a moss-grown lie," and he declared that the only relief which could be given to the country—as much as it might be desired, or as much as he might be charged with being a lunatic and anarchist and repudiator—was giving more money to the country. "No country," he continued emphatically, "can be prosperous with an increasing population and a decreasing volume of money. You have now got a system which congests the money of the country. This issue cannot be smothered by abuse and ridicule. The man who thinks that this last election has eliminated the struggle is unfit to legislate for a free people. He knows nothing about the popular impulses and the heart throbs which go through the people of this whole Union. If we are anarchists and lunatics when we ask that the mints be opened to free coinage of silver, then this country is lost, because there were 6,400,000 American freemen who stamped themselves as lunatics and anarchists at the election in November last. William J. Bryan, this boy orator, who has been caricatured and slandered and ridiculed, polled 47 1-10 per cent. of the entire vote, and the McKinley popular majority was barely 600,000 in a popular vote of 14,000,000. If there be in this country over 6,000,000 anarchists and lunatics and enemies of the country's welfare, God help the republic and free institutions. We are lost. But it is a vile slander. The men who voted for Bryan are honest and patriotic and law-abiding, and we do not propose to be ridiculed out of what we believe right and just.

"We want no monopoly, no class legislation, no exclusive bounties. This system of a gold standard is the vilest monopoly ever maintained in the brain of mortal man. I do not care to say more of the last election than that in my mind it was a parody on popular government and on free institutions. I am curious to know what will be the result of the investigation proposed under the resolution of the gentleman from Nebraska.

"Allen, I would like to understand why in the new and growing State of Texas and others in the West there has been no increase of population in four years, while in the old and finished and completed States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois there has been an enormous increase, such as was never found before in any census of the United States. I am constrained to believe that the Senator from New Hampshire (Chandler) was correct when he declared that the St. Louis Convention was honeycombed with corruption, and that the delegates were bought and sent there for the sole purpose of nominating McKinley. This was no mere ebullition of zeal for Reed, for the Senator from New Hampshire afterwards, in a deliberate letter, reiterated the charge, and declared that every word which he had uttered in regard to the composition of the St. Louis Convention was true. The average American citizen, when he hears from such high Republican authority that the convention which nominated the candidate of the Republican party was procured by money, and that the delegates were sent there by the use of money, are very apt to continue to inquire how the stream which comes from so corrupt a source can be called pure."

Aldrich controverted some of Vest's statements as to the prosperity of the American woolen manufacturers, and he declared there never was a time when that industry was so depressed and unsatisfactory. Petitions, he said, were coming to the Senate every day imploring Congress to give relief to that industry.

At this stage of the discussion the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business—the immigration bill—was laid before the Senate. The tariff discussion, however, having been fairly started by Vest, was continued, and was participated in by Senators Frye (R.) of Maine, Mills (D.) of Texas, Vest (D.) of Missouri and Mitchell (R.) of Oregon.

In the course of it Vest spoke of the Dingley bill as being dead and consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. While in an allusion as to President Cleveland being the leader to the Senator from Missouri, Vest immediately interposed the correction: "No, sir, no; former leader." (Laughter.)

Mills created a laugh by describing how, out of his coat, the cloth of which was manufactured in New England, he had drawn several long horse hairs which had been worked in as a substitute for wool, and the hilarity was increased when Gear (R.) of Iowa suggested that the horse hairs had been put in by the tailor to stiffen the collar.

Gear also denied the statement of Senators Vest and Mills that domestic wool had gone up in price since wool was placed on the free list, and said that in Iowa wool which had sold at from nineteen to twenty-one cents a pound under the McKinley Act had been selling this year at eleven cents a pound.

Chandler (R.) of New Hampshire also took a hand in the discussion. If the Dingley bill were, as Vest had said, in the tomb of the Capulets, why, he asked, should time be wasted in talking about it? When Senator Allen's resolution for a committee of inquiry should be before the Senate it duty to define his position in connection with the proposed investigation as to the use of money in the late election.

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(Continued on Sixth Page.)

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A COLORADO MINE.

A Heavy Blast Tears Down a Great Quantity of Earth and Stone, Under Which Six Men at Work Were Crushed to Death.

Severe Wind and Snowstorm Prevailing in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—Vessels Unable to Leave the Port of New York, Owing to the Thick Atmosphere.

RED CLIFF (Col.), Dec. 16.—A terrible accident occurred late this afternoon in the Holy Cross mining district. The accident took place in a tunnel in the Holy Cross mine. A rich strike was made recently in the tunnel, and the company has been pushing the development of the new vein. Six men were at work in the tunnel this afternoon. A heavy blast was put in, which tore down a great quantity of earth and stone, under which they were crushed to death.

The district is situated eighteen miles from this place, and the courier who brought the news of the disaster could not give the names of the unfortunate miners. Physicians were sent from here. It is doubtful if any further news will be received to-night.

STORMS IN THE EAST. Heavy Snowfall, Accompanied by Gales, in Several States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The snowstorm which began yesterday afternoon still continues.

Sandy Hook reports the wind blowing from north-northeast at forty miles an hour, and the weather very thick shore.

The telephone line connecting Sandy Hook with the life saving stations on the Jersey coast is down, preventing reports from the life savers.

Telegraphic reports from Long Branch and Asbury Park say nothing has been seen of the schooner Grace K. Green, which was abandoned yesterday after the rescue of her crew by the steamer Yorktown.

The thick atmosphere caused by the snowstorm interferes materially with river and harbor navigation.

Only two steamers reached quarantine this morning, the Starlight from Swansea and the Astoun from China ports. No vessels left port this morning.

Reports from Connecticut and Massachusetts and the interior of New York show that the storm is of great range. Snow has fallen to a depth of three to eight inches. The temperature is well down toward the zero mark.

Throughout New Jersey the storm began at about 8:30 last night, and at noon to-day was raging in full force, the wind being very heavy. The crews of the life saving stations were on duty all night, and found considerable trouble in patrolling the beach, owing to the force of the wind, which was over fifty miles an hour at times. At Seabright, Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and all the towns along the coast it was reported that the storm was the worst in several years. At Egg Harbor City there were snow drifts four feet high this morning, and the meadows were flooded by the high tide.

The storm in New York and vicinity is said by some to be the most serious since the famous blizzard of March 10, 1888. By noon eight inches of snow had fallen, and at 2 o'clock snow was still falling, with no signs of abatement. The velocity of the wind at that hour registered, according to the local forecaster, 26 miles an hour, and the temperature 24 degrees. However, the storm down by the bay subsided by 3 o'clock, and some of the storm-bound ships began to move. Among those passing outward were the Majestic for Liverpool, Noordland for Antwerp, St. Louis for Southampton, California for Hamburg, and a number of coasters.

Three deaths due directly or indirectly to the storm have been reported. They are: Louis Dissler, a tailor, found frozen to death in a hallway in Pell street; James Culey, an elevated railway employe, found dead on the track; Moriarto Zanano, a laborer, struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train while working on the track near Waverly, N. J.; William Beckley, found unconscious in a snowdrift in Jersey City, so badly frozen that he cannot recover; George W. Feres, picked up in this city unconscious from cold, he cannot survive. The same train that killed Zanano fatally injured Guiseppe Calloto, a fellow-laborer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The storm shows no signs of abating. The suburban trolley lines, with one or two exceptions, are snowbound. Snow to the depth of six inches has fallen.

AT BOSTON. A severe storm has been raging here since shortly before midday. The wind from the north is blowing thirty-seven miles an hour. The temperature is eighteen degrees below zero.

STORM IN NEW JERSEY. ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.), Dec. 16.—A fifty-mile gale has been blowing since 3 o'clock yesterday. The old Casino building is blown down. Several carpenters employed on the building at the time of the collapse miraculously escaped.

A BALANCE REMAINING. The Republican Congressional Committee Had Money Left. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee at their meeting last night audited the expenses of the last campaign and found a comfortable balance remaining, an unusual circumstance. The question of retaining permanent

headquarters was discussed, and it was felt that while those were not needed at present, it would be well to open headquarters next summer, after the new committee is selected, in anticipation of the next Congressional election. There is a disinclination on the part of the Executive Committee to permit Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin to retire from the Chairmanship if he shall continue as a member of the committee, and an effort will be made to retain him in his present position, owing to the excellent record made by him during the last two campaigns.

While there was nothing in the informal talk upon the subject which indicated the slightest friction between the Congressional and the National Committee, it was felt that the latter's work would be largely educational in character, and that the Congressional Committee should continue as formerly the labor of securing the election of Representatives in the several States.

Transmississippi Exposition. OMAHA, Dec. 16.—The following officers were to-day elected by the Board of Directors to have full charge of the Transmississippi Exposition to be held in Omaha in 1898: G. W. Watters, President; Alvin Saunders, Vice-President; John A. Wakefield, Secretary; Herman Kountze, Treasurer; Z. F. Lindsay, Chief of Ways and Means; F. P. Kirkendall, Buildings and Grounds; W. A. Babcock, Transportation; E. E. Brugge, Exhibits; A. L. Reed, Concessions; G. M. Hitchcock, Promotion, and E. Rosewater, Publicity.

The Game of Billiards. CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Tom Gallagher (400) defeated George Sutton (200) by 400 to 187 in the Bensinger-Siler short-stop billiard tournament this afternoon. Averages: Gallagher 14 22-27, Sutton 6 20-27. High runs: Gallagher 58, Sutton 32. In the evening game Frank Maggoli (300) beat John Matthews (300) by 300 to 229. Averages: Maggoli 17 11-17, Matthews 13 8-17. High runs: Maggoli 124 and 82, Matthews 58.

Fellows' Successor. ALBANY (N. Y.), Dec. 16.—Governor Morton to-day appointed William M. K. O'Leary as District Attorney of New York County, vice Colonel John R. Fellows, deceased. Mr. O'Leary is a Republican, and will hold office under the appointment until January 1, 1898, when his successor, to be chosen at the general election next fall, will be installed.

Steamship Laurada. VALENCIA, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Palermo says that the former Cuban filibustering steamer Laurada has left that port for Gibraltar, where she will ship a cargo and proceed for America.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS. INTERESTING PAPERS READ AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

An Address Against Federal or State Legislation in Favor of Arid Lands Adversely Criticized. PHOENIX (Ariz.), Dec. 16.—Three thousand visitors are in Phoenix to-day to attend the fifth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress. Visitors from twenty-five States, the Eastern men taking as much interest in irrigation as the arid land citizens. Strawberries, oranges, lemons, grapes and various other semi-tropical fruits were presented to the visitors, creating surprise to the residents of the frozen East.

Great interest was manifested to-day at the instructive papers which were read. J. H. Kibbey, ex-Chief Justice of Arizona, who, while in office, rendered an important and far-reaching decision on the rights of canals, made a brilliant address, taking strong grounds against either State or National legislation in favor of arid lands, because it would be detrimental to Arizona citizens, as the history of past legislation shows every attempt in this direction has been a failure. This argument against the unanimous sentiment of the congress has brought forth much adverse criticism.

Ada Irvin, a Phoenix lady, long associated with land matters, read an exceptionally interesting paper on the adaptation of the present land laws for colony sites. This paper was one of the best read during the session.

Judge Maxwell of California spoke at length on why the State and Federal Government should construct irrigation works. His address was able and well received.

Dr. Chapin of Illinois read a scientific paper on "Humid America." Dr. Chapin is a noted author, and his address was masterly and interesting. The paper showed the number of pounds of water necessary to produce one pound of dry product. Figures in this respect are surprising. For example, the paper declares one pound of corn requires 300 pounds of water, either irrigation or rain. The doctor makes strong claims that the farms of Illinois, Indiana and Maine have been greatly improved in productivity by the artificial application of water, and the products have increased fourfold.

The afternoon session was devoted almost exclusively to the presentation of papers on various subjects assigned. "Climatology," by Captain W. A. Glassford of Denver, created much favorable comment. Captain Glassford is an attaché of the Weather Bureau, and imparted much valuable information relating to the climate conditions of the arid West.

Permanent organization was effected to-day and by-laws and constitution adopted. One hundred and three new members were added to the National association.

To-morrow Buckley O'Neill will present the proposed draft of a bill asking Government aid for ten arid States and Territories at the rate of a million dollars per year for each, to be expended in reclamation of arid land, construction of reservoirs, etc.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONGRESS.

Committee to be Appointed to Investigate the Boycott Against Armour.

Resolutions of Sympathy for Cuban Insurgents Adopted.

They Call Upon the President and Congress to Recognize the Belligerent Rights of Cubans—Resolution Unanimously Adopted to Petition the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania to Commute the Sentence of Alexander Bergman, Who Shot Manager Frick of the Carnegie Works at Homestead.

CINCINNATI (O.), Dec. 16.—This morning's session of the American Federation of Labor opened with a full attendance.

The Committee on Labels reported favorably on a suggestion of the cigar makers that tin or cardboard signs giving various labels be made and distributed among the unions, the idea being to familiarize the public with the labels of the different trades, and the report was concurred in by the convention.

A controversy between the Canvasers' Union and the American Agents' Association was reported from the Committee on Grievances, with a resolution directing the Canvasers' Union and the Secretary to notify the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati not to receive the per capita tax from the union. The matter was referred back for further investigation.

Edward E. Clark, Secretary of the Railway Conductors, representing the five great brotherhoods, read a bill providing for enforced arbitration of differences between railroad companies and employes, which Congress will be asked to enact into a law. The matter was referred to a special committee.

Delegate Duffy of Kansas City presented a resolution that a committee be appointed to investigate the boycott against the Armour Packing Company. This was adopted.

Special committees were appointed for the consideration of the eight hour labor law, and the subject of immigration.

The report of the committee of delegates to the British Labor Congress at Edinburgh, Scotland, was read by the Secretary, and the convention then adjourned until the afternoon.

The afternoon session was opened by a talk by Delegate Samuel Woods of Great Britain on his impression during his short stay in America, his remarks being of a highly complimentary nature to America as a nation, and an expression of the great gratification which he and his colleague, Manlinson of Scotland, feel at finding such a high order of intelligence in the deliberative bodies of labor organizations in the United States. He then read an exhaustive paper on European labor, the late meeting of the European Labor Congress at Edinburgh, Scotland, and the progress made in recent years by the labor organizations of Great Britain, setting forth what organization has accomplished for working people, and what it hopes to accomplish in the future.

Mr. Manlinson of Scotland made a brief address to the convention, urging closer alliance between the labor organizations of the world.

George E. McNeill of Boston was appointed by the President to respond in behalf of the American Federation to the addresses of Great Britain's delegates, and made an eloquent address.

The following resolutions in regard to Cuba were presented by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, with a recommendation that they be adopted: "Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in congress assembled, tenders its heartfelt sympathy to all now struggling against oppression, and especially to the men of Cuba who for ages have sacrificed and suffered to secure the right of self-government.

"Resolved, That the example of the people of France in giving recognition and aid to the fathers in their struggle to rescue the independence of the colonies is worthy of imitation, and we hereby call upon the President and Congress to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolution."

James O'Donnell not only favored the adoption of the resolutions, but wanted another added condemning President Cleveland for not having already taken such action as the resolutions recommended, and the suggestion met with the indorsement of several of the speakers who followed.

President Samuel Gompers spoke in a very fervid manner, urging the unanimous adoption of the resolutions. The resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of 60 to 9.

Friday afternoon was set as the time for holding the annual election of officers.

A resolution petitioning the Pardon Board of Pennsylvania for commutation of the sentence of Alexander Bergman, who shot Mr. Frick of the Carnegie Iron Works during the strike at Homestead, Pa., was introduced by Delegate Weismann of New York, and was unanimously adopted, after which the convention adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS. The New York Likely Soon to Proceed to the South. NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The flagship New York, which has been undergoing repairs in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will leave on Saturday next for Hampton Roads. A supply of ammunition from Fort Wadsworth is to be stored on the magazines of the vessel as soon as she is taken out of the dock. This fact has led some of her officers to believe that

the New York will not remain at Hampton Roads long, but in all probability will join the Raleigh and Newark off Key West.

The remaining vessels of the squadron now undergoing repairs at the Navy Yards, both at this and other stations, will, it is said, join the squadron at Key West, and the winter maneuvers—in all probability—will take place off the coast of Venezuela.

Admiral Bunce has been away from the flagship New York for several days, and is said to have been in conference with Secretary Herbert and the chiefs of the departments of the navy in Washington. Neither the officers of the ship nor those attached to the yard would be interviewed on the subject.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Senator Mitchell's Bill to Amend the Revised Statutes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon to-day introduced a bill to amend Section 1704 of the Revised Statutes. That section, as passed in 1865, provided that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity for the proper discharge of the required duties.

The amendment gives preference to al honorably discharged persons from the military or naval service without regard to the reason for such discharge, provided they served ninety days or more in the war of the rebellion or in any Indian war.

Mr. Mitchell supported his bill with a brief speech and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

TURF EVENTS.

Results of the Races at Oakland and New Orleans.

OAKLAND, Dec. 16.—Weather threatening, track muddy. Three favorites finished in front.

Six furlongs, selling, Lucky Dog won, Draw Scott second, Charles A. third. Time—1:18 3/4.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, Etta H. won, Adam Andrew second, Torpedo third. Time—1:12.

One mile and a quarter, selling, Thornhill won, All Over second, Fred Gardner third. Time—2:14 1/2.

One mile, handicap, Sir Play won, Schiller second, Lincoln third. Time—1:44 1/2.

One mile and a quarter, handicap, five hurdles, Burma won, Haymarket second, Three Forks third. Time—2:26 1/2.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Results: Six furlongs, Anna May won, Logan second, Dorah Wood third. Time—1:15 1/2.

Five furlongs, Prima won, Miriam M. second, Sugar Cane third. Time—1:02.

One and one-quarter miles, Lily of the West won, Uncle Ab second, Fasig third. Time—2:00 1/2.

One mile, Elyria won, Eleanor M. second, Samsen third. Time—1:43 1/4.

Seven furlongs, Maggie S. won, Rossmore second, Miss Clark third. Time—1:29.

WANT PROTECTION.

Resolutions Adopted by the Wool-Growers' Association.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The National Wool-Growers' Association to-day unanimously adopted the following: "Resolved, That this association favors an extra session of Congress as soon as practicable after March 4, 1897, and asks legislation to enact the wool tariff bill as agreed upon, and we declare that nothing less will satisfy the wool growers of the United States or fill the measure of promise of the most ample protection for the wool industry sanctioned by the vote of the people in November, 1896."

The association will meet at Washington on January 5, 1897, to present the claims of the wool growers to the benefits of the proposed bill.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

CAMERON'S RESOLUTION FOR ITS RECOGNITION

Discussed at a Meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning reached no conclusion on the Cuban question, but the discussion showed that the Cameron resolution favoring the recognition of Cuban independence and offering the friendly offices of the United States with Spain to bring the war to a close met with the most favor and may possibly be reported to the Senate in the future.

All the members were present except Senators Lodge, Daniel and Gray. The discussion lasted an hour and a half, and when the committee adjourned it was to meet in special session Friday morning next.

Senators Morgan and Mills advocated the vigorous resolutions introduced by them, but it was apparent that the committee was not prepared to follow such radical leaders. The verbiage in the Cameron resolution does not appear to be altogether satisfactory, but how best to frame it the committee was unable this morning to decide. Even this resolution is fraught with grave results, for as one leading member of the committee said after the committee adjourned, the mere recognition of the independence of Cuba means a diplomatic rupture with Spain if indeed it did not lead to more serious consequences.

While definite conclusion was not reached, members express the hope that within a few days the committee will be able to meet on common ground. The fact that the committee will meet in special session Friday instead of letting the matter go over until the regular meeting next Wednesday is accepted as a favorable sign by the friends of Cuba. No outsiders were present.

Senator Cameron expects to have his resolution favorably acted upon by the committee Friday, and if this is done it will be called up promptly after the holiday recess.