

## CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS NOT TERMINATED.

The Report Cabled From Washington Emphatically Denied at Madrid.

Nor Has Spain Promised to Grant Reforms in the Island.

Under the Guarantee of the United States That Hostilities Would Cease—Also Semi-Officially Denied That Spain Has Questioned Great Britain, France and Italy, Regarding Their Attitude in the Event of a War With This Country.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—An emphatic denial is given to the statements cabled here as coming from the Washington "Post" to the effect that Secretary of State Olney and Senator Duffie de Lome, the Spanish Minister to the United States, had practically terminated their negotiations on the Cuban question, and detailing the extent of the reform that Spain would grant to Cuba under the guarantee of the United States.

It is also semi-officially denied that the Government has questioned Great Britain, France and Italy regarding their attitude in the event of a war with the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—While it is not true that the Spanish Government will not accept the mediation of the United States in giving autonomy to the Island of Cuba, it has been known for some weeks that the Spanish Ministry purpose giving the Cubans a larger measure of home rule than they have heretofore enjoyed. President Cleveland has been repeatedly assured that these reforms will be inaugurated when the Province of Pinar del Rio has been pacified. It was in this province that General Maceo and his followers have been located for the last year, and since Maceo's death the work of pacification has been considerably expedited. The time is not far distant when the home rule reforms will be instituted there, and also in the Provinces of Matanzas and Havana, where the insurgents have never secured a foothold.

It has been frequently asserted by Spain that the intended reforms would have been put in operation two years ago but for the insurrection, and that the insurgents started the rebellion in order to prevent the reforms. These reforms embrace the election of a Cuban Congress, instead of a mixed Congress of fifteen elected members and fifteen appointed by the Queen Regent, and also a complete control by Cuba of her tariff.

The Spanish Ministry is now understood to be engaged in drafting the proposed reform, but thus far the only knowledge regarding them is of a general nature. It is believed that they will be completed within the next fortnight, and it is not unlikely that a copy will be cabled to Secretary Olney by permission of the Spanish Government before their publication on the continent.

STILL BELIEVE MACEO ALIVE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—An officer of the steamer Vigilancia, which arrived from Havana yesterday, said that while the vessel lay at Havana he learned from several Cubans in that city that the belief prevailed there among the adherents to the Cuban cause that Maceo was not murdered. He is now planning a coup d'etat in Matanzas. They base their belief on a story told by a passenger on a train which skirts the boundary of the province of Matanzas, who declared that he saw General Maceo passing near the train with his troops as the train moved slowly along.

ADVANCE OF THE SPANISH CONVOY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from Havana, Cuba, says: A correspondent at Manzanilla details the march of a convoy under General Rey for Bayamo. The convoy consisted of 165 carts and a company of pack mules. The convoy left Manzanilla on the 13th, and arrived without hindrance at Vega, midway to Bayamo.

The Spanish column escorting the convoy consisted of 1,800 guerrillas, 200 infantry, 300 cavalry and a section with two pieces of artillery, a total of 2,400 men, among whom were 780 young recruits just arrived from Spain. The General Rey became fierce. In order to dislodge them from their stronghold it was necessary to send a section of sharpshooters to the bushes to force the rebels to disperse. There Lieutenant Milvan was mortally wounded and Lieutenant Estevez, who replaced him, was also mortally wounded and died later.

The convoy passed the River Buey, near Calmao, always under a brisk fire, and, arriving at Barrancas, they camped. At sunrise on the 17th they started to march, when the enemy at once opened fire upon both flanks, which continued for two hours. The column then advanced and stopped at the heights of Barrancas. In passing these later, at the junction of the Bayamo and Peralejo roads, another engagement occurred, in which Lieutenant Sesi was fatally wounded.

After the column entered the plains of Tuabague the rebels made a vigorous attack on the front and left flank and later on the rear guard. They were again repulsed. The column, steadily advancing, reached the San Francisco gorge in bad condition. The ox teams, for lack of water and food, were exhausted in the painful march, but all arrived without the loss of a single object. The convoy remains still at Bueycito, awaiting reinforcements. The losses on both sides have already been officially stated.

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## THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

Statement That It Is Acceptable to the Southern Republic Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—There is official confirmation of the statement repeatedly made in the dispatches of the United Associated Presses that the Venezuelan arbitration treaty is not only acceptable to President Crespo and his constitutional advisers, but that it will be equally acceptable to the Venezuelan Congress when it convenes in February next.

The weight of public opinion is all in favor of the treaty, and it has encountered but little opposition from leading Venezuelans. The objection that Venezuela will have no voice in selecting the umpires to represent the republic is met by the counter-argument that Venezuela originally asked the United States more than two years ago to use its good offices with England to secure a treaty whereby the territory in dispute might be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration. The United States did this, and the protocol agreed upon by Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury give this country the right to name the umpires for Venezuela.

When the protocol is signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senator Andrade, the representatives of Great Britain and Venezuela, diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain will be again resumed.

## HEEL-AND-TOE WALKING.

A Six-Day Match Begun at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—An old-time heel and toe walking match began in the Natoratorium building to-day. Thirty men, the majority of whom are local aspirants for pedestrian honors, faced the starter. They were: Henry S. Helme, William Hoagland, William A. Smith, Frank Hart, Gus Guerrero, Harry Stephens, Edward Howley, Richard Kennedy, W. A. Cahill, William Earl, John Oddy, Ed Doran and J. W. Jiles. The men are to walk six days, twelve hours each day, heel and toe, the winner to get half the gate receipts and \$500 added if he breaks the record of 363 miles. A small crowd was present at the beginning and little interest is taken in the contest.

## SUGAR TRUST.

The Woolson Plan to be Duplicated in Some Eastern City.

TOLEDO (O.), Dec. 29.—It is announced here that the so-called sugar trust proposes duplicating the Woolson plan at an Eastern point not yet publicly announced, but probably Boston or Philadelphia. The purpose of this move is to meet Arbuckle on his own camping ground. It is understood that a large sugar factory and warehouse now idle, which is owned by the trust, will be utilized, and that Woolson's name, brands, etc., will be used there as well as here. It is also said that there will be a further reduction of one-half of a cent per pound in the price of Woolson coffee.

## Dr. Rizal Sentenced to Death.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—Advices from Manila show that Dr. Rizal, a prominent resident, has been sentenced to death for fomenting rebellion. He will probably be shot. On his trial, which was before a court-martial, Dr. Rizal admitted that he was the author of the constitution of the Philippine League, the object of which was revolutionary, but denied that he had taken any active part in the rebellion.

## TO FIGHT FOR CUBA LIBRE.

GEN. COLBY OF NEBRASKA FORTIFYING AN AMERICAN ARMY.

Says They Will be Able to Raise From Ten to Twenty Thousand Volunteer Soldiers.

LINCOLN (Neb.), Dec. 29.—General L. W. Colby of Beatrice, who has taken upon himself the task of forming an American army to fight for Cuban independence, will leave for the East in a few days, stopping at Chicago, Cleveland and New York. From the latter place he will sail for Cuba in an individual capacity to look over the ground. In the course of an extended interview with the United Associated Presses to-day he said: "The conditions in favor of Cuban independence are improving daily, and the Senate of the United States has sounded the keynote to the true American policy. Our Government and citizens should give substantial aid and recognition to every people on the American continent struggling for liberty and self-government. The Cubans are by right a part of us, and no monarchy should be permitted to deny them the right of self-government, right here under the shadows of the stars and stripes."

As to the progress that is being made for the organization of an American army in aid of the Cubans, he said: "The organization is progressing; companies have been formed and enlisted in many of the States and Territories, and there is no question about obtaining from 10,000 to 20,000 able-bodied volunteer soldiers. And let me tell you that when once an armed legion of from 10,000 to 20,000 American volunteers lands in Cuba, with the necessary subsistence for thirty days, a public sentiment will be created that will place 50,000 reinforcements in condition to follow in a few weeks."

"Those desiring to give aid to Cuban liberty and independence should organize into companies in the different localities and write me at Beatrice, Neb., for enlistment papers and instructions. Let American sentiment and patriotism be once crystallized into organization and action, and Cuban liberty will be an easily accomplished fact."

General Colby is confident of securing substantial aid in the East.

## BANK FAILURES CONTINUE IN THE EAST.

Two More Institutions at Chicago Forced to Close Their Doors.

While Heavy Runs Were Made on Others in the City.

General Belief That the Creditors of the Van Nortwick Brothers' Bank at Chicago, Which Closed Its Doors Monday Afternoon, Will Receive Dollar for Dollar, With Sufficient Time to Realize on the Assets of the Bank.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—The Columbia National Bank, whose President is Charles Kittleson, ex-State Treasurer, and whose cashier is Joseph Boller, also an ex-State Treasurer, failed to open its doors this morning, and George M. Coffin, Deputy Controller of the Currency, who happened to be in the city, took charge.

Cashier Boller stated that the liabilities, not including the capital stock, etc., and including principally deposits, amount in round numbers to \$247,000, while the assets, mostly notes, amount to \$450,000. He said he had no doubt the depositors would in time be paid in full. The State is a creditor to the amount of \$16,000 and the county about \$5,000. The city had \$1,200 on deposit.

At the present time, according to Cashier Boller, there is \$33,000 cash in the vault, and \$100,000 will be collected within the next thirty days. The suspension was ordered for the purpose of protecting the majority of the creditors. The bank's capital is \$200,000.

The suspension of the Scandia yesterday and the Columbia this morning created consternation among the patrons of the Washington, and such a run was commenced as to compel the bank to close its doors shortly after noon. Depositors drew their checks directly at the bank and through the clearing-house at such a rate that it was apparent that the interests of all the depositors demanded a suspension of business. The bank knew that its strength would be sorely strained to-day, and had made arrangements to get \$50,000, which would have tided it over safely, but the money was not forthcoming this morning, and after a vain attempt to stand the demands Cashier Brecke telephoned Bank Examiner Kenyon that the officials had decided to close the bank, and asked him to take charge.

Cashier Brecke stated this afternoon that aside from the matter of cash on hand the bank was in excellent shape. Exactly what will be done has not yet been determined. It is quite likely that the suspension will be only temporary, as the assets of the bank are in such shape, according to Mr. Brecke, that its depositors can be paid in full in a comparatively short time, and 50 cents on the dollar within two months. In round numbers the liabilities are \$500,000 and the assets \$600,000. Of the latter only \$14,500 is real estate. The bank had some city deposits, \$5,000 of State money, and \$4,000 of the county's funds. The bank's officials are: President, A. C. Haugan, who is at present City Treasurer; Vice-President, K. S. E. Johnson; Cashier, O. E. Brecke.

The bank's loans and discounts are \$507,145. Its deposits are \$458,000, and its capital stock \$100,000.

The announcement of the failure of the Columbia and Washington banks caused considerable flurry at nearly all of the other banks of the city. The biggest run was on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the largest savings institution in the Northwest, with deposits of over \$6,000,000. This bank is said to be entirely safe. It stood a constant run of eight days during the panic of 1893.

## THE VAN NORTWICK FAILURE.

BATAVIA (Ill.), Dec. 29.—Although the Van Nortwick Brothers, whose failure was announced at Chicago yesterday, owned a large part of the manufacturing industries and real estate of this town, the assignment of their vast business troubles to a run on the banks to-day, there was more surprise and regret than excitement, and a general belief that the assets were clear and profitable; that every creditor would get dollar for dollar, though it might take some time to realize in the depressed condition of business.

William M. Van Nortwick was in Chicago to-day consulting with his attorneys and the Equitable Trust Company officials, receiver of the properties. The First National Bank took in more money than was paid out.

Cashier Grimesley, in charge of the Van Nortwick bank, which did not open its doors this morning, said he received information that the bank would be closed yesterday afternoon. Deposits were received until the last minute. The creditors of the bank are expected to get their money first, as the majority are in need of their savings. The assignment includes the individual property of the brothers, even to their homestead and the stock of the firm in the Filmore County Bank, Western Paper Bag Company, Batavia; Appleton Manufacturing Company of Appleton, Wis.; Memphis Woodenware Company of Memphis, Tenn.; Aurora Cotton Mills of Aurora, Ill.; Combined Locks Paper Company, Wisconsin Sulphate Fibre Company and Union Pulp Company of the Fox River Valley in and near Appleton, Wis. There are pine land holdings in Missouri and other personal interests which cover all that remains of the estate of \$5,000,000 inherited in 1880 from their deceased father, John Van Nortwick.

The cash value of assets are estimated by the firm's attorney in Chicago, A. W. Green, at \$1,000,000 and the liabilities at \$400,000 to \$500,000. This estimate of assets is believed here to be very low.

The brothers are blamed for not financing their property, investing to the limit of their resources in various enterprises without taking the precaution of keeping a reserve of quick assets, such as stocks and bonds, upon which they might have realized in an emergency such as this was. A long time loan was being negotiated on the \$700,000 plant at Appleton, Wis., which would have enabled the brothers to weather the storm when the Illinois Bank failed. Having a bank of their own, and having borrowed to the legal limit—\$300,000—from the Atlas Bank in which they were heavy stockholders, it was a difficult task for the Van Nortwicks to get a large amount of money from a bank where they were strangers, even on their money-making properties. Their collapse was the result of failure to borrow more money.

## ONE BANK NOT INVOLVED.

APPLETON (Wis.), Dec. 29.—The failure of Van Nortwick Brothers' Bank at Batavia, Ill., which involved the Appleton Manufacturing Company's agricultural works at Geneva, Ill., and the Western Paper Bag Company's paper and bag manufacturing plant at Batavia has not yet affected the Fox River properties of that place. It is said the Fox River property will pull through unharmed.

The Citizens' National Bank of this city, of which John S. Van Nortwick was President, will not be involved in the failure. John S. has resigned as President and director, and his place has just been filled by Lamar Olmstead as President and John McNaughton as director. No run has begun on the bank, although the news of the embarrassment of the Van Nortwicks has created a flurry in business circles. John S. Van Nortwick, who is in the city, to-day refused absolutely to be interviewed regarding his embarrassment.

## FAILURE AT SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY (Ia.), Dec. 29.—An application of W. T. Honsinger, Vice-President and a large shareholder in the Farmers' Trust Company of this place, G. H. Hollister was to-day appointed receiver for the institution. Tightness of the money market made it impossible for the company to meet its debentures. Receiver Hollister estimates assets of \$238,000, and liabilities of \$135,000.

## MURDERED BY WHITECAPS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—A special to the "Chronicle" from Knoxville, Tenn., says that masked men, believed to be white caps, shot William Whalley and wife to death early this morning. Whalley was a professional prosecuting witness and had been out of the penitentiary but a few weeks.

## MISS BONAPARTE WEDDED.

NOW THE WIFE OF COUNT HUITFELD OF DENMARK.

The Ceremony Takes Place in St. Paul's Catholic Church at Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The wedding of Count Adam Demoltke Huitfeldt of Denmark and Miss Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, daughter of the widow of the late Colonel J. Bonaparte, took place this morning in St. Paul's Catholic Church. It was one of the most interesting international marriages which have taken place in Washington for many years.

Owing to the recent death of the father of the groom, while Danish Ambassador at Paris, the plans for an imposing ceremony had to be abandoned, and comparatively few invitations to the wedding were issued. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and palms suggestive of the Christmas season, holly and mistletoe being used in abundance. The national colors of the United States and Denmark were blended in the wall panels. The ushers were Messrs. Walter Van Rensselaer Berry, Frank Andrews, Charles McCawley and Robert Wallace, all of this city. The groom was attended at the altar by his brother, the Count Leon Demoltke Huitfeldt. The bride was escorted to the altar and given in marriage by her uncle, Charles Bonaparte of Baltimore. His eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, an old friend of the Bonaparte family, performed the ceremony.

The bride was attired in an exquisite gown of white satin, the trimmings of which were priceless old family lace. Her veil was clasped to the hair by a diamond crown, the gift of ex-Empress Eugenie, the bride's god-mother.

At the residence of Mrs. Bonaparte the gifts showered upon the bride were exhibited to the breakfast party. They comprised one of the most elaborate and superb collections ever bestowed upon a bride.

Count Demoltke Huitfeldt and bride will proceed to St. Petersburg, which place will be their home for a time at least.

Miss Bonaparte, the bride of to-day, is the great-grand-daughter of the famous "Betsy" Patterson of Baltimore, whose marriage to Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, was celebrated at Baltimore. The alliance was not recognized by Napoleon Bonaparte and Jerome, yielding to his solicitations and demands, abandoned his American wife, who indignantly rejected Napoleon's offer of a large pension, "provided she does not take the name of the family." Her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was born in the suburbs of London, England, where she had been forced to take refuge by the relentless persecution of her brother-in-law. The events that followed are historic, the refusal of the Pope to dissolve the marriage, the decree of the Council of State of France under Napoleon's dictation declaring it null, Jerome's creation by Napoleon as King of Westphalia, and his subsequent marriage to a Princess of Wurtemberg. The name "Jerome," which Madame Patterson Bonaparte conferred upon her only son, has been handed down in the family ever since.

## PREPARING OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Second Day of the Hearings Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Cotton Manufactures the Schedule Under Discussion.

Japan Rapidly Pushing to the Front in the Contest for Commercial Supremacy on the Pacific, That Country Now Having a Larger Carrying Trade Than the United States, According to the Report of the U. S. Consul at Sydney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The second day of the tariff hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House was taken up with the discussion of schedule one, "Cotton manufactures." The first section of the schedule relates to the duty on cotton thread and carded yarns, or warp yarns. The gentlemen who were present to enlighten the committee in regard to those manufactures were Andrew B. Sanford, R. C. Kerr and W. D. Howland, representing the Cotton Spinners' Association of Fall River, Mass., and J. A. Campbell, J. C. Young and P. J. McNally of Manayunk, Pa.

Mr. Sanford stated the views of the Cotton Spinners' Association, and was subjected to close questioning on the part of the two Democratic members.

Mr. Sanford said that the provisions placed in the tariff bill had practically made it an ad valorem measure. It was simply impossible, he said, for the spinners of this country to put out any fine yarns, and the mills had been compelled to stop the making of fine yarns.

Robert Pilling of Philadelphia, a maker of stockings and underwear, said the present law was not satisfactory, and especially on foreign fashion goods. Referring to labor, he said that here it was paid four times as much as it was in Germany, the great competitor in the stocking trade.

H. B. Chase of Fall River, Mass., spoke for the makers of cotton cloth. They were not sufficiently protected on the fine end of the business, he said, and would ask for a few amendments to the present law in this direction. They wanted a new classification for cloths, exceeding 300 threads to the square inch, otherwise they were satisfied with the present duties. They also desired to have goods known as "figured weaves" specially provided for.

He explained of ad valorem duties and the undervaluation practiced under them.

R. W. Cooper of Olneyville, R. I., a manufacturer of fine grades of stockings, asked for a tariff of forty cents per dozen and thirty per cent ad valorem on all goods costing \$1.50 per dozen and under. His company had been doing business for twelve years and had never paid a dividend. It was simply impossible to get on its feet under the McKinley law, but under the present tariff had just managed to exist.

W. R. Craig of Mississippi, on behalf of producers of "extra staple" cotton of the Mississippi Valley, asked for protection against Egyptian cotton. This cotton, he said, came into direct competition with the domestic product, and to a large extent had driven the domestic growers out.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow, when the sugar schedule will be taken up.

## RACING EVENTS.

Winners at the New Orleans and Ingleside Tracks.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Results: Seven furlongs, Mollie B. won, Little Billy second, Whiff third. Time—1:28 1/2.

Six furlongs, Sugar Cane won, Little Buck second, Elkin third. Time—1:15 1/2.

Five furlongs, Sobriquet third. Time—1:44 1/2.

Seven furlongs, Hill Billy won, Viscount second, Pelleas third. Time—1:28 1/2.

Six furlongs, Hallowen won, Laura Davis second, Ida Wagner third. Time—1:15 1/2.

Six furlongs, Tenochtitlan won, Emma Lee second, Judge Bullock third. Time—1:15 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Weather fine, track heavy at Ingleside. Four favorites took purses.

Six furlongs, selling, Pat Murphy won, Banjo second, Harry O. third. Time—1:19.

One mile, purse, Sweet Favorable won, Torsina second, Captive third. Time—1:45 1/2.

The Pommeroy Sec stakes, two-year-olds, seven furlongs, \$1,000 to winner, Aquinas won, Howard S. second, Caspar third. Time—1:33.

Seven furlongs, purse, Redington won, Hazard second, Woodchopper third. Time—1:32 1/2.

The fifth race was declared off. Six furlongs, selling, Lucky Dog won, Yem second, Toano third. Time—1:18 1/2.

## IRELAND'S BIG LANDSLIDE.

The Danger Reported to be by No Means Over.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—The damage from the landslide near Rathmore, County Kerry, is by no means over, but rather on the increase. That part of the disturbed earth comprising the bog is still sliding toward the Lakes of Killarney, its movement being accompanied by a sullen roar that is heard for miles in all directions. Peasants living some distance from the scene are fleeing from their houses and taking refuge in localities that give promise of safety, leaving all their belongings behind them.

Debris of houses and trunks of trees destroyed by the avalanches of earth, together with the carcasses of cows, sheep, pigs and other animals caught in the landslide and plunged into the river, are now being swept into the lake.

The river is choked with earth, rocks,

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The river is choked with earth, rocks,

trees, etc., and the extra water is spread over a large area, causing a larger loss of life than had been reported yesterday.

The Donnelly family of nine persons engulfed in the torrent is lost. It is now known that many other persons have been killed.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the "Daily Graphic" from Dublin says that the bog slip threatens the town of Killarney. Another report says that the slide has ceased.

## DENVER'S UNEMPLOYED.

Citizens Take Exception to Reports Sent Out of the Mass Meeting.

DENVER (Col.) Dec. 29.—The committee of fifteen appointed at the recent mass meeting of the unemployed in this city held a meeting to-day at the Chamber of Commerce. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at some of the reports of the meeting sent out from Denver. The meeting empowered a sub-committee, of which Rev. S. H. Malone, editor of the "Colorado Catholic," was Chairman, to bring in resolutions condemning such reports as being unfair and misleading. The resolutions were as follows:

"Whereas, It has been represented in some Eastern newspapers that at the recent mass meeting of the unemployed held in this city addresses were delivered by Rev. Myron W. Reed and Rev. Thomas Uzzell which advocated physical violence as a remedy for the unemployed, and were incendiary and anarchistic in character, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this committee, representing the unemployed of Denver, do hereby stigmatize these charges as gross exaggerations and deliberate misrepresentations of what was said by Revs. Reed and Uzzell. While we feel that the circumstances which caused the meeting to assemble warranted the use of strong and vigorous criticism, we deem it our duty, in justice to Revs. Reed and Uzzell, to declare emphatically that the construction placed upon their language was unjustifiable and unfair to them and the thousands assembled to hear them."

## SUFFERING IN THE AZORES.

The Disastrous Result of a Waterspout on the Island of