

FUNDS TO CARRY ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Representative Cannon, Chairman of the House Committee,

Gives Out a Statement of the Appropriations of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Places the Total at \$1,166,890,016 and Appropriations Authorized for Future Congresses Under the Continuing Contract System for Battleships, River and Harbor Improvements and Public Buildings at \$70,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Availing himself of the privilege accorded by the House of Representatives...

He places the total appropriations for the entire Congress at \$1,166,890,016, and the appropriations authorized for future Congresses under the continuing contract system for battleships, river and harbor improvements and public buildings at \$70,000,000.

Mr. Cannon attributes this reduction to the extraordinary war expenses of the preceding session. Of the total appropriations for the Congress he says that the sum of \$482,562,083 is directly chargeable to the war with Spain.

This excess is accounted for as follows: For payment of pensions, \$3,875,200; for the postal service to meet increased demands of commerce, \$1,619,581; for life and harbor improvements, \$3,401,128; for constructing new ships, \$6,080,838; for beginning the work of the twelfth census, \$1,000,000; for the Paris Exposition, \$1,210,000; for new public buildings, \$5,000,000; for the payment of judgments against the Government under the Sherman Act and for the French spoliation claims, \$3,100,788. Total, \$40,287,516.

Mr. Cannon congratulates Congress and the country on this showing, and also upon the fact that notwithstanding the war, close attention was given to the ordinary expenditures of the Government, which, he thinks, is unusual.

He cites the fact that the provision for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, which the Senate attempted to get through in connection with the sundry civil appropriation bill as an instance of the success of this watchfulness on the part of the House.

To this remark he adds the following: "Such legislation would have delayed and embarrassed the construction of an isthmian canal. The United States cannot afford to enter upon this great work until it has acquired by treaty a zone of territory whereon to construct the same. Fortunately, the House of Representatives resisted the enactment of the proposed legislation, and the contest between the Senate and House resulted finally in the only practical provision possible, viz.: the appropriation of a million dollars to enable the President to make full and complete investigation of the isthmus, with a view to the future construction of a canal across the same, particularly the Panama and Nicaragua routes, and to report to Congress the result of his recommendations in the premises."

Referring in a general way to the legislation of the Congress, Mr. Cannon said: "During the whole of the four years covered by Mr. Cleveland's second administration, the material and industrial condition of the country was calamitous, and its construction to-day not bring satisfaction to any American citizen. But the fifty-fifth Congress, beginning with the Administration of William McKinley, and promptly called in extraordinary session, as promptly enacted legislation which has yielded the additional revenues needed to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, and has at the same time protected American labor. With the enactment of that legislation, hope and confidence struck hands, and the condition of the whole country improved and has continued to improve from that time to the present. Labor is now universally employed at increased wages, and with such employment the means are supplied for increased consumption.

coming of the present Administration and the fifty-fifth Congress."

GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

The Administration Contemplating a Change in Some Features.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Administration is contemplating a change in some features of government of Cuba. It is probable that the military government will, to a certain extent, be replaced by civil government. The head of the Government must, of course, remain military, but the change in contemplation is to have civil officers in place of military men in the Cabinet and in some of the principal departments.

It is believed that experts in different lines, such as finance and revenue and the management of much of the general business of the island and of the different municipalities will go along more smoothly than the army officers. It is said that the officers being brought up under strict military discipline, hold not the statutes, but the army rules and regulations, and the guide in all things, while the civilian officers would hold the statutes as the supreme guide, and endeavor to get along under them in the best manner possible, and with more diplomacy than possessed by the army men.

It is not known whether the contemplated change has reached a point further than discussed in the War Department and with the President, but its advantages have been pointed out, and the authority of the Government to establish such a civil government under control of the military government has been determined.

Cheap Passenger Rates.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), March 10.—Monday the second-class rates from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast will drop from \$40 to \$25. The new rates are to apply daily until taken out by a mutual agreement of the northern lines. The rate of \$25 is made from the Eastern terminals, St. Paul and Minneapolis, to all points from Portland as far East as Great Falls, Mont. The tickets are to be for straight passage, with no stopovers.

DOUBLE EXECUTION IN QUEBEC.

MRS. POIRIER AND HER PARASITIC MOURNERS HANGED.

Both Had Confessed to the Murder of the Woman's Husband at St. Canute in 1897.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE (Quebec), March 10.—Mrs. Cordelia Poirier and Samuel Parslow were hanged here today at 8:45 a. m. Life was declared extinct in eight minutes, the necks of both having been broken.

Mrs. Poirier, who said farewell to her relatives last night, was firm and collected throughout. She took part in the mass here at 5 o'clock this morning, and the scaffold shook hands with the hangman without a tremor. The crowd inside the jail jeered at her, but even then her composure did not desert her, and at the suggestion of the executioner she turned and faced the gallows, and stood erect and prayed to the last.

Parslow was more dead than alive when the drop fell. The condemned were taken to the scaffold separately, and were prevented from seeing each other by a bar of iron placed between them. Six hundred men, who had remained up all night, witnessed the execution. Outside the jail there were 7,000 more, who tried to batter down the gate of the jail yard, but were only made to desert by the provincial police firing their revolvers in the air. The behavior of the crowd outside was such that one of the priests, Rev. Father Meloche, had to remove them from the scaffold.

Mrs. Cordelia Poirier and Samuel Parslow, her reputed lover, were hanged for the murder of Isador Poirier, the woman's husband, in 1897. The crime was committed in the Poirier home in St. Canute, Quebec. Mrs. Poirier, who was 35 years of age, was the organist of the Roman Catholic Church at St. Jerome, where Parslow sang in the choir. Both prisoners confessed their guilt, each seeking to put the blame on the other. Mrs. Poirier was the third woman to be hanged in this province since 1840. The two women who had previously suffered the death penalty since Confederation were Phoebe Campbell, hanged at London in 1872 for cutting her husband's throat with a knife, and Elizabeth Workman, hanged at Sarnia, a year later for beating her husband to death with a club. The sentences of eight of the eleven murderers were commuted to life imprisonment. The crime of six of these women was the murder of their husbands.

HERR ROSE ON SAMOAN TROUBLE.

Official Reports of the German Consul at Apia

Relative to the Incidents Growing Out of the Election of a King.

Declares That Mataafa Took No Part in the Fighting and Was Not Responsible for the War, But Up to the Last Endeavored to Prevent It, and Denies That He (Rose) Rode at the Head of Mataafa's Troops on the Day of the Conflict.

BERLIN, March 10.—The "Reichs-anzeiger" published a series of official dispatches from Samoa. Herr Rose, the German Consul, in his report of the events prior to January 4th, dated January 23d, says the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in favor of Malietoa Tanu was bound to have a stupefying effect, inasmuch as in a written statement dated October 5, 1895, Mr. Chambers declared there was no ground for contesting Mataafa's assumption of the sovereignty if he was elected King.

During the course of the discussion, prior to the outbreak, respecting the measures to be adopted to assure public security, Mr. Maxse, the British Consul, and Captain Sturdee of the British cruiser, Porpoise, are reported as intimating their intention of forcibly preventing any advance of the Matafaans, and to actively protect the Tanuans. While the Germans only assumed such military measures as were prompted by the necessity to protect the lives and property of the whites, the British guards stationed at Mr. Chambers' residence would, owing to the locality, have been drawn directly into conflict with the natives.

Herr Rose then relates how he rode on the afternoon of January 1st to the Tivoli Hotel, in order, like many other whites, to watch events, and how on his way there he had to traverse a body of Matafaans, to whom, however, he did not speak.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, the German Consul returned, he rode with Lieutenant Freilinghausen of the German warship Falke to Songi and home again. Thus, the Consul concludes, Mr. Chambers' accusation that he rode at the head of a troop of Matafaans at 4:30, when they attacked the Tivoli Hotel, is "pure invention," as proved by the written testimony of Lieutenant Freilinghausen. The Consul adds that the first two shots were fired by the Malietoaans.

Regarding the establishment of the provisional government, Herr Rose says Dr. Raffel, the German President of the municipal government at Apia, by his activity soon won universal approval, and quotes the thanks he received from the British Consul, and the Captain of the Porpoise. Thus, the Consul continues, the provisional government was already an accomplished fact on January 3d.

Regarding the attitude of the warships, the Consul says Dr. Raffel took measures for the protection of the British Mission, and he concludes with declaring that Mataafa did not take part in the fighting. Moreover, he points out that he was recognized on the English side by a letter published in the Apia newspapers.

According to Consul Rose, Mataafa was not responsible for the war, but up to the last endeavored to prevent it. In another report Rose describes the events between January 4th and 9th. In a letter report from Herr Rose, dated January 25th, he refers to the Grevesmuhl case, and describes how on January 25th Grevesmuhl, a German subject, was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment by Chief Justice Chambers. The sentence of imprisonment became effective forthwith, and Dr. Raffel, "as representative Chief Justice," and by the advice of Herr Rose, quashed the imprisonment on the ground of irregularity, and brought Grevesmuhl to the German Consulate "as the sole competent authority."

The German Consul opened the proceedings against Grevesmuhl on January 20th, and on the same day, "considering the Chief Justice's interference with the jurisdiction of the Consul, and the unwarrantable conduct and interfering to all the Consuls," he invited his colleagues to a conference, but they declined to attend.

In the Circuit Court today issued a mandamus to compel the city authorities to issue a saloonkeeper's license, although no fifty-cent war tax stamp was attached to the bond. Judge Tukey declared the tax in this instance an unwarrantable interference with the city and State Governments, infringing the principle of State sovereignty.

NEW COALING STATIONS.

Their Location Not Yet Definitely Decided Upon.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Under the navy appropriation bill the Bureau of Equipment is authorized to expend \$200,000 in coaling stations at different points where they may be desired. The location of these stations is wholly in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, but he will no doubt be guided by the recommendations of Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

The Admiral has not yet made any recommendations, but it is known that he believes there should be some good coaling depots at Manila and San Juan, Porto Rico, also at Guam. Besides these, he believes there should be a very large coaling depot in the vicinity of Shanghai, China, to supply the United States vessels cruising in the North China Sea, and in Chinese waters. It is also probable that a coaling station and depot will be located somewhere on the Maine coast. There is no such station north of Cape Cod, and naval officers have reported the need of one above that point. Portsmouth, N. H., is being urged as such a station, but some point on the Maine coast is preferred.

THE HONGKONG CONTRACT.

The Russian Minister Will Withdraw His Protest.

PEKIN, March 10.—The Chinese Foreign Office has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that as a result of negotiations between Russia and Great Britain, the Russian Minister here will withdraw his protest against the Hongkong contract, which is identical with the Niu Chwang contract.

"Daily Graphic," a usually well informed newspaper of London, made the following announcement today: "The Niu Chwang loan contract crisis has been amicably settled by a direct exchange of views between the British and the Russian Governments. The Russian assurances are completely satisfactory. The whole difficulty is ended, and the two Governments are arranging a scheme by which their relations in the Far East may be permanently regulated."

ISLAND OF GUAM.

A Naval Officer of the Bennington Reports as to Conditions.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from a naval officer residing in the Island of Guam. The report is from San Luis d'Apra and describes the conditions at Agaña. At this latter place, he says, there are eight so-called stores, besides small warehouses, and a native agent, a hawker, is sold. It is made out of fermented coconut milk. The stores are classified, first, Manila; second, Japanese; third, Chinese; fourth, Chamorro (native), and fifth, American.

Flour is difficult to obtain. Butter and lard are not good, owing to the warm climate. Chickens and eggs are plentiful. The beef is poor and no sheep are raised inland. There are plenty of pigs, yams, sweet potatoes and corn are abundant.

Bananas, coconuts and bread fruit are the chief sources of food of the natives. There is little fishing, fairly good clams and a very small oyster of sweet taste. There are plenty of deer, goats, wild turkeys, ducks and other game.

British Steamer Ashore.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.—The British steamer Stadt, Captain Wetherell, from New Orleans February 13th, for Hamburg, is ashore on Texel Island, one of the islands separating the North Sea from the Zuiderzee. The fate of the crew is not known.

Temperance Evangelist Disappears.

VINCENNES (Ind.), March 10.—Rev. T. H. Barnes, a temperance evangelist, has mysteriously disappeared and foul play is suspected. Until last Friday he had been conducting services at Decker, and Saturday he failed to appear at the appointed time, and has not been heard of since.

Two Children Burned to Death.

ROCKFORD (Ill.), March 10.—In a fire to-day the 7-year-old son of James McCabe and Mr. McCabe's sister-in-law, Lottie Brickley, aged 16, perished in the flames. McCabe, in attempts to rescue, sustained injuries that may prove fatal.

Janesville Collieries Suspend.

HAZLETON (Pa.), March 10.—Orders were received to-day for an indefinite suspension of work at the Janesville collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Over 500 men and boys were thrown out of employment.

Sentence on Mrs. Cody Suspended.

ALBANY (N. Y.), March 10.—In view of the recommendation of mercy by the jury, Judge Gregory has suspended sentence on Mrs. Cody, found guilty yesterday of attempting to blackmail the heirs of the late Jay Gould.

A Prisoner Suicides.

AUBURN (N. Y.), March 10.—Frank H. Sheldon, on trial here for the shooting of a woman for the murder of his wife, Eva M. Sheldon, committed suicide in the jail here to-day.

SMITH-LAVIGNE GLOVE CONTEST.

The Fight Brought to a Close in the Fourteenth Round

By the Latter's Brother Jumping into the Roped Arena.

The Second's Action Being a Clear Violation of the Rules, Referee McDonald Gave the Decision in Favor of Smith—A Fast and Violent Fight From the Start.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Billy Lavigne, brother of "Kid" Lavigne, jumped into the ring in the fourteenth round of the Smith-Lavigne fight to-night, and Referee McDonald was forced to give the decision to Smith. The end came so suddenly and unexpectedly that the big crowd was for a time at a loss to understand the situation. The cause of Billy Lavigne's action was the fact that George had received a couple of solid blows from Smith on the jaw, and was palpably getting the worst of the mixes in this round, he was not out of it, and might have stayed the round out, had his brother's interference not brought the fight to a technical close.

The fight was a fast and vicious one from the start. In the very beginning Smith violated the agreement not to strike in the clinches, fouling repeatedly. He was warned again and again by the referee, McDonald finally telling him that if he violated the rules again he would give the fight to Lavigne. After this Smith was more cautious, but both men struck in the clinches throughout the fight. Lavigne had the advantage by a slight margin up to the final round. He did all the leading and forcing, and while Smith did not break ground readily, he waited for Lavigne's leads, and countered hard with his right on the body, giving particular attention to the kidneys. In the thirteenth Lavigne drew blood from Smith's nose, and hammered away at the face until he received the blows that brought about the finish in the fourteenth round.

Smith made his appearance at 9:15 behind him were Aleck Gregeans, Tim McGrath and Billy Hennessy. He was coldly received. Lavigne followed a mile and an eighth handicap, over five hurdles, Our Climate (Doane), 3 to 1; Tom Smith (Mattier), 8 to 1; second; Durward (Glover), 20 to 1; third. Time—2:07. Colonial Dame, Major S., Rosmore, Joe Cotton, St. Jacob, Imp. Allen and Three Forks also ran.

One mile, selling, McFarlane (Ellis), 4 to 1; Victor (Thorpe), 1 to 2; second; Henry C. (Glover), 20 to 1; third. Time—1:44½. Plunger, Bobbins, Heistage, Nilhau, The Granger and Polaski also ran.

Six furlongs, selling, Jinks (H. Martin), 3 to 2; won; Pat Morrissey (Thorpe), 8 to 5; second; Rio Chico (Devin), 7 to 1; third. Time—1:14½. Key Hooker, The Fretter, Don Luis, Horatio and Gold Pin also ran.

Seven furlongs, handicap, Rubicon (Thorpe), 4 to 5; won; Connell (H. Martin), 6 to 1; second; Good Hope (Hal Brown), 6 to 1; third. Time—1:28¾. Sam McKeever, Limestone and Olinthus also ran.

AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The stewards announced this evening their decision in the Trotter case of deliberate foul committed in the Lexington Stakes on Wednesday, when he reached over and caught the bride of Frank Regan's colt, Alex, the favorite in that race, and his brother, ralet and manager, John Trotter, is suspended from all privileges indefinitely. Jockey Songer, who rode several bad looking races to-day has been notified that he will not be allowed to ride here in the future.

Weather fine; track fast. Results: Seven furlongs, Lexington, Ky. won; Glenmore second, Tom Tober third. Time—1:31¾.

Six and a half furlongs, Colonel Cassidy won, Bondman second, Clara Meade third. Time—1:23¾.

Mile and three-sixteenths, Judge Stenman won, Donation second, Dutton third. Time—2:04.

One mile and a sixteenth, Cherry Leaf won, Lady Callahan second, Barataria third. Time—1:48¾.

Six furlongs, John Bone won, Cotton Plant second, Nemo third. Time—1:14¾.

SIGAFUS' BONDS.

Attachment Issued Against Them by Massachusetts Creditors.

CHICAGO, March 10.—It is likely that J. M. Sigafus of New York will have to wait some time before he gets possession of the value contained in \$300,000 worth of bonds and certificates of deposit which was recently stolen from him at the Polk-street depot and afterward recovered by the police. The value is in the hands of Well-Fargo's Express Company, and was to have been forwarded to Sigafus who is now in California, but United States Marshal Osborne has served the express company with notice to hold the papers until further orders from the Federal Court.

When creditors of Sigafus in Haverhill, Mass., who hold a judgment of \$25,000 against him, read of the find, they immediately notified their attorneys to attach the property. The judgment against Sigafus was obtained in Los Angeles after two years' litigation over the Good Hope mine, but no property could be found on execution, although the creditors claim to have been aware that Sigafus had a fortune in bonds and securities.

closed decidedly in favor of Smith.

Round 11—The "Kid" did most of the leading, but could not get in a blow. He kept swinging with his right, but Smith got inside the blows. Lavigne planted a good left on the neck, and Smith crossed with a left on the side. The bell found them both looking tired.

Round 12—Smith rushed, but the "Kid" stopped him with his shoulder, and they clinched. Smith's left was blocked several times. The "Kid" kept after his man. Smith broke ground, and Lavigne put a good right on the kidneys. The "Kid" put a hard right on the heart and a left on the wind. This was Lavigne's round.

Round 13—Smith got in a couple of good lefts on the body and a right on the kidneys. The "Kid" put a stiff left on the jaw, and followed with a right on the body. The blood was running from a scratch on Lavigne's shoulder-blade. Smith's nose was bleeding. Both were tired.

Round 14—The "Kid" started in with a right on the body. Smith put a light left on the neck, and the "Kid" a right on the wind. They were wild and rather slow. Smith put a hard right on the neck, sending the "Kid's" head rocking, and repeated it a moment later. The "Kid" put hard rights on the jaw and a strong left on the mouth, starting the blood from Smith's nose. Smith put a light right on the wind and a second on the jaw. The "Kid" reeled, and Smith pounded him with both hands on the jaw. Lavigne was groggy, and his seconds jumped into the ring and claimed a foul, saying that Smith had hit in the clinch. The police referee gave the decision to Smith. The decision to Smith against his own will. To the spectators it appeared that the "Kid" was all but out, but it is doubtful if Smith had strength to finish him. The decision was quietly received by the spectators. Both men received an equal amount of applause.

EVENTS ON THE TURF.

RESULTS OF COAST AND EASTERN RACES.

C. H. Harrison, Andria, Our Climate, McFarlane, Jinks, and Rubicon Win at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Weather at Ingleside fine; track fast. Results:

Five and a half furlongs, C. H. Harrison, Jr. (H. Martin), 1 to 3; won; Fescoto (G. Wilson), 30 to 1; second; Race-bow (Ellis), 15 to 1; third. Time: 1:09¼. Monda, Florence Pink, Soistice, Cleodore, Wrinkles, Alhaja, Earl Islington, Gold Barn and Purnish also ran. Cynamon four furlongs, Andria (Spencer), 6 to 5; won; Tanobe (Thorpe), 10 to 1; second; Bamboult (Rutter), 30 to 1; third. Time—0:50¼. Mountebank, St. Agnes, El Arte, Gissando, Matt Horan, Charlie Quinn, Honor Bright and Ella De Payne also ran.

Five and a half furlongs, Our Climate (Doane), 3 to 1; won; Tom Smith (Mattier), 8 to 1; second; Durward (Glover), 20 to 1; third. Time—2:07. Colonial Dame, Major S., Rosmore, Joe Cotton, St. Jacob, Imp. Allen and Three Forks also ran.

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EXIST ONLY IN THE IMAGINARY MIND.

Major Butler, One of the Cuban Evacuation Commissioners,

Replies to an Inquiry as to the Status of Concessions to Americans.

Knows of None at Present Existing and Does Not Believe Any Will be Sanctioned, Unless It is Made to Appear That It Would be in the Interest of the People of the Island and to Promote Their Business and Prosperity.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Major-General M. C. Butler, one of the three Cuban Evacuation Commissioners, has written a letter to John C. Calhoun of this city, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Calhoun as to what would be the status of Americans seeking trade concessions in Cuba. General Butler's letter, which is dated at Washington, March 8th, is as follows:

"All I know about concessions is that among the last instructions sent to the Evacuation Commissioners in Cuba were directions to have every concession granted by the Spanish authorities after the beginning of the protocol on August 12th cancelled or suspended. We immediately addressed a communication to the Spanish commission and General Castellanos, who succeeded General Blanco as Captain General, informing them of the President's instructions.

"General Castellanos promptly issued a decree carrying out the President's wishes, and thus ended a number of so-called concessions.

"If others have come into existence since the Evacuation Commission left Havana on January 7th, last, I have no knowledge of them. I am inclined to think, however, that they exist largely, if not purely, in the exuberant imaginations of some persons who occasionally allow themselves to be lashed into a fine frenzy over imaginary things for want of something better to do.

"I do know that the President and the Secretary of War have set their faces steadfastly against the granting of any concessions by anybody on the island until they can be thoroughly examined and scrutinized by impartial tribunals. I have no idea that any concessions in Cuba will be sanctioned by the Administration unless it can be made to appear that it would be in the interest of the people of that island and for the promotion of their business and prosperity. Something will have to be done to encourage the introduction of capital and business enterprise, if the marvelous richness of Cuba is not to be developed. No business need be entertained that capital, all ways timid, is going to be dumped into Cuba recklessly or indiscriminately.

"Before it does, it must have the assurance of protection and stability, and I think we are bound to do everything possible to give that assurance. No concessions by Congress won't do it, and the best thing that could befall the Cuban people would be to have Congress keep its hands off and leave the President to adopt such measures as will best promote their interests. If we may judge by the past, he can safely be trusted in their behalf.

"You ask me about the Foraker amendment to the sundry civil bill recently adopted by Congress. With such information as I have, I do not think that such a provision of law was necessary, and I am unable to see how it is further than that it may increase the distrust already existing in the minds of capitalists as to the advisability and prudence of making investments in the island. In one breath we are told that the United States forces ought to be withdrawn, and in the next we are told to work out their own destiny, and in the next we have a proposition from Congress showing a want of confidence in their ability to take care of themselves.

"Every concession granted, if any should be, must necessarily be subject to the affirmation or revocation by any future government permanently established there, but whatever can be done by the President, Secretary of War or anybody else to encourage the development of the resources of Cuba and aid the people in getting on their feet again, ought to be done and done promptly. I have no right to speak for the President and the Secretary of War, but I must say without imprudence that they both realize the gravity of the responsibility which rests upon them.

"An accurate knowledge of the methods of conducting matters in the island justifies me in saying they may be safely trusted to do nothing except what will redound to the best interests of the people of Cuba. There may have been and may hereafter be errors of judgment.

"The one thing useful in Cuba is the introduction of American methods of transacting business and an opening made for American enterprise and capital, relief from Spanish monopolies imposed on the Cuban people, and the President and the Secretary of War ought not to be hampered in their efforts along these lines.

"I shall rejoice to see the day when the oppressed and impoverished people of Cuba are well advanced on the road to prosperity and wealth. They will adopt sound business methods, from whatever source they may come, and I believe will secure protection and safety to all who may go. The President, the Secretary of War, and the United States officials on that island will aid in every proper way to sustain them. Of this, I am confident, you may rest assured.

"If the sundry civil bill as amended by the Foraker amendment is to have the effect, which I can scarcely believe, of putting a stop to the development of the island during its military occupation by the United States forces, then the military occupation will be a curse instead of a benefit, and the sooner it is ended the better."