THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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TO BE INCINERATED.

Harry Hayward's Body to Be Cremated in a Chicago Furnace.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 26.—The body of Harry Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, was taken from its temporary resting place in the vault at Lakewood Cemetery to-night and shipped to Chicago to be cremated. Almost from the day when the body was deposited in the vault the relatives of the dead man were haunted by fears that it would be stolen by body snatchers. It was something more than a vague dread, too, for evidences were discovered of an intention to secure the body by these ghouls. But whether it was wanted for scientific purposes or for exhibition could only be conjectured. No special effort was to be made by the family to keep the matter a secret after the cremation, but it was the intention of the friends to say nothing until the body had left the city. The facts leaked out, however, and when the body was taken to the station hundreds of persons knew about it. Harry Hayward's body was partially embalmed before its removal to Lakewood and when it was brought back to town and prepared for shipment the embalming was completed. The body was as well preserved as on the day of the burial service. The undertaker who had charge of the body after the hanging accompanied the remains to Chicago, as did Dr. Thaddeus Hayward and Harry Goodsell. The incineration will take place in the new crematory in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.

PASSED IN A HURRY

PROMPT RESPONSE BY THE HOUSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

Republicans Adopt a Tariff Bill Designed to Raise $40,000,000 for Relief of the Treasury.

NEARLY STRICT PARTY VOTE

227 MEMBERS IN FAVOR OF THE BILL AND 81 AGAINST IT.

Incidents of the Debate Not of a Sensational Character, but Some of the Speakers Made Telling Points.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY

ADDRESSES BY DINGLEY, CRISP, DALZELL, TURNER, HOPKINS,

Henderson, Johnson, McMillin and Others—Provisions of the Measure as It Will Go to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The House to-day responded to the appeal of the President by passing a tariff bill, the operation of which is limited to two and one-half years, and which is designed to raise $40,000,000 for the relief of the treasury. The bond bill will be passed to-morrow. The vote to-day was on party lines, with two exceptions. The Republicans all voted for the bill except Hartman of Montana, who did not vote, and the Democrats and Populists against it, save Newlands (Populist) of Nevada, who voted in favor of the measure. The special order under which the bill was brought to a vote at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after three and one-half hours of debate, was iron-clad in its character, and compelled the members to adopt or reject it without opportunity of offering amendments of any kind.

Although there was brilliant setting that usually accompanies a field day in the House, the debate lacked much of the spirit and vim which generally characterizes a partisan battle in the lower branch of Congress. Even the preliminary skirmish over the adoption of the rule, which ordinarily precipitates the fiercest wrangling, passed off quietly. The debate itself was participated in by the leaders on both sides. The Republicans contended that the first necessity of the treasury was revenue to supply the continued deficiency. Every speaker denied that the proposed measure was a Republican protection bill. It was, they claimed, an emergency revenue bill on protective lines. It was significant that several, notably Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Payne, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Grosvenor, predicted the passage of a genuine protective measure as soon as the Republicans gained control of the White House. The Democrats took the position that there was no lack of revenue in the treasury, and that the passage of a bill to increase taxation would in no wise help the situation, nor furnish the relief desired by the President and Secretary of the Treasury. All who took part in the debate acquitted themselves well. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Dolliver, of the Republicans, and Mr. Crisp and Mr. Turner, of the Democrats, carried off the honors.

The bill passed to-day repeals the present tariff law until Aug. 1, 1896. It restores 60 per cent. of the McKinley rates on wools and woolens, lumber and carpets, and makes a horizontal increase of the present rates in all other schedules, except sugar, of 15 per cent. When the bill was put on its passage it was passed—206 to 81—the vote being taken by yeas and nays. There was no demonstration of any kind at the announcement of the vote.

Mr. Cannon, the Delegate from Utah, asked for immediate consideration of a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Territory of Utah to turn over to the Governor of Utah, on the issuance of the executive proclamation admitting the Territory as a State, all United States property in the hands of the Secretary. The resolution was adopted, and, at 5:37 p. m., the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Later—The final vote on the passage of the tariff bill was much confused, and individual counts do not tally with the official record. The vote as it will appear in the Congressional Record shows the yeas 227, nays 81. The only divergence from party lines was as follows: Baker of Kansas, Bell of Colorado, Kem of Nebraska and Stroud of North Carolina, all Populists, voted against the bill. Hall of Missouri and Spencer of Mississippi, Democrats, voted for the bill, as well as Howard of Alabama and Skinner of North Carolina, Populists, and Newlands of Nevada, silver man. The record was forty-seven members not voting.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Reasons That Led to the Introduction of Revenue Measures.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, reported from that committee the revenue bill, which the Speaker forthwith referred to the committee of the whole House on state of the Union. The report follows:

"The committee on ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the President's message and so much of the Secretary of the Treasury's report, and also the President's special message presenting the urgency of immediate action by Congress in a direction calculated to bring relief, report that the committee appreciates the seriousness of the situation and the importance of prompt remedies so far as Congress can give them.

"Your committee regards the chronic deficiency of revenue for the past two years and a half as a most potent cause of the difficulties which the treasury has encountered, and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence even in the financial operations of the government. It is as impossible for a government to have a continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without affecting its financial standing as it is for an individual. It is impossible also for a government to continue in this condition without casting a shadow of doubt and discouragement over all business operations within its borders.

"The serious fact which we are called on to confront is that in the two and a half years that have elapsed since July 1, 1893, this government has had an insufficiency of revenue to meet current expenditures, amounting in the aggregate to about $133,000,000, and even in the first half of the present fiscal year the deficiency will reach about $29,000,000 and about $5,000,000 for the present month. And up to the present time there is no sufficient grounds for opining that this insufficiency of revenue will not continue during the remainder of the fiscal year; and how much longer no one can safely predict.

"If the consequences of such a deficiency were only the necessity of borrowing money to meet current expenses in time of peace, even this would afford abundant reason for increasing the revenue. But the consequences are more wide-reaching than that. Insufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States legal-tender notes to pay current expenditures, and thus to supply additional means to draw gold from the greenback redemption fund—in short, to create the 'endless chain' of which the Secretary of the Treasury complains, and which has made it necessary to sell issue after issue of bonds to replenish the reserve.

HOW THE "ENDLESS CHAIN" WORKS.

"This will be clearly seen when it is remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued and sold a little over $162,000,000 of 5 per cent. ten-year and 4 per cent thirty-five year bonds, from which he has realized about $142,000,000 and after redeeming $182,000,000 of United States legal tender notes with the proceeds he has been obliged to immediately pay out $133,000,000 of these demand notes to meet current expenditures and thus has furnished $133,000,000 of governmental demand notes to be again and again used to draw gold from the treasury. It is evident that so long as there is insufficient revenue this performance will go on and bond sale after bond sale will be required. It is also evident that if there had been a sufficiency of revenue these redeemed legal-tender notes would not have been paid out at once and there would have been so much the less opportunity to draw gold from the treasury. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that if in the first six months of the distrust which inaugurated the run on the redemption fund, the treasury had been receiving revenue more than adequate to meet expenditures, so as to temporarily hold the redeemed government notes, the disposition to present these notes for redemption would have soon been overcome. That would have undoubtedly been the case if the redemption fund had been increased in the spring of 1893 and never allowed to fall below the $100,000,000 minimum.

"And the necessity for more revenue from the point of view of the maintenance of the redemption fund is not taken away by the fact that we have $50,000,000 of cash in the treasury in addition to the $100,000,000 (part gold) required for the redemption fund and the twenty odd millions required as a working balance. This $50,000,000 represents $50,000,000 of redeemed United States legal-tender notes, for whose redemption we borrowed $50,000,000 in gold. If we continue to pay them out to meet a deficiency of revenue then presently they will come back again to draw $50,000,000 more from the treasury, which we must supply by selling $50,000,000 more of bonds. The suggestion, therefore, that we need no more revenue because we have a cash balance of $50,000,000 of government notes in the treasury that can be used to pay any deficiency for the next six or twelve months, is, in effect, a proposition to issue more bonds to meet a deficiency which should be meet at once by providing more revenue. In other words, those who oppose raising more revenue in such a situation, in effect—whether they intend to do so or not—favor borrowing in preference to paying as we go along.

DUTY OF THE HOUSE.

"Your committee believes that it is the duty of the House of Representatives, to which body the Constitution commits the inauguration of revenue legislation, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from $40,000,000, sufficient to put an end to a deficiency—and to do this without delay, too—leaving to others whose co-operation is required to finally place such legislation on the statute books, to meet the responsibility in their own way. And the President's special message setting forth so pointedly the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the promptest action only emphasizes the duty of the House.

"In response to the urgent call of the President, your committee has felt impelled to act with all possible dispatch. Two facts have led your committee to look to an increase of customs duties as the most appropriate source of additional revenue. They are, first, the fact that we are already raising a disproportionate amount from internal revenue, which has always been regarded as a war resort—indeed, Jefferson took the ground that excise taxes should not be resorted to by the federal government as sources of revenue in time of peace, and the Democratic national convention maintained the same doctrine in 1884. And, secondly, the fact that by increasing customs duties on imported articles, which we can and ought to produce or make at home, for revenue purposes we can at the same time incidentally encourage stricken industries and materially aid in turning in our favor the balance of trade, which has been so heavily against us all through this calendar year, and which has caused a demand for gold for export, which our treasury has been called to supply. For, so long as the balance of trade is against us on account of excessive imports we must export gold or (what is the same thing) promise to pay gold, to pay for the excess of imports over exports.

"Your committee has not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines, as a majority hopes can be done in 1897-98, not only because the committee knows that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months, and there is need of more revenue at once. It believes, however, that this need of more revenue is so great that an ample measure increasing all duties of the dutiable list, and taking from the free list of the present tariff a few articles that were always on the dutiable list until Aug. 27, 1894, and which have always been important revenue producers, and limiting the operation of such legislation to about two years and a half—until the present deficiency of revenue is overcome—ought to receive the approval even of those who do not favor protective duties, on patriotic grounds; and that the fact that it may incidentally encourage the production of many articles that we require, at home instead of abroad, will not be regarded as a ground of opposition under present circumstances.

THE HORIZONTAL INCREASE.

"In framing the bill submitted for your consideration it has been necessary, if action was to be taken promptly, to resort to a considerable extent to a horizontal raise of duties, for the reason that it would have required months to deal with each article separately. Horizontal dealing with tariffs cannot be justified in ordinary times, but in such an exigency as now exists, so serious that the President felt it his duty to send you a special message of extreme urgency, especially for a limited time, it is not only defensible, but is the only alternative.

"But while we have presented in the brief measure reported a horizontal increase of 15 per cent. of existing duties on all schedules, but two of which is an addition of less than 8 per cent. of the average ad valorem rate—giving about $15,000,000 revenue from that source; yet more than $25,000,000 of the $40,000,000 which it is estimated this bill would add to our annual revenue, will come mainly from wool, which is taken from the free list and given a moderate duty, and from manufactures of wool, which are given a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty on wool (which is always necessary when a duty is placed on wool) in order to give the wool grower the benefit and make it possible to manufacture woolens at home. The bill reported by your committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool 60 per cent. of the duty imposed by the act of 1890, which would give an equivalent of 6 6-10 cents per pound on unwashed wool, or about 40 per cent. ad valorem. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose co-operation it is necessary to secure in order to have any legislation, and not as a measure of what might be done when all branches of the government are in harmony with the majority of the House on protection lines. The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific duty equivalent to the duty on wool. The duty on carpet wools is left at 32 per cent. ad valorem, where it was placed in 1890. The tax is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools.

Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890 without the slightest justification is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only 60 per cent. of the duties provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about 15 per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official places whose co-operation is essential to legislation, and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control. Believing that such an increase of revenue as is proposed is essential as a first step in the restoration of confidence and the restoration of the country to a sound condition and other legislation to be proposed to this end cannot be effective without adequate revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying bill 'To temporarily increase rev-

(Continued on Third Page.)

BOND BILL OPPOSED

MANY REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE WANT THE MEASURE MODIFIED.

They Also Desire Extension of Debate to Two or Three Days and Privilege of Offering Amendments.

CAUCUS OF THE DISSENTERS

DANGER THAT THE FINANCIAL MEASURE MAY BE DEFEATED.

Committee of Seven Appointed to Confer with the Speaker and the Committee on Rules.

CHANGES MAY BE MADE

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS THE MATTER FIRST.

Facts About Russia's Tender of Gold—Contracts for Battle Ships Awarded to the Newport News Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—An attempt was made by several new members of the House to secure a caucus of Republicans on the bond bill immediately after the session to-night. The petition was started by several Republicans, and the necessary number of names (fifteen) was secured. The leaders discouraged the plan, however, and Mr. Hooker, of New York, at the request of Speaker Reed, it is said, induced several signers to withdraw their names, so the movement fell through. The petition was addressed to the chairman of the caucus, Mr. Grosvenor, and besides asking for a caucus on the bond bill, made the general request that a caucus be called whenever party measures were to be considered in the House.

While a general caucus of the Republican members of the House was frowned down, the Republicans who are opposed to the bond bill met in caucus at the Ebbitt House to-night to mature plans for opposition. Forty members representing twenty-three States were present. While the Western and Southern States were most largely in attendance, there were also members from the East and North. It was claimed by the leaders that not more than half of the Republicans who antagonized the bond bill attended the caucus and that they have enough votes to defeat the bill, unless it is modified. Johnson, of California, called the caucus to order. Mr. Broderick, of Kansas, was elected chairman and Mr. Colson, of Kentucky, secretary. The sentiment of the caucus, as it was voiced in numerous speeches, was in opposition to the issue of bonds in time of peace, and the greenbacks ought not to be retired, at least in the manner prescribed by the bill. There was no little talk to the effect that the committee on rules should give the rank and file of the party opportunity to express their opinions on proposed legislation before it was adopted as party policy. The caucus chose a committee of seven to confer with the Speaker and committee on rules to-morrow and ask for an extension of the debate on the bond bill to two or three days. Proposals were made that it should be attempted to secure a party caucus, but it was decided to be too late for such a step. The members of the committee of seven are Broderick, of Kansas; Baker, of New Hampshire; Bowers, of California; Cannon, of Utah; Pickler, of South Dakota; Milne, of Michigan, and Burton, of Missouri. They will urge on the committee on rules that there is no exigency demanding the immediate passage of the bond bill and that if one has existed the revenue bill passed by the House to-day should suffice to meet it. They will also ask to have the rule for debating the bond bill amended so that there will be opportunity to offer amendments to the bill.

There may be an important change made by the ways and means committee in the bill before the scheme is brought before the House to-morrow. As shown by the caucus to-night, considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among the Republicans since the text of the bill was made public, the dissenters asserting that it could be used by a hostile administration for the permanent retirement of greenbacks. In yesterday's committee meeting a similar charge was made by the Democrats, who asserted the Republicans proposed to do what they had always opposed and what President Cleveland advocated—retirement of greenbacks. Accordingly there will be a committee meeting to-morrow morning to consider an amendment prepared by Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, which follows: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or modify existing law which authorizes and directs the reissue of said legal-tender notes." Mr. Hopkins is confident that the amendment will be adopted.

A partial canvass of the Republican members of the ways and means committee shows that while there is practically unanimity among them in desiring the accomplishment of the object Mr. Hopkins's amendment has in view, there is some doubt concerning the necessity for the amendment. Members say that a careful examination of the laws will be made and the question thoroughly discussed in committee to-morrow, and that if the necessity for amendment in this particular is developed, an amendment will be made.

After the second revenue bill has been disposed of, to-morrow night, the House will do little business until Monday, Jan. 5, and will practically have its holiday recess, of which it has partly been deprived, next week. It cannot well adjourn for more than three days, under the rules, while the Senate is in session, but it was decided by the committee on rules to-day that there will be formal meetings every third day with adjournments over, and that no important business will be brought forward on the floor. Under these conditions there is little probability that there will be a quorum of Representatitves in town next week. Among the bills introduced to-day were the following:

By Mr. Cobb, of Missouri—Authorizing Isaac M. Mason and others to improve the channel in the Mississippi river between St. Louis and Cairo, Ill., and Vicksburg, Miss., on certain conditions, and for certain considerations to be paid by the United States.

By Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota—With modifications, the bill passed at the last session of Congress to codify and arrange laws relating to pensions.

By Mr. Crain, of Texas—To provide for the redemption of the legal-tender notes of the United States, and the substitution therefor of legal-tender notes; also, a bill providing for the appointment by the President of a tariff commission to consist of nine members, whose duties shall be to investigate all questions relating to the agricultural, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the United States so far as they may be affected by the tariff, and having due regard for the maintenance of a revenue to cover the expenses of the government, and also for the conservation of our industries and the compensation of our wage-earners.

By Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania (by request)—To establish a gold and silver currency on a basis of interchangeable value throughout the world.

BATTLE SHIP CONTRACTS.

Both Awarded to the Newport News Ship-Building Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Herbert to-day formally awarded to the Newport News Company, of Virginia, the contracts for building both the new battle ships, for one of which the Union iron works, of San Francisco, was a competitor. The award of the contract has given the Secretary great concern for the reason that he desired, if possible, to meet the intent of Congress that one ship should be built on the Pacific coast, and he has made it the subject of a special report to the President, showing how he was absolutely obliged by the law to make the award to the Newport News Company. He says:

"The bids on the department's plan are as follows: Cramp & Sons—One ship, $2,820,000; two ships, $2,750,000 each. Union iron works—One, $2,740,000; two ships, $2,690,000 each; Newport News Ship-building and Dry Dock Company—One, $2,350,000; two ships, $2,225,000 each. It will thus be seen that there is a very great disparity between the bids. Were it not for the section of the law appropriating for these ships, which looks to the construction of one of them on the Pacific coast, there would be no room for argument and the Newport News Ship-building Company would undoubtedly be entitled to both. The peculiar wording of the law authorizing the construction of these ships, however, has rendered it necessary to examine into the questions very carefully before reaching a conclusion. The act requires that one of the ships shall be built on the Pacific coast, subject to the provision that 'if it shall appear to your satisfaction from the biddings for the contracts when the same shall be opened and examined by you, that the proposed battle ships cannot be constructed at a fair cost on the Pacific coast (that is in this case by the Union iron works) you may then authorize the construction of such battle ships elsewhere, that is to say, by the lowest and best bidder' (the Newport News Ship-building and Dry Dock Company.) One of the questions raised is whether the Union iron works is bound to stand by its bid, or can it be allowed, if its bid does not represent the fair cost, to reduce its bid to a price that would be 'the fair cost of the ship.' An examination of the statute seems to me to preclude the idea that this company can now be allowed to do this and the actual wording seems to clearly indicate an intention to preclude all such dickering, since it must appear 'from the biddings' for the contracts, when the same shall be opened and examined."

Continuing, the Secretary says: "The only remaining question is whether the bid of the Union iron works for one ship can be accepted. It will actually cost the government $590,000 more to give one of these ships to the Union iron works than it would to give both to the Newport News company. There is an element of cost to be considered—the freight across the continent for the armament and equipment of the ship built upon the Pacific coast, which would amount to about $60,000. If this be added to $590,000, it would cost the government $650,000 to give one of these ships to the Union iron works. To me it seems clear that the department cannot undertake to say that a bid by a responsible and competent company, fairly made after due consideration, is lower than a fair price for such work. This company is bidding not only for one of these ships, but for both, and it insists upon its right to build both. For the government to reject the bid under these circumstances and insist upon paying a higher price for the ships, or for one of them to be built elsewhere, on any such ground as that the Newport News company is below the market price, would be a ruinous policy. The government is entitled to have its ships built at the lowest prices at which it can procure the doing of the work, and the true policy would dictate the encouragement instead of discouragement of low bodding. I, therefore, recommend the acceptance of the bid of the Newport News Ship-building and Dry Dock Company for both ships."

This recommendation was approved by the President to-day.

RUSSIA'S GENEROUS OFFER.

It Was Made in 1893, and Tendered Uncle Sam $60,000,000 in Gold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The facts in regard to Russia's offer in 1893 to supply this government with gold with which to meet the emergency existing at that time are gradually coming to light. It can now be stated on unquestionable authority that during the panic of three years ago, which resulted in heavy withdrawals of gold for export, the Czar of Russia, through his minister here, Prince Cantacusene, formally tendered to this government a loan of $60,000,000 for the term of three years. No specific rate of interest was named, nor were any details as to terms of repayment entered into, the proposition not passing to this stage. It was simply the generous offer of a nation on particularly friendly terms with ours, and was not coupled with any hard conditions such as might have been reasonably expected from a power on a less friendly footing with the United States. Mr. Cleveland, after due deliberation, very courteously declined the offer. He recognized the unselfish generosity of the offer and the very friendly feeling that prompted it, but he was unwilling to accept, fearing that at some future time it might result in entanglements with other European nations, which it has always been the policy of the United States to avoid. The offer has not since been repeated. In the event of another bond issue, however, it possibly may result in the loan being placed with Russian capitalists, and it is probable the President has given some thought to the advisability of proposing terms with them rather than with capitalists of other European nations, in case all of the bonds are not placed in the United States.

The rumors that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, came to Washington early in the week to tender to the President in case of another bond issue financial aid from London bankers are not credited here. It can be stated on excellent authority that if Mr. Morgan was in Washington he saw neither the President nor any of his Cabinet advisers, nor did he hold any communication on that or any other subject. So far as can be learned Mr. Morgan is not expected in Washington.

SALVADOR COMPLAINS.

Says This Government Permitted Filibusters to Leave San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the World from San Salvador says: The representative of this country in Washington has been instructed to complain to the State Department that the authorities at San Francisco have permitted the outfitting of the boat Golden Barclay by the friends of Ezeta, designed as a filibustering expedition against a friendly nation, such act being a violation of the neutrality laws. It is claimed that the American government should have prevented the vessel leaving San Francisco, and should have imprisoned Casin and the members of the Central American Land Company, who have furnished money to Ezeta to carry out his revolutionary plans.

Captain Healy to Be Tried.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A board was appointed to-day for the trial of Captain M. A. Healy, until recently in command of the revenue cutter Bear, of the Bering sea patrol fleet, on charges of drunkenness, conduct unbefitting an officer in the revenue cutter service, etc., which was preferred against him by officers of the fleet. The board, which will convene at San Francisco on Jan. 10, 1896, will consist of Captain D. B. Hodgsdon, of the revenue cutter Fessenden, at Detroit, president; Captain Louis N. Stodder, supervisor of anchorages at New York; Captain W. C. Coulson, assistant inspector of life saving stations, San Francisco; First Lieutenant H. B. Rogers, commanding revenue steamer Hartley, San Francisco, recorder, and First Lieutenant W. Reynolds, of the revenue cutter Grant, Port Townsend, prosecuting officer.

The Stanford Estate Suit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—His attention having been called to publications stating that the Department of Justice had no confidence in its big suit against the estate of the late Senator Stanford, Attorney-general Harmon said to-day that he had examined carefully the questions involved, and, in the light of adverse decisions, he expected to establish the claim against the Stanford

(Continued on Second Page.)

ANXIETY AT HAVANA

NO NEWS CAN BE LEARNED AS TO MOVEMENTS OF INSURGENTS.

They Are Said to Be in Possession of the Railways and Telegraph Lines Leading to the Capital.

CAMPOS STILL CONFIDENT

HE SAYS THE CUBAN ARMY MUST SOON FIGHT OR SURRENDER.

Unconfirmed Report that the Patriots Are Marching Towards the Southern Part of Matanzas.

ACTIVITY AT THE CAPITAL

SPANIARDS MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENDING THE CITY.

Earthworks Thrown Up on the Land Side and Marines Taken from War Ships to Man the Guns.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Since the arrival here last night of Captain General Martinez de Campos from Matanzas he has been in conference with leading military and naval officials, the civil dignitaries and the leaders of the different political parties. They assembled at the palace last night, and, in the course of a number of patriotic speeches, pledged their unconditional support to the government in its efforts to suppress the insurrection, and promised to do everything possible in the way of moral and actual assistance.

Senor Galvez, president of the Autonomist party, during the course of a speech, which was warmly applauded, advised the Captain General not to expose himself to the fire of the insurgents, who, the speaker claimed, made war against the lives and property of civilians, never making a stand long enough to cause an engagement between the troops, and adopting all methods of savage warfare. Senor Galvez also stated that, in spite of the supreme effort made by the insurgent army, they had not heard of the capture of any towns, the mischief of the enemy being confined to small villages and the plantations of the island. He compared the army of Gomez and Maceo to "wandering hordes of Tartars," and expressed the opinion that the raid of the Cubans into the province of Matanzas, where they had done so much injury to crops, would turn out to be the worst thing for them in the long run, as the fields, cleared of the standing cane, were now much better suited for military operations.

News from the front seems to be interrupted both by rail and telegraph, and no information was obtainable concerning the movements of the insurgents. The Captain General, on his arrival here, announced that the Spanish troops in Matanzas occupied advantageous positions, and that the Cubans would either be compelled to fight a pitched battle in that province or surrender. It is not generally believed, however, that the march of Gomez and Maceo on Havana has really been stopped and that they are in retreat. In support of this it is said that, if Gomez and Maceo were retreating, the government would not be slow in making public every item of news obtainable concerning this feature of the hitherto triumphant march of the insurgents from the province of Puerto Principe, through the province of Santa Clara and the province of Matanzas, and to the vicinity of the borders of the province of Havana, in spite of the numerous columns of Spanish troops in the territory traversed. The last news of the movements of the Spanish columns was that they were heading for Guanabana, the headquarters recently evacuated by Campos, situated not far from Matanzas.

PROBABLY NOT RETREATING.

The fact is so many announcements of the defeat and retreat of the insurgents have been made that it will require strong confirmation to make anybody here believe that such is an actual fact. When the insurgents first entered the province of Santa Clara it was announced that they had been defeated with great loss and had retreated across the border. But the next news received from the front was that the Cuban army was threatening Placentas, more than half way between the border and the capital, Santa Clara, and since then they have apparently pushed onward with little or no interruption.

The absence of news of the movements of the insurgents is causing some anxiety among their friends here, but they claim Gomez and Maceo are in possession of the railroad and telegraph lines and that it was with difficulty that Campos succeeded in reaching Havana last night. Be that as it may, the news obtainable is that furnished by rumor and if the authorities are in possession of any additional facts all such matter is carefully suppressed.

In the meanwhile active preparations are being made here, both for defense of the city and for forwarding to the front all the troops that can be spared. It is understood that the Spanish columns in the rear of the insurgent army have been ordered to concentrate as quickly as possible to the frontier of Matanzas and that every effort is to be made to prevent the retreat of the Cubans into Santa Clara. While these preparations are being made to apparently stop the insurgents from escaping back into Santa Clara, the land fortifications of Havana are receiving attention day and night. A number of additional earthworks have been thrown up during the last month also and these are being hastily completed and supplied with guns as rapidly as possible. The magazines are being plentifully supplied with ammunition and the outposts of the Spanish troops around Havana are being strengthened and more securely fortified.

Throughout the night and all day there has been an air of hurry and anxiety at the different headquarters here which does not seem to indicate that the supreme authorities are in any way satisfied that the insurgents are retreating, and if military activity goes for anything, the most determined efforts are being made to prevent a surprise.

STRENGTH OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

There is considerable speculation here as to the actual number of men under the command of Gomez and Maceo. The highest estimates have it that the Cuban army numbers 12,000 men, while the lowest number of followers of the insurgent leaders are credited with having under their command is 6,000. It is to be presumed, however, that Gomez and Maceo have 10,000 men with them, as they are known to have been joined by large numbers of adherents since they entered the province of Matanzas. The insurgents have also been plenti-