POP. STEWART'S TURN

NEVADA'S SENATOR FOLLOWS THE LINE MARKED OUT BY VEST.

He Denounces the Gold Syndicate, Says the Popular Loan Will Fail and Advocates Free Silver.

FREE-COINAGE BILL HELD UP

TO GIVE THE POPULIST A CHANCE TO RELIEVE HIS MIND.

Senator Baker's Arbitration Plan—Mr. Wolcott's Views on Bimetallist Sentiment in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The debate on the Senate free coinage substitute for the House bond bill was again postponed today owning to the intervention of Mr. Stewart, the Nevada Populist, who insisted on making a speech in favor of the Elkins resolution, as amended by the Butler amendment, to prohibit the further sale of bonds except by the express consent of Congress. The free coinage substitute was called up at the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's speech and now has the right of way, so that the debate on it can be postponed no longer. Mr. Stewart's speech to-day predicted the failure of the popular loan proposition of the administration, intimated that the loan had already been underwritten by the gold syndicate, reiterated the Senator's well-known free silver views and concluded with an appeal for the financial as well as the political independence of the United States.

When the Senate convened Mr. Frye introduced a bill to reconvene the delegates to the international marine conference of 1889.

In presenting some petitions from Norfolk, Va., in favor of liberal appropriations for seacoast defenses, Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, called attention to the alarm which manifestly existed in the minds of the people along the seacoasts in view of the rumors of war. He thought their apprehensions of bombardment were exaggerated, but expressed the belief that our seacoast cities should be adequately fortified to meet any emeregncy.

A resolution offered by Mr. Chandler was adopted instructing the committee on immigration to inquire whether any legislation was necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of aliens imprisoned by foreign countries in their American colonies.

Mr. Cullom asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution authorizing the supervising architect to use $25,000 of the appropriation for the Chicago postoffice building for the employment of an assistant architect to aid in the preparation of the plans for that building. Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.), expressed the opinion that $25,000 was a remuneration out of all reason for an assistant architect, and Mr. Smith and Mr. White declared that if special legislation were to be given for the purpose of aiding the supervising architect's office it should not be given with special reference to accelerating the work on a particular building. Mr. Palmer pointed out that this was a special case, the expense to come out of the appropriation for the Chicago building. If general legislation was deemed necessary it should be enacted in the regular way. He hoped that this special resolution would not be embarrassed. Without this appropriation nothing could be done toward proceeding with the construction of the building. Mr. Berry objected, and the resolution went over.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Baker offered the following resolution, enunciating an expression of the Monroe doctrine:

"Resolved, That the United States will regard it as an unfriendly act for any foreign power, without our consent, by war, treaty, purchase or otherwise, to extend its territorial limits in the Western Hemisphere on either of the American continents, or to or over any of the islands adjacent thereto, which this country deems necessary for its self-preservation. And the United States reserves the right to be the sole judge of the necessity for the maintenance of their national entities. That the principle herein enunciated is founded on the law of self-preservation, which, from necessity, inheres in and belongs to every civilized nation as a sovereign and inalienable right, and this principle is attested by Washington's farewell address and President Monroe's memorable message of Dec. 2, 1823."

Mr. Baker made a brief speech in advocacy of the resolution. In conclusion he said that, while the countries of Europe were arranging their policies and doctrines, it was right and proper that we should declare to the world the policy which we advanced and proposed to maintain for the future peace and preservation inviolate of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Call took occasion, before the resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee, to call attention to the war which the Cubans were so gallantly and successfully waging for independence, and expressed the hope that the committee on foreign relations would report a resolution for the recognition of the Cuban belligerents.

When the morning business had been disposed of there was a clash as to the order of procedure. Mr. Stewart insisted on addressing the Senate on the Elkins resolution, prohibiting the sale of bonds except after advertisement, to the highest bidder. Mr. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the free-coinage substitute to the House bond bill, wanted to proceed with consideration of the bill according to notice previously given, but, as Mr. Stewart insisted, Mr. Jones was compelled to yield.

STEWART'S SPEECH.

Mr. Stewart in his remarks advocated the passage of the Elkins resolution, as amended by Mr. Butler, prohibiting the sale of any bonds in the future except with the express consent of Congress. He characterized the proposed popular loan of the administration as a "cruel mockery." No loan would be a popular loan unless it was offered after the fashion of the French loans. He affirmed that it was not the intention of the President to allow the people to get the bonds. They were to go as the others had gone—to the syndicate. The President, said Mr. Stewart, was merely tantalizing the public with this counterfeit offer of bonds. The bonds were to go to the gold gamblers of the syndicate. It was known that the entire issue of bonds, he said, had been underwritten by the syndicate that had cornered the gold in New York. Mr. Stewart denounced the attempt to pass "an emergency tariff bill," which could not become a law, and if it could, would only result in unsettling business conditions. The plain purpose was to keep up tariff agitation to distract attention from the financial distress of the people. Not until we had free coinage of silver, said he, would we have financial independence from the Rothschilds and the gold gamblers. As long as the gold standard was maintained in the United States we would be in bondage to Great Britain. Our gold obligations to Great Britain averaged about $350,000,000 annually. Last year our exports exceeded our imports by $100,000,000. This year the balance of trade would be against us, and perhaps $500,000,000 would have to be paid in gold to settle our obligations. That gold could be obtained only by constantly increasing our interest-bearing debt and decreasing the power of the people to pay. In conclusion, he declared that he was not in favor of eulogizing those who took us by the throat in time of distress; that he was in favor of cutting loose from all European entanglements and announcing our financial as well as political independence. War was preferable to financial slavery. Party considerations should be thrown to the winds. The principles of the Democratic party had gone by the board. It had become the tool of one man, and that man was the tool of Wall street. The Republican party that started out with the sublimest creed in the history of the world—the equality of man—had also gone into the Wall-street camp. He was opposed to any party that was opposed to the country. Mr. Stewart concluded at 3:30.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, then called up the Senate free coinage substitutes for the House bond bill, but owing to the lateness of the hour, he did not open the debate today, and, at 3:40, the Senate went into executive session, and soon thereafter adjourned.

WOLCOTT'S OBSERVATIONS.

What the Senator Learned About Silver While in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who recently returned from Europe, gave his views to-day on silver and foreign affairs. He said: "An international committee of the European bimetallic leagues, including Mr. Allard, Belgian delegate to the Brussels conference, and leading bimetallists from England, Austria, Germany and France held an important conference recently in Paris, and I had several interviews with its members. We have little idea in this country of the unselfish and important efforts throughout England and the continent in favor of the recognition of silver There is hardly an intelligent land owner in Europe who is not a bimetallist. There were two important results of the meeting at Paris. A plan for an identical resolution on the importance of international agreement, to be introduced in the English Parliament, the French Assembly and the German Reichstag, was agreed upon. Another important result was the establishment of cordial and closer relations between the bimetallist associations of the different countries of Europe, notably between France and Germany. And the reception accorded the committee by the President of the French republic was, from a foreign point of view, important and significant. The statesmen of France and the manager of the Bank of France are bimetallists, and public opinion favors bimetallism. The Paris newspapers, however, with one or two exceptions controlled by private monied interest, are gold monometallists. While bimetallists abroad are actively at work, it must nevertheless be admitted that the prospect of any speedy action is not favorable. In Germany, where there has been much hope, the banking element, aroused by the possibility of action by the Reichstag, is expending much effort in favor of the single gold standard, and its influence is naturally widely felt. Whoever invites this country to await an European agreement before opening our mints to silver offers no hope of definite relief.

"As to the Venezuelan manifesto, every country in Europe, republican France included, viewed the President's message and Mr. Olney's letter to Lord Salisbury, published in full in the London Times, with amazement. The truculent threats of the administration were not taken seriously, except in England, but were viewed as campaign politics. It would be difficult to convince Europe that this country was anxious to intervene in a Central American boundary dispute to the extent of going to war with a nation of our own civilization, blood, language and religion, in behalf of a noncontiguous American state, whose republics are usually military despotisms, with an average duration of a few months, concerning questions which can never vitally affect our own integrity or independence."

HOOSIERS WERE THERE.

Indiana Congressmen at the Reception to the Diplomatic Corps.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—All the members of the Indiana delegation who are in the city, with the exception of Messrs. Johnson and Henry, attended the diplomatic reception at the White House to-night. They were accompanied by the ladies of their families and enjoyed the novelty of the crush of brilliant uniforms of the foreign soldiers and diplomates and the magnificent gowns of the ladies. The delegation showed up well and the gowns of the ladies, while not as decollete as some others, were handsomely made and tastefully worn.

The members of the judiciary, the army and navy, the members of Congress and a large number of other public officials attended. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted in receiving by the ladies of the Cabinet, the introductions being made by Col. Wilson, the superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. The floral decorations of the large east room were on the usual elaborate scale. The rich glare of the electric lights, the elegant attire of the diplomatic corps and the shining uniforms of the army and navy officers made the scene a brilliant one. The red, blue and green parlors, as well as the conservatory, with its wealth of flora, were open to the guests, who strolled through them at will. The Marine Band occupied its usual position in the vestibule in front of the main corridor and played a number of selections during the hours of the reception.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

Action on Nominations of Consuls and Other Appointees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls—J. G. Tucker, of Texas, at Martinique, West Indies; O. Murchmeyer, of West Virginia, at San Salvador, Salvador; R. D. McJohun, of the District of Columbia, at Zanzibar; W. E. Mantius, of New York, at Turin, Italy; O. McGarr, of Tennessee, at Cienfuegos, Cuba; C. Jones, of Wisconsin, at Crefeld, Germany; C. B. Hurst, of the District of Columbia, at Prague, Bohemia; W. D. Hill, of Minnesota, at Laguayra; A. F. Day, at Denia, Spain; J. F. Connelly, of New Jersey, at Osaka and Hioga, Japan; J. B. Coffin, of Massachusetts, at St. Helena; H. R. Bigelow, of Pennsylvania, at Rouen, France; R. M. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, at Antigua, West Indies.

Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, E. F. Best, of Macon, Ga.; Assistant Surgeon, J. M. Eager, of Pennsylvania, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service; Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Ohio, to be a member of the board of ordnance and fortifications. Also a large number of appointments in the revenue cutter service.

To be collector of customs, D. G. Brown, district of Montana and Idaho; to be surveyor of customs, J. H. Collins, of Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn.; to be collector of internal revenue, S. L. Rogers, of North Carolina, Fifth district of North Carolina; Patrick H. Kirwan, of Olivia, Minn., to be surveyor general of Minnesota; to be receivers of public money, E. E. Dorsey, at Del Norte, Col.; J. S. Dixon, at Natchitoches, La., and A. B. Reeves, at Dodge City, Kan.; to be registers of the Land Office, A. D. Chamberlain, at Douglas, Wyo., and G. W. Myers, at Miles City, Mont.

HOUSE RULES.

Almost the Same as Those Used by the Fifty-First Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At the beginning of this Congress the House adopted for its parliamentary code the rules of the last Republican Congress, the Fifty-first, with such changes as it might adopt on the recommendation of the committee on rules. The changes were reported to the House by the committee to-day, and with but one exception are unimportant. The exception is the mode of establishing the presence of a quorum, which, after the precedent laid down by Speaker Reed, in the Fifty-first Congress, became a most important point of parliamentary practice. In the last Congress Speaker Crisp achieved the same result which Mr. Reed obtained by a rule under which two members were designated to note those present and not voting on a roll call. The committee on rules now proposes a rule introduced by J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, in the Forty-sixth Congress. Another new rule provides that the Speaker shall entertain only one motion to adjourn and no other dilatory motion after a report has been made by the committee on rules until the report has been disposed of. The rule by which the previous question can be ordered by only a "majority of the members present if a quorum" is changed to a "majority of members voting, if a quoroum is present."

The Tucker rule, referred to above, is as follows: "Whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question and a quorum is not present and objection is made for that cause, there shall be a call of the House and the sergeant-at-arms shall forthwith proceed to bring in absent members and the yeas and nays on the pending question shall at the same time be considered as ordered. The clerk shall call the roll, and each member as he answers to his name may vote in the pending question and after the roll call is completed, each member arrested shall be brought by the sergeant-at-arms before the House, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest and given an opportunity to vote and his vote shall be recorded. If those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote shall together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted and the pending question shall be decided as the majority of those voting shall appear. And thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with."

PENSION BILL REPORTED.

Representative Stone's Provision Dropped by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The pension appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. The bill carries an appropriation of $141,325,820, which is about the sum appropriated last year and estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions to be necessary. The principal change was dropping the legislative provision proposed by Mr. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, that no pension should be reduced, suspended or dropped except for fraud established by a United States court. The provision that when an application is rejected for informality and a pension secured by subsequent application it shall date from the first application was retained, as was the provision that a widow in establishing her claim to a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, need not prove that she is without other means of support than her daily labor, but to this was added that "she shall prove that her net income does not exceed $500 per annum."

$4,343,456 WANTED.

Secretary Carlisle's Estimate of Deficiencies in Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to the House a letter transmitting estimates of deficiencies in appropriations amounting to $4,343,456 required to meet urgent demands of the government for the service of the current and prior fiscal years. The more important items include the following: State Department, $27,070; Treasury Department, $607,487; War Department, $75,387; Department of Justice, $3,432,296. Some of the detailed estimates are as follows: The complete survey and remarking of boundary line between the United States and Mexico, $25,000; additional allowance for Nicaragua Canal Commission, $6,000; recoinage of uncurrent silver coins, $150,000; medals and diplomas for World's Columbian Exposition, $20,600; completing revenue steamer for the Pacific coast, $125,000; salaries of secretaries and expenses of United States courts of Indian Territory, $210,000.

TARIFF BILL PERILED.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, Repudiates Action of the Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate finance committee failed to meet to-day, notwithstanding the instruction of yesterday's caucus, because it was discovered that Senator Jones, of Nevada, would not act with the Republican members of the committee in reporting the bill without an amendment providing for a duty on sugar. The Republicans of the committee are in the minority without Mr. Jones. He takes the position that as the people of the Pacific coast are largely interested in the beet sugar industry any tariff bill passed should provide for the protection of this interest. If he maintains this position and the Republican caucus does not reverse its instructions it will be necessary to report the bill adversely if at all.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Clay Hunt, of New Castle, arrived here to-night on legal business.

The President to-day nominated John W. Brown to be postmaster at Nappanee, Ind.

GEN. ALGER SPEAKS

HIS VIEWS ON GOV. MORTON'S CANDIDACY AND OTHER MATTERS.

He Does Not Think the Bond Issue Will Be a Success—Cleveland's Methods Criticised.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Gen. Russell A. Alger is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. To a reporter he said: "Governor Morton has measured up to a very high standard in every public capacity. I do not think, however, that he can hope for any delegates from Michigan. His candidacy was hardly regarded as actual at a time when Reed and McKinley were making considerable headway in that State. Now that he is an avowed candidate the lines have been pretty well drawn between the man from Maine and the great protectionist. I would not undertake to estimate Governor Morton's prospects of delegates from other States than New York."

"What do you think of the new bond issue?" was asked.

"It does not seem to be a success," Gen. Alger replied. "So far as I have read there seems to be no popular response. The scheme as presented to the public was ill advised. If Secretary Carlisle had asked for popular subscriptions at an upset price, say 12 or 14 per cent. premium, with assurance that all properly guaranteed subscriptions would be accepted, I think the loan would have met with immediate success. As it is, recourse to the syndicate will probably become necessary, with large commissions to the financiers."

"Do you expect war out of the Venezuela trouble?" the reporter asked.

"Not at all," said General Alger. "There would not have been the remotest chance of war if the President had gone about the assertion of the Monroe doctrine in a more temperate fashion. He might have collated full details of the boundary dispute so far as they were procurable and advised Congress that on such statements of fact it appeared that the principle of the Monroe doctrine had been violated by Great Britain, and that it was his purpose to advise the British Cabinet of the unalterable purpose of the United States to maintain its traditional policy. This would have been at once temperate and dignified, and would not have presented any offense against British pride. Such a course would have resulted in a peaceful arbitration, I think, beyond question. If not, then we would have been at no diplomatic disadvantage in enforcing our demands by war. I do not think that the matter could have been settled without the demonstration of our purpose, if need be, to fight for the integrity of American nations against the encroachments of European powers. England has been constantly aggressive in her policy in this hemisphere and another question of the kind must soon have arisen. The assertion of our national policy was necessary, and I only criticise the way it was done."

The Press to-morrow will say: "Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, said yesterday that he does not want second place on the Republican national ticket with Governor Morton. 'There is nothing in all this talk about my being a candidate for Vice President,' said he."

RICH GOLD QUARTZ.

Fortune-Making Strikes of Yellow Mineral Made in Colorado.

BOULDER, Col., Jan. 9.—Great excitement prevails here over the new gold fields situated between South Boulder creek and Magnolia, and there are rumors of riches being uncovered by prospectors in holes not over five feet deep. One strike is alleged to be worth $100,000 and an offer of this amount is said to have been made and refused. Frank D. Baker came down from Walker's ranch and reports that several sacks of quartz had been sent to the sampling works from the claim discovered by the White brothers. The gold was sticking out all over the quartz and no accurate estimate could be formed of the value of the stuff, but it will be sold by the pound instead of ton. The pannings made from the ore are said to be wonderful, as great rings of gold form around the pan with each test of washing. The prospectors are wild over the outlook for a great mining boom and about five hundred men are working day and night in search of veins. The new gold discoveries are on the same mineral belt as the rich Telluride mines of Ballarana, Jamestown and Gold Hill, Sunshine, Salna and Magnolia. In each of those districts mineral has been uncovered at the grass roots.

When ordering Cocoa and Chocolates be sure and ask for Huyler's. They have no superior.

GOMEZ NOT IN A TRAP

HE MARCHES OUT OF PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE UNMOLESTED.

With 2,000 Men at His Back, the Insurgent Leader Is Now Somewhere South of Havana.

SEVERAL MINOR BRUSHES

IN WHICH THE SPANIARDS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

Vigorous Denial by Minister DeLome of the Report that General De Campos Has Resigned.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—News has been received that Maximo Gomez, with two thousand of the insurgent forces, has again passed the plantation of San Antonio and the towns of Alquizar and Guira de Malena. His present whereabouts and his proposed destination are not at present known, but his movement is practically a countermarch over the same route by which he entered the province of Pinar del Rio. Guira de Malena is on a line almost directly south of Havana. Gomez is therefore well out of the region in the province of Pinar del Rio in which it was said he was being enmeshed as in a trap.

Some of the insurgents, according to the advices from the front, are still moving into the province of Pinar del Rio, and as they are keeping near the coast it is believed they are awaiting the arrival of an expedition having with it a large supply of ammunition, arms, etc. The column of Spanish troops commanded by General Prat is reported to be continuing the pursuit of the insurgents under Generals Zayas, Maceo, Miro and one of the Nunez brothers. This force is said to have passed by Palomino, following the coast line in the direction of Mount Guanajay. The Spanish troops have been advanced to positions on Mounts Baracoa, Valenciano, Govin and Central Luisa, in the direction of Banes. The insurgents in retreating left eight killed and thirty-two firearms behind them. The owner of the plantation of Santa Lucia claims that the insurgents are carrying with them 120 wounded men, among whom is the leader Miro. In a skirmish between the insurgent cavalry and the Spanish troops in pursuit of the enemy three officers and seven soldiers were wounded.

At the central plantation of Esperanza only five men, and not fifteen, as previously reported, surrendered to the insurgents after having been surprised by overwhelming numbers. A band of insurgents under Manuel Sanchez has attacked the troops who were engaged in repairing the telegraph lines at Navajas. The soldiers, who were commanded by Captain Rabadan, repelled the attack, and the insurgents left five killed upon the field and had two wounded. Among the latter there was their leader, Sanchez, who was hit by two Mauser bullets.

The column of troops commanded by Col. Molina, in the district of Alfonso XIII, province of Matanzas, have captured an insurgent position on Mount Manjuari at the point of the bayonet. The engagement lasted four hours, during nearly all of which time the Spaniards used the bayonet. They captured the insurgent camp, thirty sets of arms and much ammunition, supplies, medicines and an insurgent banner. The insurgents left fifteen killed on the mountain and retreated with many wounded, partly in the direction of Clenega and others in the direction of the province of Havana. The troops had two officers and twelve soldiers wounded.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, capital of the province of that name, says that the insurgents have burned the houses, machinery and plantation of Mejorana, near Dos Caminos, that province.

The news published in New York, via Tampa, Fla., that the insurgents have captured seventeen forts, and that seven hundred soldiers have deserted to the enemy is not true. The insurgents have not been able to capture one fort, it is officially asserted.

Daniel Bolivar, secretary of General Maceo, the insurgent commander, was wounded in the engagement at Ceiba Agua, and has died of his wounds. Capt. Cesar Dehlie, aide-de-camp of General Maceo, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

DE LOME'S ADVICES.

The Minister Says Campos Has Not Resigned—Recent Battles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Minister Depuy de Lome has received a dispatch from Madrid saying that the report of the resignation of General Martinez de Campos, commanding the Spanish forces in Cuba, is absolutely false, that General Campos had telegraphed from Havana denying the correctness of the rumors. The minister is also in receipt of a dispatch from Madrid giving an account of a battle yesterday near Guanajay. General Navarro met the enemy, which were composed of the main body of the forces of Maceo and Gomez. The insurgents were dispersed after a strong engagement with a loss of twenty-three killed, besides a great number of arms, horses and a large quantity of stores. The enemy then retreated to Zeiba, but were obliged to countermarch by the command of General Luque, by whom they also suffered an attack. In this engagement the Cuban loss was twenty killed and many wounded. General Valdez arrived during the progress of the fight and aided General Luque in dispersing the enemy.

To-day the minister received advices from Havana which show that the Cuban forces after the engagement with Navarro separated and General Prat encountered the band of Maceo Miro in the mountains near Guanajay and routed it, killing eight and wounding many. The enemy then withdrew. The Spanish captured thirty-two horses and many arms. On the Spanish side four privates were wounded. Colonel Molino, in the district of Alfonso Boco, in Matanzas province, met the enemy on the 7th inst. and put them to flight, three times attacking their position at the point of the bayonet and obliging them to retreat to Manjuarac, where they had a big encampment, and offered resistance. The Spanish stormed the encampment, killing sixteen men and capturing 127 horses and all their stores and hospitals. The rebels retreated, carrying a great number of wounded. The loss on the government side was two officers killed and several soldiers wounded. A small detachment of government troops that was protecting the repairing of a railroad at Mayajas was attacked by a band of rebels, who were repulsed with a loss of two killed and two wounded.

Sailed for Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 9.—On Monday night Alfredo Laborde, with forty-four companions, sailed from a rendezvous down the bay for Cuba. This is the party that was stopped by the local authorities on Dec. 30. They sailed in a small schooner, and were to meet a steamer in the gulf which was to convey them to Cuba. They carried sixty rifles, one hundred thousand rounds of cartridges and 100 pounds of dynamite.

Won't Let Campos Resign.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, which was presided over by the Queen Regent, it was decided not to accept the resignation of Martinez Campos as captain general of the forces in Cuba and Governor-general of the island. It was also decided to increase the naval and military forces in Cuba.

Jockeys Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Ingleside track opened to-day after two weeks' idleness, fully twelve thousand people being in attendance, the management having decided on Thursday as a ladies' day. There was many startling reversals in form, owing to the change of track, outsiders capturing every event but the last, which went to Pepper, who was backed for thousands. This race was replete with accidents, two horses and two jockeys coming to the ground. Barney Schreiber's jockey, C. Slaughter, was one victim, and J. McIntyre the other. Collins, upon whom Slaughter had the mount, stumbled as the horses entered the stretch, throwing his rider against the fence. Belle of Stonewall, who was behind Collins, stumbled over the fallen horse and threw McIntyre. It was developed that both boys were very badly but not dangerously hurt, and they were quickly removed to the track hospital. Collins will doubtless have to be shot, but the extent of his injuries is not yet known.

ADVICE TO ENDEAVORERS.

Reply of Claude Matthews and Other Governors to an Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Christian Endeavorer recently sent out letters to the Governors of various States asking them what, in their opinion, could the two million Christian Endeavorers do to better the condition of the country. Among the replies were the following:

From Governor Matthews, of Indiana—Do their duty as citizens and urge others to do the same. It is as much the duty of an American citizen to attend the primaries and aid in the selection of good men and the adoption of right measures as it is to respond to their country's call in the time of insurrection or invasion. At present politics and politicians are to some extent terms of reproach. This should not be. If the majority of the citizens do their full duty in time of peace, the danger of being called on to do military service is much reduced.

From Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts—If the great organs for Christian Endeavor in the United States continue their work on the same basis which they have established in the past and point the young people of the country to a higher standard of patriotism and Christianity, they will do a great deal to advance the best interests of the country.

From Governor Stone, of Missouri—This society is composed of a large number of Christian young men and women. The young people can exercise a good influence wherever they work and can be a potent factor in improving the moral and social conditions of many thousands. As an adjunct of the churches and working in concert with them, they can do much to promote religious sentiment among the people. The means to be employed in prosecuting their works should depend largely on conditions exciting in the different localities where they operate and can best be determined by those who have the work to do.

From Governor Rich, of Michigan—I know of nothing that the young men and women of our country can do to better the general condition than to continue fearlessly and earnestly in the beautiful and noble work in which they are and have been engaged, educating and inspiring the growth of that high moral sentiment among the youth, which means a purer and nobler conception of citizenship, a higher idea of the duties of life, a juster and more charitable comprehension of the relations of men.

CRUISER IN A STORM

EXPERIENCE OF THE BALTIMORE IN A GALE ON THE PACIFIC.

Boatswain Washed Overboard and Several Seamen Injured—No News of the Missing Miowera.

ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 9.—The steamer Rhosina arrived to-day from Honolulu, bringing Hawaiian news up to Dec. 26. She brought no tidings of the missing steamer Miowera. The schooner Henrietta, of Victoria, loaded with 7,400 pounds of opium, was captured by the Hawaiian government. The Henrietta has been dodging about the islands for two weeks, and when seized was at anchor close in shore. Captain Anderson, passenger C. E. Gale and four men are now in prison.

The United States steamship Baltimore arrived at Honolulu on the 23d, twenty-one days from Yokohama. The cruiser left Yokohama on the 2d, and when six days out struck one of the most terrific gales ever encountered. Although the war ship labored hard and was tossed like a cork on the waves, rolling mountain high, she managed to pass through the storm with but little damage. Another, and if anything a harder, blow was encountered, which kept up for six full days. The ship behaved well under the steady blow, but at times it seemed almost impossible to weather the storm. The Baltimore presented a somewhat ragged appearance, with her boats slashed, rigging torn and other evidences of having passed through a heavy siege. On the way over a boatswain's mate named Jensen was washed overboard by a series of waves that swept the decks continuously during the first gale through which the Baltimore passed. The guns had to be removed from the turrets, with the cannon from forward and deck machinery placed below. During the second blow J. Cooper carpenter of the ship, was thrown on the deck of the ship and had his skull badly fractured. Several others were more or less injured, but none seriously. It was necessary to keep the hatches fastened down for ten days, during which time the boats were wrenched from their positions, and, although badly smashed, were not swept away, owing to the herculean efforts of the crew. On the arrival of the vessel carpenter Cooper was taken to a hospital, where he died the same day.

J. K. Sheridan and Dr. J. Underwood, the two strangers who were recently arrested for conspiracy, have been committed for trial without bail. Peter Neumann, the lawyer, and F. N. Hayseledon were the principal witnesses for the prosecution. The two prisoners had a scheme to restore the Queen, for doing which they were to obtain a concession for an American sporting syndicate.

The gamblers intended to start a lottery in Hawaii. Money enough to insure the success of the conspiracy would be furnished if the Queen would grant the franchise. They would land arms and men at both ends of Oahu and would move on to Honolulu.

TOWED INTO PORT.

The German Oil Tanker Bayonne Disabled in Midocean.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The German Oil Tank steamer Bayonne arrived at quarantine to-day in tow of the Dutch oil trank steamer Chester. The Bayonne, commanded by Captain Von Hugo, sailed from Venice Dec. 11, calling at Malta the 15th for coal. After passing Gilbraltar, she encountered a succession of heavy gales with tremendous heavy seas. Very little headway could be made against the fierce gales and heavy seas which were daily encountered. On Dec. 26 one of the propeller blades was broken. The engines pounded heavily, but the steamer was kept on her course, but at very reduced speed. It soon became evident that the propeller had worked loose from the shaft, and two knots per hour was the best speed that could be got out of the engine. Jan. 2 the propeller became loose and would not revolve. The supply of coal in the bunkers was also nearly exhausted. The ship was hove to and signals of distress hoisted. The fruit steamer Yuhuri, from Jamaica for Boston, was sighted soon after, but was unable to render assistance as her supply of coal was running short. On Jan. 5, early in the morning, a large four-masted German steamer, supposed to be the Phoenicia, from Hamburg for New York, was sighted. The Bayonne's distress signals were plainly visible to those on board the Phoenicia, but no notice was taken as she merely showed her colors and proceeded on her voyage westward. On the 7th, in lat. 38.45, long. 70.25, about two hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, the Chester hove in sight and bore down to the disabled steamer, which she took in tow. The Bayonne will have to go in dry dock before the exact nature of the damage to her propeller can be ascertained.

Fisherman Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 9.—Another stanch vessel and her crew have sailed from this port never to return. Schooner J. H. Carey left Aug. 29 for the Grand Banks, touched at Liverpool, N. S., and has not been since seen. After hoping against hope, the vessel's owners, Oakes & Foster, have given her up as lost and post the crew list, which is as follows: Captain Harry W. Christenson, single, native of Denmark; Lewis Nelson, cook, single, Denmark, and six seamen from Norway, four from Sweden and one from Nova Scotia. With one exception all were single men.

Movements of Steamers.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 9.—Arrived: Amsterdam, from New York.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9.—Arrived: Hekla, from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Arrived: Mobile, from London; Werra, from Bremen.

BREMEN, Jan. 9.—Arrived: Havel, from New York.

REVOLUTION BREWING

PEACE OF THE BLACK REPUBLIC SERIOUSLY THREATENED AGAIN.

Party of Progress in Hayti Anxious to Overthrow Hippolyte and Wade Through Blood to Do It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A local paper has received mail advices from Port Au Prince, Haiti, to the effect that a revolution far-reaching in extent and importance and its probable results is again threatened in the Black republic. The correspondent says if the plans of the conspirators do not miscarry it will be well under way by the latter part of January. The movement must not be confounded with the periodical uprisings that have convulsed this part of San Domingo, since the establishment of the republic in 1804—it is not so much the moving of the restless spirit of plot and intrigue as it is the natural process of evolution, the pushing forward of nineteenth-century civilization, the further obliteration of the primitive and the substitution of the modern. The seven years' term of Florivel Hippolyte, the present President, expires in 1897. The constitution provides that a President cannot succeed himself until at least one term of office intervenes. As in any other country where a politician ambitious for a continuance of power is balked by a legal bar, Hippolyte would like to name his successor. He has a number of candidates. Two of the more prominent are Gen. Nord Alexis, delegate to the Department of the North, and Gen. Nonpoint Jeune, ex-Minister of War. These will be the principal administration candidates, and it is to defeat them that the revolutionists will bend every energy, appealing not to the popular will of the people, but to the arbitrament of the sword, or, to be more precise, the machete. The trouble has been brewing for three years or more, and preparations have been going on steadily to make the coup when the time arrives. That will be some time between Jan. 20 and 30—perhaps a little earlier. The government knows this and is preparing to meet it. An election for members of the House of Deputies is to be held, and the Deputies then elected will form an electoral college, a majority of whose members will name the next President in October of this year.

The revolutionary party has for its candidate General Francois Manigat, now an exile in Kingston, Jamaica, whither he was deported five years ago for conspiracy against the Hippolyte administration. General Manigat is a black man. He is in the prime of life—about forty-five—and possesses natural qualities of leadership. General Manigat was trained in the Ecole Militaire at St. Cyr. He was brought in contact with the brightest minds in France, and his nature being alert and receptive, he retained what he heard and learned. Manigat is said to be burning with eagerness to return to his old country so that he may apply the knowledge he has gained in Europe. There are no railroads in Haiti. Manigat wants to build them. The mountainous roads leading from the coffee plantations to the coast are as rough and rugged as they were a hundred years ago. Manigat wants to improve them. The docking facilities at all ports are crude and primitive—almost ludicrous. He proposes new docks, new wharves, better harbors.

The revolutionists propose to reach their goal of peace through an avenue of blood. They will see to it that no supporter of either Hippolyte's men is elected to the House of Deputies. If the vote accomplishes this object well and good; if not—well, then force. The National Bank of Haiti located in this town may be the first point of attack. It is the custodian of the government funds. There is no Treasury Department. The bank is now strongly guarded and will so continue until after the election. The adherents of Manigat are bound to inaugurate a peaceful, nonplotting government, if they have to kill every officeholders to do it.

The Governor Should Retire.

Chicago Tribune.

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, announces that under no circumstances would he take the Vice Presidency. As he stated a few days ago that he would not take the Presidency except on a free silver platform nothing seems to remain for him but dignified retirement.

Coffee and tea quietly injure many people. Nature has provided healthful grains. Postum Cereal is a delicious hot beverage from them.

"Usquebaugh—The Water of Life."

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. . and Robert Taber

TO-NIGHT—KING HENRY THE FOURTH.
To-morrow (O'ly) Matinee—LADY OF LYONS.
To-morrow Night—TWELFTH NIGHT.

PRICES—Night: Side boxes $1.50; rest of lower floor, $1; balcony (reserved) 75c; balcony (admission), 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee