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FIGHTING A RECEIVERSHIP.

Troubles of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—W. D. Ellis, counsel for the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, this morning filed a sensational answer to the petition of Chas. E. Garner to have the Federal Court appoint a receiver for the association. The answer alleges that Garner was not and has not been a stockholder in the association; that he was not a creditor, and had no right to apply for a receivership. The charges that the association was insolvent; that its books were unintelligible, and that its officers had mismanaged its affairs, together with various other charges of the petition, were emphatically denied. Owing to the illness of Captain Ellis, the hearing was postponed until Wednesday morning next.

When the court convened Judge Tompkins filed an amendment to his original bill for a receiver. In the amendment he claimed that it was not necessary for a stockholder to obtain a judgment against the association, but that it was the peculiar province of a court of equity to marshal all of the assets and divide them among the members. Judge Tompkins alleged that the association had received $1,500,000 from its stockholders, and had investments of that amount in loans on real estate throughout the South. After the debts were paid, he held, the balance of the assets should be distributed under the direction of the United States Court. The original petition of Garner sets forth that he held forty-five shares of stock, whose withdrawal value was $2,700; that the association was being involved in extensive litigation and was hopelessly insolvent.

Captain Ellis stated to-day that he proposed to fight this suit and every other suit in every other court looking to the appointment of a receiver. He continued that the association was perfectly solvent and would repay the stockholders every dollar they had invested.

Other Business Troubles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 11.—Thomas R. Bentley, who is building Ladies' Hall at the University of Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin Historical Library building at the capital, assigned to-day to Frederick Keter, who furnished a bond in the sum of $50,000. Bentley is erecting a number of large buildings in the city on which work will stop, throwing many men out of employment. Assets and liabilities about $75,000 each.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—The Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was organized in 1868, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors, and John L. Fulton, of Whitewater, in bonds of $55,000, is the assignee. During the past year over five thousand men dropped out, which crippled the company so that it could not pay its losses.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Feb. 11.—The controller of currency has levied an assessment of $100 per share on the stockholders of the Kittitas Valley National Bank, which failed last July. This aggregates $50,000. Most of the stock is held in the East.

PARIS, Ky., Feb. 11.—Edward Shinners has assigned to Herman Stitt. About a year ago young Shinners was left over $50,000 by his grandfather. He is the well-known baseball manager.

NEW L. A. W. PRESIDENT

CHIEF CONSUL POTTER, OF NEW YORK, CHOSEN ON FIRST BALLOT.

Reports of Retiring President Elliott and Chairman George D. Gideon of the Racing Committee.

ABANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—"The battle of the ballots" of the L. A. W. assembly for the high office of president is now a thing of the past, and for the next year Chief Consul Potter, of New York, will rule the destinies of the American wheelmen. W. E. Connolly, of Illinois, who was a candidate himself for the office, but seeing that he was beaten, swung his men in line for Potter and made the speech placing the name of Mr. Potter in nomination for president. It was left to Chief Consul William Kemplin, of Ohio, to place the name of President Sterling Elliott, of Massachusetts, before the convention for re-election. Every time the speaker mentioned Mr. Elliott's name great applause ensued. It took some little time to count the ballots, but when the result was announced it was found that out of 271 votes cast Potter had received 155, Mr. Elliott 115 and one blank. After the result was announced Mr. Potter mounted the platform and made a few brief remarks.

This was the full ticket elected: President, Isaac B. Potter, of New York; first vice president, A. C. Morrison, Milwaukee, Wis.; second vice president, C. F. Kireker, Paterson, N. J.; treasurer, J. W. Clandenning, Covington, Ky. Auditing committee—J. Vanort, Pennsylvania; George L. McCarthy, New York; J. Fred Adams, Massachusetts.

The president and treasurer submitted their reports at the morning session. That of President Elliott shows a present membership of 74,676, a gain of about 8 per cent. over that of 1895. The balance in the treasury is $8,000. "My experience," says the president, "has fully satisfied me that the most effective way to spread the gospel of good roads is through the regular standard publications, which are read by those whom we wish to convert. Our Good Roads Monthly, while it proved a valuable help, was not a success as a missionary, for the reason that it was taken and read only by those people who already agreed with the sentiments. Last April I closed an arrangement with the Canadian customs authorities by which members of the League of American Wheelmen are permitted to enter wheels into Canada without the payment of duty which is ordinarily required. I believe that one of the most available remedies for the disease of bicycle kleptomania is to pass laws which will insure very severe penalties for this kind of theft. The value of the newspapers to the cause of the L. A. W. cannot be overestimated. The organization is mentioned millions of times during the year, and the impression given the reader is usually favorable. The various press bureaus established in some of the States are a potent influence toward the acquiring of any new members."

Chairman George D. Gideon, of the racing committee, in submitting his report, stated that the year 1896 had witnessed the greatest racing season in the history of the L. A. W. The racing throughout was of the sharpest, cleanest kind. The number of suspensions during the year for terms exceeding thirty days in duration was 1,296, of which seventy were permanent. At the close of 1895 there were but ninety professionals. At the beginning of this year we had about seven hundred; now there are 1,973. A far greater need is for official judges and timers. The judges at some of last year's meets were unsatisfactory in the extreme. "It has also become demonstrated," Mr. Gideon said, "that an entirely separate and distinct series of amateur and professional championships should be provided. Road racing should, in a measure, be controlled by the L. A. W., and the sanctioning of six-day races should be discouraged. Such races are in no sense an advantage to the sport. It is believed by your board that the division option should be permitted in regard to Sunday racing. We have in this State fifty-two men suspended for Sunday racing, whose term will expire July 1 next and who should be granted an amnesty if the restrictions on Sunday racing are removed. The Westcott to Titus's application for reinstatement the board considered the case and feeling that he well deserved the punishment inflicted, refused to entertain it. As regards State control of racing we should go slow."

On motion of Albert B. Mott, of Maryland, the money in the hands of the racing board, amounting to $1,300, was ordered paid to Chairman Gideon as his salary.

Winston Defeated by Murphy.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 11.—In spite of the inclement weather there was a fair crowd to-day at the midwinter shoot. The first event, 15 live birds, 30 yards, was won by Dubray, Bennett, Norman, Sumpter and Heikes, each scoring 15 birds. In the second event, 10 live birds, $5 entrance, three moneys, handicap—Murphy (29 yards), Wirt (27 yards), and Merrill (30 yards), killed 10 birds.

In the match between Winston and Murphy, 25 birds each, $25 aside, loser to pay for birds, Murphy scored 25 straight at 28 yards, and Winston 24, at 30 yards. In the miss-and-out event there were 17 entries, Sumpter, Wirt, Parmalee, Bennett and Parker killed 6 straight and divided the purse. The others failed to score.

Cycle Dealers Elect Officers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The executive board of the National Association of Cycle Dealers, which was organized at Chicago two weeks ago, met in the Grand Central Palace to-day and elected the following permanent officers: President, George B. Hannan, of Denver; vice presidents, F. A. Verry of Boston, J. J. Mandery of Buffalo, and W. E. Roach of San Antonio; secretary, John McCargo, of St. Louis; treasurer, George Collister, of Cleveland. The largest crowd of the week attended the cycle show to-night.

Waller and Gimm Tied.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—The close between Waller and Gimm in the six-day bike race is the means of increasing the attendance largely at the Grand Central Rink, the spectators to-day and to-night crowding the place. Each of the leaders made attempts to make gains, but were forced to acknowledge their efforts futile. The men were all in good condition and making good time. The midnight score was: Waller 842, Gimm 842, Schock 819, Hall 801, Forster 782, Ruckel 730 miles.

Disappearance of a Witness.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—William T. Jebbe, owner of the United States Sugar Refinery at Waukegan, Ill., has disappeared. A subpoena was issued for him by the Lexow committee, which wished him to explain why he had closed his sugar refinery and starch works.

WAR VERY PROBABLE

IF THE GREEKS PERSIST IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO ANNEX CRETE.

Britain Aroused to the Gravity of the Situation by the Hasty Action of the King of Greece.

FIGHTING MAY BEGIN AT ONCE

IF THE TURKISH TORPEDO BOATS AND THE GREEK FLOTILLA MEET.

War Ships of Other Powers at Canea Outclassed by Those of Britain —The Battle at Bida.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The evident determination of Greece to annex the Island of Crete has brought the troublesome eastern question to a crisis, and prompt steps must be taken by the powers if it is their desire to keep the "dogs of war" in leash. Discussing this phase of the matter the Pall Mall Gazette last evening said: "There is reason to believe that the government of Great Britain regards the dispatch of the Greek flotilla to Crete as a very serious matter and as likely to involve the gravest consequences. No intimation of the intentions of Greece was conveyed to any of the powers and the preparations to carry them into effect were carefully kept secret. It may be confidently expected that the Marquis of Salisbury will adopt a very firm attitude and that immediate and vigorous steps will be taken to neutralize the effect of Greece's action."

Advices from Athens say that a fresh flotilla of four torpedo boats is held in readiness to sail for Crete and reinforcements of troops are being hurriedly dispatched to the frontiers. The departure of Prince George with the first torpedo flotilla has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the provinces, as well as in this city. Patriotic demonstrations are taking place in all parts of Greece. The Chamber has voted half a million drachmas to aid the Cretan refugees. It develops that it was the King who urged the government to dispatch the flotilla, and so soon as he had obtained the consent of Premier Delyannis, he personally issued the orders in order to give additional effect to the proposals. When Prince George embarked a salute of 300 shots was fired by the crowd ashore as a parting salutation and the people assembled at midnight at the palace and gave their majesties an ovation. The students at the same time paraded the streets singing patriotic songs and cheering for the King and for the union of Crete with Greece.

TURKISH TROOPS EN ROUTE.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that the central Cretan committee is preparing to support the Cretans with arms, ammunition and supplies on a great scale. The first installment, it is added, sailed on Wednesday with 600 armed Cretans. The same dispatch states that the departure of the Greek torpedo flotilla for the Island of Crete was due to the announcement that Turkish torpedo boats had left the Dardanelles, and that Turkish troops had embarked at Salonika for Crete. The dispatch concludes with the remark: "It is possible that a direct collision will occur between the Greek and Turkish forces."

The war ships now at Canea, the seat of trouble, are: The British first-class battle ship Heraleur, 10,500 tons, four 29-ton guns, ten 6-inch quick firing guns and 28 smaller guns, with a crew of 606 men. The British first-class battle ship Revenge, 14,150 tons, four 67-ton guns, ten 6-inch quick firing guns and 38 smaller guns; 730 men. The British third-class cruiser Fortin, 1,848 tons, four 5-inch guns and 11 smaller guns; 147 men.

The French second-class cruiser Suchet, 3,430 tons, four 6.2-inch quick firing guns, four 3.9-inch guns and 22 smaller guns; 246 men. The French third-class cruiser Wattignies, 1,130 tons, five 4-inch quick firing guns and 8 smaller guns; 180 men. The French third class cruiser Fortin, 1,848 tons, four 5.6-inch quick firing guns and 12 smaller guns; 190 men.

The Russian turret ship Emperor Nicholas I, first class, 8,940 tons, two 12-inch 52-ton guns, four 9-inch 19-ton guns, eight 6-inch guns and 24 smaller guns; 604 men. The Russian armored gunboat Grozeljastchy, 1,169 tons, one 9-inch gun, one 6-inch gun and eight smaller guns; 180 men.

It will thus be seen that the British have 26,230 tons of war ships in Cretan waters with 1,483 men. The French have 6,588 tons and 616 men and the Russians have 9,932 tons with 720 men. The French and Russians combined have 16,520 tons of fighting vessels there and 1,336 men to handle them, leaving Great Britain the advantage of 9,710 tons and 147 men. In addition to the war ships of the powers mentioned, the Austrian armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa of 5,270 tons, with two 9.4-inch guns, eight 5.9-inch quick firing guns and twenty-two smaller guns, with 450 men, is at anchor at Canea.

VILLAGES IN FLAMES.

A dispatch to the Times from Canea says that the latest telegram from Sitia reports thirteen villages now in flames. Christians are killing the Mohammedan inhabitants. Those who have succeeded in escaping from the scene of the massacres are flocking to Sitia, which is still in the possession of the Turks. It is feared that this news will produce a dangerous reaction at Heraklion. It is probable that the persistence of the Mohammedans, in preventing the departure of Christians and foreigners, will make necessary active measures on the part of the commanders of the foreign fleets. An Italian officer of the new gendarmes has gone to Kisami to investigate the reports of the atrocities there. The Italian battle ship Francesco Morosini has arrived at Canea.

A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that a special Cabinet council is now sitting at the Yildiz palace for the purpose of discussing the situation in Crete.

The correspondent of the Times at Vienna says that is is stated that Austria will remonstrate with Turkey against the dispatch of the torpedo flotilla to Canea under the command of Prince George. The papers this morning are full of long telegrams from European capitals and editorials dealing with the gravity of the situation in Crete, and expressing fears of a war between Turkey and Greece.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that the report that the Russian fleet on the Black sea is approaching the Bosphorus has been confirmed.

A Daily News dispatch from Heraklion says that on the request of the foreign commanders the Turkish officials there promised to allow a free exit to the Christians, but a Mussulman mob closed the town gates. As the town is encircled by walls, the Christians are cut off without hope unless the town should be bombarded, in which case the situation would be equally critical for Christians as well as Turks.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Vienna says that the powers, after conferring with each other all day, decided to reinforce the squadrons in the Greek waters and apparently agreed to prevent the union of Crete and Greece or anything likely to lead to a rupture between Greece and Turkey.

The Daily News correspondent at Rome also says: "I learn that, although the powers have admonished Greece against precipitating a war, they have given her to understand that if she succeeds in occupying Crete they will not object to the accomplished fact."

Advices from Canea show that six Christians have been killed or wounded in the fighting around the Convent of Chrisupyghi, near Canea, and that ten Mussulmans have been killed.

A later dispatch to the Times from Canea says that the entire Mohammedan population of Malevisi, Temenos, Pyrgiotissa and Monofatsi entered Heraklion, attacking and assaulting the Christians in the streets and pillaging the shops and houses. It is stated that the soldiers assisted in this work of plundering. The local prefect at Sitia reports three hundred Mohammedans killed in that district, and he is afraid that the Mohammedans in the town of Sitia will masacre the Christians out of revenge.

Christians the Aggressors.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, answering a question in the House of Commons concerning the troubles in Crete, said that the British consular reports showed that there were seven hundred Christians on the heights of Halepa and an unknown number to the westward. He added that the general tenor of the reports indicates that the Christians of that district were rather the assailants than the attacked. Continuing Mr. Curzon said that the British naval commander in Cretan waters cabled on Sunday last that an agreement had been made by which the Christians are not to advance any further. He has no information to show that the Turkish authorities had armed or encouraged the Mussulmans. A Mussulman mob, Mr. Curzon also said, had forcibly seized the rifles in the arsenal at Candia, two Turkish guards being killed in the affray.

DETAILS OF A BATTLE.

How the British Routed the Forces of the Emir of Nupe.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Bida, dated Jan. 27, gives additional details concerning the advance of the columns of the Royal Niger Company's expedition against the Emir of Nupe. The fighting in the vicinity of Bida, the Fulah capital, which was stopped by darkness on the evening of Jan. 26, was resumed at daybreak on the morning of Jan. 27. Half of the British forces, which consisted of 500 troops, six Maxims, twenty-six mounted officers and 900 carriers, were ordered to cross a ravine near the ridge on which the troops of the Royal Niger Company's expedition had been stationed during the night. As they crossed the ravine it was noticed that the Fulah scouts were watching. The troops accordingly formed in a half square, the guns following. The rear half of the force then closed on the front half, forming a complete square. The British force advanced steadily, halting every two hundred yards for the purpose of allowing the guns to keep pace. The massed forces of the enemy soon appeared, even covering the surrounding slopes, constituting a splendid panorama, their Eastern or barbarous costumes in the sunlight recalling Scott's tales of the Crusaders. The square of the Royal Niger Company's forces was soon completely surrounded by 20,000 cavalrymen and footmen. The reduction from the estimate of 30,000, made on Jan. 26, was due to the death of two of the important princes, rulers of the Moslem states, allies of the Mohammedan Emir of Nupe, and vassals, like the Emir of Nupe, dependent on the great Mohammedan Empire of Sokoto. When these two princes and rulers were killed by the shells of the British their forces withdrew from the army of the Emir of Nupe.

The Royal Niger troops continued to advance slowly until they reached a ridge commanding Bida. They then took up a strong position on the reverse of the slope and continued to recommoiter throughout the day. Their forces were constantly harassed by the Fulah sharpshooters, who daringly advanced within a hundred yards of the square. Swarms of the enemy's cavalry charged on the Royal Niger forces, but they were badly shattered, owing to the effective use of the Maxim guns. At 10:30 the artillery began bombarding the town, six Maxim guns playing on the gradually retiring masses of the enemy. At noon the advance company of the troops entered Bida, which is a town three miles square. Bombardment of a portion of the town was resumed, lasting until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when one-half of the Hausa troops took possession of the town. Only fifteen of the Hausa troops were wounded. The losses of the Fulah forces were enormous. The brother of the Emir of Nupe and many of the princes were severely wounded by a shell, which exploded among the members of the staff of the Emir, killing two men who were standing within a foot of him at the time. All of the Fulah princes fled in the direction of Sokoto.

WILL NOT CONSOLIDATE.

Western and Atlantic States Canned Goods Packers to Remain Apart.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—The Western Packing Canned Goods Association to-day elected P. Witmar president, A. T. Burchard, of Marshalltown, Ia., secretary, a vice president for each State represented and the following executive committee: W. A. Sampson, Muncie, Ind.; William Ballinger, Keokuk, Ia.; F. J. Risser, Illinois; F. M. Nichols, Ohio; A. H. Tego, Hoopeston, Ill.; L. Todd, Adrian, Mich. Mr. Ballinger, of Iowa, was elected delegate to the national convention.

The Western Association has decided to meet next year at Chicago and the Atlantic States Association at Buffalo. Neither would consent to meet at the same time and place with the other, and the feeling between the associations has become very bitter. The Association of Machinery and Supplies decided to meet with the Atlantic Association at Buffalo and hold down exposition there during the week of the session. The forenoon sessions of both organizations were very animated owing to the recent differences. In the afternoon the delegates of both organizations visited the exposition of machinery and supplies.

The national convention of the Machinery and Supplies Association held its business session to-night. It has been meeting in connection with the Packers' Canned Goods Association, the afternoons and evenings being given to the machinery and supplies exposition. President R. P. Scott, of Cadiz, O., in his annual address regretted the action of the Western Association in the matter of preventing amalgamation. The executive committee was afterward ordered to investigate this action and report at the meeting in Buffalo next year. The following officers were elected: President, F. O. Conant, Portland, Me.; secretary and treasurer, John P. Staff, Terre Haute, Ind.; Western vice president, D. G. French, Chicago; Eastern vice president, J. A. Chrisholm, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Executive committee—J. V. McCagy, Chicago; M. B. Ayers, Salem, N. J.; Fred H. Knapp, Adrian, Mich. The delegates to the three canned goods conventions were banqueted to-night.

ASKS $40,000 A YEAR.

Pacific Cable Company Wants a Subsidy and Franchise from Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Feb. 4., via San Francisco, Feb. 11.—President Dole to-day had placed in his hands a letter from Alfred S. Hartwell, withdrawing his application of Oct. 23 last, asking for a cable contract from the Hawaiian government. At the same time Hartwell has made a request of this government for a contract in favor of the Pacific Cable Company. The latter, of which James H. Scrymser is president, and J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Kennedy Todd, Edmund L. Bayliss and George R. Bowdoin, are directors, asks for no exclusive franchise. It wants an annual subsidy of $40,000 and will undertake to establish communication between Hawaii and United States by submarine cable within three years should the contract be obtained and Congress act favorably on the bill now pending before it. Security of $25,000 will be deposited with the government by the company for the carrying out of its contract. The prospects of a cable being laid to Hawaii are considered very bright.

There is coming to Hawaii in February or March a Japanese man of war, which will be permanently stationed in Honolulu harbor.

The completed census report shows there are 109,920 people in the Hawaiian islands.

Two Murders Taken Off Butler's List.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The steamer Alameda, from Australia, to-day brought details of two murders at first charged to Butler (or Ashe), but now believed to have been committed by three lads, aged, respectively, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen. The three suspects are all named Phillips. Two of the boys are charged with the murder of their father. The third, who is no relation to the other two, is accused of killing Wm. Brady to cover an embezzlement of £196.

TALKING IT TO DEATH

SENATORS ARE TRYING TO KILL THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Much Time Occupied by Mr. Turpie Yesterday in Attempting to Show He Is a Man of Peace.

SENATOR MORGAN'S REPLY

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE AGAINST A POSTOFFICE OFFICIAL.

Alleged Collusion in the Awarding of a Contract for Street Letter Boxes —Congressional Library Robbed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate spent the greater part of the day in executive session debating the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The entire time was consumed by Senators Turpie and Morgan, the former in advocacy of and the latter in opposition to ratification. No action was taken on any amendment or on any part of the treaty and but little appreciable progress was made.

The session opened with Senator Turpie's speech, which was a reply to Senator Morgan's attack on the treaty and a demand for its ratification by the Senate without any amendment. He opposed the amendments made by the committee on foreign relations as useless and as having a tendency both to weaken the treaty and to render it inharmonious in contruction. He laughed at and held up to ridicule Senator Morgan's fears of the effect of the acceptance of the treaty, saying that so astute a man as was the senator from Alabama should not fear to be led into a trap set by England. He declared that the United States as a nation was big enough to be perfectly independent and fearless in such a matter, and said we ought to set an example to other nations in all matters looking to the promotion of the reign of peace, which was the paramount purpose of the pending agreement. He contended that the perfection of the treaty would have the effect of preventing such war panics as those which followed the excitement over Venezuela, as the existence of a treaty providing for the submission of all questions to arbitration would be both a guarantee against war with England and a safeguard in case of war with other countries. He also urged that in case it was found that the enforcement of the terms of the treaty involved the Monroe doctrine and the Nicaragua canal they could then be taken up by Congress and acted on as at present. The arbitration proposition, declared Mr. Turpie, was no new thing. It had been proposed many times. In the Fifty-first Congress a concurrent resolution was adopted by a Congress Republican in both branches in favor of the general principle of arbitration. This resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President be, and is, hereby requested to invite, from time to time, as occasion may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and be peacefully adjusted by such means."

This resolution, Mr. Turpie said, gave expression of that congress in favor of arbitration, an expression which the people believed in and which had never been condemned. Mr. Turpie said his views had been expressed in a recent article by ex-Senator Edmunds and that he could not do better than to quote him in full. He then proceeded to read the entire article of Mr. Edmunds on the arbitration treaty, which was recently published in the New York Independent. From time to time he would elaborate and give his own views, amplifying those expressed by the ex-senator. Senator Turpie said he accepted the views of Senator Edmunds as to the fourth article of the treaty and claimed that it could not involve the Nicaragua canal or any other question, such as claimed by Senator Sherman and Senator Morgan. Senator Turpie declared that arbitration would not prevent a war, but it was one of the means to tend to that direction. War scares, when there was no excuse and when there was no possibility of war, would be averted by the adoption of a general arbitration with the leading nations of the world.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turpie's remarks Senator Morgan took the floor and went over the ground which he had before discussed, paying more particular attention to the points made by Senator Turpie with reference to the Nicaragua canal. He declared that under the terms of the treaty, and unless specifically protected by amendment, and especially the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the canal would be subject to arbitration. Mr. Morgan also pointed out the influence which England was exerting in the Central American States and declared that the Senate of the United States must protect the interests in this country. He replied to Mr. Turpie's attitude and said that if the Indiana senator was such a man of peace as he now professed to be, he had created a very false impression in his attitude on the Cuban question.

At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech Mr. Teller made a motion to have certain correspondence which had been sent in with the treaty made public. This correspondence has been printed some time and the facts it contained were published before the treaty was sent to the Senate. The motion was withdrawn for the present, Senator Teller saying that he would renew it at the next executive session.

Senator Sherman took no part in to-day's discussion, but told several senators that he was exceedingly anxious to have the question disposed of as speedily as possible. He said he was contemplating asking the Senate soon to fix a day by unanimous consent for a vote. It is the general opinion that the request will not now be acceded to.

ROW OVER A CONTRACT.

Postoffice Department Official Charged with Collusion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A bill in equity has been filed here by Solomon C. Wynn, of Toledo, against Postmaster General Wilson, William D. Mayberry and W. H. Ellis, of Detroit, Mich., to compel the award to Wynn of the contract for furnishing street letter boxes to the government during the next four years. This contract recently was awarded to Mayberry & Ellis. Wynn charges that the award was procured by fraud and collusion between them and the awarding committee and Superintendent Machem, of the free delivery system. He asserts that Machem is financially interested with Mayberry in the box decided on and procured its award. The postmaster general, it is asserted, has no legal right to enter into such a contract for more than a year, and that the additional cost involved in the contract is $25,000 above Wynn's bid. A restraining order was asked for, but Judge Cox refused to grant it, issuing instead a rule to show cause, which was served on Postmaster General Wilson to-day.

An affidavit was filled by Joseph N. Clouse, of St. Louis, the inventor of the box and who owns a valuable interest therein. He alleges that Superintendent Machen told him that if his letter-box was one which Wynn was interested in he (Machen) would not have anything to do with it; that his bid averaged $1 lower on each small box and $7 lower on the package boxes; that its rejection was brought about by improper influences on the awarding committee on proposals by Mayberry and Ellis, exerted through Machen and one Alfred D. Cushing, who are alleged to have interest in the box accepted.

A flat denial of these charges is made at the Postoffice Department. Mr. Machen says he had nothing to do with the composition of the committee or its work and that the allegations made, so far as he is concerned, are false. Some interesting developments on the part of evidence to be furnished by the government are expected if the case reaches a hearing. The contract involves an aggregate of about $50,000 or $60,000 for the four years. The committee says that while the bid of Wynn gave low figures the box was cumbersome and the drop machinery occupied half the space of the box; that the bid was carefully considered and one more improved accepted.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS STOLEN.

Two Men Charged with Robbing the Congressional Library.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Philip McElhone, son of the late J. J. McElhone, for years official reporter of the House of Representatives, and Louis M. Turner, both employes of the Congressional Library, have been arrested by secret service officers charged with larceny of autograph letters from the library. Both men assert their innocence, and were held by the United States commissioner in $1,000 bail pending examination. The arrests were the result of a letter of inquiry from a New York autograph dealer, who stated that he had bought certain historic autograph letters and was offered more, but had become suspicious lest they might have been abstracted from government files. An investigation by Librarian Spofford disclosed that many letters were missing from the library, among them the diary of George Washington for 1787, the year of the constitutional convention, and letters of John Hancock, Benjamin Arnold and George Washington. When examined by the Treasury Department secret service officers, the young men admitted having sold the papers, but disclaimed having stolen them. Turner declared that he had found them outside the Capitol building and McElhone said that Turner had represented to him that the letters had been the property of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Miller, now dead. He said that something less than a hundred letters had been sold to New York dealers for about $500. Both are young men of hitherto good reputation.

TO AID THE SUFFERING

MISS CLARA BARTON AND ASSISTANTS MAY SOON GO TO CUBA.

Offer of the Red Cross Society Accepted by Spain—Two Outrages by the Spanish Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Knowing from authentic sources of the destitution existing in Cuba, the American Red Cross offered its services as an organization. Some international flaw presenting itself, Miss Barton immediately offered herself and her officers for individual service in Cuba, provided that Spain acceded and the American people desired to place their contributions of money or materials in the hands of Miss Barton and her officers. The following communication from the Spanish minister explains itself, and Miss Barton and her officers announce that they are ready to go to Cuba, provided people desire to place in Miss Barton's hands a sum sufficient to relieve the necessities of the people of that island:

"Dear Miss Barton—I duly communicated to my government the proposition made by you to go to Cuba with the view of conveying the aid of the American people to the sufferers in consequence of the war. I have just received a cablegram from the Duke of Tetuan informing me that the government of his Majesty, the King of Spain, after consulting the commander-in-chief, accepts your benevolent offer. I am instructed in the same cablegram to convey to you the thanks of her Majesty, the Queen, and the Spanish government for your gracious intentions and views."

TWO SPANISH OUTRAGES.

The Arrest of Dr. Betancourt and the Killing of M. F. Lopez.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a report from Secretary Olney relative to the arrest of Gaspar Betancourt, an American citizen, by the Spanish authorities at Havana, in accordance with a resolution of inquiry by the Senate. A number of letters and telegrams in the case are given. They show that on protests made by General Lee the captain general turned over Betancourt to the civil courts. On Jan. 15 Assistant Secretary Rockhill cabled to General Lee to insist that charges be immediately communicated or the prisoner be released. General Lee reported that the insistance had been made to Captain General Weyler, but no response could be secured. On Jan. 30 a letter from General Lee states that Betancourt was kept in solitary confinement for 288 hours when first imprisoned, contrary to the treaty between Spain and the United States, which prescribes 72 hours as the limit. "We have duly made protests in this case, as in that of others," General Lee writes, "but no attention has been paid to such protests by the authorities here." The consul general then recites the details of the delay and refusal to answer his requests in this case. On Feb. 9 (Monday last) General Lee telegraphed that both Betancourt and Eva Adan were at liberty.

The President also sent to the Senate a report by Secretary Olney in the case of M. F. Lopez, an American citizen killed at Sagua la Grande, in Cuba. The secretary says the ex parte evidence in the possession of the department tends to show that while Lopez was visiting relatives in no way connected with the insurrection he was arrested and soon after killed by the troops, so far as is known, without charges, process or trial of any sort. Mr. Olney adds that the evidence on file was given in strict confidence, so that no clew as to the witness could be given. He says a demand was made Aug. 21 last on Captain General Weyler for an explanation, and he answered that an investigation would be made. Since then General Weyler has answered that the investigation was still pending. A demand by Lopez's father for indemnity has been presented to the Spanish government by the United States minister at Madrid.

General Weyler at Placetas.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—Captain General Weyler camped yesterday at Placetas, some distance eastward of Santa Clara. Secretary Palmerola and the intendente general left Havana by train this morning in order to see the captain general on important business, the nature of which is not stated.

The military commander of Aguacate, this province, while on a reconnoitering expedition, heard firing in the direction of Arcos de Diego, and went with his force in that direction. He found that some Spanish troops had been engaged with the insurgents in that vicinity and that Major Francesco Guillen, of the Guadalajara Battalion, and twelve privates of that corps had been wounded, the major having received serious injuries. The troops from Aguacate thereupon attacked the insurgents, dislodged them from their positions and destroyed their trenches. The insurgents left eight killed on the field.

During the recent skirmishes in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio the insurgents lost eighteen men killed and the troops had a lieutenant and fifteen soldiers wounded.

Scovel to Have a Civil Trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The State Department has been notified that the Spanish authorities will accord Sylvester Scovel, the New York World correspondent arrested in Cuba, a trial before a civil tribunal. The trial, however, must take place originally in Sancti Spiritus, as the law, like that of the United States, requires the proceedings to take place in the same province where the offense was committed. It is probable that in case the verdict is against Scovel in this trial an appeal will be entertained which will permit of the removal of the case to Havana, according to the desire of Consul General Lee.

Lamp Explodes in a Tenement.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—By the explosion of a lamp in a tenement house on Tunnel street to-day, four people were burned, two fatally. The injured are: Clara Paramaganda, aged six years, fatally; Mrs. Marcella Garland, fatally; Frank Scarpino and John Garland, burned about the hands. Clara Paramaganda attempted to move a lighted lamp and overturned it, causing an explosion and setting fire to her clothes. Mrs. Garland, who was ill in bed, was burned in extinguishing the flames. The two men had difficulty in saving Mrs. Garland.

LITTLE FOR INDIANA

PROVISIONS OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Item of $172,000 for the Marion Soldiers' Home, but Nothing for the Indianapolis Public Building.

OMNIBUS "RIDER" NECESSARY

IF THE HOOSIER CAPITAL IS TO GET ITS MUCH NEEDED MILLION.

Ways and Means Committee of the House Decides to Restore McKinley Law Duty on Lead Ores.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The sundry civil bill, providing appropriations for the next fiscal year, as reported to the House to-day, gives Indiana a very limited allowance of "pork," but by the time it gets back from the Senate the showing may be better. The only appropriation of importance locally to Indiana is $172,000 for the Soldiers' Home at Marion, which is $25,000 less than the estimate and $71,000 less than last year, when quite a sum of money was voted for improvements. In addition, the inmates of the Marion Home will get their proportion of $220,000 to be appropri