SENATOR HALE ON CUBA.

CONFIDENT OF DEFEATING THE CAMERON RESOLUTION.

ARGUMENTS PRESENTED BY THE OPPONENTS OF THE MEASURE—NO FILIBUSTERING TACTICS TO BE EMPLOYED AGAINST IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 23.—Senator Hale has received a letter from Senator Hoar, who is absent from the city, announcing his opposition to the Cuban resolutions and asking Senator Hale to pair him in any way that will defeat, delay or bring to confusion the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Hale, who is expected to lead the opposition to the Cuban resolutions in the Senate, is preparing for the conflict which he expects to be precipitated after the holiday recess. It is the general understanding that the question will be one of the first to be raised after the reassembling of Congress, and it is coming to be understood that it will be a battle royal.

"The advocates of the resolution," said the Senator from Maine, to-day, "were at first inclined to claim two-thirds majority. I doubt whether they feel so sanguine now, and I am sure they would not if they knew how rapidly the conservative sentiment in the Senate is growing. I was sorry to see," the Senator continued, "that I had been quoted as saying in a boastful manner that we should be able to defeat the resolution on a vote. I would not want to claim that result at the present time, but I hope for it in the end. Indeed, I am receiving assurances from influential Senators every day of sympathy with the movement in opposition to the resolution, and I believe the sentiment in the country is rapidly veering that way. Of course there are meetings and resolutions on the other side, but one can gather men together in advocacy of any cause and get signatures to almost any kind of petition. My contention is that the business men and thinking men of the country are opposed to any step which is liable to plunge the country into war. In my own State, for instance, there is only one prominent newspaper which advocates the course advised by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

"We have just gone through a campaign in which we have promised peace to the country. Is it consistent to present the incoming Administration with a war on the threshold of its existence? True, there is an undesirable condition of affairs in Cuba, but I believe the reports are exaggerated. At any rate, it is true that, however cruel the conduct of the Spaniards, it finds its counterpart in the behavior of the Cubans. It is their way of fighting; they are different from us. From whatever point of view the question is regarded, there is no excuse in reason or precedent for the United States to interfere in this insurrection. I believe the Senate is rapidly coming to realize this, and am therefore confident of success in the end."

"It has been intimated," it was suggested, "that you will filibuster to defeat the Cameron resolution in the Senate."

"No truth whatever in that," he replied. "It will not be necessary that we should do so. The question raised by the committee is one of vast magnitude, and it will excite much debate. The question of the respective prerogative of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government which Mr. Olney's letter has raised is calculated in itself to set the lawyers talking at one another, and there is no telling how much time may be consumed on this point. Hence I say that even if the opponents of the resolution desired delay—which they do not—they would not have to resort to extraneous modes to secure it. It is, above all, foreign from our intentions to use the appropriation bills to accomplish the postponement of the Cuban question. We are willing that this subject should be brought up promptly, and are content to use only legitimate weapons in our warfare against it."

THE STORY OF A FILIBUSTER.

M. T. PERDUE RELATES HIS ADVENTURES IN CUBA—HIS LIFE SAVED BY GENERAL LEE.

Washington, Dec. 23 (Special).—Marion T. Perdue, twenty-two years old, was sent to his home in Richmond, Va., to-day by the Sanitary Officer of the District. He told a long story of having been in the Cuban Army, and says he owes his life to Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee. General Lee, he said, interested himself in his behalf and managed to get him released from the Cabanas Prison, in Havana. After his liberation from prison he joined a filibustering party, and having been wounded in the stomach with a machete and endured many hardships he concluded to return, and reached here about September 1. Two years ago, he said, he shipped from Philadelphia on the English ship Linwell, laden with iron ore for Havana. Soon after reaching the island he became interested in the cause of the belligerents and joined the Cuban Army at Santiago de Cuba. While in the army, he says, he served under Captain Lorenzo Palomeno. That was early last year, and he went to the Province of Pinar del Rio. While in active service he saw some hard fighting, and had to endure the hardships of war, although the food was good and he was not badly treated. He was forced into battle and was wounded by a machete. There is an ugly scar across his stomach, which has healed. Besides this wound he received two bullets in his leg, and his leg was broken when he was beaten with a musket.

Instead of being taken prisoner and shot he was rescued by the insurgents and returned to the hills of Pinar del Rio, and when his health improved he was transferred to Jamaica, where he was treated in a hospital. Being a good sailor he was engaged to do some filibustering for the Cuban cause, and he went as captain of the boat known as the Ammunition King. This little filibuster made two successful trips, but on a third trip a Spanish gunboat captured it and took all on board to the Cabanas Prison. Life in the prison was not hard, except when he became unruly and merited punishment. Then he was put in a dungeon and fed on bread and water. In ordinary times the food, he said, was fair. Knowing what the Spaniards had been in the habit of doing with Cuban prisoners, he expected to be shot. Twice he was among those selected to die, and each time General Lee saved him, because he is an American citizen. The second time he was selected to be shot General Lee succeeded in getting him released. While on the Ammunition King he saw the Laurada pursued by a Spanish gunboat.

Discussing the situation in Cuba, Perdue says he is certain that the Cubans will eventually win, for every man in the army is sworn not to surrender, and they are much more enthusiastic and much harder fighters than the Spaniards. When the Cubans capture Spanish soldiers, he said, they take their ammunition from them and let them go, but this is not done when Spaniards capture Cubans. They almost invariably kill the Cubans by shooting them, either on the field or on the morning after their capture and transportation to prison. The Cubans put to death native Cubans who are captured in the Spanish ranks.

General Lee saved him in the latter part of August and sent him to Philadelphia, where he arrived about September 1. He remained about Philadelphia until a short time ago, when he came as far as Baltimore. Yesterday he walked to this city, and last night he slept at a house in Eleventh-st. S. W. This morning he called on Mr. McMichael at the Central Union, and was referred to Sanitary Officer Frank. He says he has never had to ask for assistance until now, for he got money from the Cuban officers for his work on the filibustering boat.

EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON'S VIEWS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 23.—Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, in an interview yesterday, said: "Secretary Olney is wrong when he asserts that the President still has the power to act diplomatically or otherwise as he pleases, after the passage by Congress over his veto of a resolution recognizing Cuba." Ex-Secretary Thompson says, however, that so far as he can learn there is no independent government in Cuba which this country can recognize. He hopes the Cubans will establish a government and be free.

PROTESTS FROM COMMERCIAL BODIES.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, held yesterday, resolutions were adopted protesting against the contemplated action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and declaring that no form of government exists in Cuba warranting recognition or the imperilling of the peace of the Government.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The Toledo Produce Exchange to-day adopted a resolution condemning the resolution introduced in the United States Senate recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Milwaukee, Dec. 23.—The Chamber of Commerce, while expressing sympathy for struggling Cuba, to-day adopted resolutions declaring against the Cameron resolutions. Copies will be sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

WEYLER APPRECIATED.

"The Saturday's Letter," published in Havana, of which the Marquis of Cervera and of Villa-Itre, ex-Deputy to the Cortes, is proprietor and editor, and which describes itself as "a political and independent journal," prints in its issue of December 12 a portrait of Captain-General Weyler, wearing about twenty decorations and insignia on his breast, and under the portrait is the following tribute:

Honor and glory to whom everything is due! Loyal Spaniards of Cuba: "Long live General Weyler!" "Hurrah!" The eyes of the military and political world contemplate him with admiration and profound respect. With indomitable energy not omitting sacrifices nor comforts, fighting against perfidy and villainy, he has personally succeeded in routing from the impregnable positions in which the traitor mulatto Maceo, "powerful hope of the disloyal," had intrenched himself, who has paid for his crimes, having been killed by the column of the valiant Major Cirujeda, in compliance with orders from the General-in-chief. May the God of Mercy have clemency in judging him who filled our homes with mourning, setting fire to our fields, violating our women, and spreading everywhere desolation and ruin. Let us all join together in order to congratulate the noble chief who arrived yesterday in Havana, and united by our ardent patriotism let us be encouraged by his mandates, feeling sure that prudence and calm in face of the events that the deceitful friends—cause of all our evils spread—will not lessen one atom of the exalted energies and national dignity of those who have charge of guarding the integrity of the country and the honor of Spain. "Long live Spain!" "God save the King!" "Long live General Weyler!" "Hurrah!"

EL MARQUES DE CERVERA Y DE VILLA-ITRE.

REFORMS IN PORTO RICO.

A DECREE TO BE SIGNED BY THE QUEEN REGENT—SPANISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

Madrid, Dec. 23.—Queen Regent Christina will on Christmas Day sign a decree ordering the operation of certain reforms in the Island of Porto Rico.

Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, denies that the Government is purchasing warships.

General Azcarraga, Minister of War, has rendered an account to the Queen Regent of the work which has been done by the War Ministry with a view to the arising of possible complications.

The "Epoca," a semi-official organ, declares that, together with the reserves, the Spanish army is fully capable of maintaining an international war.

SANGUILY'S TRIAL ENDED.

AN EARLY DECISION PROMISED—SEVERAL MINOR ENGAGEMENTS REPORTED.

Havana, Dec. 23.—The re-trial of Julio Sanguily, the American citizen charged with having conspired against the Spanish authority, was continued today. Counsel for the defence continued his address, begun yesterday, his remarks occupying nearly two hours. He spoke in the same clear, incisive style in which he began his address, advancing argument after argument to prove the innocence of Sanguily, whose release from custody he requested on the ground that the evidence brought out had not shown that the prisoner was guilty of the crime with which he is charged. At the conclusion of the argument for the defence the tribunal adjourned without announcing its decision. Judgment in the case will, however, be rendered at an early day, in accordance with the law.

The Havana newspapers publish articles expressing approval of the attitude upon the Cuban question taken by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, both of whom are highly praised for their firm stand in the face of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

General Hernandez Velasco and Colonel San Martin are still carrying on operations against the insurgents in and around the hills near San Cristobal, and several minor engagements have occurred, resulting in the capture by the Government troops of ten prisoners. Several rebel camps have been destroyed and a number of huts burned, and the cattle and provisions of the insurgents have been captured. The officers report that their operations have about cleared the zone of rebels and destroyed their resources.

Colonel Pavia reports having had an engagement with a party of rebels encamped at Sao Redondo, in the vicinity of Holguin, killing twenty-one insurgents and capturing and destroying their camp. The troops lost one lieutenant and four privates killed, and a major, a captain and nine privates wounded.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

In the United States Criminal Court yesterday afternoon Judge Brown sentenced Henry T. Basford, convicted of counterfeiting, to two years and six months' imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary. Basford is the old man who for years has been engaged in making bad coin and circulating it through confederates. Thomas Scott Fagan, who was convicted of having made a mould for counterfeit coin, and of having been a confederate of makers of bad coin, was sentenced to three years and six months in the Erie County Penitentiary. Fagan is only twenty-two years old.

George McGuire and his brother Patrick got drunk together on mixed ale yesterday night in their home at No. 206 West Houston-st. Then they had a quarrel, because George drank more than his share from the pail. Patrick picked up a hatchet and struck his brother on the head, inflicting a dangerous wound, and it is believed the man's skull is fractured. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. His brother was arrested by the Charles-st. police and held for the Coroner.

R. T. Hanill, thirty-four years old, who was employed by J. R. Morgan, of No. 47 Fulton-st., died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning from a fracture of the skull. Hanill was injured last Monday at the foot of West Fifty-ninth-st. while unloading some heavy timber from a wagon.

Mrs. Kate Somerville, sixty-three years old, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning. She lived at No. 455 West Twenty-seventh-st., and while descending the stoop at her home last night slipped on the snow and fell to the sidewalk. She received a fracture of the base of the skull.

Coroner Tuthill announced yesterday that he had received a final report from Professor R. A. Witthaus, who analyzed the contents of the stomach of Frank P. Arbuckle, the Denver politician, who was found unconscious at One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. and Eighth-ave. a month ago, and died soon afterward. His overcoat, jewelry and money had been stolen, though there were no marks of violence on the body. The analysis, which was an exhaustive one, showed no traces of poison whatever. Coroner Tuthill has concluded, therefore, that death was due to heart disease, as indicated by the autopsy. The formal inquest will probably be held next Tuesday.

Judge McMahon, in Part III, General Sessions, yesterday confirmed the report of the commission which has pronounced George Appo, the former "greengoods" man, insane, and has committed Appo to the Insane Asylum at Matteawan. Appo's father, Quimbo Appo, is in the same institution, having been pronounced insane after the murder of his wife.

Michael Whalen, twenty-two years old, of No. 110 Cherry-st., was arrested yesterday, charged with having fatally stabbed Edward McCarthy, alias McCormick, on the night of December 12. These men, with others, and several women were drinking in a room over the liquor-store of one Herzberg, at No. 44 Division-st. Whalen fell asleep and was robbed of $7. He was told that some men on the sidewalk were dividing the plunder. He went out, and, seeing McCarthy, demanded his money. McCarthy struck him, Whalen says, and in a fight that followed Whalen stabbed McCarthy in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where he died last Thursday, after having told by whom he had been stabbed. After the stabbing Whalen hid himself in the house of a relative in Brooklyn. He made a confession at Police Headquarters last night, and will be arraigned before Coroner Dobbs to-day.

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WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

AN ALLEGED ROBBER CAUSES A SCARE AT THE TREASURY.

SLAVERY IN MADAGASCAR ABOLISHED BY FRANCE—TALK WITH THE CANADIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE—NAVAL RECORDS OF THE CIVIL WAR PUBLISHED.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Officials and employes at the Treasury Department turned out en masse about 11 o'clock this morning, and for a while great excitement existed over an unfounded report of an attempt to rob the place where the Government keeps its treasure. Rumors flew thick and fast, but not so rapidly as the alleged robber and a large number of pursuers. The man was overtaken at Fourteenth and F sts., a block from the Treasury Building, and escorted back there by a big crowd. After an investigation he was turned over to the local police. The story of the affair was this: A well-dressed negro called on Assistant Secretary Curtis at his office in the Department and said he was authorized to collect $10 from Mr. Curtis as a subscription for the Charity Ball. A telephone message to a reference given by the negro brought back the response that he was all right. Mr. Curtis instructed Private Secretary Johnson to pay the money, but Mr. Johnson became suspicious and suggested to the collector that they visit the captain of the watch. The suggestion had an electrical effect on the negro. He made a wild leap down a stairway, followed by Mr. Johnson and a number of others. News of the chase spread through the big building, and for a short time much excitement prevailed over rumors of robber and other thrilling suggestions.

Among the earliest reforms of the French Government in Madagascar is a decree abolishing slavery, a copy of which has reached the State Department from Consul Wetter at Tamatave. It declares all the inhabitants free, forbids traffic in human beings, nullifies every contract providing for the sale of persons, and imposes penalties for violation of the law, which are to be tripled in case of second offence. Other features of the decree are that France promises not to impose on the people of Madagascar any extraordinary war tax and offers aid to dispossessed owners of slaves in the form of territorial possessions. Another decree relating to schools prohibits interference by teachers in political affairs and urges instruction in the French language.

Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, and Duncan McEachran, who have been in Washington for the last week on official business, started for Montreal this afternoon. Just before their departure Mr. Fisher had a conference with Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department on the matter which they have been discussing in the course of Mr. Fisher's stay here. To a reporter Mr. Fisher expressed himself as well satisfied with the results of his visit. "The agreement which Secretary Morton and I have reached for the modification of the quarantine restrictions imposed by the Governments of the two countries upon the shipment of cattle through each other's domain will have to be first submitted by me to the Council of Ministers in Ottawa before it can be promulgated or its provisions made public," he said. "In our spheres we, as Ministers, are not so independent as are your Secretaries. The entire body of the Council must pass upon and approve the details of an executive order before it can be made effective."

"Does the agreement cover the matter of transportation of cattle into or through the other country for the foreign trade, as well as the quarantine regulations?" was asked.

"No, it does not," Mr. Fisher replied. "That is a matter so entirely within the control of each Government, being a matter of local policy and subject to legislative action, that I do not care to discuss it, but refer you to Secretary Morton for any information regarding it. The occasion for the agreement that we have reached," continued the Canadian Minister, "grew out of the changed conditions that exist now. When pleuro-pneumonia afflicted the cattle of the United States and Canada both countries established strict quarantine regulations in the interests of the health of both. These have remained in force, while the disease has entirely disappeared, and they proved a source of irritation to the shippers of each. It was difficult and seemed impossible to change them by correspondence, and it occurred to me that a mutually satisfactory arrangement might be reached by a conference face to face, and the issue of the conferences between Secretary Morton and myself has proved that I was right."

Messrs. Fisher and McEachran have been diligent sightseers during their stay in Washington, having visited all the public buildings and places of interest in and around the city, although it was not their first visit. They received much social attention while here.

Volume 4 of Series I, official records of the Union and Confederate navies in the War of the Rebellion, has been published, under the direction of Secretary Herbert, Lieutenant-Commander Richard Rush, of the Navy, and Robert H. Woods. The distribution of this work, by the terms of the law under which it is prepared, is under the control of Congress and not of the Department. This law was approved July 31, 1894, and in November of that year the publication was begun. Only such material is used as may be certified to be contemporaneous naval records of the war, divided into three series in this order of arrangement: The first series embraces the reports, orders and correspondence, both Union and Confederate, relating to all naval operations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and inland waters of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, together with the operations of vessels acting singly, either as cruisers or privateers, in different parts of the world. The second series embraces the reports, orders and correspondence relating to (1) the condition of the Union Navy in 1861, before the beginning of hostilities and to its increase during the progress of the war; (2) the construction and outfit of the Confederate Navy, including privateers; (3) statistical data of all vessels, Union and Confederate; (4) returns of naval and military property captured by the navies of both sides during the war; (5) correspondence relating to naval prisoners. The third series embraces all reports, orders, correspondence and returns of the Union and Confederate authorities not especially relating to the matter of the first and second series. Illustrations of each class or type of vessels referred to are given, in order to preserve the identity of those ships as they actually appeared in the war. Much difficulty has been found in collecting the records, for while the official reports of commanders of fleets and of vessels are on file in the Navy Department, the correspondence between flag officers and their subordinates is frequently missing. Without this squadron correspondence, the compilers say, the historical value of the work would be incomplete, and the Department has secured the letter books and papers of the chief actors on both sides. The reports of the Union commanders are fairly full and complete, but those of the Confederate officers are not so complete, owing to the great difficulty in collecting them, and also to the fact that many of the Confederate archives were burned at the close of the war. Duplicates of many of these have been found among the personal files of the participants, and the hope is expressed that the publication will lead to the discovery of others. The third volume, recently published, completed the reports of the operations of the cruisers to the close of the war. The present compilation treats of earlier operations in that struggle, notably those which occurred on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The President has approved the General Pension and Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bills. The latter was passed yesterday. The bill provides for the Navy Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering sufficient funds to last until June 30—the end of the fiscal year. The bureaus had only enough money to continue the work of construction and repair for thirty days, but had assurances last week that the appropriations would become available, and the work under those bureaus at the various Navy yards was ordered continued as though the funds were already in hand.

John L. Waller, of Kansas, who, as ex-Consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar, and subsequently an inmate of a French prison, became a subject of international notoriety some months ago, is a candidate for appointment as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, an office which for some years past has been filled by a colored man.

A dispatch to the Navy Department to-day from San Francisco announced that the cruiser Adams, for the last year guardship at Honolulu, had left that port on December 12 on being relieved by the Alert, and was expected to reach San Francisco about January 16.

Ex-Congressman Frank Jones, with Senators Chandler and Gallinger, and Representative Baker, of New-Hampshire, protested to Acting Secretary McAdoo this morning against the apathy shown by the Navy Department toward the Kittery Navy Yard, and especially against the neglect of the facilities of that yard for repair purposes. An urgent demand was made that the drydock there should be improved with money already appropriated by Congress. They received a promise that especial attention would be given to the matter, and it was explained that the Department had been compelled to use all available funds for other work, and there was great doubt whether the Kittery dock was of sufficient dimensions to contain the smaller gunboats.

NAVAL OFFICIALS IN CONFERENCE.

PLANS FOR COAST DEFENCE DRAWN UP BY THE WAR COLLEGE DISCUSSED.

Washington, Dec. 23 (Special).—At a recent conference of leading officials at the Navy Department several plans of naval offence and defence were discussed. Although the conference had no direct relation to the possibility of war with Spain, it is believed that some thoughts on that point were in the minds of the officials in discussing a general naval policy. There were present at the conference on Friday last Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron; Captain William T. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Captain Henry C. Taylor, president of the Naval War College, and Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence. They were called together under this special order, issued on August 19, by Acting Secretary McAdoo:

Plans for the defence of the coast, prepared at the Naval War College, will be considered and revised by a board composed of the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station, the chiefs of the Bureaus of Navigation and Ordnance, the president of the War College and the Chief Intelligence Officer, and then submitted to the Department. Plans approved by the Secretary will be filed in the office of the Chief Intelligence Officer.

The result of the conference is an official secret, and can be no more than surmised unless an emergency should arise which would disclose the plans agreed upon. It is said that the plans considered were those drawn up at the sessions of the War College held for three years past. They include the plans for the defence of the coast from Delaware to Cape Cod, from Cape Cod to the Penobscot, Delaware and Chesapeake bays; from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, Me., comprising the three sections already named; of the southern portion of the Atlantic coast of the United States, and of the Gulf coast and its neighborhood. It is also said that the Board considered the distribution and the operations of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in case war should occur, and discussed the strength of the Navy, including the ships in commission and those now laid up, as well as the auxiliary navy, composed of merchant steamers converted into cruisers.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

PROBABILITY THAT A LAW WILL SOON BE PUT ON THE STATUTE BOOKS—THE STRUGGLE IN COMMITTEE.

Washington, Dec. 23 (Special).—Members of Congress are satisfied that a new immigration law will be put on the statute books soon after the holidays. The McCall bill, which passed the Senate with amendments, and is now in committee of conference, was not put through without a struggle, an interesting account of which is given by one of the members of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Said he: "When our committee was appointed, just one year ago this week, we had no idea what a difficult matter it would be to agree upon a measure restricting immigration. After we had held one or two meetings we discovered that our chairman was rather opposed to all of the bills that had been offered, and some of us came to the conclusion that he would be perfectly satisfied if nothing at all was done. Of the numerous bills before us, two, Stone's and McCall's, were the best. The former provided for consular inspection and the latter for an educational test. As the committee discussed these bills it became evident that there was a close division, in fact a tie. Chairman Bartholdt, Barney, Mahany, Hendrick and Buck opposed the proposed legislation, while Danford, second on the committee, Acheson, Tracewell, Howell and Wilson favored it; the old man, John K. Cowen, of Maryland, never attended committee meetings, so we were tied up for many weeks and couldn't agree upon anything.

"Finally, by chance or appointment, as you choose to call it, Mr. Danford and his four associates who favored restriction, attended a committee meeting, determined to force the issue. Chairman Bartholdt alone represented the opposition. Without any dilly-dallying a motion was put to report the Stone bill. Mr. Bartholdt was too manly to leave the committee and break the quorum, so he voted in the negative and the motion was carried. Then, to even things up, we adopted a resolution instructing the chairman to report the McCall bill. Mr. Danford was instructed to prepare the report on the Stone measure. At length the Committee on Rules gave us a day and both bills were considered. Stone's was defeated and McCall's was passed. The principal provision of the latter measure was that males and no others, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, who could not read and write the English language or any other language should be excluded from admission to the United States. The bill went to the Senate and was radically amended; then it came back, and now it is in Committee of Conference.

"The main difference between the two houses is this: The Senate added the word 'female,' which excludes illiterate servant girls, and put in a provision admitting with a qualified made his minor children, parents and grandparents. We hold that this provision will frustrate the purpose of the law and let in Tom, Dick and Harry, who may claim close relationship with the qualified immigrant. However, I am satisfied that the Committee of Conference will soon agree upon some of the amendments. The Senate is represented on the committee by Lodge, Chandler and Faulkner, and the House by Bartholdt, Danford and Wilson. Four of these, exclusive of Chandler and Bartholdt, are very much in favor of restriction, whether the other two are or not. These four will very soon agree upon a report which will be acceptable to both House and Senate, and in a very few weeks we shall have a new law restricting immigration."

NEPOTISM IN THE TREASURY.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIONER HAS HIS TWO SONS PROMOTED.

Washington, Dec. 23 (Special).—It was noted in these dispatches a short time ago that Appointment Clerk Nesbitt, of the Treasury Department, had two sons to his credit in the nepotism account, one receiving $1,000 and the other $1,200. These youths, for they are mere boys, have since been promoted to $1,200 and $1,400 respectively. Mr. Nesbitt was formerly Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau. It is alleged that he considered himself just the man for the place, because "he could out Republicans out so slick." He did not rate himself too high as an executioner, for Commissioner Miller let him loose in the office and he dismissed and reduced efficient Republicans with a dispatch that entitles him to be designated as past master of the art of "slickness." His zeal to get Republicans out amounted to a craze, and he spent days among the dusty files searching the leave accounts of clerks for ten years or more in a vain endeavor to find some faint justification for his recommendations for dismissals and reductions. It has been intimated recently that even Logan Carlisle himself regrets the summary action taken on some reports made to him by chiefs of divisions, which he has since found to be untrustworthy.

HEARINGS ON THE TARIFF.

THE PROGRAMME AGREED ON WILL BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO—RECIPROCITY FAVORED.

Washington, Dec. 23.—In view of the apprehension which seems to exist regarding the hearings which the Ways and Means Committee will give before the work of preparing the Tariff bill begins, the United Associated Presses is requested to announce that the programme agreed on will be strictly adhered to. Where hearings on certain schedules are limited to one day no extension of time will be granted. The hearings will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will be continued until evening, but no longer. The committee suggests, where the representatives of a number of interests desire to be heard, that it would be better to agree on one or two persons to state their case fully to the committee, rather than spend the day in hearing a number of experts discuss the same subject. It is said that an equally good effect can be secured by placing arguments in writing, instead of delivering them orally, as the oral arguments will be stenographically reported and printed for the information of the members. It may again be said that the hearings will begin on Monday, December 28, and close on January 1.

The attention of Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, having been called to a dispatch from Washington saying that "the Eastern members of that committee, led by Chairman Dingley, are not disposed to look with favor upon reciprocity" in framing the new Tariff bill, he said: "There is not the slightest foundation for this statement, so far as I know and believe. While the matter has been only slightly discussed, yet I have not observed any material difference of opinion. On the contrary, all the Republican members of the committee are in favor of going as far as the McKinley tariff did on this subject, and further if practicable."

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OBITUARY.

FRANKLIN SMITH.

Franklin Smith died yesterday at his home in Brockport, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Smith was for many years engaged in the work of the Jerry McAuley Mission, No. 316 Water-st., this city.

He was born in Vermont, near Rutland, but soon after his father moved to Brockport, where Mr. Smith obtained an ordinary education. He began his career by working on his father's farm.

When a boy Mr. Smith was converted to the Methodist faith. Soon after this he came to New-York and was for a long time in the office of

FRANKLIN SMITH.

Joseph Mackey, Editor of "The Dry Goods Reporter" and "The A. B. C. Guide." Later he was connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, and from that place went to the Jerry McAuley Mission in 1885, where he officiated for eleven years in the capacity of assistant superintendent.

When the McAuley Mission was founded he manifested a deep interest in the work, contributing his personal and financial assistance, and when in 1885 he was asked to take the office that he held with such power, it was but a natural change for him to make. Mr. Smith evinced a patience that was remarkable, and no instance is known where he lost his temper or even seemed vexed at the many trying circumstances connected with his mission work. He was universally loved by the thousands of lost men and drunkards who have been converted since he went to the mission, and he will be sincerely mourned by them all as a helper and personal friend.

Last June his health failed him, and early in September he returned to the home of his boyhood in Brockport, but his system was undermined by continued hardship and exposure, and the end gradually became worse. He leaves a widow and four children, Jennie, for many years a teacher in this city; Helen, who is a stenographer in the Southern Pacific Railroad's office in St. Louis; a son, who is connected with a safe deposit company, also in St. Louis, and Grace, who lives in this city.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Clayton, N. Y., Dec. 23.—John Johnston, aged eighty years, passed away at his home here last night. During his life Mr. Johnston had served in many positions of trust. He was president of the Exchange Bank of this place for several years. Among his early ventures was the establishment of the first regular line of steamers on the St. Lawrence River between Cape Vincent and Clayton for the benefit of tourist travel to the Thousand Islands before the days of railroad communication with Clayton. He was the son of the late William Johnston, the commander-in-chief of the naval forces and flotilla of the patriots during their strife on the St. Lawrence River in 1838 in the interest of the independence of Canada. He was known at the time as the "notorious Bill Johnston."

DR. GUSTAVE MOURRAILLE.

Dr. Gustave Mourraille, whose home was at No. 74 West Twelfth-st., this city, died on November 18, at Vieques, Porto Rico, on the sugar plantation of his brother, Victor Mourraille, and was buried there. The news of his death did not reach his family in this city until Tuesday, when a letter was received from his brother. The particulars of Dr. Mourraille's death were not given, but through his daughter, who was seen yesterday at her home, it was learned that he had been in poor health for three years. He left home on October 24 for Vieques, intending to return in the spring.

Dr. Mourraille was born at Guadeloupe on March 17, 1823. His early education was received in the Paris schools, where he also studied medicine. While in France he was physician of the French Benevolent Society and the St. Vincent de Paul. For his charitable acts he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Dr. Mourraille came to this city in 1855 and built up for himself a lucrative practice. He continued here to minister to the poor, and was one of the consulting physicians of the French Hospital in Thirty-fourth-st. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine in this city. A wife, two sons and a daughter survive him.

FRANCIS W. HOLBROOK.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Fancis W. Holbrook, president of the Union Drop Forge Company, dropped dead at Lasalle and Monroe sts. this morning from heart disease, from which he had long been a sufferer.

Mr. Holbrook was sixty years old and was a financial expert of wide reputation. With his son, William C., the dead man was also in business as a compiler of statistics.

NATHANIEL MILLER.

Nathaniel Miller, eighty-one years old, died in Patchogue, Long Island, on Tuesday night. He was born in Brookhaven. In 1849 he went to California and amassed considerable wealth there. He assisted in forming the first Vigilance Committee in San Francisco. He erected the first building to be put up in Battery-st. in that city. He returned to Brookhaven and made a record for himself as Supervisor of the town from 1862 to 1865. It was the only town in the county which had no debt at the close of the year. His sons, Frank Miller, of New-York; ex-Collector Clinton Miller, of Brookhaven, and George Miller, also of Brookhaven—survive him. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

ELIAS S. WARD.

Elias S. Ward, one of the best-known citizens of Newark, died last night from diabetes at his home, No. 13 South Ninth-st., Newark. Mr. Ward was recently called to London, England, by the serious illness of his son, who was travelling abroad with his tutor. The son recovered, but Mr. Ward developed diabetes and returned to his home. The malady increased, and on Tuesday his case became hopeless.

Mr. Ward was born at Afton, Morris County, N. J., fifty-four years ago. He learned the tanning business, and started for himself in Newark, building up a large trade in the manufacture of patent leather. About twenty years ago his brother, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, engaged, with others, in the business of industrial insurance under the title of the Prudential Insurance Company. Elias S. Ward put money into the concern, and at his death was second vice-president of the company, his brother Leslie being the first vice-president, and his younger brother the counsel for the corporation. It was due to Mr. Ward's enterprise that the trolley was first introduced into Newark. By his personal influence and efforts, a franchise was obtained from the Common Council for a rapid transit road along certain city streets, the motive power to be electricity by overhead wires. The road was built and became popular, and the result was a change from horse power to electricity on all the Newark roads. The Rapid Transit line was afterward acquired by the Consolidated Traction Company. Mr. Ward, with Gottfried Krueger and others, then bought the Newark and South Orange Street Railway and equipped it with electricity. Mr. Ward was president of the company. He was also largely interested in trolley roads in Bridgeport, Conn., and Plainfield, N. J. He was a member of the Newark Board of Trade and took an active interest in its affairs, and was connected with several financial institutions.

In politics Mr. Ward was a strong Republican. In 1895 he was candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and was also named for the United States Senatorship. He was active in all public and party affairs, and generous in his support of party principles. Mr. Ward leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.

THE ITALIAN BANKER STILL MISSING.

HIS FRIENDS OFFER TO LOOK OUT FOR HIS INTERESTS IF HE WILL RETURN TO THE CITY.

All efforts to find the missing Italian banker, M. H. Barilati, of whose place, at No. 50 Mulberry-st., the Sheriff took possession on Tuesday, proved unavailing yesterday, and his creditors and friends can only conjecture his whereabouts. Barilati, upon leaving the city, sent a letter to Cesare Conti, from whom he had borrowed $4,000, inclosing an assignment, and asking him to pay any surplus over his indebtedness to Barilati's creditors pro rata. In addition to the $4,000 he also owed Conti $1,428, a part of which had recently been collected by Barilati for Conti's account. Conti is in the banking business at No. 35 Broadway, and when he learned that Barilati had disappeared, he secured an attachment against the bank and also against its Harlem branch.

Louis Steckler, whose office is at Broadway and Chambers-st., was retained by Mr. Conti as counsel, and his first move, after making an attachment against the bank, was to attach a number of houses owned by Barilati in Harlem. These houses Barilati made over to his wife a few days before he disappeared. The houses are Nos. 302 and 304 East One-hundred-and-eleventh-st., No. 413 East One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., No. 327 East One-hundred-and thirteenth-st., and No. 343 East One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st.

Fifteen of Barilati's creditors, who had deposited about $6,000 with the missing banker, called on Mr. Steckler yesterday and asked him to aid them in recovering their money. They are a small number of those to whom Barilati is indebted. A number of wealthy friends of the missing banker went to Mr. Steckler yesterday and said that they believed Barilati to be an honest man, and that his troubles were caused by his being indiscreet in his money matters. They agreed to hand over $15,000 to his creditors, if they would allow Barilati to return to this city and carry on his business as before. As Conti merely desires to make good his losses, he is willing to accept this proposition, if Barilati's friends are able to find him. An advertisement will be inserted in the papers requesting Barilati to return to the city, assuring him that his friends will look after his interests. Mr. Steckler will open the bank safes to-day, when he will know what Barilati's liabilities are.

ZUKER ON THE STAND.

HE DECLARES THAT SCHOENHOLZ'S TESTIMONY IS ABSOLUTELY FALSE.

The testimony in the case of Isaac Zuker, who is char