much gravity he must insist on deliberation when there were loud cries of "regular order." The temper of the House was indicated by the manner in which Mr. Boutelle was bowled down. The second was ordered 175–19.

Mr. Bailey asked unanimous consent that the debate be extended to 5 o'clock. "No," "No," came in chorus, and Mr. Marsh (Ill.) objected.

Mr. Hitt's Presentations.

At Mr. Hitt's request, however, thirty-five minutes were allowed on a side. The speaker rapped the House to order and Mr. Hitt took the floor and opened the debate in a ten-minute speech.

The resolutions had been considered with great care by the committee, he said, and matured and ripened after weeks of deliberation. They presented, the committee thought, the best possible action. Our interests in Cuba, although we had never undertaken to interfere with the affairs of any European country, made it necessary to intervene, possibly. As to the Senate resolution, for which these were offered as a substitute, the first was practically identical with the first of the House resolutions.

The second, directing the President to use his good offices with Spain for the recognition of Cuban independence, was unwise. How long would Great Britain or any other country, he asked, tolerate a request that she recognize the independence of one of her colonies? It would be accepted as insolent interference.

As to the fact that a state of war existed in Cuba there was no question. Our consular reports proved it. The Cubans were desperate and unconquerable. There was no time in the ten years' war when they were in such a strong position as they are now.

Spain held but one-third—possibly but one-fourth—of the island. If we were neutrals as belligerents the Cubans, he said, could purchase in our markets as well as the Spanish. At present we were bound to exercise diligence to prevent Cuban expeditions from leaving our ports.

Our cruisers had pursued the Hawkins and the Raleigh, and the Bermuda only the other day had been taken in New York harbor. He argued that Spain could take no offense. Spain recognized the confederacy before the battle of Bull Run. Belligerency, he said, would give Spain the right to search American vessels. They could carry men, but not munitions of war.

Others Indorse the Resolutions.

Mr. McCreary (Ky.), who followed, gave the resolutions his hearty indorsement, and expressed the opinion that we should do all in our power to give independence to the Cuban patriots who were struggling for independence against a cruel despotism.

Mr. Adams (Pa.) said the time had unquestionably come for action. The most illustrious Spanish general had failed to put down the revolutionists, and Gen. Weyler, the butcher, had been sent to annihilate them. The patriots of Cuba called on the mother of republics. We should not hesitate.

Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.), who said he took a deep interest in the Cuban cause, said that belligerency was a fact which the United States could determine as well as Spain. The Cubans had a government; they maintained it, and had troops in the field and had won decisive battles. He did not know what was going on, because Spain had established a censorship of the press and cable that was an insult to the civilized world (applause).

Mr. Turner's Protest.

Mr. Tucker (Va.), who controlled the time in opposition to the resolutions, yielded a few minutes to Mr. Turner (Ga.), who protested against the brief time allowed for debate. He called attention to the fact that no facts were given by the committee in support of the resolutions.

The correspondence from the State Department he characterized as "dreary record of mutual incendiarism and outrage." The precedents cited for the recognition of belligerency were unfortunate, he said. When the confederacy was recognized, he said, the confederacy had possession of every port south of the Potomac, and had in the field an army against which the combined legions of Caesar and Napoleon would have been unavailable. When the independence of Texas was recognized the battles of San Jacinto and Santa Anna had been fought.

He was amazed, he said, that gentlemen were trying to do in this country what had been done in Barcelona yesterday—arouse the mob spirit. In this connection he spoke of the fact that Spain had hastened to disavow the act of yesterday. The Spanish might be a hot-headed people, but they were animated by a spirit of chivalry. He denounced the current stories of Gen. Weyler's cruelty and brutality during the last revolution. He characterized them as incredible. Atrocities might have been committed. Stories of dynamite and assassination might be true, but the slaughter of the insurrection was not war.

He asked contemptuously who the president of the Cuban republic was. He was an American citizen, and now in the United States instead of taking his chances in Cuba. He thought the resolutions should be more moderate. While we were staggering along in the dark without exact information, we could not afford to outrage international ethics and insult a country with which we were at peace. Mr. Turner's remarks were several times applauded, but only by a few members, and the galleries were absolutely silent.

Mr. Smith's Reply.

Mr. Smith of Michigan replied to this speech in a most vigorous fashion. He declared his amazement that a lawyer of the ability of Mr. Turner should lay down such propositions. He said that there was not an authority on international law which did not fully warrant the recognition of belligerency in Cuba, and in reply to Mr. Turner's reference to the aid of foreigners in Cuba, he said that the gentleman had better tear down the picture of Lafayette that hung on the walls of the chamber and destroy the statues of the distinguished foreigners in Statuary Hall who had helped us to attain our liberty if he intended to dispute the right of lovers of liberty anywhere in the world to help their fellow men in their struggle for freedom.

The Probable Vote.

It is likely to be nearly 4 o'clock before the result is announced. There is no doubt that the resolution will be adopted, and it is probable that there will be no more than nineteen votes against it, if as many. It is thought that the opposition will hardly be that strong, as some of those who voted against the second may vote for the resolution.

THE SENATE.

The Spanish-Cuban question came to the attention of the Senate soon after the session opened today, when Mr. Call (Fla.) urged the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate, That the President of the United States be requested to demand of the government of Spain a statement as to the truth of the charges made in a letter published in the newspapers purporting to be from Mr. Gomez, late editor of La Lucha, a newspaper published in Havana, that he had been tortured while confined in a dungeon in the bare ground for two months in Ceuta, the penal colony of Spain, to extort from him evidence against Julius Sanguilly, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and subsequently killing the said Gomez; also to insist on a full report of the evidence and all the proceedings in the alleged civil trial of Julius Sanguilly, in which it is charged that the said Sanguilly was condemned to imprisonment for life at Ceuta on suspicion only and without evidence; also to demand the release of Charles Michelsen and Lorenzo Betancourt, correspondents of the New York newspapers, who are charged only with entering within the insurgent lines to obtain information; also to demand of Spain that all American citizens who shall be captured by the Spanish forces shall be treated as prisoners of war, and be accorded humane treatment, and to inform the Spanish government that the United States will insist on this demand."

Barbarities Perpetrated.

Mr. Call read from newspaper extracts the report of the barbarities perpetrated on Gomez and others. These set forth that the wife of Gomez had received a letter from him written in his blood shortly before he died in the Spanish penal colony in Africa.

The Senator declared that Americans serving in the Cuban army were being shot to death without trial. He declared that the recent action of the Senate should be supplemented by steps to secure humane treatment of prisoners taken by the Spanish troops.

Mr. Sherman moved to refer the resolution to the foreign relations committee, which was agreed to.

The bill was passed appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Jamestown, N. Y.

The credentials of Senator Allison for the term beginning March 4, 1897, were presented by his colleague from Iowa, Mr. Gear.

A resolution by Mr. Allen (Neb.) was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the earnings of the Pacific railroads from the time of their organization.

A disagreement on the army appropriation bill was reported, and Messrs. Quay, Hale and Faulkner were named as Senate conferees.

The Arizona Land Bill.

The President's veto of the bill concerning Arizona lands, with a report from the House that the bill had been passed over the veto in that body, was presented and the entire subject referred to the committee on public lands.

The bill was passed to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory to another. The measure applies to all express companies and common carriers. The Senate then took up unobjected bills and resolutions on the calendar.

To Increase the Navy.

The first measure passed was the important one for the increase of the navy. It provides for the enlistment of 1,000 additional men at an annual cost of $380,000. The bill further provides:

"That whenever an exigency may exist which in the judgment of the President renders their services necessary, the Secretary of the Navy is further authorized to enlist, for a period of two years, unless sooner discharged, such of the naval militia and other men as may be required for the purpose of manning vessels of the navy not having full crews, and such other ships as, under laws now existing, or under the authority conferred by section 4 of this act, the President may decide to call into service: Provided, that men so enlisted shall be discharged whenever in the judgment of the President the exigency under which their services were required shall have passed.

"That whenever in the judgment of the President an exigency exists rendering such action necessary, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to charter for temporary service any private vessel or vessels which may be required for the transportation of officers and men for naval purposes, at such rates of compensation and upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed proper for the protection of the public interests."

The bill also provides for emergency commissioned officers to command the emergency enlisted forces.

SCENES IN THE LOBBIES.

Much Interest Shown in the Cuban Resolutions.

So soon as it became known that the Cuban resolutions were to be taken up in the House the lobbies became quickly deserted, and there was a rush for seats in the galleries.

Quiet but unbounded enthusiasm reigned. Those who were not so fortunate as to have kept up with what was transpiring in the hall of the House were informed by the doorkeepers, who seemed to be the most excited and interested of all those around.

By the time it became known that the House was to proceed with debate, and was to take only seventy minutes in deciding the question, all those who remained in the lobbies hastened to the galleries to find seats. As they hastened away where they could see and hear they invariably expressed exultation in the position taken by the House.

On all sides, too, were heard expressions of readiness to volunteer in case of war. Several southern men said that no sooner were the rights of belligerency given the Cubans than hundreds of Texans, Mississippians, Louisianains, Alabamians and from other states in close proximity to Cuba would seek means to get across to the island to enter the ranks of the patriots. If the interference of the United States was removed Cuba would soon have enough Americans to clean up the Spaniards, was what everybody said.

THE BONDHOLDERS' PLAN.

The Way They Would Have the Union Pacific Financed.

The House committee on Pacific railroads gave a hearing today to Mr. L. J. Morrison of New York, the attorney for holders of about $5,000,000 of Union Pacific first mortgage bonds.

The plan which he outlines proposes to provide funds for the satisfaction of the first and second mortgages by issues of bonds based on the present rates of earnings of the roads, for which the junior interests would be compelled to subscribe.

Mr. Morrison thought he could guarantee that responsible parties would agree to carry out this plan, which would require $167,000,000 of bonds. He also declared that the hand of the vanderbilt interest was to be seen in the present proceedings.

NO ELEVATED SYSTEM.

Pennsylvania Road Will Not Consider Such a Solution.

The Pennsylvania railroad for the first time showed its hand this afternoon in relation to the railroad situation in South Washington. Chief Engineer Brown of the road, to whom was entrusted the scheme for doing away with grade crossings, had an extensive conference with Major Powell this afternoon, and stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company refused absolutely to consider any scheme of elevation for its tracks within the city of Washington.

The road, however, was willing, he said, to put down a semi-depressed system in accordance with the plans made some time ago, which were printed at the time in The Star.

It was at this hearing that Maj. Powell suggested that Engineer Brown make a set of plans which contemplated an elevated system, and today was set aside as the one for a second conference between the two.

Engineer Brown brought with him another set of plans, which did not differ materially from those referred to at the last hearing. Major Powell asked him if he had prepared the plans for the overhead system, and his reply was, as stated above, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would not consider, under any circumstances, any elevated system.

DECLARED NOT GUILTY.

Second Trial of the McCanna-Frost Bigamy Case.

For the second time Margaret A. McCanna, alias Frost, was placed on trial here today in Criminal Court No. 2, charged with bigamy, the first trial, several months ago, having resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The woman was represented by Attorney W. L. Bruen, Assistant District Attorney Jeffords prosecuting.

The government, said Mr. Jeffords, would show that the woman, January 26, 1885, then the Widow Collins, was married in Baltimore, Md., to Charles B. McCanna by Father James F. Mackin, pastor now of St. Stephen's Church, this city, and was married here August 3, 1892, to Robert M. Frost.

The jury retired at noon, and, deliberating about an hour, returned in court at 1 o'clock a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. McCanna, or Collins, as she claims her name is, was thereupon discharged.

Her Will Filed.

The will of the late Sarah C. Wilcox, dated May 6, 1896, and filed today, appoints William Mayse and Mrs. C. M. Noble as executors of the estate. To Mr. Mayse $100 is given for the care of the property of the testatrix, and the same amount each to Mrs. Mary I. Smith, Sarah F. G. Glover and Susan Glover of Findlay, Ohio. One-half of the residue of the estate is given to Mrs. C. M. Noble, and the balance is to be equally divided among S. F. Chamberlain, P. Kelley, L. Breckinridge and T. Kidden.

Compliment to an American Jurist.

The Secretary of State is informed of the election of Judge Somerville Tuck, the representative of the United States in the international tribunal at Mansourah, to the position of vice president of that court. The appreciation thus expressed by his colleagues of various nationalities is accepted at the department as a signal compliment to the American jurist, especially in view of the fact that he has been a member of the mixed courts of Egypt for only a little over eighteen months.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Disaster Caused by the Storm in the Naugatuck Valley.

DAMAGE IN NEW YORK AND THE EAST

Ice Gorge Forms on the Hudson River Railroad.

NAVIGATION WAS CLOSED.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 2.—Today news is arriving from all surrounding points detailing the damage done by the worst storm of its kind ever experienced in the Naugatuck valley. Rain fell to the depth of 3.40 inches, and the Naugatuck river is fully two feet higher than it was on the occasion of the memorable storm of February 6. The chief damage is to the various country roads and the Naugatuck division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

No train communication was had between Waterbury and Winstead from late Saturday afternoon until about 10 o'clock this morning. There are many washouts all along the line, some of them extensive. Trestles have been carried away, bridges rendered unsafe and tracks for miles are submerged. The country roads are impassable.

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Ice Gorge Forms on the Hudson River Road.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 2.—A great ice gorge has been formed on the New York Central and Hudson river railroad tracks between Hudson and Albany, and no trains are running on the Hudson river division between those points. The road is covered with ice, in some places ten feet high, and the tracks and telegraph poles for a distance of 700 feet have been washed out. A large force of laborers are at work clearing away the ice and repairing the damage, but it will probably be three days before trains can be run between Hudson and Albany.

The railroad company is sending most of its through trains to and from the west over the Harlem branch and the Boston and Albany road via Chatham. The Empire State express went up on the Hudson division this morning, taking the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany to Chatham and thence to Albany. All the ice in the river is on the move.

Navigation between Poughkeepsie and New York will be opened tonight. The ferries at Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie are running with difficulty.

MONTICELLO, N.Y., March 2.—The storm of Saturday and Sunday did much damage throughout Sullivan county. The Beaverkill and Neversink rivers overflowed their banks and carried away property and drowned stock. The old stone bridge built at Fallsburgh forty years ago at a cost of many thousand dollars was carried away.

Eugene Mattison of Mongaup valley was struck by lightning and seriously injured.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 2.—Charles and William Rousseau, farmers, while attempting to cross Poultney river with a team yesterday afternoon, four miles east of Whitehall, were drowned.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

More Than $200,000 Damage Done at Dover.

DOVER, N. H., March 2.—More than $200,000 damage has been done by flood in this city. The principal losers are the Chocheco Manufacturing Company, $75,000; Bracewell block, $50,000; F. H. Foss, artists' materials, stationery, books, etc., $50,000; Misses Flynn, milliners, $5,000; Robert Bros., shoes, $10,000; Drew & Boomer, photographers; Mayor Nason, law office; W. H. Roberts, law office, $10,000; city bridges, $25,000; Converse & Hammond, lumber dealers, $10,000; Sawyer Woolen Company, $10,000.

Converse & Hammond, whose property was damaged by fire caused by wet lime, will be the only ones to recover any insurance.

The boiler rooms of the Chocheco Manufacturing Company's five mills are flooded and the mills are closed. The company also suffers a heavy money loss by the destruction of valuable chemicals stored in the basement.

The big iron bridge on Central avenue, which is the main thoroughfare of the city, has been swept away, and a large section of Bracewell block, which is two stories high and 150 feet long, has been completely wrecked.

The city loses two other bridges, and property for two miles along the bank of the river is badly damaged. The river, which normally is not more than 75 to 100 feet wide, is now more than one-eighth of a mile wide, and houses and sheds along the banks are completely surrounded by water.

At Sawyer's woolen mills, on Bellamy river, the water flooded the basement, heavily damaging goods and machinery.

Early this morning fire, caused by wet lime, broke out in Converse & Hammond's lime shed. It soon spread to another building, filled with dried spruce and hard lumber. Both buildings were destroyed, together with an adjoining building belonging to the Chocheco Company, where old machinery was stored.

Railroad travel is demoralized, as there are several washouts between Dover and North Berwick.

IN MAINE.

Damage Caused by Ice Jams and Flood.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., March 2.—The main building of the Record pulp mill was wrecked early today by the big ice jam, which carried away the county bridge at this point.

The rush of waters still continues, and it is impossible to estimate the damage.

LEWISTON, Me., March 2.—Two bridges connecting Auburn and Lewiston were swept away today by a flood. The Androscoggin river is higher than it has ever been known before.

EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

Legal Proceedings Over the Jackson City Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 2.—The county court house in this city was crowded this morning with spectators to hear the preliminary examination before Justice J. H. Lane of the county of John Nelson, who shot and killed Deputy Constable Hines, colored, at Jackson City on the night of the 20th of February. Harry Candler, Frank Myers and Grant Spears, who were charged with being accessories of the murder, were also to have had a hearing.

Attorneys for the prisoners said they were unprepared to plead today, and the examination was continued until Wednesday at 11 o'clock, in the county court house in this city. In the meanwhile the prisoners will remain in the county jail, where they have been confined since the murder.

E. M. Deuterman and Milton Johnson, deputies who were badly wounded on the night of the murder, were present.

The prisoners are represented by Messrs. Edmund Burke, John Green and Louis C. Bailey, and the commonwealth by Attorney Johnson and Assistant Commonwealth Attorney Marbury. It is generally conceded that the prisoners will waive the examination and be sent on to the grand jury.

MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATOR BURNED.

The Total Loss Three-Quarters of a Million Dollars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 2.—Elevator A2, owned by the Minneapolis Terminal Elevator Company, operated by G. W. Vandusen & Co., is burning and will be destroyed. The fire caught in the stair tower and quickly spread. There were 1,075,000 bushels of wheat in the building, worth about $600,000. The spouts were opened and a great quantity ran out on the ground, so that a salvage of about 10 cents a bushel is probable.

The building cost $250,000, making the total loss in the neighborhood of $750,000. There is ample insurance to cover the loss.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE

Incendiary Blaze in a House on O Street.

It Was Set Afire in a Dozen Different Places—No One in the Place.

Fire at an early hour this morning completely wrecked the interior of house 1430 C street northwest, and for a time threatened to completely wipe out a row of new brick structures and an adjoining woodyard. Interest is added to the fire by the fact that it was of incendiary origin and because of other peculiar circumstances. The fire caused considerable excitement among the residents of the locality.

The house was occupied and conducted by Camille Dumas as a resort of ill fame. The structure, which is comparatively new, was rented in September last by Camille Dumas, whose real name is said to be Searles, and was handsomely furnished by her, $700 worth of furniture being placed therein.

About half-past 4 o'clock this morning Foreman M. J. Niland of truck C heard some one approaching the truck house, 14th street and Ohio avenue, at a run. The foreman was in bed at the time, but he was notified by one of his hostlers that there was a fire on C street.

The man who notified the firemen of the existence of a fire got away during the excitement of the moment before his name could be learned or even whether he was white or colored. When Foreman Niland reached the house it was ablaze on the first and second floors, and no one was inside. Forcing an entrance through a parlor window, the foreman found a portion of the parlor and the dining room in flames, as well as the center of the staircase. Upstairs things were more interesting. In a center room on the second floor a fire had been built directly beneath a bedstead, and the interior was a mass of flames. The contents of the other rooms on this floor were also fast being eaten up by flames. It was a significant fact that in each of the rooms the fire was distinct, having no connection with the other rooms. The same condition was also noticed as regards the stairs, the flames being confined to the center of the case.

Evidently Incendiary.

By 6 o'clock the fire was extinguished, very little damage resulting from water. Two cans of coal oil and two bottles of the same fluid were found, and in the rear room on the second floor a large pasteboard box had been soaked with oil. A Star reporter, who made an examination of the house this morning, saw at a glance that the fire could not have been the result of accident. The flames had been started in at least a dozen places, principally about the portieres and other draperies, with the exception of the room on the second floor, where a fire had been built beneath the bed. The damage as estimated by the owner of the building, and the representative of the insurance company, the Northwestern National of Milwaukee, approximates $1,500, fully covered by insurance. The greater portion of the furniture and fixings is rendered utterly worthless, although that on the third floor of the building was not damaged, except by smoke.

The house has been without inmates, with the exception of the proprietress and a colored servant, for about two weeks, and Tuesday last Miss Dumas left this city for New York. She is expected to return tomorrow morning. During the period mentioned the house has been in charge of the servant, Mary Brooks, whose home is at 37 H street southwest. This girl was found by a Star reporter this morning and she claimed to be in total ignorance of the cause of the fire. She explained to the reporter that at the request of Miss Dumas she has remained at the house all day and each evening until 12 o'clock.

The Servant's Story.

"I left the house as usual at 12 o'clock last night," said the girl, "and left a dim light burning in the hall gas jet, which was the only light in the house. There has been no fire in the house, not even in the kitchen range, since last Saturday. I am the only one who has been within since Miss Dumas went away. I didn't know a thing about the fire until just now."

Mary Brooks added that since opening the house Miss Dumas has paid several visits to New York, but never before left her entirely alone with the house. She took only one trunk with her on the present trip.

There were very few articles of wearing apparel and the like in the house, although a trunkful of property said to belong to the proprietress was found in a woodshed in the rear.

The furniture has been paid for only in part, and, therefore, was the property of the merchants from whom it was secured. However, it is stated, the same was insured by Miss Dumas, and those who know her decry the proposition that she was concerned in the firing of the house, adding that the woman at all times had a plentiful supply of money, with an unlimited source to draw from, and there seemed to be no plausible reason why she should desire to destroy the house and its contents.

No reason why other parties should set fire to the property could be learned. The police this afternoon set out in search of the servant, Mary Brooks, who seems to have been the last one in the house, and she is to be put through a searching examination, as it is thought she knows more about the origin of the fire than she admitted this morning.

Later in the day Mary Brooks was placed under arrest and detained at the first precinct station. Policemen Williams, Kilmartin and Sutton are investigating the matter.

To Distribute Seed.

At 1:30 p.m. the Speaker recognized Mr. Willis (Del.) to move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute the seeds authorized by the current law.

In reply to a question by Mr. Kem (Neb.) Mr. Willis said that he thought the seeds could be distributed in time for planting this spring. The resolution was passed.

Mrs. Van Riswick's Will.

The will of the late Mary Van Riswick, dated February 17, 1894, was filed this afternoon by Mr. Wilton J. Lambert as one of the executors under the instrument. The will devises her country place, known as "Van View," on the 7th street road, in the District of Columbia, to her grandson, Wilton J. Lambert. Her residence, known as 1413 K street northwest, is given to her daughter, Martina Carr, for life, and houses Nos. 1411-1413 V street northwest are devised to her granddaughters, Maud and Mildred Lambert, respectively. House No. 1519 S street northwest is devised to her two granddaughters aforesaid in common. All the rest and residue of her property, including stocks, bonds and real estate, is devised to her grandson, Wilton J. Lambert, in trust, to manage and divide the interest therefrom share and share between her two daughters, Avarilla Lambert and Martina Carr, and upon the death of either her share to be given absolutely to her issue, or, failing that, to the survivor for life, or, upon there being no survivor, to her heirs-at-law. She names Wilton J. Lambert and Martina Carr as executors. The estate is valued at about $300,000.

Assaulted an Old Man.

Richard Johnson, a colored boy about eighteen years old, was before Judge Miller today, charged with having participated in the assault on Mr. John T. Norris one day last week. The assault, as heretofore published in The Star, occurred near the mouth of O street alley, and several boys arrested at the time were sentenced to jail for a year or sent to the reform school. Johnson was shown to have taken part in the assault, and was sentenced to join his companions in jail. Charles Fortune, who was charged with him, was acquitted.

To Recover an Unearned Grant.

Secretary Smith has written a letter to the Attorney General asking that suit be brought to compel the restoration to the United States of 60,000 acres of land granted the Portage and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company thirty years ago. The company failed to build the canal, but has retained the land.

THE CASE OF SPAIN

(Continued from First Page.)

tion would be adopted by an overwhelming majority. The leaders of the House, however, are opposed to the Senate resolution and are determined that it shall not be adopted. There is a strong probability that if the House resolution were called up in the regular way, the Senate resolution would be offered by some one as a substitute and would be adopted. It was to avoid this and to secure the adoption of the House resolution, without amendment, save to strike out that clause which pledges Congress to support the President in whatever action he may take to carry out the resolution, that it was decided by Mr. Reed, Mr. Hitt and the corps of leaders that the matter should come up under suspension of the rules. Under this form of procedure there can be but half an hour's debate, and no other proposition can be voted on.

The House Resolution.

The House resolution is almost as strong as that of the Senate, and would probably be quite as effective. Some even think that it is stronger, but it is more carefully worded in some respects. The Senate resolution, it is said, is especially calculated to irritate Spain, for the reason that by its language it inferentially recognizes the independence of Cuba, by speaking of the "government of Spain and the government of Cuba," etc. This reference to the insurgents as a "government" does more, it is suggested, than the resolutions purport to do.

The House resolution is quite as radical as that of the Senate except in this form of expression.

The Text in Full.

The House resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the opinion of Congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

Resolved, That Congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba, and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European governments and their colonies on this continent; but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans by intervention, if necessary.

General Gossip About Town.

The general impression around the hotels and other public places this morning was that nothing of serious import would grow out of the Barcelona affair, as it was the universal opinion that Spain would immediately disclaim any responsibility for the action of the crowd and make any other amends that might be demanded by this government. The outbreak, however, was taken as being indicative of the anti-American feeling that is cherished by the Spanish people, and it was felt that additional acts of violence would not be surprising. At the headquarters of the representatives of the Cuban government in the Raleigh Senor Gonzalo de Quesada was seen by a Star reporter in relation to the affair, but said he did not consider it a matter for him to discuss.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

To Extend 14th Street.

Senator McMillan today introduced bills for the extension of 14th street to the Spring road and of North Capitol street to the Soldiers' Home grounds similar to those now pending in the House.

Municipal Ownership of Gas Plant.

Senator McMillan today handed in to the Senate the resolutions recently adopted by the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association favoring the municipal ownership of gas and electric light plants.

Regulating the Practice of Medicine.

Senator Gallinger today reported to the Senate the bill that recently passed the House regulating the practice of medicine in the District, which was passed favorably by the Senate committee on the District last Friday. He announced that he should take an early occasion to call up the bill for passage and, at the direction of the committee, moved the indefinite postponement of the Senate bill. Several amendments have been made by the Senate committee to the House bill. The board of medical supervisors is to contain one person versed in the law, he being one of the two members not a physician.

The bill is to take effect from July 1, 1896, instead of from the date of its becoming a law. The provision as to admitting to practice physicians coming here from other states is altered to read as follows: A license to practice shall be issued "to physicians who may change their residence to the District of Columbia from any state or territory where medical laws and medical examining boards exist, the presentation of a certificate or license from a medical examining board, if found upon due inquiry to be true and genuine, being sufficient right of registration and certification under the provisions of this act."

It is provided by the Senate amendments that appeals from the board of medical supervisors to the Court of Appeals, instead of to the Commissioners, in all cases where the names of physicians are stricken from the register.

For Underground Conduits.

A brief but highly important bill was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. McMillan. It provides for the construction of underground conduits for municipal, governmental and telephone purposes in the District. It reads thus:

"The sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in laying and maintaining within the limits of the city of Washington a system of underground conduits, and in placing therein the wires used in the fire department and police department service. Such conduits shall also have ample accommodations for street lighting wires and wires for other public lighting purposes; and also for telephone wires, the spaces for telephone wires to be rented at such rental as shall yield a reasonable return on their cost to such telephone companies as may be chartered by Congress." It was referred to the District Commissioners.

To Reduce the Price of Gas.

Senator McMillan today introduced in the Senate the bill reducing the price of gas in the District. It provides that the Washington Gaslight Company and all other gas companies doing business in the District of Columbia are authorized to charge and collect for illuminating gas furnished to customers in the District at a rate not exceeding $1.25 per thousand cubic feet, provided that if consumers pay bills within ten days after presentation the rate shall be $1 per thousand cubic feet. It is required that the illuminating power of the gas furnished shall be equal to twenty-two candles by the Bunsen photometer, using the English parliamentary standard Argand burner, having fifteen holes and a 7-inch chimney, consuming five cubic feet of gas an hour; and the gas shall not contain more than twenty grains of sulphur in any form in 100 cubic feet, nor more than five grains of ammonia in any form in the same quantity. It shall be wholly free of sulphuretted hydrogen.

When the gas is of less power or purity than these standards it shall be reported by the inspector of gas and meters to the company, which shall be subject to a penalty of $100 for each day during which the violation continues, except when the deviation from the standards could not have been prevented by ordinary care and prudence, but was occasioned by some unavoidable cause.

It is provided that the act shall take effect from and after April 1, 1896. The bill was referred to the District committee.

MR. WHITNEY'S LETTER

Short as It Was It May Still Accomplish Something.

He May Prove to Be a Harmonizer—He is Considered Different From Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Whitney's reply to those Mississippi legislators who signed a call requesting the use of his name in connection with the presidential nomination at Chicago does not cover all of the ground the boomers had in view when the movement was inaugurated. The original intention, as has already been told in The Star, was to secure a letter from Mr. Whitney going at some length into the whole subject of the democracy's present embarrassments and suggesting in general terms a line for reunion.

But the boomers confined themselves too much to one question—the silver question—and either through ignorance of Mr. Whitney's real attitude or through an excess of zeal in prosecuting their work put him in a wrong light. They made him appear as a friend of free coinage in the contention as it now stands, instead of an advocate of bimetallism through the agency of international agreement. There was but one thing to do therefore, and that Mr. Whitney has done. He could not afford to be misrepresented, even unintentionally, on so important a proposition, and so he has addressed himself in his communication to setting himself right, not only before his southern admirers, but the whole country.

May Accomplish Something.

But, short as it is, and silent as to several leading topics, the letter is regarded as an important one, and likely to accomplish something. For one thing, it is thought to take Mr. Whitney out of the Cleveland column, so to speak, and insure him a hearing among certain democrats who ordinarily appear unwilling to heed any financial suggestion that comes from the east. A friendly word for bimetallism, although coupled with the old condition of an international agreement, uttered by a man of Mr. Whitney's environment is welcomed by conservative democrats. They so express themselves. They promise to give it a wide circulation, and they predict that it will serve to soften some of the asperities that have sprung from a growing conviction in the south that gold, and gold only, is the eastern financial creed.

Whitney May Prove a Harmonizer.

A prominent democrat, friendly to silver, in discussing this point with a representative of The Star today, said:

"Mr. Whitney may prove to be a harmonizer. I'm sure I trust he may. This letter, at any rate, has a good ring. The answer to it on the part of the extreme men is, 'Oh, Mr. Whitney may mean well, but we've had enough talk about an international agreement. The trouble is that we can't get an international agreement. Eastern men, democrats and republicans alike, are not only opposed to free coinage without an international agreement, but they are really opposed to such an agreement. They throw their influence solidly against it whenever the proposition begins to take shape. Mr. Whitney, personally, may be never so friendly to bimetallism, but surrounded as he is by none but gold monometallic influences, he is powerless, and would be powerless to help silver even in the President's chair. He would be more than ever surrounded there by New York influences, and they would shape his policy.'

Difference Between Him and Cleveland.

"That is not my view of the matter," said this democratic leader. "I can see a difference between Mr. Whitney and Mr. Cleveland on this money question. Mr. Cleveland is, in my judgment, a gold monometallist. He is in full agreement with Mr. Sherman. He would reduce silver to the condition of subsidiary coin, and keep it there. But such is not the proposition of Mr. Whitney. I take him to be a bimetallist of the right stripe, and I believe he desires to promote an arrangement by which silver may perform larger uses in our financial system. I would vote for him for President."

"But he declines to allow his name to be used," was suggested.

"Well, that ought to give his letter all the more weight. I think he is sincere. I don't think he has any selfish object in view."

"If he succeeds as a harmonizer, may not the Chicago convention nominate him anyhow?"

No Drafted Candidate.

"Oh, no. That would be bad policy. If the convention should be reduced to the necessity of choosing between drafting a candidate or making no nomination at all, the latter would be the wiser act of the two. A drafted candidate for the presidency is the most pathetic object in the world. Horatio Seymour was placed in that most embarrassing attitude, and the democratic campaign that year was all but a farce. Mr. Whitney, you may be sure, will not permit himself to be forced into the playing of any such role. But no drafting will be necessary at Chicago. There'll be avowed candidates before the convention, and one of them will be taken."

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Liquor Licenses.

The excise board has passed upon the following applications for liquor licenses:

Retail allowed—John Eller, 21 O street northwest; Fritz Herzog, 2035 K street northwest.

Wholesale allowed—John Eller, 21 O street northwest.

Retail rejected—Catherine Gleason, 714 1st street northeast; Michael A. Jennings, 1924 E street northwest; Henry C. Mockabee, 515 4½ street southwest; Walter J. O'Callaghan, 1931 E street northwest.

Different Measurements.

The excise board gave a hearing this morning to those persons interested in the application of Toby Bush for a retail liquor license at 817 7th street northwest. A long protest from the members of the Calvary Baptist Church against the issuance of the license was recorded. It was claimed that the saloon is within 400 feet of the church and Manual Training School, and Mr. J. J. Darlington, attorney for the church, filed a brief in the matter. Mr. Wm. Dickson represented the applicant, and called attention to the survey made by the computing engineer of the District, which showed the church to be 415 feet 2 inches from the saloon, and the school 405 feet 7 inches from the saloon.

The opposition exhibited a plat of the saloon and the church, which showed the distance between the two to be 344 feet 7 inches, while a line drawn from the school to the saloon by the opposition measured 397 feet 8 inches.

NEW SECRETARY.

Mr. Multer Accepts the Office of Local Y. M. C. A.

A letter received today by L. Cabell Williamson, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, from W. N. Multer of West Philadelphia, who was recently offered the position of general secretary of the association in this city, stating that he will accept the position, and will be ready to enter upon his duties April 1. The officers of the association, of course, feel gratified that Mr. Multer has come to this decision, especially as it is felt that there is a good deal of work of importance that a general secretary can do just at this time.

Grain and Cotton Markets.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F street, members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

GRAIN.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	68	68½	67¼	67¼-⅜
July	68⅛	68½-⅝	67½	67½
Corn—May	30⅜	30⅝	30	30⅛-¼
July	31¾	31¾	31⅛	31⅛
July	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Oats—May	21¼	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛-¼
July	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼
Pork—May	9.85	9.85	9.72	9.80
July	10.02	10.02	9.92	9.97
Lard—May	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.47
July	5.60	5.62	5.57	5.62
Ribs—May	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.17
July	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.27
COTTON. Month.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	7.44	7.44	7.36	7.36
May	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.40
June	7.53	7.53	7.45	7.45
July	7.56	7.56	7.46	7.48

FINANCE AND TRADE

Another Big Drop in Baltimore and Ohio.

IT SLOWLY ADVANCED ON PURCHASES

Not Much Disturbance Caused by the Spanish Incident.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The official acknowledgment of the actual condition of Baltimore and Ohio's affairs and the appointment of