tion of the disaster. In fact, the meeting was called expressly to hear from the general on this point. Gen. Garcia is said to have severely criticised the junta for providing him with a vessel not only rotten, but poorly equipped for a voyage.

THERE WILL BE FAMINE IN CUBA

The Patriots Have Destroyed the Crops Throughout the Island.

Washington City, Jan. 30.—Representative Money, of Mississippi, the senator-elect from that state, has recently received advices from Cuba which are of considerable interest. According to the statements of Mr. Money's informant, the devastation of the island has been carried to such an extent that poverty, famine and widespread suffering will surely prevail in the near future unless by some means the hostilities are brought to a close. The writer says the crops of this season have been practically destroyed throughout most of the island. The cane mills are stopped, bridges burned, roads torn up and business almost entirely killed for the time.

In the province of Santa Clara, where 225,000 sacks of sugar were ground last season, no wheels have been turning this season, for to start a mill is to give a signal to the insurgents to blow it up. The inevitable result of the continuance of the war, says the writer, will be a famine throughout the farming districts of Cuba. The United States, being the nearest power, the neighbor of the island and having always responded to calls from suffering countries, will naturally be looked to to furnish assistance and relief. Mr. Money is a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, and has taken pains to secure the most reliable information from responsible parties in Cuba. The tenor of his correspondence is that Spain will never be able to conquer the revolutionists, and that the continuance of the war will involve more loss of life, and the impoverishment of both Spain and Cuba.

A recent letter says the rainy season will begin in about three months, and the poorly fed and unacclimated youths who compose most of the Spanish regiments may be expected to die like sheep. The Spanish troops will be unable to pursue any military operations then, for there are few roads, and the forests and even the canefields are impassable to people unused to the country. The letter says that many Spanish residents of the island, and all the Cubans, support the insurgents. The Spaniards desire some form of autonomy, and the Cubans want absolute independence or annexation to the United States. Most of the holders of large properties are said to favor annexation, because they believe greater protection to property would be secured under control of the United States.

A ROAR FROM SPAIN.

Over the Senate Committee's Action Regarding Cuba.

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says: The papers here protest energetically against the United States senate committee's attitude on the Cuban question. They declare that the insurgents have fulfilled none of the requisites by international law or usage for the recognition of belligerency.

The government organs, with a view to pacifying the public irritation, point out that President Cleveland, his ministers and the Federal authorities so far have preserved a perfectly correct and friendly attitude toward Spain, contrasting strongly with the popular sympathy and assistance the insurgents have obtained from the American people.

STATE FUNERAL OF RUNYON.

Berlin Officials and Diplomats Pay the Last Tribute to the American.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Memorial services were held at noon at St. George's chapel in honor of the late Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany. All the seats were occupied by a distinguished congregation. The imposing catafalque upon which the remains rested was buried underneath floral offerings, including tributes from Emperor William, ex-Empress Frederick, the German foreign office, members of the diplomatic corps, the American colony, German friends of Runyon, the staff of the American embassy and that of the United States consulate. The emperor, who was kept away by an important cabinet meeting, was represented by Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia. The empress and ex-empress were represented by high court officials. Dr. Dickie's funeral address was a touching tribute to the Americanism and sterling virtues of the deceased. At the close of the memorial services the members of the diplomatic corps, German officers and other passed in file before the widow and family, who were attended by the chief secretary of the United States embassy, John B. Jackson. They all expressed condolence. A detachment of troops was drawn up before the church as a guard of honor. The American colony met this afternoon to express sympathy for Runyon's family.

The chapel was transformed into a mortuary chamber and the catafalque in front of the altar was covered with palms, including one from President Cleveland. It was inscribed in large silver letters: "Blessed are they that die in the Lord." Also prominent among the wreaths was one from the German foreign office, tied with ribbons of the German colors.

The casket was covered with the stars and stripes, upon which Count Plessen, the adjutant general, placed a magnificent wreath from the emperor. Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor; Baron Marschal Bieberstein, the minister for foreign affairs; Gen. Bronsart Schellendorf, the minister for war; Count Wadel, chief of the emperor's household; Herr Thielen, minister of public works; Baron Berlepsch, minister of commerce, and a delegation of officers from each of the regiments forming the garrison of Berlin, were present, the latter in recognition of the late ambassador's military service. Rev. Dr. Frye officiated, and Rev. Dr. Dickie delivered the oration. The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in St. Mathew's cemetery until it is forwarded to the United States. On Sunday at the American church, Rev. Dr. Dickie will officiate at a special mourning service in honor of the late ambassador.

At the United States embassy today there was a meeting of representatives of the American colony in Berlin, with Mr. Kreissman presiding. A committee consisting of Dekay, Arnold, Merriam and Andrews was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions appropriate for the occasion. The resolutions as approved were as follows:

"Whereas, We desire to place on record the expression of our sincere grief and regret; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the death of our lamented ambassador we deplore the loss of an upright and good man, and an able, faithful and eminent representative, a sagacious, pure-minded statesman, a guileless patriot, who will forever be remembered with gratitude and honor; and

"Resolved, That we send copies of these resolutions to his widow, the president of the United States and the state department."

An Old Theatrical Man Dead.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—A. S. Pennoyer, one of the oldest and best known theatrical men in this country, died of pneumonia today at his home in this city. He began his career as property boy in the Mobile theater, under the elder Booth. He was manager of an English opera in America, and for many years looked after the business interests of Lotta. About ten years ago he identified himself with Roland Reed, his brother-in-law, and since that time had been his manager. Mr. Pennoyer was 70 years of age. He served in the Mexican war as a drummer boy, and was one of the charter members of the Order of Elks.

Ex-Secretary Noble Ill.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.—Gen. John W. Noble, ex-secretary of the interior, has been confined to his home by a serious attack of the grip. He was taken ill Monday, but it was supposed that it was only a temporary indisposition and that he would be about in a day or two. The illness, however, has developed into a serious malady.

Business Failures.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York, has filed a bill in the United States circuit court here to foreclose a mortgage for $7,550,000 on the Lake street road.

INSULT TO SULTAN.

When the Czar Asked Him to Sign the Entente.

MORE BUTCHERIES AT HAND.

Armenian Massacres to Be Resumed—French Papers Resent the Resolutions Adopted by Congress.

London, Jan. 31.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times telegraphs to that paper as follows: It is reported that the Russian dragoman, who frequents the palace daily, has submitted a draft of the Russo-Turkish entente. The sultan was displeased at this, and said that between such friends as himself and the czar written engagements were superfluous.

MORE MASSACRES LIKELY.

The Turks Making Ready to Butcher More Armenians.

Constantinople, Jan. 30.—Renewal of massacres at Aintab, Amassia and Van is feared. The ambassadors have called the attention of the porte to alarming rumors. Letters received from the insurgents of Zeitoun say no excesses were committed by them until they heard of the massacre at Marash. Then they took vengeance upon the Turks.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Parisian papers devote considerable attention to the possibility of the United States entering into the active sphere of European international affairs, and the Journal des Debats regrets that Europe has not some sort of Monroe doctrine to protect it from the meddling of the United States in purely European affairs. The resolution adopted by the senate and house of representatives, it points out, is a direct summons to the powers to carry out the clauses of the treaty of Berlin. Diplomats of old, we are told, would have been horrified at the idea of sending an American squadron to Constantinople, as Senator Frye urges, not because they would have been surprised to learn that America had a squadron to send, but because they would have remembered certain conventions which forbid the sending of a squadron to Constantinople. Americans are aware that such conventions exist, yet Senator Frye wants to send a squadron without paying any regard to them. It is impossible to be more American. It is true that the authorities on international law interviewed by the Herald have clearly expressed an opinion that congress is to blame and has no business to meddle with the treaty of Berlin, in which the United States was not a signature, but of course the idea of attaching any weight to the opinion of jurists is regarded on the other side of the Atlantic as a European prejudice. As to the views of England, or rather of Mr. Chamberlain, who alone has spoken, he appears to regret that America, instead of wrangling over a trifle like the Venezuelan dispute, should not have intervened to settle the Armenian question, while the press appears to regard such a course without dissatisfaction. Possibly, however, Mr. Chamberlain's reference is intended to chaff the Americans on their own intolerance in attacking England because of her intervention in Venezuela.

The Temps takes advantage of the occasion to lecture the English press on its too fertile imagination in assuming the possibility of Europe confiding to the great republic of the new world and of the United States accepting the mission, in spite of the Monroe doctrine being turned upside down, of forcing the hand of the sultan by a naval demonstration before Constantinople. "Fortunately," says the Temps, "the world is not governed by fanatical political conjectures, but by the modest 'routiniere' of Downing street or of the Quai d' Orsay."

Constantinople, Jan. 30.—The reply of the sultan to the letter of the queen on the subject of Armenia has been dispatched to Costaki Pasha Anthopoul, Turkish embassador in London

FEEDING THE ARMENIANS.

The Missionaries Giving Food to Thousands of People.

Boston, Jan. 27.—A letter from Constantinople, under date of January 14, shows the condition of affairs in the disturbed districts of Turkey. The writer says the condition is not improving. At Harpoot the destitution is terrible beyond all comparison with other places yet heard from. At Madin it is still impossible to go outside of the walls of the city. At Bitlis more security is felt for the missionaries, who will probably remain all winter. At Marash Mr. Terrell has had new cautions given to the governor and the promise of regular troops to replace the relief guards. Adana has suffered a good deal from panic. Hadjin is still safe, but reports are now circulating of trouble there. An order was issued for an escort to bring Miss Shattuck away from Orfa, but she is urable to endure the journey. The male college of the American board at Harpoot has commenced its classes. At Sivas the missionary schools have been reopened and the people are venturing out quite freely to services.

Relief work grows apace. In Van about 9,000 people are being helped with funds sent to Dr. Grace Kimball, of Bangor, Me., who has rented two public ovens for feeding the refugees. Consul Hapson, at Moosh, reports the Sassoun villagers still safe, and is furnishing them with grain. In Trebizond about 5,000 people are being helped. At Harpoot relief work has been authorized after pressure from English and American legations. At Constantinople missionary rooms are transformed into clothing warehouses. Clothing and bedding go mainly to near points, Trebizond and Caesarea.

THE EMPEROR'S LOVE LETTERS.

How They Came to Be Published in the Paris Papers.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Some light has at last been thrown on the recent mysterious arrest of the former army officer, police lieutenant and journalist, Von Hake. Von Hake was of late years a leading member of the editorial staff of the Berliner Post. After his incarceration the newspaper left no stone unturned to sound the cause of his disgrace. The following facts have been learned, which, to say the least, have created a great sensation throughout the empire. Some Parisian papers published a few months ago letters written by Emperor William years ago, when he was a dashing young prince and a student of the gymnasium at Kassel and turned the heads of the village belles. These letters were addressed to a well-known and most beautiful lady in the Wilhelmstrasse, and reveal many secrets and some of the youthful follies and indulgences of Germany's ruler.

It was learned by detectives who were deputized by the emperor to ferret out the purloiner of the precious epistles that the aforementioned Wilhelmstrasse friend of the kaiser had shown one of these letters to Mme. Edmonde Adam, who caused its publication in Paris. This, however, did not account for the other letters which the sensational Paris papers inserted in their columns, for the kaiser had ordered the Wilhelmstrasse lady to give up all the letters from him in her possession and had securely locked them in the schloss. The detectives found at last that Von Hake, who, as one of the editors of the Berliner Post and a favored visitor to the schloss, had access to the imperial library and other rooms, had actually stolen the letters from the kaiser's private desk, and after futile attempts to sell them to certain German papers found a market for them in the French capital. The letters have all disappeared. A search of Von Hake's house by the police fails to bring any more to light. The emperor swears he will cause Von Hake to be punished to the full extent of the law.

A FEW CAVALIERS LEFT.

They Place Wreaths Upon the Statue of King Charles.

London, Jan. 30.—This is the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. of England, who was beheaded January 30, 1649. This morning small parties of "legitimists" arrived in Trafalgar square with floral wreaths, which they attempted to place at the foot of the statue of Charles I. The police compelled them to remove the wreaths. The crowd, with uncovered heads, repeated the collect referring to the so-called martyred sovereign. They offered up a prayer for the dead king. The demonstration began to attract much attention, and they were dispersed by the police. Later, apparently by orders received from the chief of police at Scotland Yard, beautiful wreaths inscribed "In memory of the white king" were allowed to be placed at the foot of the pedestal.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS.

Ministers to Resign Because of Disagreement With the Emperor.

London, Jan. 31.—All the special dispatches from Berlin this morning discuss the rumored resignations of the ministers as the outcome of the dissensions over the naval needs of the empire. The Vossische Zeitung says the retirement of Dr. Boetticher, secretary of state for the interior, is a certainty, and that he will be succeeded by Herr Puttkamer. Dr. Boetticher spoke as usual in the reichstag yesterday. It is also reported that Vice Admiral Hollman, secretary of state for the navy, has resigned.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says that if the latter be true it may be regarded as an indication that it has been decided to build several swift cruisers.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times, noticing these rumors, says: "While every thing depends on one sovereign will, the exercise of which is not subject to any known laws, it is useless to attempt to forecast the future."

SIGNS OF A STORM.

A Belief in Russia That Trouble Is at Hand.

New York, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: It is asserted that the Bulgarian question is approaching a solution, and that Prince Ferdinand's resignation is only a matter of time.

There is a strong feeling in St. Petersburg that the political situation will be marked by an outburst. All sorts of sinister comments are made on the visit of Count Hatzfeldt, Germany's ambassador in London, to Berlin. The Novosti gives voice to statements of a disagreement between Austria and Italy on the one hand and Germany on the other, the former powers fearing that the latter's recent independent action may lead them into complications.

THE LIBERALS ARE OUR FRIENDS.

John Morley Upholds Monroe Doctrine and Arbitration.

London, Jan. 30.—Rt. Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland in the late Rosebery and Gladstone Liberal cabinets, speaking at Arbroath, Scotland, tonight, said that Lord Salisbury blundered in questioning the Monroe doctrine, to which America is strenuously attached. He added that if ever there was a case for arbitration it was the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

THREW A STONE AT THE KING.

Outrage by an Anarchist Workingman in Lisbon, Portugal.

Lisbon, Jan. 30.—While King Charles was returning to the palace today after a drive in an open carriage, an anarchist workman threw a stone at him. The missile hit his aide-de-camp, who jumped from the carriage and seized and held the anarchist until the police arrived. The prisoner was removed. He shouted for the social revolution.

Venezuela Watching the English.

Caracas, Jan. 30.—Venezuelans are still discussing the news from the frontier to the effect that the British authorities had reinforced the post on the boundary by sending 100 men and two cannon. The news came here by way of Trinidad, and although there is no positive way to verify it there is every reason to believe that it is true. Local patriots are anxious to have their own frontier armed, and in the event of war to take the aggressive rather than to try to repel an English invasion. The politicians, who seem to be comparatively few in number, are doing a great deal of revolutionary talking, and some are anxious to take advantage of the international complications to further injure their country. Several have told me of plans to upset the government, but the fact remains that Gen. Crespo has demonstrated his strength and that the merchants and people are confident of the stability of the government.

The president is not, however, sitting calmly by and waiting to be attacked. He is taking every possible means to ferret out his enemies, and when he finds them to punish them. He wants to keep the country in peace by locking up those who are trying to incite rebellion and keeping the means of doing harm as far from them as he can. The mails are carefully watched and suspicious correspondence is seized and examined. The mail that carries this letter will take to the United States an order for half a dozen steam yachts for government use. They will be used for work on the coast and in the Orinoco river, and will be armed with American rapid-fire guns. In the event of war the smaller ones will be transformed into torpedo boats. I visited the other day the largest boat owned by Venezuela, the Liberator. She has been in the harbor of La Guayra for a year, and she has not made any long trip since she took Anduer Palacio out of the country after his defeat by Crespo. She is a good vessel, built for the merchant service, but now badly in need of repairs. She has some modern American guns, and could be of use for coast defense if her boilers were patched up and other necessary work done. The government intends to buy two more cruisers of moderate size, but the details have not yet been arranged.

The German Claim Against Venezuela.

Caracas, Jan. 30.—The German claim against Venezuela arises through the guarantee of the payment of 7 per cent. interest on bonds of a road between this city and Valencia, constructed by Germans. There is every reason to believe that Senor Brasual Serra, for many years counsel for the railroad was placed in Gen. Crespo's new cabinet presumably for the sole purpose of adjusting matters, and it is said that he will resign as soon as he has succeeded, as his private law practice is far more profitable than his salary as a cabinet officer. An offer of settlement has been made, and the terms were practically agreed upon when a new complication arose. The government here proposes to issue interest-bearing bonds in payment of the debt. The Germans think that they should be allowed to handle the bonds and make as much as they can out of them, whereas, the local authorities wish to place them directly and turn over the proceeds.

Russia's Attitude Toward Turkey.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—The Novoe Vremya says editorially: Russia can guarantee the existence of Turkey only if reform such as the opening of the Dardanelles to Russian warships be offered. It is impossible to adduce any valid reason why Russia should be forced to lock up her fleet in the Black sea. It is simply a policy of outrageous violence, to which Russia submits because she loves peace, but the prohibition is bound to disappear.

Japan and England Watching Russia.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—The Novoe Vremya publishes the following dispatch from Vladivostock: News comes from Yokohama that the English squadron in the Pacific is being augmented by six warships. At the same time a considerable increase is being made in the Japanese navy. England and Japan are evidently preparing energetically to meet possible complications arising out of the Korean and Russian-Chinese understanding.

The Lord Brassey Posted as Missing.

London, Jan. 30.—British ship Lord Brassey, from Hongkong for Puget sound, has been posted at Lloyds' as missing.

Al Merrill Arrested.

Al Merrill was arrested this morning charged with an unnatural crime, of which he declares himself innocent.

AGAINST T. C. PLATT.

Meeting of Independent Republicans in New York.

FRAUD AT PRIMARIES CHARGED.

25,000 of the 77,000 Names on the Republican Enrollment in the City Said to Be Bogus.

New York, Jan. 30.—A meeting was held at the Madison Square music hall tonight by the members of the committee of 500 who are opposed to Thomas C. Platt. The meeting was called to order by Edward N. Mitchell, and Cornelius N. Bliss was made permanent chairman. Mr. Mitchell presented the report of the committee of twenty-five appointed "to investigate the alleged frauds in the Republican enrollment in this city and the validity of the present county organization; to take such action in regard to the frauds at the recent primaries and in the enrollment as they deem necessary, and report to a meeting to be called." The report reads:

"The committee has received very encouraging assurance of suppert and co-operation from Republicans throughout the city. Under the direction of members of the bar acting with the committee, a number of inspectors charged with fraudulent conduct at the recent primaries have been arrested and held for trial by city magistrates, and their cases are now pending before the grand jury. Further work in this direction is now under consideration."

The committee gives a list of assembly districts in which they allege enrollment has been padded to the extent of 25,000 names out of a total of 77,000. Continuing, the report says: "The general conclusion drawn from the investigation and from evidence leaves no possible avenue of escape that the men in control of the county organization have devised and carried through a deliberate scheme of wholesale fraud, intended to secure for themselves, without regard to the will of the majority of the Republican voters, the absolute control of the organization, and of the delegations from this city to the national and state conventions. The frauds were not sporadic. They were so general throughout the city, the methods pursued in various parts of the city were so similar, and the work so skilfully concentrated at the points where is would most surely accomplish its purpose, that the proof of a carefully prearranged design is irresistible.

"It is clear that the greater part of the fraud practiced by the exponents of those in control of the present machinery was the result of general demoralization and lowering of moral standards, resulting from the methods of the official heads of the party, so that many workers who would have preferred honest methods were tempted into fighting their opponents with their own weapons."

Resolutions were passed favoring a new enrollment throughout the city. By many this is regarded as the first step toward a separate and independent organization. When the enrollment is complete the committee of 500 will then proceed to take further action.

South Carolina to Indorse Tillman.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 30.—In the house of representatives today Godfrey Fowler, of Union, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on Federal relations:

"Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that we have heard with pleasure and interest the eloquent and patriotic speech of our junior senator in the United States senate, Hon. B. R. Tillman, on the 28th of January, and we desire to say that by all we are and hope to be we will sacrifice our lives if necessary in resisting tyranny and oppression, believing, as we do, that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

THE WOMAN WHO KISSED BROWN

Mrs. Stockton to Be Investigated by the Church.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—Another sensation was sprung today in the Brown scandal. The pastor is not the only person to be investigated. The standing committee, which is, in one sense, a censor of church morals, has been asked to prefer charges against Mrs. Stockton. In brief, Mrs. Stockton will have to submit to a church trial on charges of immorality, and the charges that have been so difficult to place against the pastor himself the church will attempt to get at indirectly. The matter has been coming to a head for some days.

The ladies of the church have been particularly distressed about this phase of the scandal, and Mrs. Stockton's appearance at the prayer meeting Wednesday night capped the climax. The principal foundation for the movement against Mrs. Stockton is the affidavit which was given to the press by Dr. Brown on January 1, in which the woman is accused of having attempted to extort money from the pastor. At a time subsequent to the date of the alleged extortion Dr. Brown attempted to grace a church festival programme with Mrs. Stockton's name, and threatened to discipline a member who objected.

The Starvation in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 30.—The government has provided $2,000 to relieve the distress in St. Johns, pending the inauguration of a regular system of relief work.

The brigantine Gratia, which arrived here today from Oporto, reports sighting a large three-masted steamer, supposed to be a passenger ship, before daylight Sunday, off Cape Race, burning distress signals.

The St. Paul Still Aground.

New York, Jan. 30.—No effort to float the steamer St. Paul was made either last night or this morning, and there is no change in her condition. The steamer is now about as light as she can be made. The probabilities are that nothing further will be done until there is a strong eastern wind and high tide.

A Pack Route in Alaska.

Port Townsend, Jan. 30.—Arrangements have been perfected for the establishment next spring of a pack train between Cook inlet and the mines over several glaciers in Alaska. Thirty Mexican burros will be used as freight carriers, though it is considered doubtful if they can stand the severe winters.

The British Fleet at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 31.—The officials at the imperial navy yard have been notified by Admiral Erskine that H. M. S. Crescent and two other ships will arrive in Halifax March 31. This is a new departure, as heretofore the fleet has seldom arrived at Halifax earlier than May 24.

Portland Reducing Police Expenses.

Portland, Jan. 30.—The police commissioners tonight discharged one captain and nine patrolmen from the police force. A reduction of the force was necessary in order to bring the expenses of the department within the appropriation.

The Gold Reserve Down Again.

Washington City, Jan. 30.—The treasury today lost $212,000 in gold coin and $5,500 in bars, which reduces the reserve to $49,928,003.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Liberty bell has been returned from Atlanta to Philadelphia.

Alexander Wallace, of the steamer Costa Rica, from Departure bay, for San Francisco, was knocked down by a boarding wave during the trip down the coast, and severely injured. He was removed to St. Luke's hospital, San Francisco, where he was found to be fearfully mangled and crushed. He will probably die.

Frank Armstrong, a well-known San Francisco actor, is missing, and a warrant is out for his arrest on a charge of deserting his young wife and babe, who are left destitute. He was engaged by the Carrie Clark Warde company to go on a Northern trip, but when the company left Armstrong did not accompany the others, and has not been found since.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Peculiar

In combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative powers unknown to any other preparation. This is why it has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. It acts directly upon the blood and by making it pure, rich and healthy it cures disease and gives good health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

NO VOTE ON SILVER YET.

Continued from First Page.

of a soldier, was passed. McLelland, Dem., N. Y., made the point of no quorum, but the speaker counted one.

A bill was passed on motion of Quigg, Rep., N. Y., to incorporate the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The speaker announced the appointment of Wellington, Rep., Md., on the committee of labor, and Belknap, Rep., Ill., on railways and canals.

On motion of Dingley, Rep., Maine, chairman of the committee on ways and means, a bill was passed for the reorganization of the customs collection districts of Alaska, by which the secretary of the treasury should have discretionary power to designate such places as sub-ports of entry in the interests of revenue and commerce. Adjourned at 2:30.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

Advocates of the Funding Bill Before the House Committee.

Washington City, Jan. 28.—Franics B. Thurber, of New York, appeared before the house committee on Pacific roads today as a representative of the national board of trade, and the New York board of trade and transportation, to advocate the passage of a funding bill for the Pacific railroads. He commended Senator Frye's bill for a hundred years' extension of the debt at 3 per cent. The settlement of the Pacific railroad finances, he said, affected the business interests of the entire country. He had aroused the commercial bodies of the country to the support of the anti-pooling clause of ex-Senator Reagan's interstate commerce bill, but the logic of events had convinced Senator Reagan and himself that the prohibition of pooling was unnecessary, and that railroad rates were forced as low by competition and other forces as they could be. The rates on the Pacific railroads were less than one-third of the standard at the establishment of the lines, and this fact should be considered in paying obligations incurred on the basis of those conditions. Congress should do three things to settle the business interests of the country: Pass a tariff bill to increase the revenue, a Pacific railroad funding bill and a bankruptcy bill. C. H. Tweed, attorney for the Central Pacific, also spoke.

In the hearing yesterday, Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, had asked Mr. Pierce, of the Union Pacific, whether that company would be able to comply with a proposition to pay the principal of its debt to the government within a short time if the interest was remitted, and Mr. Pierce had answered in the affirmative. Today Mr. Johnson, of California, asked the same question of Mr. Tweed, and he answered that he did not see how the Central Pacific railroad could comply with such a proposition. Its ability to do so would depend on the condition of the money market and whether the company could make a showing of earnings good enough to float the issue of bonds necessary to raise the funds, and he doubted whether such a showing could be made. Mr. Tweed declared that the 50-year lease of the Central Pacific held by the Southern Pacific would not operate to prevent its acceptance of the terms of the Frye bill.

Washington City, Jan. 29.—Two members of the California congressional delegation, Bowers and Barham, addressed the house committee on Pacific railroads today, in opposition to any funding bill for the Pacific railroad debt. They recommended that the government should proceed to foreclose upon the railroads when default was made in payment of obligations, and also denounced the methods in which Huntington and associates managed the property.

THE NEED OF COAST DEFENSES.

Gen. Miles Makes a Statement Before Senate Committee.

Washington City, Jan. 28.—Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, before the committee on coast defenses today made a statement of the condition of the coast defenses on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico. He stated that the guns now mounted at Savannah, Charleston and other ports are smoothbores of obsolete patterns and useless, and are mounted on rotten carriages. The only places where provision has been made for any considerable defense are New York, San Francisco and Boston, and the defenses at these places are entirely inadequate and insufficient.

He said that our cities are open to attack by any country having a large navy, and that it would take years to create the necessary armaments. He estimated the entire cost of coast defenses for adequate protection of the country at about $80,000,000 for fortifications and guns. This would not include the cost of ammunition and projectiles.

GUNBOAT HELENA LAUNCHED.

Also the Big Merchantman the Grand Duchess, at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 30.—The third warship constructed by a Southern shipyard since the war, and also the largest merchant steamer built in this country, with the exception of the two American trans-Atlantic liners built by the Cramps, were launched successfully here by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company at high tide this morning, in the presence of a distinguished party from Washington City, members of the house naval affairs committee, Admiral Brown, commanding the Norfolk navy yard, and 5,000 people from adjacent towns. There were present also representatives of Admiral Bunce's great fleet in Hampton Roads; Senators Carter and Mantle, of Montana, and Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who represented the navy department in the absence of Secretary Herbert. Adding to the spectacular effects produced by the steamers and sailing vessels gathered for the occasion was the battleship Indiana, which came up from Fort Monroe this morning to coal, pending departure for Port Royal.

In order to take advantage of the flood tide, the launch of the vessels took place before 11 o'clock, one following the other as fast as the workmen could knock away the shores and wedge up the keel. The first to take the water was the merchant vessel, whose name had been kept secret until she began to slide down the ways, when Miss Nellie Selfridge, of Boston, broke the usual bottle of wine and christened her "Grand Duchess." As the stern of the great hull caught the water the shrill whistles of the steamers gave greetings, while thousands of people showed their appreciation by prolonged cheers. What route the new vessel is intended for has not yet been announced.

Thirty minutes after the Grand Duchess had been towed out of the way the warship Helena was ready to take to her natural element. With a slight hesitation, due to lack of sufficient tallow, and with stately precision, she glided off into the James river as Miss Agnes Belle Steele, daughter of Mayor Steele, of Helena, Mont., smashed a champagne bottle and named her in honor of Montana's capital city. Senators Carter and Mantle, Mayor Steele, and a party of eighteen from Montana, Capt. Glass, of the Texas, and Admiral Brown were on the platform. The Indiana greeted the new addition to the service with deep blasts. Tugs and other ships added to the din. At the conclusion of the ceremonies President Orcut entertained the visitors at a banquet. The keels of the new battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky will be laid near the spot where the two ships were launched today.

Preliminary Announcement.

We beg to announce having closed out the enormous purchase of 300 pieces, or about 15,000 yards, Fine Black Imported Dress Fabrics, from one of the largest New York commission houses, at a discount of 35 per cent. from regular prices, for net cash.

These goods are now about due here and will be on sale in about a week. Ladies who intend investing in a Black or Mourning Dress will benefit by awaiting this

SPECIAL SALE OF

Black Dress Fabrics!

First Shipment New Shirt Waists.

We have just opened ten cases of the popular "Banner" brand Ladies' Shirt Waists. Styles and patterns for 1896. New balloon sleeves, new collars, new cuffs, yoke back, gathered waists, etc. Very stylish and pretty. Prices—29c, 38c, 75c, 98c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.69 and $2 each. SEE THEM.

SPECIAL.

Fifty dozen New Shirt Waists, full sleeves, gathered waists, with belts, washable,

29c Each.

E. W. NEWHALL & CO.

Corner Second Avenue and Madison Street.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. HEALY.

Two Lieutenants Testify That He Was Drunk on the Ship.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The court-martial in the case of Capt. Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, charged with unofficer-like conduct under various specifications, has heard all the witnesses on the charge of drunkenness made against Healy, and has passed to consideration of the charges of misconduct on the High seas. It will take several days to hear this matter, and then the charges of Lieut. Daniels, who avers that Capt. Healy spat in his face, will be taken up. Daniels' story is that Healy spat in his face, but that he forbore to wreak summary vengeance on the Bear's commander. This matter will occupy the court until about the middle of next week and after that arguments of counsel will be heard, so the investigation will consume probably ten days more.

The second set of charges against Capt. Healy, in which the captain is charged with drunkenness while on duty in this port, was taken up this morning. Lieut. Daniels, of the Bear, who brought the charges against Capt. Healy, was the first witness called by the prosecution. He was very positive in his statements, and his testimony was strong against the accused. However, as yet his evidence is unsupported. Daniels testified that Capt. Healy was in an intoxicated condition the greater part of the first week the vessel was in the harbor here after having returned from Bering sea. "On the 28th of November," said Daniels, "Capt. Healy came on deck drunk, and acted in a manner unbecoming a gentleman. He was noisy and overbearing. He seemed to keep in that condition until next day, for when he reported for duty on the 29th he was still intoxicated. He was unable to carry himself properly, and actually staggered along the deck. I seemed to be particularly offensive to him, and he appeared to delight in insulting me. Walking up to me on the deck, he deliberately spat in my face."

"Why should Capt. Healy do that?" asked Attorney Hanley, for the defense.

"I do not know," answered Daniels, "unless it was pure meanness on his part. He had no provocation."

On cross-examination Daniels stuck to his original story. He was sure Capt. Healy was drunk on the 28th and 29th of November, and nothing could change his opinion. Lieut. Howard Emery, also of the Bear, corroborated Daniels' charge of drunkenness on the 29th. When Capt. Healy takes the stand in his own behalf he will deny all the charges made by Daniels, and in support of his denial will introduce a number of witnesses who will swear he was sober on the days mentioned.

Whatcom County News.

Fairhaven, Jan. 27.—Special.—The Pacific Coast Trading Company reports having shipped from here during 1895 nearly 300,000 pounds of fresh fish for which the fishermen received nearly $7,000. The principal shipments were of silver and steelhead salmon, although there were a good many pounds of smelt and herring included and 40,000 pounds of halibut and 150 dozen crabs.

President Gamwell, of the Commercial Club, is authority for the statement that there are twenty-four varieties of edible fish found in the salt waters of Whatcom county, as follows: Anchovy, tom, ling, red and black cod, gray and white halibut, eels, flounders, herring, black and white perch, salmon, seven varieties, named in the order in which they run—silver, hookbill, dog, steelhead, spring or tyee, sockeye and humpback; sturgeon, smelt, sand fish, sole and trout. All of these except the halibut are found in Bellingham bay. In addition there are dogfish, ratfish and sharks, each of which has some commercial value, and clams, crabs, oysters and shrimps. All of the varieties of salmon mentioned except the sockeyes spawn in the Nooksack river. The sockeyes seem to be entirely native to the Fraser river. Mr. Gamwell says that there were approximately 200,000 salmon caught at and near the mouth of the Nooksack river during the season of 1895, and he is a strong advocate of the Nooksack as a location for a fish hatchery.

There promises to be lively competition this year for the salmon caught in the waters of the lower Sound, as work is soon to commence upon three new canneries, whose principal supply must be drawn from these waters, one in Chuckanut bay, one at Village point, Lummi island, and one at Anacortes; these in addition to the large plants already in operation at Point Roberts, Semiahmoo and Friday Harbor.

Whatcom, Jan. 27.—The office of the Tri-Weekly and Weekly Blade has been moved to the Bellingham bay bank block.

A saloon is to occupy the present fine postoffice location as soon as the office is moved to its new quarters in the De Mattos block.

Burglars Foiled at Buckley.

Buckley, Jan. 28.—Special.—Burglars entered the hardware store of Bryant & Morris last night and blew off the safe door with powder. They made so much noise that the marshal was attracted. The robbers fired one shot at the officer in parting. The cash drawer, which they did not have time to open, contained $300.

ITS GREAT ADVANTAGE.

What the Establishment of the Army Post Here Will Mean.

The committee having in charge the raising of the funds necessary to provide a free site at Magnolia bluff to the government for the Seattle army post has not been losing any time. Chairman J. S. Goldsmith says the committee has divided the city into districts, one to each committeeman, and they will secure the services of other good men to the end that the necessary amount be raised promptly, so that the city may be chargeable with no delay in this important matter.

President Graves, of the Chamber of Commerce, and other leading business men in the city, in speaking of the army post location here, believe the committee will meet with a most hearty response to their requests from every citizen of Seattle. The importance of the army post can hardly be estimated. It will mean a large outlay at the beginning from which there will be profitable employment to many. It will mean the continual demand for supplies and the circulation of a great deal of money from which every citizen will derive direct benefit. It will also mean additional expenditures hereafter by the government in connection with other plans for the protection of Puget sound, the need of which Senator Squire has set forth to the government with very successful results. In view of these facts, the committee deserves to be most liberally aided by every citizen of Seattle, and, as one of them remarked yesterday, "There should be no excuse for witholding contributions, or delay in handing in the same by any who are well-wishers of the city and realize how necessary it is to have this settlement of a free site secured fully and at once." The committee will begin work at once.

Harry Newsome's Eccentricity.

Harry Newsome, the eccentric individual, who stole two boats in his eagerness to get to Port Blakeley to obtain work, performed some queer antics in the municipal court yesterday afternoon. First he pleaded guilty and told his story as previously related in the Post-Intelligencer. While other testimony was being given he jumped up and started for the door. Bailiff Brooks stopped him, and when an explanation was asked for this sudden move, he said he desired to get to Port Blakeley as soon as possible. After he was brought back from the superior court to the city jail he took off his clothes, with the exception of trousers and undershirt, and insisted on presenting himself to Judge Glasgow in that attire. The judge decided that a man who acted as Newsome had was not responsible for his actions and turned him loose. Newsome used to live in this city fifteen years ago. He is a ship caulker and comes from a fine family.

Help for Mrs. Quinn.

The Salvation Army is making every effort to provide for the wants of Mrs. Mary Quinn and her six children, who came here from Tacoma in a starving condition a few days ago and have been cared for since by the army. The army has secured a house and