THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXXI NO. 53. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1897. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

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Choice dairy grade, 25c per brick. Each brick contains 1½ pounds—that equals about 16c per pound.

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Choicest Small White Beans, 1½c per pound. Special price for today only.

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Another fine lot of those fresh Home Smoked Hams at 10c per pound. They are going very fast.

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Say "Honey," when addressing their best girl, but every one says "Honey Cured" when speaking of our 1888 Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

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Steel Ship Builders, Founders, Machinists and Boiler Makers. Contractors for the construction of torpedo boat No. 8, U. S. N., and revenue cutter "Golden Gate." Sole agents and manufacturers for Washington, British Columbia and Alaska for the "Mosher" patent water tube boilers.

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Fourth Annual Sale—a Present for Everybody.

ARMOR PLATE COMBINE

Big Manufacturers Unite to Beat the Government.

HERBERT NAILS THEM DOWN.

At Least Half a Million Rake-Off on Every Battleship—Plate for Which the Government Pays $583 Would Afford a Large Profit at $400—If the Carnegie and Bethlehem Managers Prove Obdurate, the Government Should Build Works of Its Own.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — Secretary Herbert today transmitted to congress his reply to a provision in the last naval appropriation bill directing him to examine into the actual cost of armor plate and report to congress before January 1, 1897, and to make no contract for armor plate for the vessels authorized by that act until after the report was made to congress. This provision of the bill grew out of a heated debate in the house and senate in which the main contention was that the government was paying too much for armor plates.

The report is a very important and in many respects a sensational document. The present cost of armor is $583 per ton. Mr. Herbert's conclusion is that the cost of material and labor is $198.70, and allowing for the cost of maintaining the plant and the nickel furnished by the government and 50 per cent. profit to the companies, the net cost to the government would be in round numbers $400 per ton. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies have both expressed a desire to sell out their plants to the government.

Secretary Herbert in his reply to congress explains the methods of investigation pursued and the difficulties which beset him. Both the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies declined last spring to give the information, on the ground that they were not obliged to give to the public the secrets of their business, a position to which Mr. Herbert took exception on the ground that the government had bound itself not to buy armor plate abroad, and therefore was entitled to know whether the prices charged were reasonable. The government inspectors at the works of the companies were examined.

In November, 1896, however, the Bethlehem Iron Company sent to the department a statement of the cost of armor plate. The estimated cost of labor and material they fixed at $250; interest on cost of plant, $78.29; maintenance and depreciation, $132.72; working capital, $33.55. Total, $494.56.

The statement concluded with these sensational words:

"When, at the instance of the United States government, we undertook this difficult and vexatious business, it was obvious that this could not be prudently done for the order which the government then desired to place, but we were given to expect such further orders as the government might have to give.

"The obstacles and delays that always beset the pioneer had, however, been overcome, when the government gave a private contract on the same terms as ours to a rival concern, which, guided by our sacrifices, was spared the outlay of more than a million dollars; and now the government is urged to set up and operate one itself. Under the circumstances we state that we desire to withdraw from this troublesome business by selling to the government, below cost, our entire armor plate plant, which we believe to be the best in the world."

The letter is signed by Mr. Linderman, the president of the company. Secretary Herbert severely criticises Mr. Linderman's methods of calculation.

The Carnegie company also sent a letter about this time, declining to give a full statement of cost, but giving the elements entering into the cost, exclusive of the shop cost and interest on plant per ton of armor, $81.53; maintenance of plant, per ton of armor, $67.94; loss by abandonment of plant when navy shall have been completed, per ton of armor, $75.49; total, $224.96. To this the Carnegie company adds $25 per ton for working capital.

The Carnegie company also animadverted on the fact that the work of making armor had been undertaken at the request of the government, and said it would, if the government decided to manufacture its own armor, be "only too happy to sell its plant at cost." The company, in case the plant was purchased, agreed to furnish steel in the ingot at the price fixed by three arbiters.

The Carnegie company's statement is also severely criticised by the secretary.

Mr. Herbert calls attention to the fact that the companies made no statements until he returned from Europe, where he had procured estimates of the cost of armor plate. He says:

"An inspection of the prices paid by American companies will indicate that they agreed with each other as to prices. They divided the contracts of this government between themselves, each bidding lower on one-half of the armor required by the government."

He speaks of the armor furnished by the companies to Russia at $249 per ton and later at $520 per ton, and concludes from a comparison of prices that there is at least a "friendly understanding or agreement among the powerful armor manufacturers of the world to maintain prices at or about the same price."

In summing up, the secretary asks what will be a price sufficient to justify manufacturers in maintaining armor plate plants, saying:

"These two contractors have already been repaid the cost of their plants, together with fair profits. The government is under no obligations to pay them more than the cost of their original investment, but should pay them enough to maintain their plants."

It has been determined, he says, that the cost of labor and material in a ton of double-forged nickel steel, harveyized armor, including allowances for loss in manufacture, is $198.58. This comprises every element in cost, save maintenance of plant. He allows 10 per cent. for this, and says it is enough and more. He estimates the cost of the plants of the two companies to be $1,500,000, and an allowance of $150,000 per annum would be sufficient for maintaining the plants. He concludes that $250 may be taken as the cost of armor when the companies have fair orders for work.

Mr. Herbert says it is not desirable that the government should manufacture armor, and for these reasons, very liberal profits should be offered to the present contractors to induce them to continue their plants in operation, and he recommended, as a fair profit 50 per cent. on the cost of manufacture, which would be $375 per ton.

The secretary further advises that the contractors hereafter furnish the nickel, which now costs the government about $20 per ton, making the cost $395 per ton, or in round numbers about $400. This figure, he believes, a fair and equitable price to pay for the armor for the Wisconsin, Alabama and Illinois, the three new battleships last authorized.

The report continues that this sum may seem a very large profit, but that some consideration must be given to the risks taken, and that the government demands the very best armor.

The government is now paying $563 a ton for armor, and, with the nickel added, $583. At the prices suggested by Mr. Herbert, $500,000 would be saved on each battleship.

Unless the present law is changed, the secretary could not obtain armor for the battleships already under contract, if the companies refuse to bid within the limit congress might fix. To eliminate this difficulty, Mr. Herbert recommends that upon fixing a price for armor, congress also authorize the secretary to erect or buy or lease an armor plate plant or gun plant if necessary. If this is done better results, he believes, could be obtained.

IN THE SENATE.

House Bill Limiting the Death Penalty Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The senate today passed the house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent state laws abolishing capital punishment, and applies the same principle to Federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty. The present laws, which have come down from colonial times, have a sanguinary aspect, and prescribe death for offenses of various characters. The bill passed today reduces the offenses to five, viz.: Treason, rape, murder and two offenses applicable to the army and navy. In all other offenses hard labor for life is substituted as the maximum punishment, and even in cases of murder and rape hard labor may be substituted if the jury states in its verdict "without capital punishment." As the bill has passed the house after a long crusade by Representative Curtis, of New York, and is amended but slightly by the senate, it is likely to go to the president, when the minor disagreements are concurred in in conference.

During the day Call of Florida introduced a resolution calling for information as to the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly at Havana to life imprisonment, and also directing the secretary of state to demand Sanguilly's immediate release.

Peffer of Kansas delivered a speech in support of his resolution for a national monetary commission. At the close of his speech his resolution was referred to the finance committee.

A message from the president was received, transmitting the report of the secretary of state concerning the death of Charles Goving in Cuba.

The bill providing for free homesteads in Oklahoma for bona fide settlers, which has the right of way as "unfinished business," was laid aside until tomorrow.

Hoar then called up the bill "to reduce the cases in which the penalty of death shall be inflicted." After a brief discussion the bill was passed as reported.

Proctor of Vermont gave notice that he would speak next Monday on his resolution extending the presidential term to six years, and fixing the term of members of the house of representative at three years.

At 2:25 p. m. the senate adjourned.

Nominations.

The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters—John E. Crampton, Globe, A. T.; Meserve M. Geachell, Silver City, Idaho; Charles Hammond, Montpelier, Idaho.

IN THE HOUSE.

Debate on Second Class Matter—Vote on Loud Bill Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The house entered upon its work immediately after reassembling today, by taking up the Loud bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the measure under a special order, which will bring the bill to a vote tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Loud, the author of the bill, is its champion on the floor, and Mr. Quigg, of New York, has charge of the opposition. Those who took part in the debate today were Kyle, of Mississippi, Burton of Ohio, Bromwell of Ohio, and Ogden of Louisiana, in favor of the bill, and Quigg of New York, Johnson of California, and Cummings of New York, against it.

Quigg directed his argument chiefly against the provisions of the bill which cut off serial publications and newspaper sample copies from the mails, denying emphatically that the transmission of books as serial publications was an abuse of the present law. He argued that it was impossible to approximate the saving to the government involved in the bill. The friends of the bill claimed it would effect a saving of $8,000,000 and upwards, while the ex-postmaster general, Wannamaker, estimated the saving at only $3,000,000.

Kyle followed Quigg in advocacy of the measure. He said that he was unwilling to differ on such a case as this with the ex-postmaster general, who had studied the abuses of the present law, each of whom had recommended some measure for their correction.

Johnson made a characteristic speech in opposition to the bill, ridiculing Loud's statement that the bill would effect a saving of $40,000,000 annually, and scoring the arguments of the other advocates of the measure. The cheap distribution of the English classics, he said, would outweigh all the injury that could be done by the dissemination of bad books. If people wanted bad books they would get them. He did not care, he said, if it cost $185 to send a letter to Alaska. If there was an American citizen in Alaska the government should get his mail to him at any cost. He said every country newspaper and every cheap magazine in the country was opposed to the pending bill.

Mr. Bromwell, a member of the committee which prepared the bill, advocated its passage on the ground that the postoffice department should be run within its income, and that its passage would be in the interest of public morality.

Cummings, in vigorously antagonizing the measure, denied that the newspapers of the country favored the bill. He presented a petition signed by 1,000 news dealers of New York against the bill.

"This bill," he said, "is drawn in the interest of de luxe publications and express companies, and I warn every member representing an agricultural district that if he votes for this bill his constituents will remember him."

Before the house went into committee of the whole, the following resolution, on motion of Broderick, was adopted:

"Whereas, There are large and valuable tracts of land in Kansas embraced in the grant to the Union Pacific Railway Company to which patents have not been issued; and,

"Whereas, Most of these lands have been sold by said company to purchasers, who are in possession and who have made lasting and valuable improvements thereon; and,

"Whereas, The land office at Topeka has allowed and is allowing homestead filings to be made upon these lands without apparent legal authority; therefore,

"Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be directed to report to the house the cause of issuance of patents to said lands and the authority under which the land officers pretend to act in permitting these entries to be made."

ANTI-FUNDING RESOLUTIONS.

Californians Draw Another Set Condemning Pacific Roads.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5.—The assembly committee to which was referred resolutions protesting against the passage by congress of the Pacific railroads funding bill today reported a substitute. The substitute differs very little from the resolution offered yesterday by Caminetti, reiterates that the California legislature is opposed to the passage of any funding bill, and instructs California's delegation in congress to work against all such bills. The resolution favors the collection of the Pacific roads debt at maturity, and in the event that they cannot be collected, the enforcement of existing laws on the subject is urged. Caminetti's amendment requesting congress to give a committee from California a hearing and to recommit the pending bill until such hearing could be given was accepted by the committee, and the report was adopted.

Asthma cannot only be relieved, but entirely cured with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

The best Family Pill—Jayne's Painless Sanative.

QUAY AN EASY WINNER.

Boies Penrose Downs Wanamaker 133 to 75.

FIGHT IS EXTREMELY BITTER.

Defeated Aspirant Declares the War Will Be Waged in Every Hamlet in Pennsylvania—Senator Perkins Will Be Returned From California—Democrats Organize Both Houses in Delaware—Populists Control Colorado—Dubois at the Mercy of Idaho Popocrats.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 5.—The factional Republican contest for the succession to the seat in the United States senate occupied by J. Donald Cameron, which has kept the people of the state in a fever heat for many weeks, was finally settled tonight in the joint party caucus of the Republican members of the legislature, who chose State Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, as the man upon whom the

HON. BOIES PENROSE.

honor shall be bestowed. Of the 215 Republicans in the legislature, 207 were present and voting. Of these votes Penrose received 133, ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker 75, Senator Cameron 1, Congressman John B. Robinson 1, and Superior Court Judge Charles E. Rice, of Wilkesbarre, 1.

Penrose received the support of Senator Quay, and his success is a great victory for that leader. Mr. Wanamaker was backed by the faction of which David Martin is the leader, assisted by a strong organization of business men in nearly every county. Much bitterness was exhibited on both sides.

At a big meeting of his supporters, Mr. Wanamaker made a speech in which he declared his intention of carrying the fight against Senator Quay into every county, and contesting with him the right to name the party candidates for state treasurer and auditor.

Senator Quay's term expires in March, 1899, and, according to Mr Wanamaker's friends, the business men will continue their organization with the object of defeating Quay should he be a candidate for re-election.

The legislature will ratify the caucus selection of Mr. Penrose on January 8.

Boies Penrose, who will succeed Senator Don Cameron, was born in Philadelphia, November 1, 1860. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Thomas family of Maryland, and of the Boies family of Massachusetts, whose founder assisted in constructing the breastworks on Bunker Hill the night before the memorable battle. His early education was acquired with private tutors and at the Episcopal academy, in his native city. At the age of 16 he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was one of five selected from a class of 250 to deliver orations on Commencement day, his subject being, "Martin Van Buren as a Politician."

He studied law under the direction of Wayne MacVeagh, now minister to Italy, and George Tucker Bispham; was admitted to the bar in 1883, after which he associated in the practice of his profession with S. Davis Page and Edward P. Allinson, under the firm name of Page, Allinson & Penrose. He took an active interest in politics, and was elected the following year, by the Republicans, a member of the state legislature. In 1885 he aided materially in securing the passage of a reform charter for Philadelphia, known as the "Bullit Bill." His successful career as a member of the house of representatives won him promotion, and in 1886 he was elected to represent the wealthiest and most influential district of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania senate. His devotion to the cause of legislation and to the interests not only of his constituents, but of the entire city, secured for him a re-election to the senate of 1890, of which he was made president pro tempore.

Two years ago Senator Penrose was a candidate for the office of mayor of Philadelphia, and was the apparent choice of the Republican ward "combine" headed by David Martin. Within twenty-four hours of the conflict he was dropped by that body and Charles F. Warwick, the present mayor, chosen, in his stead. This precipitated the bitter fight which has since been waged between Martin and Senator Quay, who has been Penrose's sponsor, and it was only a few days after the convention that Quay made his well-remembered speech on the floor of the United States senate, attacking Mr. Martin.

Penrose has written a number of historical pamphlets and supplied several chapters on municipal subjects to the American and English Encyclopedia of Law.

The Legislature Quiet.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 5.—The 112th session of the Pennsylvania legislature opened at noon today. Shortly after 12 o'clock Lieut. Gov. Lyon called the senate to order. Both the house and senate organized for business by installing the nominees of the Republican caucuses. All the nominees received the full party vote, and the senatorial strife did not crop out during the brief sessions.

SOUTH DAKOTA STILL BLOCKED.

House Not Able to Organize—Populists Scheming for the Senate.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 5.—On account of the house not being ready to organize, the inaugural ceremonies consisted of swearing in the new state officers. The house members present were sworn in, and on account of the large number of absentees who were storm-bound, those present adjourned till tomorrow for organization.

The senate members were sworn in and at once proceeded to organize. Populist Senator Palmer presented a new set of rules, which takes the organization out of the hands of the lieutenant governor a Republican, and places it in the hands of the Populist majority.

The inaugural ball tonight was a brilliant affair.

Populist Reform in Montana.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 5.—A special to the Tribune from Helena, Mont., says: Gov. Smith's first message to the legislature was read at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Throughout the reading he was frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause. The message was looked forward to with more than passing interest, as Gov. Smith is the first Populist governor elected in Montana. The consensus of opinion is that the message was a most able one, and that he will receive the support of the legislature in bringing about the reforms recommended.

BUILDING UP THE CABINET.

Hanna and McKinley Confer—Bliss for the Navy—Allison to Reach Canton Today.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—President-elect McKinley and M. A. Hanna have at last got down to the serious work of constructing a cabinet for the new administration. There seems to be no possible doubt that Cornelius Bliss, of New York, had been offered and accepted the secretaryship of the navy. With the appointment of Mr. Bliss goes the assurance that Whitelaw Reid, of New York, will be the next minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James.

Maj. McKinley will leave Cleveland early tomorrow morning for Canton, where he will spend the day, returning here in the evening. While in Canton he will meet Senator Allison, of Iowa, who is now on his way East from his home in Dubuque. It is more than probable that the question as to whether Senator Allison will become a member of the McKinley cabinet will be definitely settled at this conference. There seems to be but little doubt that the Iowa senator has been offered a place in the McKinley official household, but it is said he is reluctant to leave the senate.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, arrived on an early train from the West and was driven directly to the home of Mr. Hanna, where he had a long conference with the president-elect. The senator left this afternoon for Washington.

DEPENDENT ON POPULISTS.

Dubois Must Have Seven More Votes for Re-election.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 5.—There have been no developments yet in the senatorial situation. Dubois is thought to stand a good chance, but the matter is in control of the Democrats and Populists elected on the fusion ticket. The Democrats have promised to give the Populists the senatorship, and Dubois must get seven votes from the combination to elect him. The Populists say today that the Democrats will stand by their agreement, but it is believed the Democrats may decide to elect one of their own party through the creation of a deadlock.

DEMOCRATS IN FULL CONTROL.

They Organize Both Houses of the Delaware Legislature.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 5.—The Democrats organized both houses here today. In the senate they seated Samuel Meredith, of Kent county. Only five of the nine members participated, the Republicans withdrawing. In the house the Kent county Republicans were ignored, though they protested and remained standing on the floor for an hour. It was organized the second hour. George Fisher Pearce and John M. Core, Republican senators, refused to participate in the organization of a rump senate.

JOHN HAY FOR AMBASSADOR.

Lincoln's Former Secretary to Be Sent to Great Britain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: President-elect McKinley will select Col. John Hay, of Washington, ambassador to Great Britain. Col. Hay has been secretary of the legation at Paris, Vienna and Madrid, and was charge d'affairs ad interim at each of these capitals. In Hayes' administration he was first assistant secretary of state. Hay was one of President Lincoln's secretaries.

PERKINS LACKS ONLY ONE VOTE.

And He Is Sure of That When the Ballot Is Taken.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 5.—George C. Perkins was declared the nominee of the joint Republican caucus tonight, twenty-three senators and thirty-six asemblymen went into the caucus, and Perkins received 59 votes and the proxy of Sims, making a vote of 60. Perkins needs but one vote to elect, and that is said to be sure.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

Pops Dominate Colorado.

DENVER, Jan. 5.—The Populists tonight claim to have captured the organization of both houses of the legislature by an agreement with the National Silver and McKinley Republican members. In the house an agreement was signed by twenty-five Populists, nine National Silver and three McKinley Republican members, and in the senate a similar agreement was practically reached. Edwin W. Hurlbut, of Cripple Creek, is to be chairman of the house. He is a Silverite. The Populists have all the most important committees.

Minnesota Legislature Organizes.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5.—Both houses of the legislature organized this afternoon, Judge J. D. Jones being elected speaker and M. J. Dowling chief clerk, while S. A. Langum was re-elected secretary of the senate. The governor will present his message tomorrow noon. The state officers have no set time of being sworn in, filing their oaths of office with the secretary of state at any time after the receipt of their certificates of election.

Mournful Inaugural at Bismarck.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 5.—Frank A. Briggs took the oath of office as governor today. While the oath of office was being administered, the governor read a telegram announcing the death of his oldest daughter, Stella, at Minneapolis. The Fifth legislative assembly convened at noon and organized, T. A. Burleigh being chosen speaker of the house.

The Nebraska Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5.—The Twenty-fifth Nebraska legislaure met at noon today. Organization was quickly effected, the Populists taking control of the house, and the Democrats and free silver Republicans of the senate.

Senator Allison Leaves for the East.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 5.—Senator Allison has so far recovered from his illness that he left for the East this morning.

The hair of the head to be an ornament to the wearer should receive painstaking care, and if its color is faded Hall's Hair Renewer should be applied.

MONEY MEANT NO HARM

American Senator Merely Rode Into the Country.

NO DEALINGS WITH PATRIOTS.

Madrid Fears He May Yet Visit Gen. Gomez—Weyler Pleads That if Given a Breathing Spell He Can Soon Crush the Rebellion—All Florida Sympathizes With the Insurgents and Makes Filibustering Easy.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States consul general, having notified the editor of La Lucha, Senor Arrostegui, that Senator-elect H. D. Money, of Mississippi, who was missing for some time from his headquarters here, the hotel Inglaterra, arousing adverse newspaper comment, desired to make a statement on the subject, Mr. Money informs Senor Arrostegui that he had no connection with the Cuban junta in New York, and that he has no acquaintance with any member of that body. He added that his voyage was undertaken solely as a vacation while congress was not in session, and in order to enjoy the mild climate of Cuba, while personally inquiring so far as the law of the country permitted into the true situation existing here, so that when necessary he may be able to express himself clearly on the subject in the United States senate.

Mr. Money added that on Saturday while talking at the United States consulate with a friend the latter insisted that he should go with him to San Jose de Los Agas, in this province, and he accepted. They immediately took an omnibus, which was going there, and returned yesterday, after having greatly enjoyed the trip and the beautiful scenery. Mr. Money also asserted that he did not leave San Jose de Los Lagas while away from this city, and says he did not see any insurgents on the road, but only noticed many Spanish soldiers. Mr. Money leaves Havana tomorrow for Washington.

Mr. Money, accompanied by Consul General Lee, paid a visit to Capt. Gen. Weyler at the palace.

Money Would Visit Gomez.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—El Liberal says that Senator-elect Money, who is now in Havana, intends to ask Capt. Gen. Weyler for permission to travel as a peacemaker between the insurgents and the Spaniards, in order to be able to go freely into both camps. It is added that Mr. Money has had several interviews with the American vice consul, and that there is a persistent report at Havana, according to the correspondent of El Liberal, that the object of the senator is to confer with Maximo Gomez.

WEYLER BEGS FOR TIME.

In Just a Little While He Can Pacify the Island.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The Havana correspondent of The Imparcial cables that he has had an interview with Capt. Gen. Weyler, in which the general expressed surprise at the newspaper campaign in Spain against him. Gen. Weyler did not deny the existence of abuses, but said that his conscience was clear and that at the proper time he would show what he had done.

Gen. Weyler also expressed the greatest satisfaction at the progress of the campaign in Pinar del Rio province, which, he asserted, was so far pacified that he would withdraw the greater part of the troops from that part of the island for use in imminent operations in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas and as far as the military line of Puerto Principe. The captain general is reported as saying that he expected to finish crushing the insurgents in the province of Havana within a fortnight and achieve a total pacification of the island to Jucaro, the southern extremity of the military line, in the province of Puerto Principe, long before the rainy season. He further stated that he was inclined to conduct ceaseless operations until he had achieved his object, as the conditions prevailing were promising. In conclusion, Weyler said his views on the present aspect of affairs were unchanged. He still believed that military action in Cuba ought to be allowed to take a free course until the end, and he did not consider that any reform movements were at present necessary.

SYMPATHY ALL WITH CUBA.

People of Florida Lose No Opportunity to Aid the Patriots.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Scott Wike, assistant secretary of the treasury department, has returned to the city after ten days' absence in Florida, and today resumed his duties.

Mr. Wike says that outside of a number of the leading cigar manufacturers in Tampa, the sentiment throughout Florida among North American and native Cubans is almost entirely with the insurgents, and that on this account the government officials find it extremely difficult to make much headway in their efforts to suppress filibustering expeditions. The inhabitants, he said, not only mislead officials, but in many cases give important aid to the filibusters. Mr. Wike said he believes that the officials are doing their best under adverse circumstances to uphold the law, but not, he admits, with much success.

Mr. Wike had an interview with the owners of the Dauntless, who complained of his treatment by the officials, particularly by his brother, who is the customs collector at Jacksonville. His vessel, he said, had often been detained and subjected to search unwarranted by law, and he asked that instructions be given the officials to cease what he termed their unwarranted interference with him and his vessel. Mr. Wike replied to the captain that his actions with respect to the law had not been of such a character as to inspire confidence in his intentions for the future, and thus far he had learned nothing in the conduct of the officials that warranted censure for over-zealousness.

Mr. Wike's report was only semi-official, and he will make no written report.

SPANISH PEOPLE FRIENDLY.

No Ill Will Toward Americans—Resolved to Conquer Cubans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Malaga, Spain, says: The sentiment of this part of Andalusia is best expressed by the words of Senor Antonio Canovas y Vallejo, the civil governor of the province of Malaga, and nephew of Premier Canovas del Castillo. He says:

"Thinking people of Spain have only a friendly feeling for Americans, but the revolution in Cuba must be put down before any overture loking toward a settlement of the trouble can be received from the United States. Only after a decided victory in Cuba would these advances now be received."

"Why do the Spanish people feel disinclined to let the United States interfere?" was asked.

"Because the United States has been the fountain head for all the supplies of the filibusters. If the United States government will stop all these expeditions and put down the junta which manages Cuban affairs in New York and Washington, the Spanish government will then consider that your country is friendly. I am sorry to see your papers constantly exciting the people to aid the Cubans. The United

Continued on Page 2.