THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

Fair, Followed by Cloudy. Southwesterly Winds.

The MORNING Times

235,240 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.

The STAR'S circulation for last week was . . . 182,179

VOL. 2. NO. 627. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1895.--TEN PAGES. ONE CENT.

SIXTEEN PAGES OF NEWS EVERY 12 HOURS, 50 CTS. A MONTH

SWORE SHE TOLD A LIE

Barbara Aub Confesses to Have Wronged Walter Langerman.

KNEW NOT WHAT SHE DID

After She Had Told the First Untruth She Persisted in It—Did Not Realize It Would Have Such Serious Consequences—Telling the Truth Now Regardless of Consequences.

New York, Dec. 3.—The signed confession of Barbara Aub, before Recorder Goff, and dated November 30, in which Miss Aub exonerated Walter L. S. Langerman of the crime of felonious assault, of which he was recently convicted, and incriminated herself as a perjurer, was made public tonight.

In beginning it she says in part: "I am the same person who made the complaint of criminal assault, upon me, on May 7 last, against Walter L. S. Langerman. I appeared against him in the police station and made a complaint in the police court. I also appeared and testified to the assault before the grand jury. I also appeared as a witness for the prosecution and testified against him on his trial.

WANTS TO UNDO THE WRONG.

"I make this sworn statement of my own free will, without persuasion or urging from any person whatever, but solely from a desire to do justice, and, even at this late hour, to undo the wrong which I have already done, as far as lies in my power.

"Before making this statement, I have been cautioned by his honor, the recorder, that I need make no statement whatever which might inculpate me or hereafter be used against me in any way or for any purpose, but that if I make such statement it must be of my own free will and expression, and with the knowledge that it may be used against me in any proceeding hereafter which the ends of justice may require, and I am willing to be punished for the wrong that I have done."

She next describes her troubled state of mind and of broken resolves to confess herself to friends, and finally of telling her friend, Mrs. Roselle, that Langerman had assaulted her.

She next refers to her confession to Miss Smedley, saying: "I started to tell her, and before I knew what she was doing she took me over to Dr. Burnett and took me over to papa, and at that time I really did not know what I was doing.

LANGERMAN'S ARREST.

"Before I knew it they had him (Langerman) arrested. They asked me one question and another question, and finally from the first story I told a second and made it stronger as I went along."

Further on she says: "I begged her then (when they went to the police station) not to go on with it," but she does not condemn Miss Smedley.

Of Miss Smedley she says: "I believe she really thought she was doing what was right for a homeless and friendless girl at great sacrifice to herself, and moreover, she honestly and sincerely believed in the truth of what I had told her."

In the course of references to Langerman she says: "In his testimony Langerman told many falsehoods about me—among others that I asked for money." Further on she says: "I did not know anything about bringing these things into court, and did not realize the effect of what I was doing, for I had never heard of anything of that kind being brought into court, but once having said it I had to stick to it."

In conclusion she says: "I have stated everything that occurred and what I have stated is the whole truth."

ALLISON'S BOOM LAUNCHED.

Announcement of His Candidacy for the Presidential Nomination.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 3.—The Allison Presidential boom was formally launched at a meeting of the Republican State central committee this afternoon. The meeting was called ostensibly to close up the work of the last campaign. Gov. elect Drake and other prominent Republicans were present.

After the routine work was completed the announcement was made, new to many members of the committee, that Senator Allison had expressed a desire to become an open candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and desired the central committee, with the work of which, in the past, he was well pleased, to take charge of his candidacy.

Letters were read from prominent Republicans in all parts of the country urging Allison to enter the race. The committee unanimously decided to take up the work and headquarters will be opened immediately.

Chairman McMillan will temporarily abandon his law practice at Rock Rapids and remove to Des Moines to take charge o fthe headquarters.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS.

Chicopee Elects a Republican Mayor and Holyoke a Democrat.

Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 3.—Alexander Grant, Republican, was elected mayor by a majority of 102 over Dr. W. M. E. Mellen, Democrat. The city went for license by a majority of 647. The aldermen elected stand five Republicans, one Democrat, and one supported by both parties against a candidate running on independent nomination papers. The only known A. P. A. candidate was beaten.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 3.—James J. Curran, Democrat, was elected mayor today over T. B. O'Donnell, citizens' ticket, by a majority of 1199. This is one of the largest majorities given a mayor in years. The A. P. A. did not cut any figure in the contest. License was carried by a majority of 1631.

ASKED FOR PROTECTION.

Negro Accused of Assault Surrenders to the Governor.

Atlanta Ga., Dec. 3.—The negro accused of attempting to assault Miss Hammock of Rome Ga., turned up in Atlanta today. He went to Gov. Atkinson in person and asked for protection. The negro whose name is Williams and not Harris said that his remarks to the young woman were misunderstood and he denied having intended to commit an assault on her.

The Governor promised Williams protection. The negro would probably have been lynched had he been caught by the mob which was pursuing him yesterday.

SENATOR HILL'S THROAT.

Its Condition So Serious as to Cause Apprehension.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Senator Hill and his secretary, who arrived in the city yesterday from Minneapolis, left this morning for Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mr. Hill still suffers greatly from the severe cold contracted during his traveling, and his throat is in a serious condition.

Alleged Boodler Acquitted.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 3.—The trial of M. B. Gibson, the Chicago member of the Illinois legislature, who was indicted by the Sangamon county grand jury for boodling, was brought to a quick ending in the circuit court this morning. The judge decided that, under the statues, Mr. Gibson should not be convicted of accepting money for corrupt purposes and in accordance with his decision, requested the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The jury returned the verdict and Mr. Gibson was discharged.

Catholics Persecuted in Poland.

London, Dec. 3.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying the persecution of Catholics in Poland is being revived. A serious conflict has arisen between the officials and the clergy there. The governor ordered the priests, under severe penalties, to announce in the Russian language from their altars the birth of Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the czar. This the priests refused to do, and they have appealed to the vatican to protest against the order.

Always "Dyrenforth."

Ask the best dressed men you know where they get their clothes, and you will be surprised at the unanimity of the replies.

Chew Mint Julep Gum.

Some Effects of the Message.

HOME AFTER A LONG CHASE

Defaulter Ward Brought from Honduras in Custody.

His Peculations Will Exceed a Quarter of a Million Dollars—He Lived a Double Life.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—The steamer City of Dallas will arrive here tomorrow morning, having as a passenger Embezzler Ward of Memphis. He will be in the custody of Chief of Police Mosely of Memphis, who, with Detective Fernand de Rance of this city, went to Honduras for the defaulter, for whom a large reward was offered.

It will be remembered that Ward got away from Memphis several weeks ago, leaving a defalcation which was variously estimated, but all accounts agreed was a large sum. It turns out that Ward was a regular Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde.

No one has yet been able to figure out exactly what sum Ward has fleeced the people of Memphis and New York out of, but enough is known to say that his stealings will amount to a quarter of a million dollars or more.

Ward took particular delight in swindling widows, and money lenders who charged exorbitant interest. He would borrow money from Memphis "shylocks" and agree to pay interest at 30 per cent.

Aside from Ward's business life there was scarcely a man in Memphis considered more devout in religious work or more exemplary in his habits until his defalcation came to light.

Since that time, however, it has been found out that Ward liked his drinks and was a professional "backdoor sneak." But so far as gambling is concerned, they have never been able to unearth an instance where he indulged.

All through the long period during which Ward was engineering his scheme of wholesale robbery he was a constant attendant at his church and was highly regarded as a Sunday-school teacher in Memphis.

ANOTHER JOHN BROWN NEEDED.

Colored Citizens of Boston Discuss Lynchings and Other Outrages.

Boston, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of colored citizens last night in commemoration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the execution of John Brown, a portion of the exercises was devoted to a discussion of what one of the speakers called "the present reign of lawless outrage on the colored race."

Hon. George T. Downing of Newport, made an address, in which he set forth in strong language the spir itthat actuated John Brown, and said that it might be necessary to have the spirit of another John Brown to right the wrongs of the colored people.

He thought that it might be necessary to resort to the flaming brand or poison or the sword as the remedy that might come. If so, the colored race would not shrink from it, but they trusted that God would not permit that issue to be necessary.

A petition to be sent to Congress was submitted. It prays for remedial legislation.

TEXAS' NEW TRIAL.

After Her Engines Are Tested She Will Return to Tompkinsville.

New York, Dec. 3.—After a long delay the second-class battleship Texas steamed away from the Navy Yard at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded down the Narrows, anchoring off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, to wait orders from Washington for a trial trip of the ship's engines.

Several engineers from the Richmond Locomotive Works, where the ship's engines were constructed, went with the vessel this afternoon. After the preliminary sea trial the Texas will return to Tompkinsville, where she will be inspected by Rear Admiral Walker and the naval trial board.

To all outward appearances the battleship suffered but little while in dry dock, but a thorough test of her constructional strength will be made shortly after at Gardner's Bay, where her heavy guns will be tried.

A SHOP GIRL'S LOVE.

It Was Unrequited and She Committed Suicide.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Rose Turner, aged fifteen, killed herself today in the ladies' toilet-room of Siegel's-Cooper's big department store during the busiest shopping hour of the day. From a note she left behind, it is inferred she preferred death to unrequited love.

The letter was addressed to Mrs. Howel, No. 313 Woodlawn Terrace, and stated that she had seen the object of her affections in a restaurant this morning, and that he refused to notice her.

EXPENSE OF A REBELLION.

Latest Outbreak in Colombia Will Cost $15,000,000.

Colon, Dec. 3.—Government returns show that the last rebellion in Colombia cost $15,000,000.

Advices from Bluefields show that Nicaragua is in arrears in the payment of the salary of Chief Henley. The Indians are dissatisfied, and it is expected that they will renew their allegiance to Chief Clarence, who was deposed by the Nicaraguan government and subsequently went to Kingston, Jamaica, where he is said to be in receipt of a stipend from the British government.

EDISON'S COMPANY WINS.

Bryan-Marsh Firm Enjoined From Making Incandescent Lamps.

New York, Dec. 3.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, has handed down a decision perpetually enjoining the Bryan-Marsh Company from manufacturing any incandescent electric lamps, made in accordance with or embodying any of the inventions claimed under letters patent issued on the 14th day of June, 1881, to Thomas A. Edison, and now the property of the Edison Electric Light Company and Edison General Electric Company.

In this case reference to a master was waived by mutual consent, and the damages to be recovered by the complainants were fiied in the sum of $1.

New Secretary of Associated Charities.

Mr. George Wilson, the recently elected general secretary of the Associated Charities, has arrived in the city and taken charge of the office. Mr. Wilson was formerly secretary of the Associated Charities of Toledo, Ohio. He was at the office of the Charities, No. 811 G street, yesterday afternoon.

Baltimore Shoe Dealers Assign.

Baltimore, Dec. 3.—Stevenson, Alexander & Company, wholesale shoe dealers, at No. 41 Hopkin's place, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The assets are about $100,000; liabilities estimated at $150,000. Depression in business was given as the cause of the failure.

BOND BILL GOT IN EARLY

Same Old Combine Pet Introduced in the Senate.

ONLY ONE CHANGE MADE

One Million More Dollars to Be Used at Once for Highway Improvements Outside the City Limits—Sewer Attachment Is Added to Help It Through—What It Is.

The bond combine was in the field early. Their bill for the extension of highways was before the Senate among the first. They are not waiting until the people have expressed their views on this question. They intend to rush matters through, if they can, in a hurry.

They could not get it through the last Congress and they hope to have better luck with this. The people of Washington hope not.

Enough opposition developed last year to kill the bill, to bury, and District citizens did hope it would never be resurrected. But it has. It has risen from its grave.

SAME OLD WANTS.

It's the same old bill. It carries the same old odor.

It was not thought necessary to rewrite the bill. It was introduced just as it had been printed for the use of members of the last Congress. It can be handled just as it was handled in that body.

It leads off with the same specious introduction about sewers. The sewers are all right, but the objectionable feature is tacked on like a rider to an appropriation bill. But it was always that way.

Last year the bill was introduced by Senator Harris. This year it comes in through Senator Proctor. He offered another at the same time.

The old-time bond bill provides for continuing a system of trunk sewers in the District, for completing the system of sewage disposal, and to protect against floods.

The bill provides that the Treasurer of the United States shall carry out the provisions of the act, which is entitled an act to lay out a system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of the cities, approved March 2, 1893.

The bill further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make available without delay a sum not to exceed $2,650,000. Here is where the only change comes in. The bill formerly introduced by Mr. Harris fixed the sum to be first expended at $1,150,000, and provided that it should be expended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

THE BONDS.

In order to secure money necessary to defray the cost and expense of works authorized by this act the Treasurer of the United States is authorized to cause bonds of the District of Columbia to be prepared in denominations of $10,000, $1,000, $100 to the amount of $7,500,000, bearing date January, 1896, and to be payable fifty years after date, bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum.

The second bill introduced by Senator Proctor was to amend the highway act of March 2, 1893. Section 15 is to be so amended that it shall read:

"That one-half of the amount awarded by said court as damages for highways or reservations or part thereof established, as the case may be, shall be assessed against the land benefited thereby, and the other half shall be charged against the revenues of the District of Columbia."

In order to enable the Commissioners of the District to employ special counsel the bill appropriates $25,000.

IMPATIENCE CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Ex-Governor Northen's Stenographer Crawled Under a Train.

Atalnta, Ga., Dec. 3.—John Royster, a stenographer, was killed at 1 o'clock today at the White Hall street crossing before the eyes of 400 persons. A freight train was standing across the street, which is one of the leading business thoroughfares of the city. Royster became impatient awaiting and started to crawl under a car.

Instantly the train started. Royster's coat caught on a brake rod and he was thrown across the rails. The car passed over his body and was thrown off the track. A large crowd had assembled at the crossing waiting for the train to pass and looked on horrified, but powerless.

Royster died in ten minutes after the accident. He was employed by ex-Gov. Northen. He leaves a widow and one child.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Two Unknown Men Succumbed to the Cold in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Two men were found frozen to death in this city this morning. The body of an unknown man, about sixty-five years of age, was found in Hirsch's warehouse on Spruce street at 10 o'clock. The body was in a fearfully emaciated condition and almost without clothing.

Another man, whose identity is also unknown, was found lying dead near the Wabash tracks on the outskirts of the city. It is believed that the man fell from, or was struck by a train, and died as a result of exposure to the cold weather.

Wool Manufacturers Ask Protection.

Boston, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers held here today, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the National Association of Wool Manufacturers adhering to the conviction that the impartial application of the principle of protection is essential to a complete and uniform development of the industrial resources of the nation, earnestly seconds the appeal of the wool grower for a duty on wool."

Minister Von Koeller's Retirement.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Herr Braunbehrens, under secretary of the minister of the interior, has been placed temporarily in charge of the interior department in the absence of Herr Von Koeller. The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that Herr Von Koeller's disgrace is a triumph for Jewdom, which is allied to a certain court circle. The paper adds that the retirement of the minister of the interior shows that the government bends before the socialists.

Emmett's Wife Will Not Contest.

Denver, Col., Dec. 3.—The suit of J. K. Emmett, at present in Denver, applying for a divorce from his wife, Emma Lytton, now playing here, with Rose Coghlan-Stock well Company, was filed in the county court at noon today. The application is based on misconduct, cruelty, and desertion. Miss Lytton denies the allegations, but says she will not contest.

Chew Mint Julep Gum.

ABDUL HAMED'S THREAT

Will Break Off Diplomatic Relations if Powers Force the Dardanelles.

American Mission Board in Constantinople Reports Survivors at Sivas Offered Islamism or Death.

London, Dec. 3.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying that the sultan has resolved to break off all diplomatic relations in Constantinople if the powers force a passage of the Dardanelles with their second guardships.

Boston, Dec. 3.—This noon the Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., secretary of the American board, received the following cablegram from a representative of the board in Constantinople:

"Letters received show most fiendish work in the vicinity of Sivas and Harpoot. Survivors were offered Islam or the sword. Great pressure was brought to bear upon them. Remittances to the interior are feasible now. Relief work has begun in many centers. Winter is at hand. Hurry the remittances."

The consoling fact to the board in this cablegram is that remittances can now be made to the missionaries and Armenians in some of the places where they have been confined to their homes and were threatened with starvation through practical imprisonment and inability to secure supplies.

The missionaries at present at Sivas, T. Perry of Massachusetts and Miss Mary Western Turkey, are Rev. and Mrs. Henry E. Brewer, who went to Turkey from Grinnell, Iowa.

AS FOREIGNERS VIEW IT.

London Daily News Comments Upon the President's Message.

London, Dec. 3.—The Daily News, commenting on the President's message to Congress, will tomorrow say:

"A worse financial message than Mr. Cleveland stated would be difficult to conceive. Such is the result of tampering with the currency for the supposed relief of powerful interests. It is worth the attention of our own currency doctors."

The Daily News will refer to the Venezuela dispute as a matter in which the United States is not directly concerned. The principle of arbitration is invaluable, but its friends should beware of straining it unnecessarily. The comparative weakness of Venezuela does not give that country exceptional rights. Arbitration has nothing to do with the relative strength of the parties. The President's message is silent regarding outrages on the British Guiana police.

It is neither dignified nor politic for Washington to take up the quarrels for South American communities which do not observe the usages of civilized nations. The United States will find out some day that this sort of patronage involves corresponding responsibility, and will not like it at all.

With regard to the President's reference to Armenia, the paper will say that it should be thought that when American missionaries are robbed and evicted with the connivance or complicity of the sultan, an American war ship would be a better agent than the powers, who are all jealous and no policy. The lives of Americans in Asia Minor cannot be considered safe. It would go hard with Mr. Cleveland if he allowed them to perish.

South Carolina's Convention.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 3.—The constitutional convention reassembled tonight to ratify the constitution. There was a surprisingly large attendance of the delegates. The committee on order, style and revision, which has been at work during the recess, has done its work well and its report was presented in a most comprehensive shape.

The convention first decided to adjourn sine die tomorrow, and then ratified several of the ordinances which had been left over, clearing that docket.

Founded the Town of Cullman.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3.—Col. John G. Cullman, the most noted German in this State, died in Cullman, Ala., this morning. He was born in Bavaria, in 1823, and came to America in 1845. In 1873, he founded the town of Cullman. Col. Cullman brought more than one thousand families to Alabama, and made the county where he settled one of the garden spots of the State.

Mr. Fort Will Come to Congress.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—The entire Democratic State committee, including those members elected at Kansas City in May, 1894, and those elected at Pettis Springs in August last, reorganized at the Southern Hotel here today. The vacancy in the Fourteenth Congressional district, occasioned by the death of A. C. Sherwood, was filled by the election of J. L. Fort, of Dexter, Stoddard & Co.

Virginia Masons Convene.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 3.—The grand lodge of Masons of Virginia convened here tonight in its 118th annual convention. There was a large attendance, Grand Master Fitzgerald submitted his annual address, which was appropriately referred, and the night was devoted to routine work. Officers will be elected tomorrow night. There are warm contests for secretary and for treasurer.

Pardoned by Gov. McKinley.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Harry Lowe, serving a six-year sentence for assault to kill, who was committed to the penitentiary nineteen months ago, from Steubenville, was pardoned to-night by Gov. McKinley. Lowe, during a quarrel with his cousin, J. L. Ferce, struck him in the head. Thinking he had killed him he fled to Colorado.

Murdered His Wife.

Petersburg, Va., Dec. 3.—This afternoon Matthew Jones deliberately shot his wife twice with a double-barrel shotgun. The first shot almost tore off the murdered woman's left arm, while the load of the second shot took effect in her back, and passed through her right lung. The couple had quarreled, Jones charging his wife with infidelity. He is at large.

Brazil Refuses Arbitration.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 3.—The Diaro says that Brazil refuses to arbitrate with France anent the Amapa boundary question, and also with Great Britain concerning the ownership of the Island of Trinidad.

Cruelly Beat His Horse.

Patrick Ellis, colored, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman Edwards, of the Third precinct, on the charge of cruelty to animals, he having unmercifully beat his broken down horse.

Ecuador Troops Defeat Invaders.

Panama, Dec. 3.—The Star and Herald says: The Ecuadorian forces encountered and defeated the invaders near Chapoes on the night of December 2. The latter retreated into Colombian territory.

Chew Mint Julep Gum.

SENATE HEARS IT READ

Makes a Pretense of Listening to the President's Message.

THEN PLUNGES INTO WORK

Two Hundred and Seventy-two Bills and Eleven Joint Resolutions Introduced—Monroe Doctrine Aired and Armenian Atrocities Brought to the Front—Some of Those Entered.

For an hour and forty minutes yesterday the Senate gave its unequaled imitation of listening to the President's message.

Major Pruden bore the ponderous document to the Senate chamber. It rested against a pillar in the rear part of the room while the morning prayer was being offered.

The genial major got his chance in a few minutes, and presented the first communication from the White House to this Senate. The message wasn't the drawing card the opening was.

The galleries were only slightly filled. Two ladies and one gentleman occupied the front seat in the diplomatic row. They tried hard to become interested and finally left. It is only fair to say it is possible the message did not drive them away. It was not the fault of Mr. Cleveland; it was more probably the fault of the readers. The reading was villainous. No one could hear.

The feature of the day was Senator Vilas presenting to the Senate the "respectful salutations" of the President. The grace with which this was done overshadowed all else that might have been picturesque.

Senators were braced for surprises. They expected them, so the disappointment may have dulled the edge of their appreciation of the message. For it was not appreciated. When the Clerk finished the so-called reading only one Senator was still following the message in his printed copy—Mr. Allison of Iowa.

BRACED FOR SURPRISES.

At the outset there was some eagerness expressed. Senators hastily ran through the leaves, but it did not take them long to find there was nothing startling.

At the end of the first half hour the chamber presented a queer sight. Senators Lodge and Chandler were busy discussing some matter of moment. Senators McBride and Nelson were talking over something of great interest, for each indulged in energetic gesticulations.

Senator Elkins evidently thought it necessary to honor the occasion, and with his eyeglasses on, was trying to follow the reader. Senator Burrows was doing the same thing, and Senator Sherman was sitting erect, wading through the pages with seeming pleasure.

On the Democratic side, but one Senator had his copy of the message open—Mr. Cockrell. Mr. Morgan had listened up to this time, but had grown tired and left.

Senators Mitchell and Stewart were dividing a copy between them, and Senator Wetmore sat in the same thing with his next seat neighbor.

Some Democratic Senators were present. Mr. Brice had another red carnation in his coat, but he didn't have a message in his hand. Senators Walthall, Vest, and Blackburn were chatting over the Kentucky elections, each a good story thrown in. Senator Blackburn's white carnation was missing.

At the end of the second half hour Senator Elkins had retired from the struggle and was resting in one of the capacious sofas near the cloak rooms. Senator Davis thought the West Virginian must need encouragement or he'd never tackle a message again. So he went back and told him a funny story.

Senator Chandler had started in on a huge pile of letters, and Senator Lodge had disappeared. Senator Hoar, after wandering around, had seated himself and was lost in the wonders of the new Congressional directory.

Senators McBride and Nelson had sought refuge in the cloak rooms, but Senator Wilson had bravely moved in to fill the breach. He sat with folded hands and an expression of earning his salary.

IN THE SECOND HALF HOUR.

Senator Brice had finished reading the papers and had begun on his correspondence. Senator Gorman came over in a few minutes and tried to liven up things with the Ohio Senator. Senator Mills was paying no attention, whatever, to the reading, but was talking with Senator Faulkner.

Senator Peffer sat with his hands folded, looking straight ahead. Senator Quay's seat was vacant.

Still Senators Sherman, Allison, Morrill and Cockrell read on. Mr. Allison was interrupted for a few minutes by Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, but quickly caught up.

At the end of the third half hour Senator Sherman had given up, and Senator Burrows had caught his second breath. Mr. Cockrell was weakening, and Mr. George, next to him, had his head on his desk, and it looked as if he were taking a school boy nap.

Senator Vilas was twirling a copy in his left hand like a pair or eyeglasses, and Mr. Peffer was still statuesque. A minute later Senator Cockrell gave it up, and not a Democratic Senator was paying the least attention.

The Republicans were but little better, for Mr. Allison was the only one in at the death. He had followed the chase all the way. The reading glided so quietly into silence that the announcement of a message from the House aroused the Senate to the fact that the message had been read.

After the reading of the message the Senate proceeded to business, and before adjournment 272 bills and eleven joint resolutions were introduced. Bill No. 1 was offered by Senator Lodge. It grants a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Brig.-Gen. William Cogswell.

The dishes of the United States Government in relation to affairs transpiring in other countries, were the theme of various bills, resolutions and memorials.

The alleged atrocities in Asia Minor and "the deplorable condition of affairs in Turkey" were the subject of memorials from the States of Illinois, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The affirmation of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine was demanded in joint resolutions introduced by Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Cullom.

Various annual reports and departmental communications were laid before the Senate and laid on the table.

Memorials and resolutions on the subject of the deplorable conditions of affairs in Turkey were presented by Senators Cullom, Gallinger and Hoar, and were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Lodge introduced a joint resolution affirming the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada introduced a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver

Continued on Fourth Page.

CUBA IS NOW IN CONGRESS

Resolutions to Grant Belligerent Rights Are Presented.

Petitions From Two Southern Cities Read—Senators Will Speak Today on the Administration's Duty.

Cuba has friends in Congress. They were heard yesterday. They will be heard again.

In the Senate, the recognition of belligerent rights for Cuban revolutionists was asked in a petition presented by the cities of Tampa and St. Augustine, Fla. These citizens are near neighbors of the Cubans and know what they are capable of doing.

Senator Call reinforced the efforts of these citizens of Florida by introducing a resolution himself. It is in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency. In speaking to a Times representative Senator Call said:

"My views on the question are well understood. For years I have favored a separate government for that island. They are capable of self-government and should be free from Spain.

"I have studied the question for years and am certain that I have the correct idea. I shall urge the passage of the resolution tomorrow. I would have spoken today. We cannot hurry the matter too much."

He knew of the strong interest taken in Cuban independence by the citizens of Washington. He entertained with pleasure of the action taken by the large mass meeting of October 31. He does not stand alone.

This is shown by the fact that Mr. Allen of Nebraska also introduced resolutions on the same subject. His resolutions declared:

"First—That the government of the United States should promptly recognize the revolutionists of Cuba, honestly struggling to secure their independence of the Spanish government.

"Second—That all islands in close proximity to the mainland of the United States should as speedily as possible, by treaties or purchase, be annexed to the United States as essential to safety in time of war and as convenient and necessary to commerce in time of peace.

"Third—That the Monroe doctrine is a well-established policy of the government of the United States and should be promptly and effectively maintained.

"Fourth—That while the Government of the United States should not heedlessly or hastily embroil itself with any foreign power, it is absolutely necessary that a firmer and prompter policy should be pursued in maintaining the rights of American citizens abroad."

Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia was the objector, or Mr. Allen would have aired his views on the subject. He will speak today.

In the House a dozen members are ready to present a resolution on the recognition of Cuban belligerency. The Republicans are not alone in this desire, for many Democrats are with them.

Speaker Reed will have to designate the gentlemen who will have this honor. He has been besieged for recognition already. So a ringing declaration may be expected from that side.

The local committee appointed by Chairman Tanner of the October mass meeting is at work. It has received a large amount of literature from the Cuban junta in New York, which will soon be distributed. It is interesting reading matter.

INVALID IN ENGLAND.

Oklahoma Divorces Not Recognized on the Other Side.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The legal department of the British government, having been asked to pass upon the question of the recognition of a divorce decree granted by the courts of Oklahoma, has informed Peter Nelson, a wealthy Englishman, who came from London to the Territory and secured a divorce, that the divorce laws of Oklahoma would not be recognized in England.

Auction Sales To-day.

Ratcliffe, Sutton & Co., 920 Pennsylvania avenue—Jackson alley, between G and H, North Capitol and First streets northwest, three frame dwellings, lots 88 and 89, square 677, by order of Frank T. Browning, trustee. Sale Wednesday, December 4, 4:30 p. m.

Duncanson Brothers, Ninth and D streets—Park and Sheridan streets, building site, west half lot 16, in S. P. Brown's sub. and lots 27, 49, 34, in sub. of Bellevue, by order of W. W. Boarman and Enoch I. White, trustees. Sale Wednesday, December 4, 4 p. m.

Boy Train Wreckers Arraigned.

Rome, N. Y., Dec. 3.—J. W. Hildreth, Herbert Plato, Fred Bristol and Theodore Hibbard, the boy train wreckers, were arraigned in court this afternoon. J. J. Sayles, who represented all four of the prisoners, waived examination and they were committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of murder in the first degree. The next grand jury sits in Utica in January.

Virginia Court Clerks Convene.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 3.—The third annual convention of the Association of Clerks of Courts of Virginia convened in this city at noon to-day. Capt. J. C. Bonde of Rockbridge was re-elected president, and E. L. Turner of Greensville was re-elected secretary. Charles Goldin of Richmond was elected first and George Stevens second vice presidents.

Confidence in Crispi's Ministry.

Rome, Dec. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted confidence in the Crispi ministry by a vote of 267 to 131. The vote was taken upon the question of the Colonial and Turkish policy of the government, which was bitterly attacked yesterday by ex-Premier Rudini, whose speech was vigorously applauded by the members of the right.

Suit Against Newspaper Publishers.

New York, Dec. 3.—An attachment has been obtained here against the Louisville Press Company of Louisville, Ky., publishers of the Louisville Commercial, in favor of W. H. J. Hargrave of this city, for $5,094, claimed to be due him for commissions on advertising.

The President's Message.

We publish a full account on another page of the President's message to Congress, but we want to remark right here that if we have your fit, and we think we have, we can fit you out with a good custom-made suit or overcoat, at a lower price than you would be willing to pay for cheap factory-made clothing. We only handle the best class of goods, made by leading tailors. We give a few samples of our prices, but you have to see the goods to really appreciate them. Twenty dollar suits or overcoats are selling at $8; $25 suits or overcoats, we sell for $10; $30 suits and overcoats, we sell for $12; $4 and $5 pants, for $2.50. These are the prices that prevail at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 407 Seventh street.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS, 407 Seventh street northwest.

COMMENTS ARE HOSTILE

Criticisms of the Message Are Free and Harsh.

SOME DEMOCRATS SCORE IT

Adjectives Exhausted by Republicans in the Effort to Describe It—Called Colorless, a Mere Narrative and Devoid of Statesmanship—Views of Leaders on Both Sides.

No Presidential communication to Congress in recent years has been so freely discussed and dissected by members of the House as was that received from Mr. Cleveland.

Members of all parties and holding every shade of belief freely expressed their sentiments and once preponderanced opinion was condemnatory.

Democrats for the time being forgot the barriers established by politics and agreed with the Republicans that some suggestions were inadvisable and others were inexpedient. General disappointment was expressed at the attitude assumed by the President in regard to the question of Cuban independence, his position being construed by some as cowardly and by others as too severely neutral.

The comments of various prominent members in speaking of the President's message are as follows:

Ex-Speaker Crisp: "I heard with some surprise and great regret that part of the message relating to our finances. That relief is needed no one doubts. That it can be found in the direction indicated in the message I do not believe.

"The President makes as strong an argument as can be made in favor of the single gold standard, but I do not think he fairly states the case. He assumes throughout his message that our obligations are payable in gold. There is no law on the statute book justifying this assumption.

"All bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States are payable in coin—that is, gold and silver of the present standard of weight and fineness—and if the Treasury would exercise the option which the law and contracts give of paying in those metals most convenient to it, our difficulties would be less.

"I am opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks and Sherman notes, because it would ruinously contract our currency. Neither can I approve the propositions recommended to enlarge the privileges of the national banks. I have no doubt the President honestly believes he is right, and I know I as honestly believe he is wrong."

M'CREARY IS PLEASED.

Mr. Mr. McCreary, Dem., Ky., chairman of the committee of foreign affairs in the last House:

"That part of the President's message which refers to our foreign relations is very comprehensive and interesting.

"His recommendations are particularly important and appropriate on the Cuban question; the Venezuelan boundry line dispute; the Bering Sea claims and the better preservation of seal life in the North Pacific.

Gen. Wheeler, Dem., Ala.:

"I think the President's statements regarding the foreign policy of the government will meet the approval of the people.

"I regret that I cannot assent at all to Mr. Cleveland's financial recommendations.

"The people of the South and the West will oppose to the bitter end any further reduction in currency of the country."

Representative Livingston, Dem., Ga.:

"I approve most emphatically what the President said on Venezuela. He has gone as far, perhaps, in the Cuban matter as international law will permit. Congress can now take the matter up. I do not approve the financial expressions."

ANSWERED BY DINGLEY.

Mr. Dingley, Rep., Me.:

"The most astonishing feature of the message was the thing that it entirely omitted to inform Congress whether there was or was not a necessity of providing more revenue. This was an omission the more amazing in the face of the fact that for twenty-nine months there had been a deficiency of revenue amounting in the aggregate to $30,000,000, and that deficiency had been met by practically using $130,000,000 of the $182,000,000 obtained by selling bonds ostensibly for the preservation of the greenback redemption fund.

"The inference, however, from the general tenor of the message, was that the President did not desire more revenue holding that by and by present revenue laws would yield enough revenue, and that he proposed to continue to use the $50,000,000 cash in the Treasury, which represented the balance of the proceeds of bonds already sold to pay future deficiencies in the Treasury, "the administration had done in the past." Dingley continued:

"I regret exceedingly that the President felt called upon to repeat the statements that protection is for the benefit of a favored class at the expense of the great mass of the people; that it is insufficient for revenue; that it impedes our entrance into foreign markets, curtails our foreign trade, and that free trade alone can build up our country and develop its industries. These propositions are disputed by every acknowledged fact revealed by the various censuses of this and every other civilized country, not excepting Great Britain.

"It was also the direct influence from the White House which not only prevented the adoption of Gen. Sherman's short bond proposition in the Fifty-second Congress, but in preventing the adoption of Mr. Reed's proposition in the Fifty-third Congress for similar short bonds."

COLORLESS, SAYS MR. DALZELL.

Mr. Dalzell, Rep., Pa.: "So far as the message refers to foreign affairs it may be said to be colorless. That part of it is simply a recital of facts and contains nothing worthy of note. The most remarkable thing about it is the labored attempts to make the people believe that the miserable tariff policy of the present administration is not responsible for our present ills.

"With the revenues every month producing a deficit, the President's ignoring that fact and indulging in the cries as to financial legislation is suggestive of Nero's fiddlery while Rome was burning."

Mr. Washington, Dem., Tenn., said:

"The message is characterized by the usual vigor and clearness with which Mr. Cleveland handles all questions. The foreign policy indicated is patriotic. American and in time with the Monroe doctrine. His treatment of the financial question is clear and convincing."

Mr. Bell, Pop., Col.: "Many of the general recommendations will meet public approval. Immigration should be restricted to a very narrow limit, and Americanism worked into all our institutions. His financial recommendations, if carried out, would aggravate our difficulties quite as much as did the repeal of the Sherman act at his request."

MERELY A NARRATIVE.

Mr. Johnson, Rep., Ind.: "The message, so far as it relates to the Cuban, Venezuelan and other foreign questions, is a mere narrative of events. Concerning domestic affairs it is a labored effort to fasten the responsibility for all our business and financial difficulties on the Republican party. In this respect it is a sort of a protest against the verdict of the people rendered at the polls."

Mr. Newland, silverite, Nev.: "Mr. Cleveland in his message indulges in the usual fallacy of all gold-standard men—that gold is a fixed and immutable standard of value. He measures gold by itself, and concludes that it does not change in value."

Mr. Cannon, Rep., Ill