MR. BUCK SEATED.

Debate in the House on the Aldrich-Robbins Contest.

HILL ON CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

He Is Opposed to Recognition of Belligerency of the Insurgents on Too Low a Plane—Dupont Election Case.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House to-day spent all of its time considering contested election cases. One of these—that of H. Dudley Coleman vs. Charles F. Buck, from the Second Louisiana District—was disposed of without debate by the adoption of the resolutions unanimously reported by Elections Committee No. 2, that Coleman (Republican) was not elected, and that Buck (Democrat) had been and was entitled to his seat. Debate on the other—William F. Aldrich vs. Gaston A. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama District—was begun, and continued for several hours.

Mr. Daniels, of New York, stated that it had been agreed to devote seven hours to discussion of the report, the time to be equally divided. There were three reports in this case—two from the majority—which did not agree in the details upon which the same conclusion was reached—viz., that Aldrich was entitled to his seat. Messrs. Daniels and Cooke, of Illinois, find that the apparent majority of 3,736 for Robbins should be changed to one of 601 for Aldrich. They go into the returns in detail, and show that in twenty precincts the vote as returned was not the vote cast, and make this comment:

"It is a cause of just astonishment that men who are mentioned so often as intelligent and reputable persons in their communities will so far voluntarily degrade and criminate themselves as to descend to the political trickery and knavery so abundantly proved against them. These elections are a blot on the fair face and integrity of the country, and are a despotism as complete and intolerant as can be found in any of the arbitrary systems of the Old World. And the people can only vindicate themselves against the wrong by frowning down and denouncing the abuse of law and public authority."

A report made by Mr. Royse (Republican), of Indiana, and the other members of the majority of the committee, finds that the majority for Robbins should be 256, but that this apparent majority was obtained by fraud. It therefore recommends the seating of the contestant, Aldrich.

The minority of the committee, through Mr. Dinsmore (Democrat), of Arkansas, find in their report that Robbins's majority was 559, and recommend that he be permitted to retain his seat.

The majority's recommendation was supported by Messrs. Moody, of Massachusetts; Linney, of North Carolina, and Royse, of Indiana, and the minority's by Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia.

At 5:15 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The conference report on the Cuban belligerency resolutions was again up in the Senate to-day, and two speeches were made upon it. The first was by Mr. Hill, announcing his purpose of voting against the conference report, and stating the reasons which induced him to take that position, after having voted for the resolution that passed the Senate. His opposition was to the third clause of the conference report, which proclaims the purpose of the United States to be prepared to intervene in order to protect the legitimate interests of the United States. He opposed that resolution as being liable to misinterpretation, and as being unnecessary and, therefore, unwise. He thought it was too much like a threat, too much like buncombe; and that it was putting intervention on too low a ground. He could not vote for it, and as a conference report is not amendable he would have to vote against the report.

The action of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and of the Senate conferrees was defended by Mr. Sherman, and then the matter went over until to-morrow—Mr. Morgan having the floor. It was subsequently stated that Mr. Sherman would ask unanimous consent to-morrow to take up the conference report, displacing temporarily the Delaware election case, and that if objection were made he would move to take it up, so that the matter could be decided by a majority vote.

After a speech by Mr. Pritchard (Republican), of North Carolina, in support of Mr. Dupont's claim to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware, a number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, and the Senate, at 5:30, adjourned until to-morrow.

At the opening of the session the House joint resolution for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee, and of certain claims of Tennessee against the United States, was at the request of Mr. Harris (Democrat), of Tennessee, taken from the calendar and passed. The claims and counter-claims arise out of railroads seized and used by the United States during the war between the States.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

The debate on the Cuban resolutions began at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Hill took the floor.

He stated in the outset that he should vote against concurring in the report of the Conference Committee; and that his remarks were intended more as an explanation of his vote than any elaborate argument on the question involved. He wished to call attention to the parliamentary situation of the conference report. It had to be accepted in its entirety, or be rejected. It could not be amended. It could not be changed.

He objected to the third resolution, and he read it, with criticism upon its language. It declares that the United States had not intervened in struggles between any European governments and their Colonies on this Continent. What, he asked, did that word, "intervened," mean? If it meant that the United States had not recognized these Colonies as belligerents, it was not true. The United States had recognized them as belligerents. It had done more than that. It had recognized their independence. Something more, therefore, Mr. Hill said, must be meant by "intervention" in the House resolution. It was not in the Senate's resolution.

The Senate conferrees had abandoned the two Senate resolutions. "Without the firing of a gun, with little consultation, the Senate conferrees surrendered to the House." Evidently the word "intervened" meant something more. If it had any legitimate meaning at all, it meant that the United States was to take part in the struggle between Spain and Cuba.

An unnecessary resolution was an unwise one; and this third resolution was an unnecessary one. It was subject to double construction. It was liable to misinterpretation, and, if adopted, it would produce mischief in the future.

THE SENATE'S PROPOSITION.

All the Senate had intended to do in its resolutions—for which he had voted—was to declare two things; first, that a state of war exists between Spain and Cuba which warrants the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; and, second, that the kind offices of the United States Government should be extended to the end of securing Cuban independence. Mr. Hill added, with strong emphasis, "We could not have gone further. We ought not to have gone farther. This resolution is liable to complicate us.

"What is meant by this term, 'intervened?' The resolution sounds too much like a threat—too much like buncombe. But it means more than that, and that [illegible]

be frank with ourselves. Let us be frank with Spain. Let us be frank with Cuba. Let us not deceive either party to this controversy."

Going on to criticise the third resolution, Mr. Hill came to the clause which declares that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention, if necessary; and he asked: "What does that mean? If it means that we should increase our navy and our army, let it proceed by bill, duly introduced and passed, and to which the President of the United States shall become a party. Let us proceed to prepare, not by threatening preparation; not by idle boasts of preparation, but by bills. Let us raise the necessary revenue. Let us prove in the forms of law what we are going to do to prepare for war.

MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

"There is hardly any necessity, I think, for the declaration about protecting the legitimate interests of the people of the United States. What interests? Not their lives; not their safety; not their comfort. Why are we to interfere? Not on the score of humanity. The resolution does not put our intervention on any such high ground. Not for the purpose of stopping bloodshed. Not for liberty's sake. Not because we want to help along free institutions. No such words are uttered. The House resolution says: "The United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens.'"

Mr. Hill repeated this phrase with intense scorn, and he added: "This is placing our proposed action on very low ground. If there must be intervention, let it be placed on some higher ground than the mere losses to some of the business interests of the country. Let it be put upon the broad ground of stopping bloodshed. Let it be put upon the broad ground of doing something for a people struggling to be free. Let it be put upon the ground of our sympathy with the establishment of republics. But don't put it on the low ground that we are losing a few dollars by this contest between Spain and Cuba."

Mr. Hill read a telegram which he had received from a merchant in New York city, to the effect that the present attitude of the United States toward Cuba is seriously affecting the commerce of New York, and that the Spanish merchants were boycotting American products in consequence of congressional action, and were cancelling all orders. Commenting upon this dispatch, and others of a similar character, Mr. Hill exclaimed, contemptuously: "And they expect me to place my vote upon a great international question of right and wrong on the mere point that some Spanish merchants in Cuba are boycotting my constituents in New York! With all due respect to these gentlemen, our action here proceeds, or should proceed, on higher grounds, or better grounds, on more tenable grounds than that."

BEEF, BEEF, BEEF!"

Mr. Hill read the anecdote about Patrick Henry's speech in defence of a Revolutionary officer who was sued for the value of cattle taken by him from a man named John Hook for the use of the army, and he quoted the closing words of the speech, to the effect that the general joy and acclamation of victory were changed into tones of discord by John Hook bellowing through the American camp, "Beef, beef, beef!" So in the years to come, Mr. Hill said, when this resolution, if it be adopted, shall pass into history, it will be said that the American Congress voted to intervene in this quarrel between Spain and Cuba on the low ground that it was entailing losses on the people of the United States—"Beef! Beef! Beef!" For that reason, Mr. Hill said, he was opposed to the third resolution, and he should vote against the conference report because it contained it. He was in favor of the other sections of the conference report, because they were substantially the same as the Senate resolutions. He would not retrace his action on those resolutions. He favored those resolutions because they expressed the opinion of Congress. He was not to be deterred by recent events, or any change in sentiment that may have been brought about. He was not, he said, to be frightened off by the acts of a few Spanish students who had stoned our consulate and despoiled the American flag. It was self-evident that a state of war existed in Cuba. The newspapers were full of it, and Mr. Hill declared that there were some reliable newspaper correspondents, and their reports gave an accurate account of the condition of affairs in the island. Mr. Hill was willing to stand by what these correspondents said.

It had been said by some that the administration was being embarrassed by these resolutions. "If the administration thought these resolutions were embarrassing to it," said Mr. Hill, "some one here would have knowledge of that fact. I cannot believe the administration would keep its own counsel so close that no one would know what it desired."

FORCE OF "CONCURRENT."

In response to a query from Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hill said he did not believe a single law would be changed by the passage of a concurrent resolution which did not receive the signature of the President. For that reason he believed the resolutions in a concurrent form were proper, and it was in that light that he proposed to discuss them.

In 1836, Mr. Clay, in discussing this question, did not think a resolution expressing the opinion of Congress was Pickwickian. Had the resolutions been made joint the argument would have been made that they were interfering with the rights of the Executive.

Mr. Hill said he was for the concurrent resolutions because they only expressed the opinion of Congress, and were respectful, not only to our President, but to the Government of Spain. He believed the President would carefully consider the resolutions. They would have a moral effect throughout this country and throughout the world. When Jackson was President Congress adopted concurrent resolutions expressing its opinion, not upon the question of belligerency, but upon the greater question of the independence of a country. Such resolutions were the only safe ones; thus far should Congress go, and no farther.

In 1861 several foreign governments properly recognized the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy, not its independence. The United States itself recognized the Confederates as belligerents, by exchanging prisoners and recognizing flags of truce. The interests of humanity demanded that the Cubans should be treated as belligerents; their execution be stopped. They must be treated as prisoners of war when captured. Their recognition could not be offensive to Spain, and it should be granted by this government in the interests of humanity, and in accordance with customs of all civilized nations.

OUR POLICY PEACEFUL.

In conclusion, Mr. Hill said: "Mr. President, while the true policy of this government is that of peace—not peace at any price, but peace with honor; and while our general policy is that of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, yet let me repeat what has been so often stated here and elsewhere—that, as one of the free States among nations, one of the greatest republics, it is impossible that our principles, our sentiments, and our example should not produce an effect upon the opinions and hopes of society throughout the civilized world; and if other peoples, no matter in what quarter of the globe, whether near our own shores or in the distant waters of the Pacific, imbued with the same spirit of liberty, catching the inspiration of our State, desire to found a republic and throw off the shackles of a monarchy, if we cannot consistently give them a helping hand, at least we should not retard them; we should not crush them; we should not frown upon them; we should not stand up so straight as to lean over backward against them in the exercise of a strict and cold neutrality; but on the contrary we should encourage and cheer them in all the ways and methods permissible under the rules of international law. In short, such efforts on our part, as well as our sympathies, should be extended to every people struggling to be free from the burdens, oppressions, and wrongs of monarchical government.

We cannot ignore the fact that we set them an example. We are responsible for the lessons we have taught the world. We established the doctrine that the right of revolution for just cause [illegible]

Who so craven as now wants to abandon it?

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

"What is the situation? The people of Cuba have founded a republic, and are seeking to maintain it. They are resisting the right of taxation without just representation. They want some voice in their own government. They naturally object to longer being governed by a distant Power, that does not in fact govern, but oppresses and plunders them. It is the old story of our American Revolution over again. There were Tories then, as there are Tories now, whose sympathies are with aristocratic and monarchial governments. They will be crushed now, as they were then, by the force of the enlightened and intelligent public sentiment of a free people, determined to maintain free institutions for liberty's sake alone. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there exists what Mr. Seward called 'an irrepressible conflict' between the forces of republicanism on the one hand and the forces of monarchary on the other hand; between absolute and constitutional governments; between those who believe in the divine right of kings to rule and those who believe that society itself shall have a substantial part in its own government."

The people of the United States had chosen their side of the great conflict constantly being waged. The establishment of republics was in line with the progress of civilization. Cuba wanted to join the procession of republics, and enjoy liberty and freedom. "God grant that she succeed!" said Mr. Hill; "but whether she succeeds or not, let us do our duty."

In conclusion, Mr. Hill quoted the words of Daniel Webster in 1823, when he made his great speech in favor of the recognition of Greek independence.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Pritchard (Republican), of North Carolina, took the floor in support of the right of Henry Dupont to a seat as senator from Delaware. He yielded, however, to Mr. Sherman (Republican, of Ohio, who desired to speak on the Cuban resolutions.

SHERMAN ON CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Referring to the failure to make the resolutions joint, Mr. Sherman said the committee did not deem this wise. There was no politics in the matter; the committee sought simply to do what was best in the premises.

Had the resolutions been made joint, the President would have been compelled at a critical stage of the war in Cuba to either approve or disapprove them within ten days. All that was wanted was an expression of the opinion of Congress. However they may differ from the President on matters of domestic policy, no one believed but that he would be active, energetic, and honest in his dealings with foreign Powers, and in case of war, actuated by a strong American sentiment.

From all that was before the committee, that body was convinced that the testimony was ample to justify the resolutions brought in by the committee.

"If there is no state of war in Cuba," exclaimed Mr. Sherman, passionately, "where in the name of h— does war exist, for war is h—."

Mr. Sherman contended that the dispatches from Cuba and all the testimony before the committee showed that a state of war existed in the island, and that the Spanish Government had been unable to quell the insurgents. The natives were fighting for freedom and liberty, and the blood of every American should leap in sympathy for those now endeavoring to throw off the Spanish yoke.

The material resolution before the Senate was the one that simply granted belligerency rights, and Mr. Sherman said he could not understand how any man could enter an objection to this resolution, which was solely in the interest of humanity.

Congress had done nothing it ought not to do on this question; but it was slow in doing what ought to be done. The war in Cuba, said Mr. Sherman, ought to be continued until the Cubans gained their freedom; then all America would be free.

THE BACON RESOLUTIONS.

They Are Reported to the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 12.—The widely-discussed Bacon resolutions were reported to the second day's session of the twelfth annual Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. Without debate the resolutions were made the special order for 9:30 o'clock to-morrow.

The resolutions came from the committee which was appointed by the conference a year ago to consider them and report to this session. There had been no expectation of a unanimous report, and there was, therefore, no surprise when a minority report was submitted, signed by three of the seven members comprising the committee.

The majority report was made by Rev. H. B. Naylor, advocating the principle of lay representation in the annual conference, the election of presiding elders, and giving the elders co-ordinate power with the Bishop in the Cabinet. The minority report was very brief, merely recommending that the resolutions be not adopted.

The delegates were prompt in their attendance this morning, and Broadway church contained a large number of spectators when Bishop Warren called the conference to order at 9 o'clock. After routine business, Rev. J. McKendree Reilly, formerly presiding elder of the Washington District, in an impressive address, requested that he be changed from the effective to the superannuated relation. "I do not wish to stop work," he said, "because I am old, but such seems to be the rule as life creeps on." He had been for fifty-three years an active minister of God, and his only regret was that he did not begin the work four years earlier.

MONUMENTS IN EBONY.

Mr. Reilly was the founder of the first two colored conferences in the world. "These are my monuments in ebony," he concluded, "and I am proud of them."

By a rising vote his request was granted.

Rev. R. Peyton Brown appealed to the conference to change his relations from superannuated to effective. Last year Mr. Brown declined to accept an appointment at Martinsburg, W. Va., explaining his declination by saying that he was so situated that he could not leave Baltimore. Thereupon the conference placed him on the superannuated list. Mr. Brown is now willing to leave Baltimore if required, and begs for restoration to the effective relation. Bishop Warren said that possibly the request would be granted.

The Hamilton and other constitutional amendments which were before the conference last year, and laid over, were called up and made the special order for Monday at 10:30 A. M.

The remainder of to-day's session was devoted to the reception of reports as to the condition of the Church and the various districts of the conference.

Contests and friendly rivalries to secure the appointment of popular pastors for certain churches have commenced. The Bishop and his Cabinet will deliberate daily until the appointments are decided upon, and the list is ready to be given out the last day of the session. The stewards and trustees of Grace church, Washington, have petitioned Bishop Warren to return as pastor Rev. Watson Case. In addition to this appeal, they have appointed a committee to wait on the Bishop and urge the appointment. Another committee, it is understood, is opposed to Mr. Case's retention.

South Carolina Endeavorers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—The annual convention of the Christian Endeavor societies of South Carolina closed its sessions here to-night. The meeeting has lasted for three days, two sessions a day being held. This afternoon the delegates to the convention were given an excursion around the harbor.

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

Protest Against American Congress Almost Stirs Up a Riot.

WEYLER'S LAST PROCLAMATION.

It Provides for Confiscation of Property, and Is Bitterly Denounced—Spanish Troops Make Breastworks of Non-Combatants.

HABANA, March 11, via TAMPA, March 12.—The protest against the action of Congress being circulated in Habana for the signatures of commercial-houses, presidents of clubs, corporations, and merchants generally has nearly stirred up a riot here. Many houses refusing to sign have been threatened; others signed under duress. The members of the Union Club threaten to depose the president for signing the name of the club. The editor of La Discussion declined to sign the name of his paper, on the ground that he had no authority to do so during the absence of the director, who is in Madrid. Given the choice of signing or ceasing publication, he signed.

General Weyler's last proclamation, providing for confiscation of the property of those in active or passive aid of the rebellion, is bitterly denounced by Cubans. It is said to furnish the petty officials a basis for extensive blackmail operations, and also to wreak vengeance upon Cubans generally. Under its terms, the property of any person failing to present himself in fifteen days must be seized. Many are compelled to flee to interior towns, or to the cities of the coast, and others who have gone abroad to await quieter times, and left their homes deserted, or in charge of servants, may lose all.

The elections ordered to take place April 19th attract little attention. The three parties will go through the form of holding an election, all voting for the same candidates, who have been named, not by the parties themselves, but by the Spanish authorities. The mockery of the elections will be apparent when it is stated that among the candidates are found the names of General Suarez Valdez, now in command of the troops in Pinar del Rio; General Pola Avieja, who is in Spain; General Pando, who is command of the second division of the army here, and Romero Robledo, who is in Spain, and whom all Cubans hate. Just how the voting is to be managed while the island is a vast, armed camp, and a large portion of it is in the hands of the enemy, has not been divulged. The wise men at the Palace have been at work for days on a proclamation covering the elections, which is awaited with interest.

A number of residents of Seiba del Agua, Habana province, have arrived here, and tell the following story:

A large party of insurgents appeared near their town Saturday. The Spanish garrison at once took from their homes all the Cubans in town, and at the point of the bayonet compelled them to stand in line in front of the garrison. They were in mortal terror, as the insurgents advanced to attack the town. The invaders, seeing unarmed men standing in front of the Spanish troops, withheld their fire, and finally withdrew without making any attack. After this occurrence the best part of the residents of Seiba del Agua fled to this city.

(Signed) CLARK.

MACEO RE-ENTERS HABANA.

MADRID, March 12.—A special dispatch to the Imparcial from Habana says that Maceo has re-entered the province of Habana, and is now near San Nicolas. Gomez remains in the province of Matanzas.

SEVERAL ENCOUNTERS.

HABANA, March 12.—Several encounters between government troops and detached bands belonging to the forces of Gomez and Maceo have been reported around Los Palos, in the province of Matanzas, near the line of the province of Habana, and also near Bagaes, in the latter province.

General Gasco reports from Manzanillo that his command has had an engagement with the rebel band led by Reyes. One insurgent was captured. During a reconnoissance the insurgents exploded an earth torpedo, wounding several soldiers. In an engagement between Aparile's Battalion and Palacio's band near Managua, province of Habana, the rebels lost five wounded and three prisoners.

The gunboat Lince narrowly escaped capture by the insurgents at Juan Fernandez, near Sancti Spiritus, on March 2d. The rebels blocked the river with chains made by twisting fine wires, and prevented the gunboat from getting out of the river. The gunboat Sataillet went to her rescue, and acting in conjunction with a land-force, succeeded in breaking the chains and saving the Lince, together with her convoy of several schooners, laden with supplies.

One hundred and ten prisoners arrived from Las Villas yesterday, and were sent to Morro Castle.

Captain-General Weyler has ordered that all individuals captured from this date in the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio, who are supposed to belong to the insurgent forces, be set at liberty if they deny having joined the rebels voluntarily, and if they will promise before two witnesses fidelity to the cause of Spain, and don't appear to be responsible for other crimes. They will, however, be subject to the surveillance of the authorities.

A fire at Royla, opposite Habana, last night, destroyed the sugar refinery of the American firm of Crabb, Triay & Co. Two warehouses and twelve small houses were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. The refinery was insured for $100,000.

AMERICAN CITIZEN THREATENED.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Counsel for Olivero Agramonte, manager of the Juragua estate, situated near St. Dorcengue, Cuba, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields to-day for the purpose of securing governmental interference in behalf of his client. Agramonte has been arrested by the Spaniards, and court-martial proceedings are pending against him. He is an American citizen. Commissioner Shields holds the matter under advisement, awaiting information from the Department of State at Washington.

FREE-SILVER DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Some of the Best-Known Men in Michigan Members.

LANSING, MICH., March 12.—The "Free-Silver Democratic Party of Michigan" was formed here this afternoon at a conference of the free-silver element of the Democratic party. A State central committee was appointed, of which Charles S. Hampton, of Petoskey, was made chairman, and George P. Hummer, of Holland, secretary. On the State Central Committee are some of the best-known men in the State, among them Hon. Justin R. Whiting, W. R. Burt, Rush Culver, ohn McGrath, ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan; Spencer O. Fisher, the last gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party, and many others.

A committee will appear before the Democratic State Convention at Detroit next month, and if silver is not given recognition, the silver men will bolt.

SPANISH PREMIER PLEASED.

He Is Optimistic as Regards American Senate Action.

MADRID, March 12.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day, at which the Queen Regent presided. Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, made optimistic omments on the action of the American Senate on the Cuban belligerency resolutions, he evidently believing that the fact that the Senate has not already agreed to the report of its Committee of Conference, and the committee of the House of Representatives means that there is a good prospect of the Senate's not accepting the House resolutions.

He added, however, that the warlike preparations would be continued, the government being determined to be ready for any contingency.

The Prime Minister announced that it was intended to immediately reopen the universities that had been closed on account of the anti-American demonstrations of the students.

GENERAL SATISFACTION.

LONDON, March 12.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that sincere satisfaction is visible among all classes at the improved relations, owing to the Washington Government's ignoring the resolutions of Congress. The ministerial organs claim that it is a success for Spanish diplomacy, while the opposition papers contend that the danger is postponed, not averted.

It is evident from the tenor of the dispatches from Madrid that there is a misunderstanding there as to the status of of the Cuban belligerency resolutions. It seems to be understood in the Spanish capital that either the Senate will not agree to the House resolutions, or that President Cleveland will pay no attention to them if they should be adopted by Congress.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Matter of Privateers in the Event of War.

LONDON, March 12.—Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, Troy member for Lynn Regis, asked if the government's attention had been called to statements in the Spansh press that, in the event of war with the United States, Spain would fit out privateers to prey on American commerce, she not being a party to the declaration of Paris of 1856.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and government leader in the House, said that, in view of the fact that there had been no privateers fitted out in any war since 1856, even by the Powers that had not acceded to the declaration of Paris, and, in view also of the fact that the principle of a neutral flag received general acceptance, he doubted that Spain or any other country would adopt the measures suggested.

Mr. Barfour held that there was a general acceptance of the Paris declaration by all the Powers, though it was not embodied in a treaty.

STUBBORN FIRE IN DETROIT.

Masonic Temple Burned Out—Knights Templar Lose Uniforms.

DETROIT, MICH., March 13.—A fire started from the crossing of electric-light wires in the lower floor of the Wayne County Savings Bank, a four-story brick structure, on Congress street, west, shortly before 11 o'clock last night. At 12:30 o'clock the flames were still raging stubbornly, but the firemen had succeeded in confining them to the fourth and third floors, occupied by the Masonic Temple, Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and its chapters, and the Blue Lodge. Monroe Chapter was holding a session when the fire started, but all got out safely. Detroit commandery loss all of its dress uniforms and its elegant furnishings. The loss will be heavy.

UNION TAILORS TO STRIKE.

Twenty-Five to Thirty Thousand Workers Will Be Affected.

CHICAGO, March 12.—All the union tailors employed in the city will go on strike to-morrow to assist the clothing cutters and trimmers who have been struggling for several weeks to win against their former employers. It is estimated that there are 7,500 organized tailors here, and when this number quits work it is believed as many more will join the ranks of the idle the first day. In less than a week it is estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 men, women, boys, and girls, whose garment work depends on the tailors, cutters, and trimmers, will be affected. All the unions held meetings to-night and ratified the strike action of the Executive Board.

The cutters' and trimmers' union received a setback to-day, when fourteen members, who had been old employees of Kahn Brothers, returned to work.

THE VENEZUELAN DIFFICULTY.

Report of an Anglo-American Commission to Settle It.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question on the subject, Mr. George N. Curzon, parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that the government had no information that a settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty had been effected.

Despite Mr. Curzon's statement, however, a report is credited in ministerial circles that Prime-Minister Salisbury has assented to the formation of an Anglo-American commission that will be authorized to settle the dispute.

French-Malagassy Free-Trade.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris, saying that the government will introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to establish free trade between Madagascar and France, while in France the Meline tariff is enforced against the rest of the world.

McKinley Next to Morton.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Patriotic Republican Club to-night passed resolutions favoring ex-Governor McKinley as its second choice for the office of President, in the event of the nomination of Governor Morton becoming impossible. Major McKinley's name was loudly cheered whenever mentioned.

Deep Water at Galveston.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 12.—One of the effects of the deep water here was shown to-day, when it was announced that the Galveston Steamship and Lighterage Company had sued the Merchants' Lighterage Company, of New York, on account of insufficient business since deep water was secured.

Furnaces Blown Out.

LEBANON, PA., March 12.—The Bird-Coleman furnaces at Cornwall were blown out early this evening. The reason given for the suspension of operations is that the contracts with the Carnegie and Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company have expired. Three hundred men were employed at the furnaces.

Sympathy for the Cubans.

PARIS, March 12.—The Panama Star and Herald says that at Colon, the news of the recognition of the Cuban rebels as belligerents by the United States was received with great enthusiasm.

Marietta and North Georgia R. R.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 12.—An application will be made to Judge Newman, at Atlanta, Saturday, asking for a decree for the resale of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad on April 23d and 24th.

Morton, First; McKinley, Second.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 12.—The five counties of this congressional district have now chosen their delegates to their county convention, and the two delegates to the St. Louis convention will be Morton men. If they reflect the sentiment of the district, they will be for McKinley as second choice.

Cotton-Oil Mill Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Private advices this morning announced the burning of the cotton-oil mill at Clarksdale, Miss., near Memphis. The loss is about $100,000, only partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BLUE-GRAY PARADE.

It Has Finally Been Determined to Let It Drop.

OPPOSITION OF IVAN N. WALKER.

Grand Army of the Republic Out of It, Individual Northerners Were Written To—The Result Unsatisfactory—Other Reasons.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The committee of citizens, headed by the Hon. Charles A. Dana, associated to make arrangements for a reunion of Union and Confederate war veterans, which was to have been held in this city on July 4th, and a parade of the boys in blue and gray, which was intended to be a feature of the celebration, to emphasize the disappearance of sectional feeling between the North and the South, has finally determined to allow the project to die a natural death.

The opposition of Ivan N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, put a quietus on the movement, so far as the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, is concerned.

The committee then considered the advisability of asking the war veterans of the North, irrespective of their affiliations with the Grand Army, to take part in the parade, and some correspondence ensued, but the result was not satisfactory, for, although many favorable replies were received from individuals, expressing approval of the project, and their intention to take part in the parade as individuals, there were so few responses from organizations of veterans that it was apparent that the demonstration would not be of a sufficiently representative character, so the matter has been dropped.

Colonel John J. Garnett, an ex-Confederate soldier, who was secretary of the committee, when spoken to to-day about the abandonment of the project, said: "I regret very much that the committee has been compelled to drop the matter. It was intended to be a fraternal and patriotic demonstration, which would have been of lasting benefit to this city and the country at large. But, in the face of the violent opposition expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, and his prohibition to the posts to take part in the parade, it would not be carried to a successful issue. The Confederate veterans felt themselves insulted by the attitude and words of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, and, under the circumstances, they would not come North to take part as a body in a parade such as was proposed. It is a most unfortunate outcome of a well-meant and entirely laudable project.

"The date of the annual reunion of the Confederate veterans, which was originally fixed for May 22d, 23d, and 24th, was changed to June 30th, July 1st and 2d, so as to give the veterans an opportunity to come North from Richmond to take part in the parade of the Blue and the Gray, which was scheduled for July 4th, but now many of the Confederate veteran camps throughout the South have passed resolutions asking General Gordon, the commander of the organization, to again change the date so that the reunion may be held on the original dates in May. So the committee determined that the best thing to be done was to let the whole matter drop."

New Capitol for Mississippi.

JACKSON, MISS., March 12.—The Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the expenditure of $350,000 for a new capitol. The Senate appropriated $1,000,000 for this purpose, and a compromise of $750,000 is most probable.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

MARCH 11, 1896.

BUTTER, EGGS, FOWLS, LARD, CORN MEAL.

Butter, new:	
Selected, creamery	20@21c.
Choice family, packed	17@18c.
Choice, store-packed	13@15c.
Good to prime	11@12c.
Common	9@10c.
Eggs:	
Fresh Virginia and West Virginia, in crates	10@11c.
Barrels and boxes, North Carolina	10c.
Corn Meal:	
Per bushel, for country	45c.
For City Mills	50c.

LIVE POULTRY.

Poultry all sold by the pound on this market—live.	
Chickens, per pound	9@10c.
Hens, per pound	8@9 1-2c.
Ducks	9@10c.
Turkeys	10@12c.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound, choice	13@15c.
Ducks, per pound, choice	13@15c.
Chickens, per pound, choice	11@12c.
Geese, per pound, choice	8@9c.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, western, per bushel	25@40c.
Virginia potatoes, per bushel	20@25c.
Sweet potatoes, per barrel	$1 75@2 00
Onions, per barrel	1 50
Cabbage, southern, per crate	$5 00
Turnips, per barrel	$1 25@1 50
Florida tomatoes, a case	$2 50@3 50

FRUITS.

Apples, hand-picked	$3 00@$4 00
Apples, common, per barrel	$2 00@$2 75
Oranges:	
Jamaica, 360's	$3 00@$3 50
Oranges	$3 00
Lemons	$2 00@$2 25
Messina, 360's	$2 50@$3 50
Bananas (bunch)	75c.@$1 50
Candy:	
Plain	6½c.
French	7@9c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beeswax, per pound	25c.
Bark:	
Black-oak, rossed, per 2,240 pounds	$10 00@$11 00
Black-oak	$ 9c.
Feathers:	
Prime, live goose	40c.
Mixed	25@30c.
Hay:	
No. 1 timothy, western	$19 00@19 50
No. 1 timothy, Virginia	$18 00@18 50
No. 2 timothy	$16 00
Mixed clover and timothy, western	$16 00@17 00
Mixed clover and timothy, Virginia	$14 00@15 00
Clover, western	$15 00@$16 50
Clover, Virginia	$14 00@15 00
Mill-Offal:	
Brownstuff, per ton	$12 50@13 00
Bran, per ton	$12 50@13 00
Shipstuff, per ton	$13 50@14 00
Roots:	
Ginseng, per pound	$2 40@2 60
Seneca, free of tops, per per pound	25@30c.
Angelica, per pound	5c.
Peanuts, prime	3½@4c.
Extra hand-picked	4@4½c.
Shucks	$9 00@$9 50
Baled straw, per ton	$5 50@$6 00
Wool:	
Washed	18c.
Unwashed	13c.

Burry will bring from 3 to 5c. per pound less than the above rates.

Country Bacon:	
Shoulders, per pound	8@9c.
Hams, per pound	10@12c.
Sides, per pound	8@10c.

SEEDS AND GRAIN.

Flaxseed, per bushel	$1 00
Oats:	
Black spring	30c.
White spring	30c.
Winter	30@34c.
Corn	55@56c.
Rye, per bushel	55@58c.
White beans, per bushel	$1 40@1 60
Black-eye peas, per bushel	$1 10@1 25
Seed:	
Clover, per pound	9@10c.
Timothy, per bushel	$2 00@2 25
Orchard grass, per bushel	$1 25@1 40
Herd grass	55@65c.
German millet	75c.@$1 00
Hungarian	$1 10@1 25
Black peas	70@75c.
Buckwheat	60@70c.

Lime, &c.:

For a small lot prices will be higher.

Cement:	
Rosendale, per barrel	$1 30@1 25
James-River	1 30
Imported Portland Cement:	
Dyckerhoff	$2 25
Germania	$1 10
Lion	$2 00
Alpha	$3 00
Lime:	
Anchor Brand, per pound	$1 00
Agricultural, per bushel	8@10c.
Rockland, per barrel, according to quality	$1 10@1 15
Virginia	1 00@1 05

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

DOCTOR YOURSELF.

A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE AT ALL DRUGGISTS', MOSTLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies act almost instantly, speedily curing the most obstinate cases. Rheumatism cured in from one to three days. Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles quickly relieved. Catarrh positively cured. Headache cured in five minutes. Nervous diseases promptly cured. Kidney troubles, Piles, Neuralgia, Asthma, and all Female Complaints quickly cured. Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life and vigor.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Plaster:	
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	[illegible]
Lump, per ton	4 00
Calcined plaster	1 75
North Carolina Tar:	
Large size	4 00
Coal-tar	3 50
Fire-brick, per 1,000	30 00@40 00
Plastering-hair, per pound	21@25c.

DRY GOODS.

Prints:	
Merrimack	5c.
Merrimack	4½c.
Pacific	5c.
Allens	5c.
Manchester	5c.
Simpson mourning	5c.
Simpson gray	5c.
Simpson black	5c.
Harmony	5c.
Hamilton	5c.
Gloucester	4 3-4c.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings:	
4-4 Barker	7c.