

TWO MORE WARSHIPS

ANOTHER GERMAN AND A BRITISH VESSEL AT HABANA.

SPANISH SHIP FOR AMERICA.

The Man-of-War Vizcaya, Which is Stronger Than the Maine, Ordered to Visit Us—General Lee Reports All Quiet.

HABANA, January 26.—The German cruiser Charlotte (school-ship) has just arrived, and a British warship has arrived from Key West.

The government has reinforced the police at the American Consulate, along the wharves, and on the principal streets, as a precaution against any attempt to provoke a collision when the marines and crew of the United States warship Maine come ashore.

OUR OFFICIALS PLEASED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26.—The officials here are pleased at the success attending their movement in dispatching the Maine to Habana, and at the reception accorded the ship at that port. The report that British and French warships are to join the American and German warships in Habana harbor is regarded here as highly favorable, although no official notice of such intention has been received.

The presence of vessels of these nationalities alongside of the United States warship will go far, it is believed, to convince the people of Habana and Madrid that there is no sinister purpose in the Maine's arrival, while it will make it exceedingly difficult for the Spanish Government to find any reasonable ground for complaint against the United States Government without laying itself open to the charge of discrimination, since the same objection must lie against the presence of the warships of any or all nations.

Secretary Long this morning received a telegram from Admiral Sigsbee, saying that the North Atlantic Squadron had gone into the inner anchorage at Dry Tortugas. The telegram was brought to Key West by the Fern, which is serving as a dispatch and supply-boat for the fleet.

WELCOME FOR SPANISH SHIPS.

Secretary Long said to-day that he had received no notice from the Spanish Minister or from any other source that Spanish men-of-war had been ordered to visit United States ports. They were warmly welcome to come and go as they pleased, he said, and so far as he was concerned, he would be delighted to have them come.

Spanish warships have frequently visited the United States since the insurrectionary movement broke out in Cuba, three years ago, without having excited the least unfriendly comment, and there was no reason why any significance should be attached to their coming again, whenever they felt disposed to do so.

Secretary Sherman also said he saw no reason why Spanish ships should not visit the United States, and in fact he would be glad if they would come. They would be welcome by the State Department and Navy Department from Cuba to-day.

General Lee at 2 o'clock reported that the ship was under way, and that the cablegram came to the Navy Department from Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, saying that general interest was manifested on the arrival of the Maine in Habana harbor, but that there had been no demonstration. He had been ashore himself several times, officially, and had been received with the greatest courtesy. He expected to visit the Palace to-morrow.

THE VIZCAYA.

The information from Madrid, furnished by the Associated Press, that the Spanish Government had decided to send the warship Vizcaya on a visit to American ports caused no comment in official circles. She is a formidable craft, larger, faster, and more powerful than the Maine. Her points are recorded here as follows: Length, 328 feet; beam, 62 feet; draft, 21 feet 4 inches; two propellers; 12,000-horse-power; a 12-inch armor-belt; barbette armor 10 1/2 inches thick; and an armored deck 3 1/2 inches in thickness from 3 to 5 inches. Her guns are made up as follows: Length, 20 to 14-centimetres, one 9-centimetres (all Honoria guns, made in Spain), eight 50-millimetres, four 37-millimetres, and two machine guns. There are six torpedoes.

The ship was launched in 1891; cost \$2,000,000, and is capable of 21 knots speed, while the best speed of the Maine is but 17 1/2 knots. Altogether, the Vizcaya is a formidable ship.

MONEY FOR CUBANS.

A substantial addition to the relief fund being collected for the Cuban sufferers at Havana was made to-day. It was received to-day, through Senator Hoar, who handed to Secretary Sherman a check for \$6,014, sent him by George H. Lyman, of Boston, the trustee for a public collection in that city.

SPANISH WARSHIP FOR AMERICA. HAVANA, January 26.—The Spanish battleship is made up of 7,600 tons displacement, has been ordered to visit American ports.

Senator Segassa read to the Queen Regent to-day what is described as the most satisfactory dispatch from Washington.

BANQUET BY GENERAL LEE.

The Minister of Marine has authorized the officers of the Spanish Squadron at Habana to attend the naval banquet to be given by United States Consul-General Lee.

TO STRENGTHEN SPANISH NAVY.

LONDON, January 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says the government will ask the next Cortes to vote \$2,000,000 for strengthening the navy.

THE BROOKLYN ORDERED SOUTH.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Orders have been received at the navy-yard to hurry the work on the cruiser Brooklyn, in order that she may sail Saturday. Night and day gangs are working on the vessel.

GENERAL LEE VISITS THE MAINE.

Habana Papers Say Ship Is There to Offset Washington Jingoism. HABANA, January 26.—This afternoon, vote \$2,000,000 for strengthening the navy. The local papers insist that the Maine is here on a friendly visit, and with the view of "offsetting Jingo speeches in Washington."

WHEN EVIDENCE IS INDELIBATE.

Huffalo, N. Y., January 26.—The fight of courts to exclude the general public from a trial, because of the character of the evidence, was to-day treated in an opinion handed down by Justice Titus, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the people against William E. Hall. Hall was tried in Rochester for extortion. The County Judge shut out the newspaper re-

RAID OF CHINESE PIRATES.

Murder of Europeans and Punishment of the Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—Associated Press dispatches from Vancouver on the 12th instant contained an account of a raid by Chinese pirates upon the European settlement at Hai-Phong.

The pirates made their first attack at 8 o'clock on the night of December 15th. The settlement was fired in four quarters by the murderous affair, and the punishment meted out to the offenders, who were captured.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of December 16th several hundred men crossed the river Lachuan in small boats, and converged upon Hai-Phong. Shortly afterward several fires started in the European and native quarters on the outskirts of the town. Meanwhile, another band, about 150 strong, attacked the village of An-Nh.

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CURRENCY REFORM.

THE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS ADJOURNS.

MONEY COMMISSION ENDORSED.

Its Report as Embodied in the Bill Before Congress Heavily Commended to the Acceptance of the People.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 26.—It was not expected that the monetary convention would remain in session more than two days, and this expectation was realized. It settled down to work promptly at 9 o'clock this morning, and adjourned at 2 o'clock, subject to the call of the chairman, Mr. Hugh Hanna.

It was a convention that was notable for the prominence of its delegates in business circles, and for the large number who, at the sacrifice of their private interests, made the long journey to Indianapolis to emphasize by their presence their strong sympathy with the movement for currency reform.

The number of bankers who attended was limited to less than a dozen. The business of the convention was to endorse the report of the Monetary Commission, which is now before Congress in the form of a bill, and when this was done it promptly adjourned.

Soon after the convention met this morning ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, a member of the Monetary Commission, delivered an address. The next speaker was Congressman Jesse Overstreet, of the Indianapolis District, who introduced the monetary bill into Congress. Mr. Overstreet commended the commission's work.

"This is not the time for stopping this movement," said he. Mr. Overstreet thought the bill would receive thorough attention from Congress, and said that Speaker Reed would in no way retard its careful consideration. "If we are defeated," said he, "we shall not be conquered."

C. C. Homer, of Baltimore, urged the importance of organization, and said that Congress should understand that this plan was the will of the people.

Mr. Peacock, of Minnesota, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, asked John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, to read the resolutions. The resolutions recognize the convention's obligations to the Executive Committee, and cordially approve the plan of currency reform submitted by the commission, which is set out as follows:

CURRENCY REFORM PLAN. "1. To remove at once and forever, all doubt as to what the standard of value in the United States is and is to be.

"2. To establish the credit of the United States at the highest point among the nations of the world.

"3. To judge of the merits of our currency system those features which reason and experience show to be elements of weakness and danger.

"4. To provide a paper currency convertible into gold, and equal to it in value at all times and places, on which, with a volume adequate to the general and usual needs of business, there shall be combined a quality of growth and elasticity, through which it will adjust itself automatically to the varying conditions of demand, whether sudden or gradual, and which shall disburse itself throughout the country as the wants of the different sections may require.

"5. To so utilize the existing silver dollars as to maintain their parity with gold, without imposing undue burdens upon the Treasury.

"6. To avoid any injurious contraction of the currency.

"7. To avoid the issue of interest-bearing bonds in case of unlooked-for emergency; but to confer the power to issue bonds, when necessary, for the preservation of the credit of the government.

"8. To accomplish these ends by a plan which would avoid the present confused and uncertain situation, by gradual and progressive steps, without shock or violent change, to a monetary system which will be thoroughly safe and good, and capable of meeting any extent that may be required.

CORDIAL COMMENDATION. "Approving of the expressed purposes of the commission and of its plan, we do most earnestly and cordially commend it to our fellow-citizens as worthy of their approval and adoption, and we urge upon the Congress of the United States the adoption of the plan embodied in the commission in their report should be enacted into law, with the belief and expectation that the effect would be to secure a solid, substantial, and stable monetary system, and to insure a state of prosperity that cannot be achieved unless there is a system of finance, the integrity and adaptability of which cannot be questioned or gainsaid."

First White-House Dinner. WASHINGTON, January 26.—The President and Mrs. McKinley entertained a diplomatic corps to-night at the first state dinner of the season. The guests included the Secretary of State and the usual number of foreign ministers.

Fourth-Class Postmasters. WASHINGTON, January 26.—Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Graham, R. L. Gillespie; Wiggins, C. I. Johnson.

Gold Standard for India. LONDON, January 26.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, speaking to-night at Chiswick, said he thought that during the course of the next twelve months the government might take steps to establish a gold standard for India.

German Murdered at Kiao-Chau. BERLIN, January 26.—The Lokal Anzeiger's China correspondent says that a German sailor named Schultz, of the cruiser Kaiser, while on duty at Kiao-Chau, was murdered by Chinese ruffians last Monday night.

Luertger Defence Closed. CHICAGO, January 26.—The defence in the Luertger case closed to-day, and to-day the case will begin its rebuttal.

Rev. Mr. Rood at Immanuel. Rev. J. A. Rood, who preached so acceptably at Immanuel Baptist church last Sunday morning, will lecture there to-morrow night on "Art and Travels." He will doubtless be greeted by a large audience.

Strike Situation Unchanged. BOSTON, January 26.—The reports from the various mill towns of New England, where strikes are in progress, indicate that there has been no material change in the situation in any locality.

THE END IS IN SIGHT.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES NEARLY THROUGH ITS WORK.

WILL MAKE A STARTLING REPORT.

Members of the Committee Silent, But Other Legislators Are Making Guesses—Some Important Bills Acted On in Committee.

The special joint committee to investigate expenditures at State institutions will complete its work this week, and submit its report probably Tuesday or Wednesday.

The report will be very brief, and will show some figures, it is said, that will astonish the members of the Legislature. The gentlemen composing the committee are extremely reticent regarding the nature of the report, but it is said that it will make some surprising statements, and present some startling figures.

It was said last night by a senator, who is not a member of the committee, that the report will call attention to the fact that many of the officers at various State institutions now purchase their supplies in connection with those purchased for the institution, thereby receiving them at a great discount. While the report may not recommend that this be taken into account in calculating the salaries of these officials, it is said that some of the members of the Legislature will advise taking this ground, and that the salaries be kept at what they are at present, including the addition of the amount by which the officials are benefited by having advantage of the discounts alluded to.

COMMITTEE ON COURTS. The House Committee on Courts of Justice met yesterday, and reported favorably Mr. Withrow's bill, which seeks to prevent the preferring of creditors in the case of assignments, with the view of defrauding other creditors. Mr. Withers explained the objects of the bill, and stated that he had received numerous letters asking its passage. The measure had been drawn by Mr. H. R. Pollard, of this city. A similar bill, which Mr. Booker is the patron, was also before the committee. This measure prohibits the conveyance of property for fraudulent purposes.

Mr. Campbell was opposed to both bills, and claimed that it was a fight on the part of the creditors in cities against the small dealers in the counties. The same fight, he said, had been made six years ago, and had been defeated.

Mr. Withrow said he had been misquoted. He was a buyer and a seller on a small scale, and had conceived the idea of the bill himself. He had only asked Mr. Pollard to put the measure in legal shape. If the bill was passed, the small merchants would be benefited.

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