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# THE HERALD

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VOL. XLV. NO. 60 LOS ANGELES, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1895.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE CONVENTION BOOMERS

### Meet the Members of the National Committee

### A TEN-MINUTE SESSION ONLY

#### Today Each City Has an Hour to Present Claims

#### San Francisco Delegates Admit the Making of an Uphill Fight, but Their Chances Are Fair

Associated Press Special Wire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The national Republican committee will meet tomorrow at the Arlington hotel to select the time and place for holding the national convention next year. As to the time, the committee seems to be pretty well agreed that it should be held some time in June, although there are some advocates of a very late convention and a short, sharp campaign. The place at which the convention will be held is the subject of a hard but good-natured struggle. Each rival city is being boomed with great diligence; offers to pay off the debts of the national committee and, besides, offers a separate and superior set of qualifications and advantages, sentimental, material and geographical. The question of candidates does not appear to enter into the question of the choice of the convention city, and the Republican politicians who swarm about the corridors say the committee will content itself with selecting the place for the convention, and allow the convention to select the candidate. Among those present are some of the most distinguished and powerful leaders of the Republican party.

An attempt was made to give the cities a hearing today, but many of the committeemen were absent and it was decided finally to postpone the hearings until tomorrow morning at 10 oclock, when each candidate will be given an hour to present his claims.

The question of the basis of representation, which will come before the committee, will be referred probably to the convention for settlement. The leaders, as a rule, claim it would be folly to discourage the southern Republicans by reducing their basis of representation just as they are beginning to fulfill their predictions that the solid south would tear away from her old allegiance and the Democratic party.

An effort was made to secure a meeting of the executive committee tonight, but a quorum was not secured. Those present attempted to take up no business beyond the framing of a telegram to Governor-elect Bradley of Kentucky congratulating him on his election, to be presented to the full committee tomorrow.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee to send congratulations to Governor Bradley of Kentucky on his election. The committee is composed of Mr. Hahn of Ohio, Mr. Manley of Maine, Mr. Clarkson of Iowa.

Mr. De Young of California introduced a resolution which was adopted, providing that the representatives of the press should be admitted to the meetings of the committee when the claims of the various cities should be presented.

Each city is to have an hour tomorrow for the presentation of its claims, beginning immediately after the opening of the session tomorrow. The committee then adjourned, having been in session ten minutes, to 10 oclock tomorrow.

This evening the corridors of the Arlington were again thronged. At the headquarters of the four rival cities the champions of each were dispensing hospitality and putting forth their most earnest arguments in behalf of their respective cities. The Pittsburgh contingent dwelt upon its location as a railroad and telegraph center. The Golden Gate partisans were offering every inducement that might be demanded. Some days ago Mr. De Young announced that San Francisco had obtained a $50 railroad rate from Chicago to the coast and return. Tonight the delegations decided to offer a $50 rate to the public, a $25 rate to the delegates and free transportation and hospitality to the members of the committee. General N. P. Chipman and Mr. De Young will present San Francisco's claims.

The Chicago delegation was, perhaps, the most serene of any.

St. Louis displayed seemingly more activity than any of the other cities. Both Mr. Kerens and Mr. Filley said the contest would settle down to Chicago and St. Louis, and that the Mound City would carry off the prize.

Each of the candidates was prepared to offer the Republican committee enough—and more than enough—to pay off the old debt of the committee. This debt is variously placed at from $32,000 to $54,000.

Pittsburg has a fund of $75,000 subscribed, St. Louis and Chicago have $55,000 each, and San Francisco is said to have $200,000, and more if money will avail. Each city declares that it will pay anything in reason to secure the convention.

Although each candidate claims victory on the final ballot, a careful canvass tonight showed that they approximately agreed on the result of the first ballot. This canvass gives San Francisco 19, Pittsburg 12, St. Louis and Chicago 11 each. All except San Francisco, however, agree that the first ballot does not indicate the winner. Reports of alliances between San Francisco and St. Louis, and Chicago and Pittsburg, were abroad but were strenuously denied. The shrewdest politicians about the hotel tonight predict that unless San Francisco wins on the first or second ballot, her votes will break to St. Louis and Chicago, and that the contest would lie between the Lake and the Mound cities.

##### Gate City Figuring

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A special sent out to San Francisco says: San Francisco has an exceedingly up hill fight on its hands to secure the Republican national convention, but its chances for success are considered good. At least, the executive committee is more hopeful than at any time yet. The Californians realize the enormous odds they must combat, but are far from being dismayed. On the other hand, they met last night and with enthusiasm declared that they were ready to put up the fight of their lives, with strong hopes of victory.

A number of St. Louis delegates called at the San Francisco headquarters and assured the committee that if they found that St. Louis could not win out they would throw all their strength to San Francisco. It is partially on these assurances that the San Francisco committee are basing their hopes.

Chicago is also making overtures of peace to San Francisco. The delegates from the World's fair city have not promised as much as St. Louis, but they insist that they will not stand in San Francisco's way of getting the convention if they cannot land the plum themselves. Thus it is that San Francisco is placed in a position of strength. It is generally conceded that San Francisco will poll more votes on the first ballot than any other city. The San Francisco committee claims to have 12 or 15 and Pittsburg 8. Chicago will make no estimate of its strength. After the first ballot the solution of the puzzle will begin. If San Francisco can only hold her strength on the second ballot she will stand an excellent chance of winning out.

##### The Windy City Hopeful

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The Post's Washington special says: Chicago may get the convention. It would be pleasant to say that she will get it, but the situation does not justify sanguine predictions. At this writing St. Louis seemingly has the best chance of carrying off the prize. The fight so far as can be judged, has developed into anything to beat Chicago, and there are indications of a combination between San Francisbo and St. Louis and Pittsburg to that end. San Francisco's strength is of the complimentary kind, and Pittsburg is deficient in accommodations. St. Louis makes a good showing from the money point of view, and in the matter of provision for convention crowds. Furthermore, she is the second choice of a majority of those who favor San Francisco and Pittsburg in the preliminaries. Last and most important of all, the Reed influence is secretly against Chicago. The Reed feeling is that Chicago is a hostile territory and that any other place would be preferable. Pittsburg would be satisfactory, but for the discovery that the town is saturated with McKinley sentiment. Simultaneously with that discovery came the disclosure of lack of hotel accommodations. That may be said to be the "knock-out drop." San Francisco being geographically impracticable, Chicago supposedly hostile, and Pittsburg dangerous, St. Louis will be picked out as the most neutral point in sight, and the Reed pace is being made for that city.

##### Taking Time by the Forelock

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9.—Manager Lewis of the Southern Hotel received telegrams from Speaker Thomas B. Reed and Major McKinley this afternoon asking that rooms be reserved for their delegations should St. Louis be decided upon as the place to hold the next Republican national convention.

## MENELIK FIGHTS MIGHTILY

### Inflicting Disastrous Defeat Upon the Italian Army

#### The Socialists Denounce the Government's African Policy, but It Promises to Win in the End

ROME, Dec. 9.—News was received here today from General Baritori, the commander of the Italian troops in Abyssinia, announcing what appears to be a serious disaster to the Italian forces operating against King Menelik. He cabled that the king's army, numbering about 20,000 men, surprised and surrounded yesterday five companies of Italian troops under Major Toselli, at Ambalagi. Another body of Italian troops, under the command of General Armondi, advanced to the support of Major Toselli, but they were stopped by the enemy. A severe battle was subsequently fought, and the result was not made known here. The official dispatches say the losses of the Abyssianians were heavy, but no news was furnished concerning the fate of Major Toselli's command, and nothing was said about the losses of the Italians. Later in the day in the chamber of deputies, the government was questioned regarding the reported disaster which the Italian troops suffered in Abyssinia, and the matter led to warm attacks upon the government's policy in Africa.

Replying to a qnestion as to the particulars of the battle of Amabalagi, the minister of war, General Mocenni read the dispatch from General Baratiori, the substance of which is given above, and added that the Italian positions were secure. He admitted, however, that the incident was a serious one, although entirely reparable.

Signor Imbriani, the Socialist leader, made a violent speech in opposition to the policy followed by the government, and the other Socialists also denounced the African policy of the government.

Major Toselli's column was composed of 1200 native troops commanded by twenty officers, with forty non-commissioned officers and a mounted battery. It is now known that of this force Major Toselli, seventeen of the officers and 900 of the native troops are missing.

The position of General Arimondi, at Makallo, however, is impregnable, and he has provisions for three months.

King Humbert tonight conferred with Premier Crispi upon the situation, the premier being indisposed and confined to his room.

The cabinet council held tonight has decided to give General Baratiori the necessary means to crush the Abyssinians.

##### Mining Litigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The directors of the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company won a second victory in the suit brought against them by Theodore Fox today. Fox sued John W. Mackay and his co-directors to recover $50,000, which had been voted by the board to Superintendent W. H. Patton as payment for his services in putting out a fire on the lower levels of the mine. The principal allegation of the complaint was that J. C. Flood and Mackay entered into a conspiracy to defraud the company out of that amount. Judge Seawell was of the opinion that the board of directors had full power to vote the money.

##### Good Coast Defenders

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The three-day tests of the pneumatic dynamite guns recently erected at the Presidio reservation were concluded todry, the board of military examiners expressing their satisfaction with the tests of the guns, which exceeded the requirements in every test. The three 15-inch pneumatic dynamite guns were each tested for capacity, rapidity and distance. Four rounds of shells each containing 100 pounds of dynamite, were thrown 5000 yards, and five rounds of projectiles each weighing 1130 pounds were loaded and fired in eight minutes twenty-three seconds.

##### Opposing the Trust

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—In the court of common pleas today Judge Bischoff granted a temporary injunction, restraining the Oregon committee of the Chicago gas companies and the Central Trust company from proceeding with the so-called consolidatian plan. The defendants are ordered to show cause, at a special term of court on December 13, why the injunction should not be made permanent. The plaintiff is William R. Whitney, the holder of a 100-share certificate of Chicago gas stock. In Wall street the application is regarded as similar in character to the one recently denied by Judge Showalter at Chicago.

##### Trilby Was Unharmed

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 9.—The Academy of Music burned today. Palmer's Trilby company, booked for tonight, saved their wardrobes and scenery.

## $1,000—A Chance for Charity—Herald Facts vs. Times Falsehoods

The Los Angeles Times of Saturday, in a contemptible editorial effort to discredit the good faith of The Herald in affording the Free Kindergarten Association of this city a Thanksgiving benefit, publishes the following:

"The Herald management, instead of permitting the proceeds of such increased charges, over and above the regular rates, to go wholly to the ladies of the Free Kindergarten, who conducted the publishing enterprise—which course would have been the just, proper and 'liberal' one for the Herald to pursue—proceeded to gather in 50 per cent of the moneys contributed by its advertisers for a public charity."

"The Herald squirms and seeks to throw responsibility upon the shoulders of the ladies which it should itself assume. It is not the ladies, but The Herald, that the Times 'calls to task roundly for getting higher advertising rates,' under cover of a charitable appeal to the public, than its usual rates—and then claiming half the proceeds from the lady managers of the charity—a proceeding which must have given The Herald at least double its usual rates for current advertising."

In the foregoing three lying and malicous statements are made: First, that the "Herald management" raised the rates for advertising space in the Thanksgiving edition; second, that The Herald claimed half the proceeds of the edition from the lady managers of the charity that benefited by the number, "a proceeding that must have given The Herald at least double its usual rates for current advertising"; third, that The Herald "proceeded to gather in 50 per cent. of the moneys contributed by its advertisers for a public charity."

The Herald's replies to these fabrications are: First, that the Herald did not establish the advertising rates for the Thanksgiving number; whatever price was asked for space in that number was fixed by the ladies who represented the charity to be aided, and the advertisements that were obtained specially for that edition were procured in the main by the ladies interested; of these facts the Times is perfectly aware; second, The Herald did not at any time claim half the proceeds of the edition; third, The Herald has not "proceeded to gather in 50 per cent. of the money contributed by advertisers for a public charity," but, on the contrary, The Herald is prepared and has been since the amount was ascertained to pay to the ladies who gave so liberally of their time, services and enthusiasm, the net profits of the edition, deducting only from the gross proceeds the actual cost of the edition to the Herald Publishing Company.

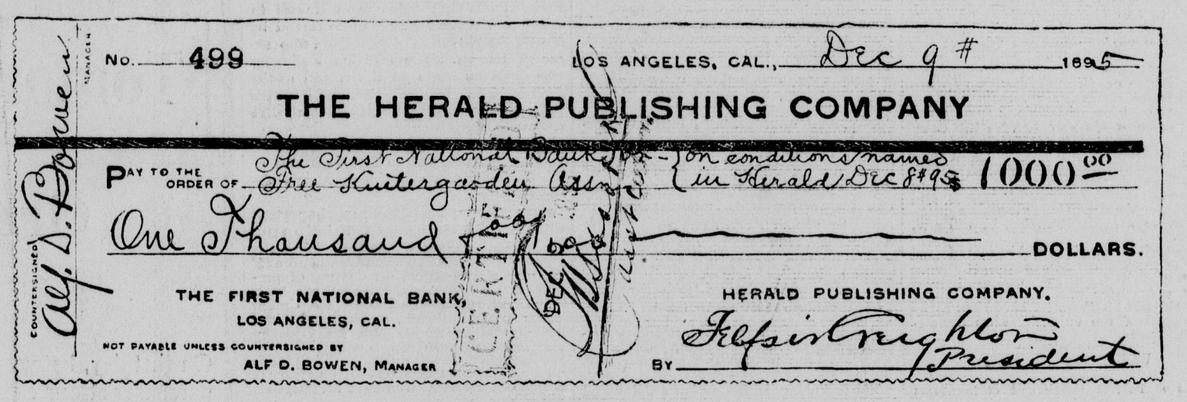
The Herald is prepared to back its assertion that the Times' allegations as noted are false and that the replies thereto are truthful, with Herald money.

The Herald Publishing Company has deposited in the First National Bank of Los Angeles, $1000 in gold coin of the United States, to be forfeited to the Free Kindergarten Association if it be shown by an investigation conducted by three bankers of this city—The Herald to select one, the Times another, and the two thus selected to choose the third—that The Herald has lied and the Times has told the truth. This proposition is, of course, contingent on the Times depositing in bank an equal amount of money, to be similarly forfeited if the investigation develops that the allegations of that paper are false and those of The Herald truthful.

The Times can avail itself of this method of proving the correctness of what it alleges until December 14, 1895. Let it "put upor shut up."

This is a fac-simile of the certified check deposited by The Herald with the First National Bank of Los Angeles, according to the conditions of the above challenge.

When will the Times follow suit?


No. 499 LOS ANGELES, CAL., Dec 9 # 1895
THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY
PAY TO THE ORDER OF The First National Bank — on conditions named in Herald Dec 8 '95 $1000.00
One Thousand 00/100 DOLLARS.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
BY Felix Lighton President
COUNTERSIGNED Alf. D. Bowen MANAGER

## IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG

### Denials of Unfair Treatment of American Products

### OUTBREAK OF TEXAS FEVER

#### Led to the Prohibition of Imports From America

#### The German Statesmen Say They Have Always Loyally Fulfilled Their Treaty Obligations to the United States

Associated Press Special Wire.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The reichstag met today. The minister for foreign affairs, Marshall von Bieberstein, made a statement of President Cleveland's recent message to congress. He denied that there was any differential treatment in Germany of American cattle and insurance companies, and urged the house not to be intimidated by reprisals.

The secretary of the treasury stated the federal states for the current year might reckon upon 30,000,000 marks over the estimates in direct revenue. He added also that he expected to show an increase of 31,000,000 marks compared with last year.

Herr Fritzen, a member of the Center party, asked for a declaration on the part of the government regarding the alleged threatened reprisals against Germany's trade contained in President Cleveland's recent message to congress. In reply the minister for foreign affairs said the United States still treats German sugar the same as in 1894 in spite of the fact that we have the most favored treatment. It is therefore surprising that President Cleveland should reproach Germany with treating American products differentially and American insurance companies vexatiously. This is quite unfounded. The import of American cattle and beef was prohibited because Texas fever broke out in a consignment received here. It is our duty to show solicitude for the maintenance of the condition of German cattle and this duty can in no way be subordinated to the politico-commercial interests of other countries.

Similarly there is no question of the differential treatment of American insurance companies. The regulations are published by the Prussian minister for the interior, and are applied equally to the home and foreign companies. Whether these regulations met the objections in view is a matter solely for the Prussian government to determine, and foreign states have not the right of criticism.

We have always truly and loyally fulfilled our treaty obligations to the United states and will continue to do so, but do not let us be intimidated by threats of reprisals or induced to invoke our measures. The German government is always willing to discuss politico-commercial questions with the United States on a treaty basis, in order to deal with them in a manner befitting our multifarious trade relations with a great and friendly power. But we expect reciprocal treatment to the fullest extent.

The foreign office, in any future handling of the question, will combine calmness and moderation with the firmness which corresponds with our rights and duty, and which our interests and well-founded rights entitle us.

Count Von Kardoff, the German silver champion, expressed satisfaction at the statement of the minister for foreign affairs, and urged the government to enter upon a strong campaign against socialism, declaring that the ministry must, before all, show socialism a united and decided front.

The house then adjourned.

Emperor William this evening received the presidents of the reichstag, and expressed the hope that their tasks during the present session would meet with satisfactory progress. His majesty then announced that on January 18th, the anniversary of the foundation of the empire, it was proposed to give a fete at the imperial palace, and he hoped to see both the members of the reichstag and those who belong to that great epoch and who are still alive.

##### NOTICE OF APPEAL

Filed in the Durrant Case—District Attorney Barnes Will Object

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Attorney Dickinson will ask Judge Murphy on Wednesday to grant a certificate of probable cause for an appeal in the Durrant case. Notice of his appeal was filed today. The chief point that he expects to gain with the aid of such a certificate is to keep Durrant in the county jail and postpone his removal to San Quentin prison until the supreme court affirms the judgment, if it should do so. Lawyers consider it likely that Judge Murphy will grant such a certificate as is usual in capital cases, without much regard to the merits of the grounds of appeal. The motion is usually made exparte, but District Attorney Barnes will ask to be heard in this case and will strenuously oppose the motion.

It is considered unjust that the sheriff should carry the responsibility of the custody of the condemned man any longer than is absolutely necessary, as the county jail is not a very safe building.

## HAYWARD MAD OR FEIGNING.

### Defendant's Counsel Makes a Last Appeal for Delay.

#### It Will Not be Granted—The Heartless Murderer Now Listens to the Workmen Building the Gallows.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—John Day Smith, associate counsel for Harry Hayward, forwarded to Governor Clough this morning his last appeal. He asserts his belief that Hayward is insane, and that it would be a crime to hang him. He asks the governor to stay execution until he can appoint a commission to look into the prisoner's condition. There is little likelihood that the request will be granted.

Hayward passed a wild night. He is either rapidly becoming insane or feigning. He got up from his pallet and shouted to the death-watch that Jesus Christ was in one corner of his cell and Satan in the other. He raved frightfully and declared he was afraid of neither. Then he began to throw imaginary intruders out of the cell. It was daylight before he quieted down. This morning he declared he would write a history of the past ten years of his life, telling everything without reservation. His cousin, Ernest Goodsell, would arrive today from Chicago, he said, to take charge of the publication. He would dictate the matter to some one tomorrow.

Carpenters are at work on the scaffold, and the clatter of hammers easily penetrates Harry's cell. At the first sound he said to his watch, with that horrid, mirthless laughter of his, "They're off."

##### A Report Repudiated

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The general manager of the Associated Press has received the following communication:

To the General Manager, the Associated Press: Kindly state that the interview said to have taken place with me at St. Paul last week, referring to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, never occurred.

(Signed) JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

##### An Awful Secret

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Figaro reveals an alleged secret in President Faure's family history, which proves to have been simply that his wife's mother was abandoned by her husband two months after her marriage.

## THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM

### Has Been Received by Venezuela's Minister

### THE CONTENTS CONCEALED

#### A Paris Journal's Reflections Upon America's Navy

#### Which the Thunderer Says Are Not Delicate but are Possessed of the Element of Truth

Associated Press Special Wire

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Caracas says:

The British ultimatum has been delivered here but the ministers are reticent as to its contents.

The Times also publishes a letter from Caracas which says that the Venezuelans are themselves hopeless of preventing the judgment going against them on the question of the frontier outrage upon the British Guiana policeman, and the delay in making reparation, the correspondent adds, prodably arises from the shakiness of President Crespo's authority and his fear of incurring unpopularity.

The Paris correspondent of the Times quotes an article from the Journal des Debats, commenting on the Venezuelan dispute, which says:

"In spite of its immense industrial power, the United States does not possess the military and naval forces, which, after all, are at the bottom of every diplomatic discussion which is carried rather far."

The Times also publishes an editorial comment upon the foregoing, which contends that the Monroe doctrine cannot be applied either to the boundary line dispute or to Great Britain's demands for reparation on account of outrages upon officers of British Guiana.

"It is not more possible," says the Times, "to submit the territory within the Schomberg line to arbitration than it would be for the United States to submit to arbitration should Spain set a claim to a part of Florida. The remarks of the Journal des Debats are not conceived in a friendly or a delicate spirit, but they have an element of truth which sensible Americans cannot ignore. It is easy to see that if this controversy is not skillfully handled, a state of things might arise among the ill-governed Central and South American republics which would involve the United States in large expenditure for the army and navy that are now happily unnecessary."

##### Better Carry a Club

REDDING, Dec. 9.—Constable James Campbell was in a saloon about 6 oclock tonight where several railroad graders were drinking and carousing. Fearing trouble, Campbell loosened up his pistol to have it handy, when the weapon fell to the floor and exploded. The ball entered his left side seven inches below the armpit, and without penetrating the thoracic cavity, ranged upward and came out on top of the left shoulder, cutting the axillary artery. Physicians declare it a very dangerous but not necessarily fatal wound.

##### An Inventor Dead

WEISBADEN, Dec. 9.—Herr Dowe, formerly a tailor at Manheim and who invented the socalled bullet proof coat, which has been extensively imitated, is dead. He was a native of Westphalia and was about 35 years of age.

##### The Assets are Exempt

SAN JOSE, Dec. 9.—William J. Peall, founder of the town of Bethlehem, this county, and well known in several sections of the state as a real estate dealer, today filed a petition of insolvency. Liabilities, $26,000, of which $24,000 is judgment in favor of the estate of C. Freischlag and a joint note with Freischlag for $1500. Assets, office furniture, value $25, exempt from execution. Depression of business is the alleged cause.

### THE STATE TROOPS.

#### Orders for Reorganization Issued in Accordance With Official Action.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 9.—This afternoon Adjutant-General Barrett issued an order re-establishing the military brigades in accordance with the action of the board of location.

The First brigade will have one regiment of twelve companies. It will be known as the Seventh regiment.

The Second brigade will be made up of one regiment of twelve companies to be known as the First infantry and eight companies to be known as the Fifth regiment.

The Third brigade will consist of two regiments of eight companies each, to be known as the Sixth and Second regiments.

An order was issued calling upon the regiments to elect colonels.

##### The Stillwell Murder.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 9.—The Hearne murder trial began here today, Judge R. L. Roy on the bench. After argument it was decided to try Dr. Hearne first and the work of impaneling the jury began. It will be recollected that Mrs. Hearne was the wife of A. J. Stillwell, at Hannibal, Mo., at the time of his murder and it is expected that some sensational testimony will be brought out during the trial.

## CAUGHT IN A LAKE GALE

### As Staunch a Tug as Sailed the Inland Seas

#### The Pearl Campbell, Caught in a Lake Superior Harricane, Goes Down With All Hands Aboard

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 9.—By the sinking of the tug Pearl B. Campbell in Lake Superior Saturday last, seven men, all of whom but one lived in this city, were drowned. The names of the dead are:

CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. MCGUVEY, master.
GEORGE MCCORT, chief engineer.
CAPTAIN JOHN LLOYD JONES.
FRED ENGLAND, second engineer.
PETER MCCALLIN, cook.
Two firemen, names unknown.

The news of the disaster came today in a telegram from the captain of the tug Castle at L'Anse, Mich., saying that the Campbell had been lost with all hands and that particulars had been sent by letter. The captain of the steamer which came in this evening from Marquette, Mich., says that on Saturday a terrible gale was blowing out on the lake in the vicinity of Huron isle, and it is probable that the Campbell, which was one of the staunchest tugs on the lakes, was caught in the hurricane. Huron isle is about fifty miles from Marquette. The tugs Campbell and Castle had been at work there trying to raise two sunken vessels. All the men who were lost were single, and with one exception, lived here.

##### Supreme Court Cases Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the Supreme court of the United States today the appeals of the J. S. Albino Baca and Joe H. Fletcher, from the decisions of the court of private land claims, cancelling the Borrego and Rita de Frijoles land grants in New Mexico, were dismissed because of the failure of the appellants to have their cases properly docketed

##### The Storm in Europe

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The gale is causing immense damage in this vicinity. Trees have been uprooted and hay racks destroyed and houses unroofed and ruined. The damage will amount to hundreds of thousands of marks.

## IN CONGRESSIONAL HALLS

### Senator Morgan Reviews the Bering Sea Award

### THE SHORT HOUSE SESSION

#### Is Chiefly Devoted to the Discussion of Appointments

#### In the Absence of Financial Legislation, an Issue of Bonds is Said to Be Unavoidable

Associated Press Special Wire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The feature of the senate session today was a speech by Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, a member of the Paris Bering sea tribunal, upon a resolution offered by him last week, instructing the foreign relations committee to investigate the question of liability of the United States for the seizures of British ships in Bering sea in 1890. Mr. Morgan took the position in the last congress that the settlement of these claims by the payment of a lump sum of $425,000, as recommended by the president, was not wise nor proper. His remarks on that occasion were the subject of some sarcastic comment from the British ambassador here in the latter's official correspondence with Lord Kimberly. That correspondence was printed recently from the British blue book, and most of Mr. Morgan's speech today was devoted to paying his respects to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

He said he felt it incumbent upon himself to reply to certain published comments upon his course in the senate by the British premier and the British ambassador. He declared that the Paris tribunal did not attempt to determine the question of the liability of the United States for seizures or the amount of such liability. Great Britain contended, however, that the liability was decided as a necessary inference, and President Cleveland, proceeding on that assumption, had, through the state department, agreed to pay $425,000 in discharge of this alleged liability of the United States. But that agreement could not be carried out without the ratification of congress.

The findings of the tribunal rested entirely upon the treaty-making power of the two governments, and the United States and Great Britain were bound to carry out the regulations decided on for the protection of the seals as much as if the regulations had been incorporated in a treaty. But neither government was bound further. At most the award of the arbitrators would only furnish a remote argaument for the claim of Great Britain for damages for seizures.

He would be loyal to the findings of the tribunal, he said, but Great Britain conveniently sought to overstate them. Through negotiations the State department agreed to pay $425,000 for damages and President Cleveland recommended that sum be appropriated. Congress refused to make the appropriation. At this point Mr. Morgan turned his attention to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and his "doleful plaints" to Lord Kimberly. Mr. Morgan was scornful and sarcastic.

"Does he not know," the senator asked, "that no executory agreement is binding until ratified by congress?"

He quoted from Sir Julian's report to Lord Kimberly that Republicans and Populists and forty-four Democrats had voted against the appropriation, and his comment attributing the action of the house to the necessity of party expediency. Mr. Morgan declared contemptuously that it was going to be the fashion abroad to attribute everything that did not please them to the "influence of party politics." He characterized Sir Julian's comments as "unjust" and "offensive" in the case of the house.

"But, not content with these reflections on the house," said Mr. Morgan, "he refers to senators by name in a gratuitous and insulting manner. He does this under the cover of the British flag."

After quoting Sir Julian's comment on his (Mr. Morgan's) characterization of some of the alleged British claimants as "recalcitrant and rascally Americans," he declared that the British ambassador's strictures were based on the mistaken notion that the British navigation laws should cover violations of United States statutes.

Crimes against the decalogue could not,

## THE NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH—The national committee will today decide upon the place of holding the Republican convention....In congress; little accomplished in either the senate or house.. The German reichstag discusses trade relations with the United States....Harry Hayward mad or feigning; the gallows is building....A bold attempt to job a race at Ingleside; coursing at Merced; sporting notes...An Italian defeat in Abyssinia....The rate reduction injunction case begun in San Francisco....The fifteenth annual session of the American Federation of Labor called to order in New York....A Lake Superior tug goes down with all hands...Progress of the Howell case...No more rioting reported from Armenia...Riverside; railroad extension.. Perris; a bank failure....Ventura; a water question settled....Santa Ana; real estate sales....Pomona; orange shipments....Pasadena; council meeting; brevities.. Santa Barbara; good citizenship club; railway news.

ABOUT THE CITY—S. O. Davis brings suit against twenty persons in an effort to enjoin the latter from interfering with a certain water ditch....The Belgian minister to arrive today; the mayor notified....The library board; Mrs. Fowler's monthly report...Yesterday in the city council....For and against Calvary....A dastardly desecration; the McDermott's grave desecrated by ghouls...Annexation receives another setback; new petitions will have to be presented....Liquor dealers roar....The bids for public work....Another rape fiend on trial; J. T. E. Johns before Judge Smith to answer for his crime....A supreme court opinion received for filing....News from the oil field; the Standard's requirements objected to by producers....The festive burglar visits a church professionally...In the polite world; recent happenings among fashionables.... City Attorney Dunn's report for the year, and the work done in his office....There are many things at the city hall that challenge criticism; economy is something almost unknown.... Board of education meeting last night; the board is after the council; the sum of $15,000 in dispute....Elbow ticket in a sling; the Santa Fe's Sioux City pasteboard withdrawn from sale....Meeting of the confederate veterans last night....John Smith killed on a bridge; run down by an engine.

WHERE YOU MAY GO TODAY

ORPHEUM—At 8 p. m.; vaudeville.

BURBANK—At 8 p. m.; Young Mrs. Winthrop