Kansas City Daily Journal.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 223. TUESDAY. KANSAS CITY, JANUARY 21, 1896. TUESDAY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MR. TIERNAN'S PLAN.

THE UPPER HOUSE REFERRED HIS WESTPORT RESOLUTION.

HE WANTED IT PASSED AT ONCE.

NOT A DISSENTING VOTE TO THE HOSPITAL APPROPRIATION.

Plans to Investigate Water Rates With Reference to Reduction Adopted by the Lower House—Shinnick Sewer Ordinance Referred—Other Measures.

Five of the nine members present at last night's meeting of the upper house effectually squelched the effort of President Tiernan to manufacture political capital out of the scheme to annex Westport by referring his annexation resolution to the judiciary committee, instead of voting on it at once, as was his request.

When the motion to refer was made by Alderman Morrison, President Tiernan made his plea:

"I hope that motion will not prevail. I would much rather you would kill this resolution than to give it this reference."

Aldermen Morrison, Wyne, Eyssell, Dahl and Johnston voted for the reference, and as Alderman Phillips was absent, this gave it a majority, which caused the countenance of President Tiernan to be overcast with gloom.

When the resolution was introduced President Tiernan left the chair and said that this was simply meant to be the starting of the movement for annexation and was not intended, as some had claimed, to force the people to vote on it at the April election, although if this resolution was adopted it could be put through in time for that. This was only getting the machinery in motion, and, as for the election, that could be held in April or in June, or in August, as might afterwards be decided.

Alderman Morrison wanted to be informed about the taxes in Westport and the debt of the town, but did not succeed in getting much information. Alderman Wyne was of the opinion that the resolution ought to name the territory that it is intended to annex, in addition to the town of Westport, so that the people of Westport may know, when they come to vote on the proposition, just what kind of a city it is they are voting to become a part of.

Assistant City Counselor Palmer said that legally this would not need to be made part of the resolution, but that perhaps it would be better to include it, as it would give the people of Westport more information.

Alderman Morrison thought it would be much better for all parties for the resolution to have a reference to the judiciary committee, and his motion to that effect prevailed.

The house last night wrestled with the water main question. A large number of ordinances for mains were killed for the reason that they had been drawn in a defective manner. Ordinances were passed for mains on Wabash, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth; Eleventh, from Walnut to Grand, and Tenth, from Main to Grand.

The hospital committee reported favorably an ordinance appropriating $[illegible] to furnish the new hospital, which is ready for occupancy, and only needs the necessary furnishing to make it available and give great relief to the present overcrowded and ill arranged quarters. The ordinance was passed without a dissenting vote.

The ordinance to pave Nineteenth street, from Main to Oak, with wood, was also passed. This is the ending of a long and bitter fight over the paving of this street, the board of public works proposing the paving with gravel. In voting for the ordinance last night, President Tiernan said he did so with the understanding that when the council had the opportunity he would vote against it unless it contained a good maintenance clause.

O. K. creek sewer held up again in the shape of Alderman Shinnick's ordinance to complete the sewer from the present terminus at Grand avenue to Turkey creek, which was characterized as a combination of the Tiernan and Green ordinances. The ordinance provides that the remainder of the sewer shall be built in three sections, the first extending from Grand avenue to Wyandotte, the second from Wyandotte to Jefferson, and the third from Jefferson to Turkey creek. It provides that no contract for the first section shall be let until the 15th inst. shall contribute $16,000 and give the city the right of way for the sewer. It appropriates $[illegible] as a starter. A motion was made to suspend the rules, but it was lost, and the ordinance took a reference to the sewer improvements committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Ordinances were introduced appropriating $[illegible] to pay Wyandotte county taxes on the property of the city at Quindaro, and $[illegible] to pay the personal tax. Both were referred to the finance committee and the house adjourned.

In the Lower House.

At the meeting of the lower house, the first definite step in what may ultimately result in disaster to the city for the claims of Kansas City was taken in the nature of a resolution introduced by Speaker Stoner, which was adopted after a brief explanation. The resolution provides for the appointment by the heads of both branches of the council a committee of three each to make inquiry into the water works department and ascertain just how soon the officials of that department think there is a possibility of lower water rates. It has the protection, in case there is a probable reduction of revenue coming into the water works department exclusive of operating expenses, the sensible amount needed for necessary extensions and improvements for the system; the amount necessary to be laid aside for a sinking fund such as will pay the bonds; the amount of reduction that would occur should the city furnish free water for sprinkling the streets and any or all estimates that might enter into the question of reasonable expenditures on behalf of the water works department, the whole inquiry to be made with a view of ascertaining whether or not it is possible to reduce the water rate at an early date. The resolution was passed. It is thought that the city attorney will take similar action on the measure at the next meeting.

When the city was contemplating the acquirement of the water works it was confidently expected by the citizens of Kansas City that the water rates would be immediately reduced. When the transfer was made, however, it was found that no immediate reduction could be made and the council enacted the old rates, giving as its cause for so doing that it could not determine the amount of revenue the city would derive from the operation of the water works after paying running expenses. As will be remembered the city was obliged to pay a large amount in back hydrant rentals and for costs and attorneys' fees as well as making necessary improvements in the plant which the old company had neglected to make. The council thought it would be best to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds and the rates were maintained accordingly. Last year the street sprinkling contracts were let subject to a right of revocation on the part of the city when it should acquire and operate its own water works with the end in view that when such a condition was assured, water for sprinkling and other public uses could be furnished free, thereby reducing the burdensome special tax bills for sprinkling as is done in other large cities.

When the amended plumbing bill was passed at a recent meeting of the council the term of office of the city architect, who is to serve as a member of the board of examiners of plumbers for certificates to operate in the city, was not limited. This was rectified last evening in a measure introduced by Councilman Brown placing the term of office at one year.

The contract calling for the paving of Fifteenth street from Woodland avenue east to the city limits, was confirmed without debate.

Alderman Morgan's ordinance taking $[illegible] from the expense fund to furnish the new city hospital, was passed.

The ordinance placing a license of $50 a year for each separate office maintained by ticket brokers in the city was referred to the finance committee when it was explained that its enactment would work serious results to many retail dealers in Kansas City who sell steamship tickets to their friends who are afterward sent to the old country to convoy an immigrant to this country and to Kansas City. It will come up again at the next meeting.

Ordinances locating a drinking fountain at Twenty-second and Prospect avenue; an electric light at Thirteenth and Penn streets and appropriating $[illegible] for water mains on Tenth street between Main and Grand avenue were passed.

IS IT HORSE FLESH?

A Question the City Chemist Will Be Called Upon To-day to Decide—Purchased in the City.

To-day the city chemist will be called upon to decide whether horse flesh is being sold for beef in Kansas City. Last night C. S. Demaree, a meat buyer for a restaurant in the North end, carried a piece of meat to Central station and left it with Chief Irwin. Demaree said the meat looked to him like horse flesh. He refused to tell where he had purchased it, for the reason, he said, that in case the meat should prove to be beef he will have done nobody an injustice.

About ten days ago Mr. Demaree bought some roll meat of the same butchers where yesterday's purchase was made. The price of roll meat is 8 cents a pound, but he got it for 5. He asked the butcher how he could afford to undersell his competitors and was told that he had struck a bargain in meat. Demaree says he cooked a part of the meat and it tasted too sweet, and was unpalatable. He threw it out. He did not wish to make trouble for the butcher over the first case, as he did not feel justified in calling the attention of the officials to the case. When he made yesterday's purchase at a reduced rate on the present price of roll meat Demaree was suspicious. He showed meat to an expert, who unhesitatingly pronounced it to be horse flesh. Then Demaree took the meat to Chief Irwin's office.

In appearance the alleged horse meat resembles the roll beef, and it would take the trained eye of an expert to detect the slightest shade of difference between it and the ordinary roll beef that is purchased in any butcher shop in town. Just now horse flesh is considered a favored dish in some parts of the world, notably France. It is said that a company was organized not long ago for the purpose of canning horse flesh for export. Horses are cheap. They have been superseded by steam, by electricity, by horseless carriages and by bicycles. The round tin can with the gaudy red letters seems to be the only place where they can go and be welcome.

In case the city chemist discovers that the meat was horse flesh a warrant will be issued for the arrest of the butcher who sold it.

MONTHLY DINNER.

The Kansas City Implement, Vehicle and Hardware Club Will Not Enter the Political Arena.

The usual monthly dinner of the Kansas City Implement, Vehicle and Hardware Club was given last evening at the Midland. The most important matter that came before the meeting was the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to consider some recommendations made by President Kaufman in his inaugural address that the constitution be widened so that the club might, when occasion required, give expression to an opinion on political and municipal matters and other public questions in which good citizens and taxpayers are at all times interested.

The recommendation attracted considerable attention at the time, and was freely discussed by the members. The report of the committee was favorable to the adoption of the recommendations of the president, but the final vote on the affair locked two votes of the required majority, and the club will have no politics and trouble itself none concerning municipal matters. Some of the members were disappointed at the final result, as they were of the opinion that with proper consideration of public matters there might have been good results accomplished. They believe that the aggregate influence of the club exerted for good would have counted for much in the city, and would have increased the business of the club. The defeat of the plan, however, caused no hard feelings among the men.

It was decided to have the executive committee of the club meet with the same committee from the Western Retail Dealers' Association to fix the date for the annual meeting next year. It is the desire of the dealers to have the meeting at an earlier date, so that the work of the meeting can be done at a more convenient time for all parties.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Commercial Club for the use of the club rooms and the entertainment provided for the retail dealers.

ALLEGES CRUELTY.

Sensational Charges Against One of the Stewards at the Poor Farm—Abuse of a Patient Alleged.

Sensational allegations were filed with the county court at Independence yesterday by James Conboy, a farmer residing near Little Blue. Mr. Conboy alleged that his son, Edward Conboy, who was placed in the asylum at the farm last July, was unmercifully treated by John Johnson, one of the stewards. He alleged that Johnson had knocked his son down and bruised him to such an extent that his eyes were blacked and his body racked by the unmerciful beating to which he was subjected. The charges were filed in writing with the court and Superintendent Gentry, together with Steward Johnson, was notified to appear in court for investigation.

Prior to filing the written charges Mr. Conboy made oral charges which failed to appear in the written allegations. Mr. Conboy said the count that after his boy had been maltreated that he was put into a dark room and starved into submission. This is the first charge of cruelty that has been preferred since the appointment of Superintendent Gentry, and the court is loth to believe that the allegations are true. Judge Stone stated yesterday that the matter would be sifted to the bottom and any act of cruelty would be punishable with dismissal.

HER THIRD REQUEST REFUSED.

A Woman Fined After Twice Escaping From an Obliging Policeman.

About a week ago Police Officer Gazelle arrested a woman known as Bessie Reynolds. She asked to be allowed to make her toilette, and while the officer waited for her she escaped. A few days later the officer again arrested her and she got permission to change her clothes. She slipped away. Sunday night officer Gazelle found her and again took her into custody. She pleaded to be allowed to alter her wardrobe.

"I will not," said the officer. "Trust you again. Straight as an arrow you go to the police station with me."

In police court yesterday she paid $5 for disturbing the peace, which was the original charge against her.

TOOK HIS MONEY.

William Custer Held Up and Robbed by Two Armed Footpads.

Two men met William Custer, of No. 245 Oak street, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Grand avenue, while he was on his way home at an early hour yesterday morning, and with revolvers compelled him to hold up his hands while they robbed him of a small amount of money. Neither of the highwaymen was over 25 years of age. They were well dressed and went about their work in a business-like way.

WORKHOUSE FOUNDATION.

A Force of Laborers Began to Lay It Yesterday Morning.

A force of ten stonemasons was put to work on the foundation for the city's new workhouse yesterday morning. It will take about one month to complete the foundation.

Persons not in active business can keep their funds on deposit with the United States Trust Company, in the N. Y. Life bldg., and receive a small rate of interest on their balances. Capital, ½ million dollars, invested in government bonds at par.

DAVIS' RESOLUTION.

MONROE DOCTRINE DECLARATION PRESENTED TO THE SENATE.

IT LEAVES NOTHING IN DOUBT.

LAYS DOWN THE LAW TO THE OLD WORLD IN UNEQUIVOCAL TERMS.

Senator Sewell Makes a Remarkable Speech, Attacking the Doctrine and Especially Its Most Recent Application—Senator Peffer's Funeral Bill Comes Up for Consideration.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Two opposing phases of the Monroe doctrine were presented in the senate to-day—one from the committee on foreign relations, favoring a strong reaffirmation of the doctrine, and another from Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, urging that the doctrine had been carried so far beyond its scope as to threaten dangerous consequences. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, presented the committee report, as he is the author of the resolution embodying the essential features of all previous resolutions.

The silver bond bill was laid aside temporarily, as no senator was ready to speak. Mr. Platt and Mr. Hale pointed out the delay of the measure and Mr. Platt asked

SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

that a day be set for a vote. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, in charge of the measure, declined to fix a time, as several senators were still to be heard.

Mr. Peffer's bill concerning congressional funerals was discussed and referred to the committee on rules, with a view to formulating a general rule on funerals.

Unusual interest attached to the senate proceedings to-day owing to the anticipated action on the report from the committee on foreign relations on the Monroe doctrine. There was but a scant attendance on the floor, but the galleries were crowded during the session.

After the transaction of some minor business, Senator Davis presented the report of the foreign relations committee, embodying the resolution on the Monroe doctrine. The resolution in full is as follows:

The Davis Resolution.

"Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that, whereas, President Monroe, in his message to congress, December 2, Anno Domini 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers; and

"Whereas, President Monroe further declared to that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and should not interfere; but that with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States; and further referred in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; and

"Whereas, The doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, in executive declarations and action upon occasions and emergencies of the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to arise be announced, and have been ever since their promulgation, and now are, the rightful policy of the United States; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the declarations and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain these doctrines and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof—and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continent or any islands adjacent thereto, for any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety—or through force, purchase, session, occupation, colonization, prescriptive or by control of the seasons, or in any other manner or by means of transit across the American isthmus, whatever an unfounded pretension or right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under other unfounded pretensions—as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and as an imposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference."

The report went to the calendar. Mr. Gray announced that the report was not unanimous.

Mr. Sewell's New York Worldism.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) then addressed the senate on his resolution, reciting that President Cleveland had extended the Monroe doctrine beyond its proper scope, and enunciating the principle that the doctrine was not for the benefit of the United States and was not an obligation to aid and protect Southern republics. The resolution recites that the president's course was premature and that the Monroe doctrine does not commit us to a protectorate of Southern countries.

The senator quoted from resolutions of congress in 1825 and speeches by Mr. Webster, showing the exact purposes and original scope of the Monroe doctrine. In 1825 Senator Clayton, of Delaware, pointed out in the senate that the doctrine of Monroe was not addressed to foreign nations, but was a mere recommendation to congress, which congress declined at the time, and had ever since declined to accept. The congress sitting at the time of the Monroe message strongly opposed the doctrine. Henry Clay had offered a modified resolution, but it could not pass. Louis Case had referred to the doctrine as a dead letter.

Mr. Sewell gave the position of John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren and other statesmen on the doctrine, showing the constant and successful opposition to it.

Taking up the American question, Mr. Sewell pointed out that the president's position involved the most extreme and dangerous application of the doctrine thus far made. It was not made on the interests of the United States, but on the force exerted by a strong power against a weak one in South America. It clearly led to the assumption of a protectorate by the United States over Mexico and South American countries, it involved the necessity of our preparing ourselves with arms and ammunition to execute the duties of such a protectorate. Venezuela has been in a state of constant turmoil and revolution for twenty-five years, said Mr. Sewell. These people of the Southern republics were subjected to internal disorders and revolution. It behooved the United States to pause and consider well the extent of an obligation which made us the guardian of these turbulent countries. That they would give offense to foreign countries was unbolted.

Mr. Sewell said that he felt the circumstances of the moment had led to an extreme assertion of our position which would entail serious results if carried out by congress. The first conditions of the popular excitement and the desire of some persons to indulge in cheap utterances based on supposed patriotism were not the best basis for intelligent and serious action.

At the close of Mr. Sewell's speech, Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, gave notice that he would address the senate next Thursday.

Vote on the Bond Bill.

Mr. Platt, Republican, of Tennessee, asked Mr. Jones, Democrat, of Arkansas, when a vote on the pending bond bill would be had.

Mr. Jones said he was unable to state, as there were several speeches yet to be heard.

Mr. Platt said there was no opposition from those favoring the measure. The majority was evidently obstructing its consideration. There should be a time set for a vote.

Mr. Jones said the original bond bill was now a silver measure, and its friends would take due time to present its merits, and would then fix a time for a vote.

"The senator knows perfectly well," Mr. Platt said, "that a silver amendment is not going to become a law. The only reason for its appearance seems to be to embarrass the treasury."

Mr. Pugh, Democrat, of Alabama, here sought to secure a vote on the resolution that the government obligations should be paid in silver as well as gold. He spoke of the treasury department's reputation and multiplication of the laws by paying only gold. The persistent purpose of the present administration was to compel the government to paying all outstanding coin bonds in gold. The bond synd-ate to-day, he said, depends upon the vote power of the president to carry out its purposes.

Mr. Hill, Democrat, of New York, said he desired to speak on this resolution, and asked that the resolution go over.

Mr. Hale, Republican, of Maine, urged upon Mr. Jones the desirability of voting upon the silver bond bill. The appropriation bills would soon be in the senate.

The Pugh resolutions on the bond bill finally went over.

Mr. Peffer's bill to overcome the alleged extravagance of congressional funerals was then taken up. Mr. Hill, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Call spoke against the bill.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, the Peffer bill was referred to the committee on rules, with a view to securing a general rule for conducting congressional funerals.

The bill extending the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans was passed, also the bill amending the act granting the Gainesville, McAlester & St. Louis Railroad Company a right-of-way through the Indian Territory.

Mr. Baker offered an amendment to the pending silver bond bill, providing that coinage shall be restricted to the product of the United States mines.

At 4:25 the senate adjourned.

MR. BAYARD'S DEFENSE.

Secretary Olney Transmits to Congress the Ambassador's Explanations.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The president today made answer to the house resolution calling for information as to whether Ambassador Bayard did, at Edinburgh and Boston, Eng., deliver speeches referring to the American people as "a strong, self-confident and oftentimes violent people, whom it took a real man to govern," and to "the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has menaced to corrupt public life," etc., and if so, what action has been taken thereon by the president.

The answer is in the shape of a letter by Secretary Olney, inclosing copies of the two speeches, and stating that, except as revealed in the correspondence, no action has been taken on them by the state department. This correspondence begins with a letter from Mr. Bayard to Secretary Olney, written before the Edinburgh had received any official communication on the subject, but in view of newspaper agitation of his alleged breach of official etiquette. Mr. Bayard, in this letter, calls attention to the fact that the Edinburgh address was delivered by invitation before a society purely literary and scientific in character; that no political caucus was pending or approaching in Great Britain at the time; that the address consisted of his personal opinions upon subjects of interest to the general; and that there are precedents, as in the case of his predecessor, Mr. Lowell, for an ambassador of the United States delivering an address under such conditions.

On January 3, Secretary Olney called to Mr. Bayard for details regarding the Boston speech, and on the following day Mr. Bayard replied, recounting his participation in the closing exercises of the school in Boston. His address, upon that occasion, he said, was impromptu and "a kindly humorous, postprandial tone prevailed." Mr. Bayard adds that the sending of a copy of a local paper containing an report of the address to President Cleveland and to a grandchild in Boston, Mass., constituted all the "publication" in the United States which he had given it. Mr. Bayard adds that in the report of his Boston address there are some sentiments, he says, spoken without preparation, for which he has nothing to which to make comparisons, or to show in just what those errors consisted.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

Will Remain in Committee Until the Utah Senators Come In.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, was at the senate to-day, but he did not give any information as to what position he might finally take upon the house revenue tariff bill, now before the finance committee. As the committee is a tie without his vote, and as nothing can be done without his consent, Chairman Morrill decided not to call a meeting of the committee for to-morrow, as announced in advance by the committee at its last meeting day. The probabilities are that the tariff bill will remain in committee until after the silver substitute for the bond bill shall be disposed of. It was made clear by the proceedings in the senate to-day that it is the purpose of the supporters of the bond bill to delay a vote until the Utah senators shall arrive, and they admit as much in private conversation. They say they propose to prevent the party in the majority from securing as large a majority as possible, and assert that as the senate is now composed they have a majority of from three to five votes. The probabilities are that the Utah men will be here ready to take their seats by the first of next week.

COST OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Attention Called to Its Abnormal Growth During the Last Few Years.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The tendency toward increase in the expenses of United States courts is attacked by Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, in the report today on the urgency deficiency bill, which carries $1,242,582 for these courts. He calls attention to the growth of expense of more than 100 per cent from 1885 to 1895. Fees for United States commissioners, it is stated, have increased from $127,159 for the fiscal year 1890, to $[illegible] for the current year, and witnesses' fees from $[illegible] to $1,[illegible]. In conclusion, Mr. Cannon says that these expenditures are abnormal, and that some reform in the law should be instituted.

The committee were all satisfied that, under the rules, they have no power other than to recommend appropriations which are necessary to meet the exigencies of the service, and to express the hope and recommendation that the proper committee will take up the matter without delay, with a view to the enactment of proper legislation.

FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Bill Introduced Giving Them $2 a Day for Their Terms of Confinement.

Washington, Jan. 20.—(Special.) Representative Burton has introduced a bill to reimburse the prisoners of war, who were in the military and naval service of the United States during the war of the rebellion. The bill provides that the secretary of the interior be authorized to pay to all surviving officers and enlisted men who were in the military or naval service of the United States, and who were prisoners of war during the rebellion for sixty days or more, the sum of $2 for each and every day they were held in confinement.

HOUSE SESSION UNIMPORTANT.

Bills Passed Giving Cannon to Three Kansas Grand Army Posts.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The session of the house to-day was devoid of public interest. Quite a number of bills of minor and purely local importance were passed, including seven to donate condemned cannon to the First regiment, of North Carolina; city of Hastings, Mich.; W. H. Wallace post, Eldorado, Kas.; Shaw post, Leavenworth, Kas.; Stone River post, Sedan, Kas.; C. A. Clark post, Ridge Farm, Ill.; Lincoln post, Hope Valley, R. I., and the city of Newton, R. I.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

SENATE CUBAN COMMITTEE SAID TO HAVE A RESOLUTION READY.

CLEVELAND MAY FORESTALL IT.

BY A MESSAGE RECOGNIZING THE INSURGENTS AS BELLIGERENTS.

Congressman McMillan Says the Rumored Purchase of Cuba by Great Britain Is Bringing Matters to a Crisis—Feeling That Congress Is Far Behind Public Sentiment.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senators Sherman, Morgan and Lodge, who constitute the subcommittee on Cuban affairs of the committee on foreign relations, met today for consultation upon the question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. The meeting was strictly private and nothing was given out concerning it.

There is reason for believing that the subcommittee has virtually agreed upon a resolution recommending the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, and that a report to this effect will be made to the full committee at its meeting next Wednesday. It is possible that the resolution may only go to the extent of expressing sympathy for the Cuban cause and the subcommittee is trying to keep its proceedings a close secret. There has never been any doubt that a majority would approve such action.

There is a feeling in the committee, however, that congress is far behind the sentiment of the country on this question, and that the time is ripe for action.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 20.—Congressman Benton McMillin reached the city midnight from Washington, and in an interview had with him concerning the Cuban affairs said he had great grounds for the statement that President Cleveland in a few days will send a message to congress recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. Mr. McMillin says he is satisfied this will be done and that the rumors concerning England with the purchase of Cuba are pretext neither to arise. Mr. McMillin spoke with positiveness in regard to the early recognition of the revolutionists.

ENGLAND DEMANDS INDEMNITY.

King Prempeh and His Relatives to Be Held Until It Is Paid—Palaver With the Ashantees.

London, Jan. 21.—The governor of Cape Coast Castle cables that he intends to bring King Prempeh and some of his nearest relatives from Coomassie to Cape Coast castle, pending the settlement of the indemnity which Great Britain demands from Ashantee as a result of sending the British expedition to the capital of that country.

The Post has a dispatch from Coomassie which says King Prempeh and all his relatives have been arrested, pending the payment of an indemnity.

Coomassie, Jan. 20.—The grand palaver took place to-day. Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expedition, and his staff, formed a square in front of the town square, which was lined with troops. The Ashantee chiefs then paraded and King Prempeh descended from his stool and shook hands with Sir Francis. The king was informed that he must clear the streets and keep the peace quiet.

It has developed that King Prempeh was supplied with drugged food during the palaver. Everything he is only a puppet in the hands of his advisers.

The troops have destroyed the sacrificial grove, which was found to be full of bones and skulls of human beings.

The Ashantees are in a truculent mood, and remain around the palace, but there is no fighting. The soldiers which have been stationed in the chief square overawes them.

The town is only a collection of huts. The troops are arranging for a cricket match.

FRANK OLIVE IN JAIL AT GUTHRIE.

Charged With Implication in the Royse-Elwood Bank Swindling.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 20.—(Special.) Sheriff Palmer returned to-day with Frank Olive, of Trinidad, Col., whom he captured in New Mexico, after the Colorado authorities had turned him loose on a technicality. Olive is wanted for passing forged paper on the Bank of Indian Territory, and is charged with being implicated in the extensive draft swindling operations of Charles Royse, who was captured by the Pearson party at Enid last week, and George Elwood, who escaped from the Kingfisher authorities a few days ago.

MOTION TO ADVANCE FILED.

Kansas Mortgage Redemption Case Before the United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 20.—(Special.) On motion of Attorney General Harmon, Judge D. M. Valentine and Thomas F. Doran, of Topeka, were admitted to-day to practice in the United States supreme court. Judge Valentine was recognized to file the motion to advance the Kansas mortgage redemption case, and with the explanation of the agreement with the attorney for the defendant in error, the incident was closed, consuming in all less than two minutes, and following the programme announced last night in these dispatches.

Foraker Not a Candidate.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 20.—M. A. Hanna, who is one of the closest friends of ex-Governor McKinley, speaking to-day of the rumors to the effect that Senator-elect Foraker would be a candidate for the presidency, said such talk was simply rubbish. Foraker, he said, was pledged to the support of McKinley, and he was too noble and honorable a man to attempt a thing of the kind. Mr. Hanna was certain that Foraker would give earnest and loyal support to McKinley, and that this would have put one candidate for the presidency.

A THREE CORNERED FIGHT.

A Combination of Topeka Republicans Enters Major Tom Anderson Against Johnson and Cy Leland.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 20.—(Special.) A new political deal was sprung in Topeka to-day, having for its object the opposing of J. R. Johnson for delegate-at-large by another man. A committee composed of A. H. Vance, M. F. Campbell, J. W. F. Hughes, and J. G. Slocombe, has been named as the managers of the new movement, and it is understood they have settled upon Major Tom Anderson as the man to make the race. It is part of the programme to run him as a straight McKinley man, and to slight the charge in Irish mouth by the Johnson men that it is a movement in the interests of Cy Leland.

ST. PAUL MAY LOSE IT.

Commander Walker, of the G. A. R., Threatens to Take the Encampment Away From the Minnesota City.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—Unless the Western Passenger Agents' Association makes satisfactory rates, said Commander-in-Chief L. N. Walker, of the G. A. R., today, the next encampment will be held in some other city than St. Paul.

The Passenger Association has agreed to make a rate of 1 cent a mile within a radius of 150 miles of St. Paul, to begin two days before the encampment begins, and end two days after it ends. General Walker said: "I have not changed an utterance of the time, and, the law is repealed, the encampment will go to Minneapolis. I have received application from three cities that want the encampment."

MINNESOTA MAN WINS.

Timothy F. Byrnes to Be Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican National Convention—Convention Arrangements.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20.—The sub-committee of the Republican National committee appointed to attend to the details of the coming convention in St. Louis met at the Southern hotel this afternoon to confer with a special committee appointed by the Business Men's League. Chairman Carter, of the national committee, was unable to be present, and his proxy was held by Mr. Manley.

The first matter to come up was the selection of a sergeant-at-arms for the convention. There were four candidates for the office, all of whom were on the ground. They were Alexander W. Wright, of Washington, D. C.; Lyman A. Hinman, of Ohio; W. W. Johnson, of Baltimore, and Frank Rix, of Utah, an ex-United States marshal for the Eastern district of Missouri. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Timothy F. Byrnes, of Minnesota. W. Wright was elected as first assistant, and W. W. Johnson as second assistant.

At 2 o'clock the national sub-committee met with the local committee, and was accompanied by an architect, to select the convention building. Where plans for remodeling the north nave were gone over, every everything as to the convention hall satisfactorily arranged.

This evening all the members of the sub-committee of the national Republican committee, and a number of Auditorium Republicans, were entertained at dinner at the home of Richard C. Kerens, the Missouri committeeman.

At present the members of the sub-committee will not talk politics beyond avowing their own preferences for the presidency. Mr. Manley declared himself an outstanding Reed man, J. S. Clarkson is for Allison, W. M. Hahn is for McKinley, and he is John R. Tanner, unless Senator Cullom can be induced to run. Cullom's name is red hot for McKinley, and yesterday Arkansas is with him. John M. Palmer is credited with being a McKinley man.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Will Be Held in the Hall to Be Prepared for the Republicans.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20.—The members of the executive committee of the Populist national committee and the convention committee of the Business Men's League of St. Louis to-day completed all the details for the July convention, and executed a contract whereby the Populists will have the use of the hall in the Exposition building, now being prepared for the Republican national convention. This hall, it is expected, will seat from [illegible] to [illegible] people when all arrangements are completed. Chairman Taubeneck and the other members of the special committee appointed to go to Washington and confer next Wednesday with the Democratic League as to the advisability of holding their convention in St. Louis at the same time that the Populists are in session here are on their way there. Before leaving Chairman Taubeneck said to a reporter for the Associated Press:

"About February 1 we will establish two headquarters, one in Washington and one in St. Louis, which will be kept open until election time. Secretary Turner will be in charge of the Washington office, while I will be in St. Louis at the Lindell hotel."

BELONGS TO THE UNITED STATES.

New Alaska Gold Field Found to Be Within Uncle Sam's Domain.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The rich gold discoveries of Forty-Mile creek, in Alaska, belong to the United States, and not to Great Britain. The 141st meridian of longitude has been accurately determined by an employe of the British government and properly marked at certain places. General Duffield, of the coast survey, says that it shows but sixteen miles of the creek as the bird flies and but twenty-three miles as the water flows is in British territory, and that in this portion no gold has been discovered. All the remaining portion of the creek and that in which gold has been discovered is in Alaska, and belongs, therefore, to the United States.

A bill has been introduced in congress providing for the appointment of commissioners to fix the boundary, but it has not yet been acted upon.

A PIECE OF REAL ESTATE THAT'S NOT FOR SALE.

Uncle Sam—"I've half a notion to haul her right in now!"

ENGLAND'S EVIDENCE

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION COURTEOUSLY INVITES ITS SUBMISSION.

THROUGH SECRETARY OLNEY.

ACCEPTANCE OF INVITATION TO IMPLY NO ABANDONMENT OF POSITION.

The Same Invitation Extended to the Government of Venezuela—Commission Not Confident of Favorable Replies—The Work of Investigation Is Now Fairly Under Way.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The Venezuelan commission has invited the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to submit to it all of the evidence in their possession to further the work of commission, to be represented before it by attorneys, and all of this with the reservation that such representation and appearance shall not be deemed an abandonment of any rights or position heretofore assumed. It has done this in order that the proceedings of the commission may not be said to have been ex parte, that the truth may appear, and that justice may be served in the premises. It will be the commission to observe. The invitation goes in the shape of a letter to Secretary Olney, who has been requested to submit the same to the two governments concerned.

The facts came out after the meeting of the commission today, although the fact was known yesterday that the invitation would be sent. Secretary Olney, in the full meeting Wednesday, January 15, gave the views of the commission. He said:

"I have the honor to state that the commission instructed me to request of the United States of Venezuela and British Guiana respectively the delivery to the commission of copies of all documents in their possession or control which may be likely to throw light on the question of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. It was also the sense of the commission that it is proper to state to the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela that it is not thought in their interest to attempt to bring to the notice of the commission any matter which should be established by a mere exchange of ex parte statements, or by the submission of documentary evidence, or even by the hearing of oral arguments. The commission would be glad to receive such aid, and no doubt would be able to do so, if it should be deemed appropriate to invite an agent or agents, whose duty it would be to see that no such facts were omitted, or even, if they should be thought to be material, to have the commission would be entitled to the very best aid, and no one would be likely to follow therefrom.

"Any act of either government in the direction here suggested might be accompanied by an express reservation as to the ultimate rights of the parties, or by an abandonment of important or any position heretofore expressed. In other words, and in new phrase, each might be willing to let the point of an argument or a question of fact, which should be examined as one fully as the importance of the subject demands. The purpose of the pending investigation was definitely here to have, most or all of adjudicated by the commission, and the government of the United States is seeking the desired information should fall of its purpose."

The secretary's note was short and formal, and was in the shape of a mere receipt of the letter and a statement that he had carried copies of it to be sent to the United and Venezuelan governments.

It cannot be said that the commission is confident of favorable replies from both parties to the boundary controversy, although the courteous terms in which the invitation is couched, and the wide latitude of reservation contained each party, that may respond to the open door which the commission has thrown open, lend the natural hope that it will be accepted. Meanwhile, the commission will proceed on the original line of inquiry, which promises to be a slow and difficult task. Tradition is the principal source of information to be the production of evidence by both parties and the appearance of attorneys, when the proceedings may at once take on the form of a judicial trial, and the attitude of a court listen to correspondingly battered.

Today's meeting took place for the first time in the new quarters of the commission in the Baltimore Sun block. The first business was the selection of officers and first of these chosen was S. Malet-Prevost, who has earned a high reputation at the New York bar and also in Washington. Mr. Malet-Prevost was named as secretary of the commission and will be in daily attendance with the commission. Mr. Pindell, there will be a meeting of the full commission in order to transact routine business requiring the action of all the members.

The members will not be idle, for to each has been given a particular line of inquiry which he is expected to report upon to his fellow commissioners at intervals. For instance, Mr. White has been charged with the preparation of what may be likened to an abstract of title. Mr. Gilman has undertaken the preparation of all of the maps and charts required and other members have been called upon to collect from the library of the department of state and the library of congress, all of the documents and historical maps and papers bearing upon the Venezuelan boundary question. The effort will be to have these inquiries proceed simultaneously and apace and it is felt by adopting this order much time will be saved, an important consideration if the commission is not asked by Great Britain and Venezuela