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Y McLAUGHLIN, MGR.

MAILABLE EDITION.

HOUSTON DAILY POST.

TEN PAGES.

TWELFTH YEAR. NO. 293. HOUSTON, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897. PRICE: 5 CENTS.

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TODAY'S FEATURES.

Cuba.

Statement of Palma in regard to accepting reforms and condition of the insurgent army.

Henry Delgado buried in Havana.

Smallpox increasing.

Insurgents capture a fort.

Cuban leagues organized.

Foreign.

Red Cross society established in Mexico.

Complaints made by American drummers of excessive Mexican taxes.

Precautions against the plague taken by different countries.

Twenty-five hundred people killed by an earthquake in the island of Kisham, in the Persian Gulf.

Details of the massacre of Benin City.

Dillon's amendment defeated in the British parliament.

Bread riots in Spain.

Plague becoming worse.

Domestic.

Schooner Nahum wrecked and the crew drowned.

Fight in the senate over the Nicaragua canal bill.

Yost-Tucker contest in the house decided in favor of the sitting member.

House committee on rivers and harbors to visit Houston and other Southern cities.

Train held up and robbed near Barry, Ala.

State.

Dick Curd mortally wounds Ed Allen at Millican.

Mrs. Annie Butcher of Dallas frightfully burned by falling on a stove in a fainting fit.

Jim Bryan commits suicide at Fort Worth by taking carbolic acid.

City Marshal Barthelow of Laredo on trial for killing A. Y. Allee.

Fifty cadavers missing from the court records of Navarro county.

L. Finkenstein of Flatonia blows out his brains.

Negro preacher at Beaumont arrested for burglary.

Hon. W. J. Bryan given an ovation at Dallas.

Miss De Hart, living near Bryan, outraged by an unknown negro.

Texas Legislature.

Ward's law to govern the holding of elections, which provides for an official ballot.

Representative Patterson of Bell gives vent to his disappointment at not being placed on committees.

Representative Wolters introduces a bill to do away with technicalities in appealed cases where substantial justice has been done.

Bill passed to prevent the selling or giving of liquors to minors.

Governor Culberson submits his appointments to the senate.

Senator Dibrell introduces a bill to quiet land titles.

Bill to appropriate $6000 for the Buckner Orphan Home defeated in the senate, 12 to 11.

Senator Colquitt introduces a bill to prevent preferences in assignments.

Speaker Dashiell tells why he formed his committees as he did, and flatly denies certain charges.

The bill to prevent playing football and baseball on Sunday passes to engrossment in the house.

Railroads.

The Galveston, La Porte and Houston makes a good run from Galveston to Houston.

Traffic Manager Miller of the Katy says there will be no rate war over the reduction of the grain rate in the East.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in Missouri are opposed to the reduction of the passenger rate as proposed to the legislature.

The Galveston and Great Northern gets a right of way through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

The board of directors of the Atchison railroad approves the terms for a settlement with the Atlantic and Pacific bondholders.

The Markets.

Cotton futures 1 point up at New Orleans; spots steady and unchanged.

August cotton is 42 points higher than November deliveries in New York.

Wheat declined ⅝c, May closing at 79⅝@79⅝c.

Small business in stocks and prices down.

Local.

Some Bryan aftermath.

George R. Wendling's lecture on Stonewall Jackson.

Marriage of Miss Laura Mayes Harlan and Mr. Frederick Clement Burbank.

The Business League exhibit rearranged.

Mr. Tom Dunn made cashier of T. W. House's bank.

Revival at the Christian church.

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and Ticket Office.

HUNDREDS ARE DEAD.

Fearful Effects of an Earthquake on Kisham Island.

DETAILS OF BENIN CITY MASSACRE.

British Officers Were Attacked by Hundreds of Natives.

WARSHIPS SENT TO THE COAST

Great Britain Will Soon Begin a Campaign Against the King of the Country—Foreign News.

London, January 21.—A special dispatch received here from Teheran, capital of Persia, says that 2500 persons perished as a result of the earthquake which occurred on Kisham Island January 11. Kisham Island is the largest in the Persian gulf and is situated about fifteen miles from its entrance. Its population is estimated at 5000, mostly Arabs.

The Benin Massacre.

London, January 21.—The Evening News publishes this afternoon a dispatch from Lagos, capital of the British West African colony of that name, giving details of the massacre of the British expedition under Consul General J. R. Phillips by the inhabitants of Benin City, early in the present month. The party consisted of Consul General Phillips, Major P. W. G. Copeland, Mr. Crawford, deputy commissioner and vice consul in the Niger coast protectorate and adjoining native territory; Captain Boisragon, commandant of the Niger coast protectorate forces; Captain Maling of the Sixteenth Lancers, an officer of the Niger coast protectorate force; Mr. R. F. Locke, Mr. H. C. Campbell, of the consular staff; Dr. R. H. Elliott, medical officer, and Messrs. Powis and Gordon, civilians.

The party was unarmed and was proceeding to Benin City in order to make a request for a palaver or conference with King Oblah in regard to increasing the trading facilities with that part of Africa, the king having previously consented that the expedition should visit his capital. None of the officers were armed, in order to impress the king with the peaceful character of their mission, and over 200 native carriers were with the party to propel the canoes and carry presents intended for the king.

After proceeding up the river the expedition landed at a spot about fifteen miles from Benin City, and the carriers were sent ahead through the dense jungle, the officers following.

Five miles from Benin City the officers suddenly came upon a narrow defile, which was filled with the dead carriers, who were fearfully mutilated. Almost immediately afterward the officers and their servants were surrounded and attacked by hundreds of savages, armed with guns, cutlasses, spears and clubs, and in a few minutes all the members of the party excepting Locke and Boisragon were dead.

Captain Boisragon and his companion, after wandering in the bushes for a week, succeeded in reaching New Bibib, wounded and exhausted, bringing the first authentic news of the massacre, although seven Kroemen of the carrier party who succeeded in escaping were the first to spread the news of the disaster. The affair is looked upon as deserving of the sending of a punitive expedition to Benin City, known as "The City of Blood," on account of its being the seat of the fetich priests of that part of Africa and because human sacrifices are of frequent occurrence, the remains of the sacrifices being seen bleaching in the sun on all sides.

The British warships Phoebe, Widon Alecto, Barossa and Theseus have already been dispatched to the entrance of the Benin river. British officers have left Liverpool for the same coasts.

FOR BIMETALLISM.

The United States Must Begin the Work.

London, January 21.—The Daily News says this morning that Senator Wolcott of Colorado had an interview yesterday with Sir Henry William Houldsworth, conservative member of parliament for the northwestern district of Manchester, and who was the British delegate at the Brussels monetary conference in 1892. The interview was private and informal.

The bimetallists in parliament, the Daily News says, are not disposed to take any active measure, but they believe that time is on their side and they are warmly interested in Sir Samuel Montague's proposal that to secure the adoption of the double standard it will be necessary for the United States to begin and then offer a 10 per cent tariff rebate to all nations following their example.

Ivory Talks.

London, January 21.—Edward J. Ivory of New York, who was discharged from custody yesterday at the central criminal court, the crown prosecution having withdrawn the charge of conspiracy to cause a dynamite explosion, called at the office of the Associated Press today and said:

"I have documentary proof that the British officials offered to release me if I confessed to the charge of conspiracy. I am satisfied that the police did not have any such power, but professed to have it in order to entrap him.

"I can not say anything regarding Tynan and others. I have never had any connection with any dynamite plot.

"I must say that my prison experience was not unpleasant. I go to Dublin tomorrow in order to visit my relatives and I shall sail for New York on board the White Star liner Majestic on January 27."

The Bubonic Plague.

New York, January 21.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: The fear of the Indian plague reaching here grows rapidly. The Novoe Vremya says: "With England's present methods in permitting the population of the stricken districts to emigrate, the plague will very soon be rife all over the country."

The Mirovie Sotsiorski says: "Italy, France and Austria have taken precautions. History has shown that Russia is always the country that suffers most from the pest. Russian doctors should at once go to the plague striken districts and find out the truth and study the disease, as we can not rely on the reports of the English, whose commercial interests have eaten into the humanitarian instincts of all nations. The world should unite to form a cordon around the plague district."

Doctors have been sent to keep a proper guard on the Persian and Afghan frontiers.

RED CROSS IN MEXICO.

Complaints Made by American Drummers of Excessive Taxation.

Mexico City, January 21.—A branch of the Red Cross society has been formed here among Spanish residents, and the permanent president is the Duke of Arcos, the Spanish minister. The other officers are wealthy Spanish residents. The Red Cross society, which is the first organized here, will receive contributions for use in Cuba among the sick and wounded soldiers.

Complaint is made by traveling men representing American manufacturers of excessive taxes demanded of them by State governments, and say that in certain States the license tax is almost prohibitive. But the local manufacturers object to foreigners on the gold basis coming here and selling goods freely without contributing, as the natives have to do, to support the local, State and municipal governments.

An interesting historical figure died this morning in Vera Cruz—Captain George E. Powell, agent of the Ward line of steamships. He commanded the gunboat Independencia under President Lerdo's administration, and at one time was in active pursuit of the vessel on which General Diaz, now president, was a passenger, Lerdo being especially anxious to secure Diaz, but he escaped. Captain Powell was known to all American shipmasters touching at Vera Cruz, was about 65 years of age and leaves a large family.

Charles Biorkiund, an English subject, of Norwegian extraction, and one of the oldest foreign residents of this republic, is dead in this city.

To Coerce the Sultan.

London, January 21.—Official correspondence between Great Britain and Russia, published here today, shows that the Marquis of Salisbury on October 20 last proposed that the ambassadors at Constantinople should formulate reforms to be enforced by the peers. M. Shiskine, then the acting Russian minister of foreign affairs, replied on November 18, saying that the czar had decided that it was impossible to agree to coercive measures against the sultan. But on November 25 there was a further communication to the effect that the czar had agreed to the Marquis of Salisbury's proposal and would not object to advising the Russian ambassador relative to coercing, should the sultan prove recalcitrant and refuse to adopt the reforms unanimously recommended by the ambassadors.

House of Commons.

London, January 21.—The house of commons dismissed Mr. Dillon's amendment calling on the government to introduce comprehensive measures for the relief of Irish husbandry, Rt. Hon. John Atkinson, conservative member for North Londonderry, denied that there had been any great decline in prices of Irish produce. He hoped, he said, for good results from last year's bill.

Mr. Dillon and other Irish members insisted that everything had been done for the English and nothing for the Irish farmer.

Mr. Dillon's amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 189 to 125.

Plague Becoming Worse.

London, January 22.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Times, after expressing the hope that parliament will induce the government to deal in a practical way with the problem, prints an unusually outspoken article from the Pioneer, declaring that only 21,000 of the whole British garrison are free from contagious disease in some shape or other and that 522 in each 1000 are equally incapacitated. The disease is becoming more virulent and destructive than ever, and even the bubonic plague can not compare as a human affliction.

A Modern Joan of Arc.

New York, January 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manilla, via Hong Kong, says Dr. Rizal's widow has gone to Imus, where she is regarded as a new Jeanne d'Arc. Dr. Rizal was the organizer of the uprising in the Philippine islands. He was shot on December 29, exhibiting great fortitude to the very last.

Record Lowered.

Kingston, Jamaica, January 21.—The Atlas line steamer Allegheny, Captain Lowell, which sailed from New York January 16, arrived here today. It is claimed that she has lowered the record from New York to Kingston by about five hours.

Bread Riots in Spain.

London, January 22.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Madrid says that the severe weather has resulted in acute distress and especially in the province of Seville. Bread riots have occurred at Luisiana, Viso del Alcor, Arahal and other towns.

To Exclude the Plague.

London, January 22.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Vienna reports that a Constantinople dispatch says that the porte has ordered the Persian border to be cordoned in order to exclude the plague.

Earthquake Shocks.

London, January 21.—A special dispatch received here from Bombay says that severe earthquake shocks have occurred there.

Deaths from the Plague.

Bombay, January 21.—It is officially announced that the deaths from the bubonic plague number 420 daily.

Appointed Minister.

Buenos Ayres, January 21.—Wenceslas Escalante has been appointed minister of finance.

Coast Defense Convention.

Port Tampa, Fla., January 21.—The entire body of the visiting delegation to the South Atlantic and Gulf States coast and harbor defense convention left this morning on a special train, which took them down to Port Tampa where they took passage on the Margaret for an inspection of the bay. The party returned from the trip this evening.

The following have been chosen vice presidents: Ex-Governor H. L. Mitchell of Florida, who issued the call; F. Y. Anderson of Alabama, Governor A. S. Bloxham of Florida, Colonel J. H. Estill of Florida, A. G. Smith of Indiana, A. B. Farquhar of Pennsylvania, J. M. Ward of Kentucky, Orris McClellan of Louisiana, F. C. Brown of Massachusetts, L. C. Babb of Minnesota, J. E. Lemaster of Nebraska, H. M. Flagler of New York, J. H. Madden of North Carolina, J. E. Stebbins of North Dakota, T. Ewing Miller of Ohio, J. C. Anderson of South Carolina, Edward Wells of Vermont, Jeff Brown, U. S. N., of Key West, Captain Edward Davis, U. S. A. All officers of the army and navy will be considered honorary members of the convention.

PALMA'S STATEMENT.

Insurgents Will Not Accept Reforms for Cuba.

WANT INDEPENDENCE OR NOTHING.

Claims Gomez Is Satisfied With His Condition.

EXPECTS A WINNING CAMPAIGN

The Junta's Statement of Murders Committed During the Past Week by the Spanish Officials.

New York, January 21.—Thomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta, today issued the following statement:

"So much has lately been said of the probability of the termination of the Cuban revolution by the acceptance on the part of the Cubans of autonomy or reforms that I feel it incumbent upon me as the accredited representative of the Cubans to make a brief statement on the subject. Reforms were passed by the Spanish cortes, but the outbreak of this revolution was not thereby stayed one hour. There was and is but one idea for which the Cubans are fighting. We have had enough of so-called reforms, enough of promised autonomy. Every intelligent man would rightly condemn the leaders and participants in this movement if anything short of independence were the basis of peace with Spain. It is claimed that General Gomez is willing to treat with Spain on the basis of autonomy and that a letter to that effect has been received by me. There is no such letter. He is made of too stern a material to surrender on any such terms, particularly when in his latest letters to me he writes contentedly of his resources and glowingly on his convictions that this winter's campaign will be most successful.

But even though any of our foremost leaders should be inclined to end the war by the acceptance of autonomy (which is barely within the bounds of possibility), while he himself might surrender, he would do so alone. We Cubans are not worshipers of individualities, we are steadfast followers of our ideals. The death of our glorious Maceo brought sorrow to the hearts of every Cuban, but we did not falter; his forces did not surrender; the revolution received no perceptible check. The leader who proposed peace under the Spanish flag would find himself without followers. No treaty of peace can be made by the Cubans unless ratified by a specially convened assembly. It is beyond the bounds of possibility to expect that the Cubans, after two years of sanguinary strife, when they find themselves in a position such as it has never been their good fortune to occupy, in point of numbers, equipment and resources, will now weakly accept terms of compromise. Every Cuban, every American, knows that the apparent gracious and conciliatory spirit of Spain springs not from her strength, but from her weakness. How can we then under such circumstances be expected to waver? If the Cubans in the field are too strong to consider such proposals the Cubans in the cities are too well advised of Spain's plans and Spain's precarious situation to counsel this step.

In these cities Spain's only stronghold, men of position, of refinement, of wealth, have lately signed a statement in which they unequivocally say to those in this country, who seem to labor under the error that autonomy would be a solution of the so-called Cuban problem, that nothing short of independence is acceptable to them. They base the statement, not only on political, but also on economic reasons.

"What form of autonomy would help Cuba when saddled, not only with her previous debt, but with the added burden of the cost of the present war? The future of the country would be ruin and starvation.

"News of our success in the field may be suffocated by the censor; pacification of the island provinces may be falsely proclaimed, as in the case of Pinar del Rio; decrees allowing the grinding of sugar may be issued where all cane has been destroyed; promises of reforms and autonomy given and amnesties promulgated; foreign countries may by these means and by mendacious Spanish diplomacy be cajoled into the belief that Spain is mighty, is generous and that we are weak, are ungrateful; but we Cubans will continue to fight for independence first, last and all the time. Our leaders may fall, but others will take their places."

At the office of the junta the statement which follows was also given out:

"Murders committed in Guanabacoa during the week were: Lieutenant Colonel Narciso Fonsdevicla, mayor of the city; Nicholas Hernandez, white, proprietor of a tackle factory, known as an honest man and representing the autonomist party; Andres and Santa Ruiz, mulatoes, well educated and honest, owners of an undertaking establishment and of a cafe and billiard room in Palo Blanco street; Jose E. Abella, white, proprietor of a livery stable; Luiz Nunez, white, a man without reproach; Pedro Jose Acosta, white, a clerk; Justo Garcia, white, clerk; Ramon, white, clerk; Juan Manquel Pastoriz, very popular young man; two employes of Mr. Almagro, owner of the Maria station.

"These were all honest people and of good antecedents, their only crime being that of being Cubans. The murders having occurred with such frequency that the town's people, fear stricken, fled from the town and the trades' people of Guanabacoa, all Spanish, have called and complained to General Ahumada in order to stop the emigration, not through humanity, but because their interests suffered."

Another Laurada Expedition.

Baltimore, January 21.—The general belief in shipping circles here is that the steamship Laurada has gone on another expedition to Cuba to land arms and ammunition for the insurgents. This famous steamer left Gibraltar on December 31, ostensibly bound for Baltimore, having taken on a large supply of coal before her departure. She has been to Messina and when at Gibraltar her captain reported having on board a cargo of fruit for this port. Under ordinary conditions she would have made the voyage in fifteen days. Twenty-one days have elapsed and she has not yet been sighted at Cape Henry. Circumstances, taken in consideration with the fact that a barge named J. J. Ward is reported to have put in at Newport News the other day from Philadelphia with a load of arms and ammunition, which was said to have been reshipped on schooner in Hampton Roads, leads to the opinion that the Laurada waited at a point outside until the schooner came out, after which the cargo was transferred to the steamer, which is now thought to be on its way to Cuba.

DELGADO BURIED.

Further Details of the Sinking of the Spanish Gunboat.

Havana, January 21.—Further details reached here today regarding the sinking of the Spanish gunboat Relampago during the morning of January 17 by the explosion of a torpedo placed in the river Cauto, near Mango landing, by the insurgents, killing six of the officers and crew and wounding a number of others.

The insurgents, it appears, besides opening rifle fire upon the Centinela and upon the men in the water, also fired with artillery upon the Centinela at short range. But the Centinela succeeded in getting out of danger and replied with her guns, discharging grape shot at the insurgents and inflicting great loss upon the enemy. Of the men in the water it is now learned Commander Frederico Martinez of the Relampago was hit by an insurgent bullet while swimming and was probably afterward drowned with his companions and eaten by the alligators, which are plentiful in those waters.

General Vasco while reconnoitering in the province of Pinar del Rio, has killed in a skirmish the well-known local insurgent leader of Guanajay, Ledesma, formerly manager of the Rosalado plantation, as well as Gaspar Sobrado Lazo and Nodarz, both insurgent leaders, who took up arms at Pass since the outbreak of the present insurrection. Several insurgent officers are also said to be among the killed. It is reported that their bodies have been identified.

Colonel Vera del Rey, during three days' reconnoitering in the north of the Sierra Maestro, from Scandell to Grau Piedra, province of Santiago de Cuba, has had a skirmish with the insurgents, who lost sixteen killed. The troops also destroyed 200 huts. A detachment of insurgents attacked the laborers at work on the Jobo estate, this province, killing two guerrillas and two laborers and wounding ten more of the latter.

General Melquizo, while reconnoitering at the San Carlos farm at Mena and on the heights of Virginia, has destroyed an insurgent camp. The insurgents left two men killed and retired with their wounded.

The relatives of Henry Delgado, the correspondent of the Mail and Express of New York, who died in San Ambrosio hospital yesterday, have instructed Consul General Lee to have his remains interred here in view of the objections raised by the New York health authorities to their shipment to the United States. Consequently the funeral occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was attended by the American consul employes and by the correspondents of the American newspapers.

SMALLPOX INCREASING.

Sanitary Condition of Havana Described as Awful.

Havana, via Key West, January 21.—The epidemic of smallpox here continues and the daily death rate from all diseases is 35 per cent or more.

It is calculated that there were 5000 cases of smallpox in Havana some time ago. All the physicians paint the picture of the sanitary condition in awful colors. The mortality is frightful and for several days past has increased to 45 per cent. Gerusco also reports an epidemic of smallpox, with many victims.

Consul General Lee wrote to General Weyler, asking that Henry Delgado, the American who died at San Ambrosio hospital yesterday, might be transferred to more commodious quarters, or that he should be allowed to take charge of him so that Dr. Burgess could give him assistance.

General Melquizo, reconnoitering in the province of Pinar del Rio, found a band of insurgents with 100 new firearms and a large supply of ammunition.

G. P. Pendleton, an American newspaper correspondent, has been summoned to Washington to appear before the senate committee on foreign relations.

General Plu notified the Cienfuegos planters some time since to prepare their sugar estates for grinding, when they received intimations from General Weyler to cease. Several days afterward General Weyler transferred Plu's command to Manzanillo and ordered General Palata from Matanzas to take charge of Plu's command. General Plu has become suddenly ill and asked leave to return to Spain.

It is generally expected that in eight days General Weyler will give orders of a general character looking to the resumption of the grinding of cane on the whole island.

Sanitary General Losado sailed last night to Caibarien to inspect the hospitals in Santa Clara province.

General Maron has arrived from Gibara with his aides and will go to Matanzas to take command of the province.

Manzanillo reports that an expedition, supposed to be from Jamaica, has landed in the river Plata on the south coast. No details are given.

Yesterday's issue of La Lucha was suppressed by the authorities on account of an editorial under the title, "Who Are Responsible?" Legal proceedings have been begun against the editor.

Captain General Weyler slept at Guanaas last night and continued his military operations today.

Cuban League.

New York, January 21.—The Cuban league of the United States is organizing a branch league in every town or city in this country of 5000 or more inhabitants. There are 750 such towns and cities in the United States. The object of the league is to call forth an expression of the unanimous sentiment of the American people in favor of Cuban independence.

An effort is also being made to secure the passage of resolutions in every State legislature demanding that such action should be taken by the government as will end the war in Cuba and insure the independence of the island.

The league is receiving letters daily from all parts of the country suggesting ways and means for promoting the cause of Cuba.

Report of Canovas.

Madrid, January 21.—At the close of yesterday's cabinet meeting the premier, Senor Canovas de Castello, reported that although they had full confidence in the success of military operations in Cuba, the government was prepared to grant reforms to that island and to submit a decree with that object in view to the council of state.

WILL VISIT HOUSTON.

River and Harbor Committee of the House Coming South

TO EXAMINE GOVERNMENT WORKS.

They Will Satisfy Themselves of the Needed Improvements.

THE WORK ON BUFFALO BAYOU

They Will See What Is Necessary to Be Done to Secure Deep Water for the Hub City of Texas.

Washington, January 21.—The river and harbor committee of the house are to make a visit to Mobile, New Orleans, Sabine, Houston and Galveston to examine the government works and needs at those points.

Captain Bryant, representing the New Orleans commercial shipping and railroad interests, has completed arrangements for the party to leave Washington over the Southern railway Sunday, January 24, at 11:15 a. m. in a special car. They will reach Mobile January 25, which is the home of Representative R. H. Clarke, where twenty-four hours will be spent in examining the improvements in Mobile harbor, arriving in New Orleans Tuesday evening. The following morning the committee will take one of the Southern Pacific's steamers and proceed down to the mouth of the Mississippi river, visiting the crevasse in Pass l'Outre and the outjetties and West Pass, returning to the city the next day. On the evening of the same day (Thursday) the committee will leave New Orleans by the Southern Pacific railroad for Sabine Pass on a visit to the government works at that place and then for Houston to look at the improvements on Buffalo bayou and from there to Galveston, where deep water is being established by the government. From Galveston the committee will come back to New Orleans on its way to Washington over the Southern railway, stopping on the way at Chattanooga to examine the government works there on the Tennessee river. The committee will be absent from the city ten days.

Fourteen of the seventeen members of the committee will accompany this trip, including its chairman, Hon. W. B. Hooper of New York, and wife; Hon. B. Herman of Oregon, wife, daughter and son; Hon. Reyburn of Pennsylvania and wife; Hon. H. A. Cooper of Wisconsin, Hon. T. E. Burton of Ohio, Hon. W. E. Barrett and wife of Massachusetts, Hon. Walter Reeves and wife of Illinois, Hon. C. A. Towne of Minnesota and wife, Hon. B. D. Dovener of West Virginia and wife, Hon. C. M. Clark of Missouri, Hon. J. A. Walker of Virginia, Hon. T. C. Catchings of Mississippi, Hon. R. H. Clarke of Alabama, Hon. H. S. Berry of Kentucky and son; also Congressman J. S. Herman of New York, Congressman A. Meyer of Louisiana, Congressman Patrick Henry of Arkansas and Mr. H. G. Rask, clerk of the committee.

Baron Fava Not Gone.

Washington, January 21.—Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, was among Secretary Olney's callers today at the state department, to the surprise of officials, who supposed the ambassador sailed for Europe last week. As a matter of fact, while he secured a leave of absence from this government, with permission to return to Italy with the remains of his son, he has been prevented by an unexpected pressure of business. Hence, he came to Washington from New York and has taken up his quarters for the time at the Metropolitan.

This being diplomatic day, Secretary Olney had an unusually large number of callers, among them being the ministers of Spain, Russia, Japan, Venezuela, Chili and the Greater Republic of Central America.

Trip to New Orleans.

Washington, January 21.—The members of the river and harbor committee have decided to make a trip to New Orleans on next Sunday. They go to personally inspect the crevasse in the Mississippi river at the Pass l'Outre, which the commercial bodies of the Mississippi valley are anxious to have stopped.

Reported Favorably.

Washington, January 21.—The senate committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and it was afterward reported to the senate by Senator Pettigrew. The bill has already passed the house.

Bridge Over Red River.

Washington, January 21.—The president has approved the act providing for the construction of a bridge over the Red river between Arkansas and Texas, the act to validate the acts, appointments and services of certain deputy marshals in the Indian Territory.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE