

TO RETURN THE CALL

Spain Will Retaliate for the Sending of a Battleship to Havana.

Orders Issued at Madrid for Warships to Visit American Ports.

All the Courtesies Required Extended to the Maine on Arrival.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The newspapers generally comment upon Secretary Long's explanation of the visit of the United States battleship Maine to Havana, and agree in expressing the opinion that her visit is "inopportune and calculated to encourage the insurgents. It is announced that "following Washington's example," the Spanish government will "instruct Spanish warships to visit a few American ports."

The Epoca asks if the dispatch of the Maine to Havana is intended as a "sop to the jingoes," and adds: "We cannot suppose the American government so naive and badly informed as to imagine that the presence of American war vessels at Havana will be a cause of satisfaction to Spain or an indication of friendship."

Admiral Chacon, the admiral of the fleet, had a long conference with Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine. He asserted that the recent evolutions had demonstrated the perfect condition of the fleet. The next cabinet council will decide which American ports the Spanish men-of-war are to visit.

The Spanish papers sharply stigmatize the Maine incident as an "act of unwarranted provocation."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Assistant Secretary of State Day, on being shown the above dispatch, said merely that the department had not heard anything of it so far, but would probably be notified by Minister Woodford in case it were true.

De Lome Has Heard Nothing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome stated that he had no advices from his home government that any Spanish war vessels were to visit this country.

HEARD AT WASHINGTON. Reception of the Maine as Cabled by General Lee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A telegram from Consul General Lee, received at the state department at 2 o'clock, was carried by Assistant Secretary Day to the White House for the information of the president. In this telegram General Lee said that the Maine had been received with every courtesy. The commanders of the German and Spanish ships of war in the harbor had called upon the commander of the Maine, who had returned their calls, the Spanish forts had fired salutes and all the ceremonies called for by naval etiquette had been observed. In addition the consul general stated that everything was tranquil in Havana.

SURPRISE AT HAVANA. Arrival of the Maine Not Generally Expected.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The United States battleship Maine, commanded by Charles D. Sigbee, which left Key West, Fla., on Jan. 24, arrived here at 11 o'clock a. m., and was saluted by the forts and war vessels.

Shortly after the arrival here of the Maine, Lieutenant Albert Medrano, representing the captain of the fort, Vice Admiral Jose Patero, visited the United States battleship and extended the customary courtesies.

The arrival of the warship caused much surprise and excited considerable curiosity.

A naval lieutenant of the Spanish cruiser Alpuonso XIII, the Spanish flagship, visited the Maine early in the afternoon, as did also an officer of the German cruiser Gneisenau, the school ship. Both visits were returned by Captain Sigbee, after which he had a prolonged conference with Consul General Lee. The officers and sailors of the Maine will not go ashore at present in order to avoid possible friction.

Captain Sigbee has expressed himself as much gratified by the reception tendered him and the courtesy and cordiality shown.

Confirmed the Nomination of Griggs. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of J. W. Griggs of New Jersey to be attorney general of the United States.

RELIEF SUPPLIES FREE. No Duty Will Be Imposed by Canadian Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The war department has been in further correspondence with Canadian officials at Ottawa with the gratifying result that the Canadian government has consented to admit free of restrictions all supplies brought into the Klondike district by the United States government relief expedition. The free admission of supplies is strictly limited to the government expeditions, but there is no inhibition upon the sale of the food supplies taken in to such of the miners as can pay for them.

Will Employ No Americans. TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 26.—The city council has adopted a resolution that no aliens, particularly the subjects of the United States, shall be hereafter employed on any civic work either to be constructed or in process of construction.

STOCK GROWERS MEET.

Denver Convention Attended by About One Thousand Delegates.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—The first session of the National Stock Growers' convention was called to order in the Coliseum hall at 10:30 a. m. by George L. Goulding, chairman of the general committee on arrangements. There were present about 1,000 delegates representing 21 states and territories of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Governor Adams and Mayor McMurray made welcoming speeches. John W. Springer of Texas was selected for temporary chairman, Charles H. Gould of Nebraska temporary secretary and R. E. McGinnis of St. Paul reading clerk. After the naming of standing committees the convention adjourned for the day.

M'COMAS IS CHOSEN.

Gets Enough "Boiling" Votes to Send Him to the Senate.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 26.—Judge Lewis E. McComas has been elected United States senator to succeed Arthur P. Gorman. The ballot upon which he was elected, the first of the day and the eighth since the contest began, resulted in his getting 63 votes to 4 for Alexander Shaw of Baltimore, the only other Republican who remained in the race. Senator Gorman got 47 votes, the full Democratic strength in both houses. All but four of the eleven Republican bolters from Baltimore city voted for McComas on the last ballot.

Reported Spanish Victories.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The Spanish forces, it is announced, have destroyed the camp of the insurgent leader Juan Delgado, near Managua. The camp of the insurgent leader Romero is also reported to have been destroyed.

DEBATE WAS LIVELY

SENATE DEVOTES THE DAY TO FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Teller Resolution Under Consideration for Nearly Four Hours—Partisan Discussion in the House Over the Question of "Prosperity."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The day's session of the senate was characterized by a heated, almost acrimonious discussion of the financial question. For nearly four hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Messrs Allison of Iowa, Berry of Arkansas and Hoar of Massachusetts. The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and opponents of the resolution, the debate often approaching bitterness. The feature of the discussion was a speech delivered by Mr. Teller, the author of the resolution, his statement calling out a suggestion from Mr. Hoar that he (Teller) ought to have his remarks stricken from the record. In response to an inquiry by Mr. Spooner, Mr. Vest admitted that he thought the system of coinage referred to in the resolution meant the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that admission apparently giving satisfaction to the opponents of the measure.

HAS PROSPERITY ARRIVED?

House Devotes Almost the Entire Day to the Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Under the parliamentary fiction of discussing the Indian appropriation bill the house devoted almost the entire day to a political debate in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country as a result of the advent of the present administration. As the speeches were limited to five minutes each, many members participated and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent, but although good natured, some hard knocks were given and received. Mr. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, made an attack on the system of educating the Indians and Mr. Walker moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle school. No vote was taken on the motion.

FOUR MEN LOST.

Survivors of a Filibustering Crew Arrive at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—Nineteen survivors of the suspected filibustering steamer Tiltie, which probably sank off Barnegat, were brought to this port by a coasting schooner. Four men were lost. Captain John O'Brien was among the saved. The Tiltie was off Barnegat in the midst of a terrible storm. It is believed she was scuttled by traitors who had joined the party on board for the purpose of destroying the vessel.

Not Yet Ready to Report.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The joint coal convention did not convene during the evening, according to programme. Word came from the scale committee that no report could be made at present and the few members who waded through the snow to the hall returned to their hotels.

Will Build to a Canadian Port.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 26.—The local organ of the Greenway government has an article, apparently inspired, intimating that the idea of building a railway from Winnipeg to Duluth has been abandoned, and that, if the construction of a railway to Lake Superior is undertaken, it will be to a port on the Canadian side of the boundary.

Gage Talks to Philadelphians.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The seventh annual meeting of the Trades' League of Philadelphia was held in the Academy of Music, at which the principal speaker was Hon. Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury. He spoke on the subject of "Finance."

AGAIN THEY GET IT

Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Visited by the Second Blizzard in a Week.

Railroads So Badly Blocked That All Trains Had to Be Abandoned.

Practical Cessation of Business in General Reported at Many Points.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Reports from Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin show that a blizzard has prevailed in portions of those states during the day more disastrous in its consequences than any storm for many years. Snow has fallen to the depth of a foot or more, which, driven by a gale, has drifted badly, causing blockades to railroads, the stalling or abandonment of both passenger and freight trains, stoppage of street car traffic, paralyzation of telephone, telegraph, electric light and fire alarm wires, the blockading of country highways, rendering the rural inhabitants snowbound, and, in fact, the practical cessation of business in general at many points. The mercury is fast approaching the zero mark and stock will suffer severely.

RAILROADS FARE BADLY.

Trains on Roads Centering at Chicago Scheduled as Missing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A blinding snow storm, which raged all day, did considerable damage in the city and made trouble for the street car companies and the railways. Many of the trains from outside points were snowbound and all were behind the schedule time. Trains from the West and Southwest encountered the most trying obstacles, as their route was directly through the path of the storm.

South Chicago was practically isolated early in the evening as far as railroad traffic was concerned, and the towns surrounding it were in almost as inconvenient a situation.

In the city the snow was at times so thick and was hurried through the streets in such dense clouds by the strong wind that it was practically impossible for teamsters and gripmen to see ahead of them.

Of the through trains on the lines centering in Chicago, two are reported missing. One of them was the St. Paul limited of the Great Western railroad and the other a train running between Chicago and Eau Claire on the Wisconsin Central road.

HARD BLOW AT ST. LOUIS.

At Least Three Fatalities Resulted From a Sixty-Mile Gale.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—A terrific thunder storm raged for an hour or more in the vicinity of this city after 8 a. m. The sky cleared shortly after daybreak, but the wind continued to blow. It increased in intensity until at 10:45 the weather bureau officials reported a velocity of 63 miles an hour had been gained. Reports of accidents from various parts of the city are coming in, and thus far there have been three fatalities.

August Weidmeyer was blown off the Shields building and died in 10 minutes. A woman, name unknown, is reported lying dead in some debris at 2840 Laclede avenue, and a boy was killed by being blown from a porch roof, in another part of the city. There is every indication that it was a straight blow and not a tornado.

EVERYTHING TIED UP.

Milwaukee Gets Another Old-Fashioned Blizzard.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Snow is king in Milwaukee. The blizzard which arrived shortly before noon continued nearly 24 hours. Traffic on most of the street car lines throughout the city was at a standstill early in the afternoon and only the main lines were kept open. Trains on all roads are delayed by the deep snow. Hundreds of men are at work along the tracks of the different railways and all trains are being sent out with fewer cars to haul and with two or three engines at the head of each. All freight and other such trains as could be spared were abandoned early in the day by all the large railroads in the Northwest.

CAUSED BY THE BLIZZARD.

Fatal Collision on the Illinois Central in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 26.—A foot of snow driven by a fierce wind has blockaded the railroads and demoralized telegraph, telephone and fire alarm systems. During the storm a freight and passenger train on the Manchester branch of the Illinois Central collided. Fireman Elia Sweet of the passenger train was killed and Engineer Harvey and Postal Clerk McDuff were probably fatally injured. In Eastern Iowa the snow is piled in drifts many feet deep.

Leveling Telegraph Lines.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—A heavy wind storm, accompanied by snow, has blown down telegraph poles in all directions. It is said that between Kansas City and Lawrence, Kan., alone, 300 poles are leveled to the ground.

Most Disasters in Years.

GALESBURG, Ills., Jan. 26.—A blizzard more disastrous in its consequences than any for years ago here with unvarying fury all day. Schools have been closed, business is practically suspended and street car lines are blockaded.

EXCITEMENT IN BRUSSELS.

Socialists and Troops Come Together in the Chamber of Deputies.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26.—Deputy Demoblox entered the vestibule of the chamber of deputies, accompanied by a band of socialists. The officer in command of the guard informed him that in pursuance of the president's order he could not be allowed to enter, whereupon M. Demoblox raised cries of "Vive l'Armee," "Vive la Republique." A crowd collected and attempted to rush the soldiers, with the result that there was a violent scuffle, the troops withstanding the mob with fixed bayonets, and a hand to hand fight taking place between the socialists and anti-socialists.

For a time the tumult was indescribable and a strong body of police was required to quell the disorder.

Within the chamber of deputies the greatest excitement also prevailed. The socialist deputies demanded to know who was responsible for the violence of the soldiers toward the deputies. The tumult became deafening, and the ministers who attempted to reply were shouted down.

JEW KILLED AT ALGIERS.

Anti-Semite Demonstrations Continue. Many Rioters Imprisoned.

ALGIERS, Jan. 26.—About 10,000 people witnessed the funeral of those who were killed during the recent rioting. Their remains were interred in the Christian cemetery outside the town, and on returning there were renewed demonstrations with the usual cries. The mob attacked an omnibus upon which two Jews were riding. They were badly beaten and stoned, one of them dying later. Eighty of the rioters were condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to a year.

LOSS OVER A MILLION

ELEVATOR AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS BURN AT ST. LOUIS.

Eighty-five Cars Loaded With Corn, the Burlington Freight House and Numerous Cottages Were Also Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The Union elevator, which is situated in East St. Louis and owned by the United Elevator company, was totally burned during the night with the contents, about 1,350,000 bushels of grain. A greater part of this was corn. Eighty-five cars loaded with corn destined for Newport News and owned by E. B. White & Co., were also consumed as well as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight house, adjoining the elevator. Numerous cottages to the east of the elevator were also burned. The loss is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

THE SPOKANE FIRE.

Nine Persons Believed to Have Perished in the Flames.

SPOKANE, Jan. 26.—Eight lives and probably nine were lost in the fire in the Great Eastern block. They were: Miss Alice Wilson, Miss Maud Wilson, Miss Rose Smith, Mrs. H. G. Davies, W. B. Jordan and Mrs. Cora Peters and daughters Ethel and Alma. It is also thought that Mrs. Peters' son Charles has perished. None of the remains of those lost have been recovered. The four walls of the big building remain intact and fire is still burning in the basement. In that appalling mass of blackened debris lie the bodies of the victims. The local board of insurance agents estimate the total property loss at \$225,000.

THROUGH WITH LUETGERT.

His Cross-Examination Brought to an Abrupt Close.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Adolph L. Luetgert has completed his personal testimony. He stepped down from the witness stand shortly after 3 o'clock when States Attorney Deneen brought the cross-examination to an abrupt close. Details of Luetgert's life, his morals, motives and actions were entered into, but few of them had any direct bearing upon the actual disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert. Asked whether or not he had employed detectives to search for his wife, Luetgert said that he had not, and then, after some controversy between lawyers regarding the production in court of certain books which the state claimed would show dishonest transactions on the part of Luetgert, the defendant was excused.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

One Killed and Several Others Injured Near Duluth.

DULUTH, Jan. 26.—Frank Burrows, a foreman in the employ of Vandergift & Jacobs, subcontractors on the new extension of the Iron Range road near Waldo, was killed by a premature explosion of dynamite. Several others were seriously injured. The gang in charge of Burrows was working in a deep cut at the time that the accident occurred.

SETTLEMENT FAR DISTANT.

Growing Discontent Among the New England Cotton Strikers.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—With growing discontent and unrest among the operatives at Fall River, increasing privations among the strikers, further calls for city aid at New Bedford, and the announcement of a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend in the Pepper mill and 3 per cent annual dividend at Leominster mills, both at Eddisford, where there are strikes, the prospects are far from good for a settlement of the labor troubles in New England this week. In Rhode Island, at the Centerville cotton mill, a new strike was reported by 125 weavers quitting work on the claim that their cut averaged 16 per cent. In Maine all was quiet.

MORE INTEREST SHOWN

Second Monetary Convention at Indianapolis Far Larger Than the First.

Called to Order by Chairman Hanna With Four Hundred in Attendance.

Speeches by Governors Mount and Shaw Features of the Day's Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—Four hundred delegates were present at the Grand Opera House when Chairman Hanna of the executive committee called the monetary convention to order. This was an increase of 100 over the number of delegates that attended the first Indianapolis convention of a year ago, and it was regarded as indicative of the interest which the business men feel in the movement for a



HUGH E. HANNA.

reform of the currency laws. Two governors—Mount of Indiana and Shaw of Iowa—were the speakers at the afternoon session. Governor Mount delivered the speech of welcome and Governor Shaw spoke for more than an hour on the gold standard and the retirement of the greenbacks. The delegates did not include many bankers, but included

Many Men of Large Affairs and some of national prominence. Among those who arrived just before the convention met in the afternoon was General Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, the Gold Democratic candidate for vice president two years ago. Iowa voted with Indiana for the honor of the largest delegation on the floor and made an impressive appearance when they rose en masse to cheer Governor Shaw. There were also strong delegations from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio.

Upon the conclusion of the speech of Governor Shaw Chairman Hanna requested the state delegations to select vice presidents and members of the committee on resolutions to be reported before the evening session. The convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock when addresses were delivered to a large audience by Hon. C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia and Colonel Jacob L. Green of Connecticut. Mr. Patterson spoke on behalf of the monetary commission as one of its members.

Resolves to Continue the Fight.

The executive committee was continued by unanimous vote of the convention and will be given power to add to their numbers. They held a meeting in the morning and resolved to prosecute the fight for currency reform to the utmost and to make an effort to raise the necessary funds by impressing upon the business community the importance of placing the currency upon a stable basis.

A significant motion was made before the adjournment of the convention by Mr. Rhodes of New York. It was that when the convention adjourns, adjournment be subject to the call of the chair and not a final adjournment. His purpose is to place it in the power of the executive committee to summon the representatives of the business community together at any time during the fight in congress when their influence seems likely to be potent.

LET THE MATTER DROP.

Iowa's Military Monument Will Not Be Dedicated.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—The Iowa soldiers and sailors' monument erected by the state at a cost of \$150,000 and just completed, will not be dedicated. From the time of the conception of the plan to erect the monument it has been a source of strife and contention, destroying friendships and creating bitter animosity. The house military committee, to whom was referred the resolution providing for its dedication, has unanimously agreed to drop the whole matter and let the dedication go.

ADVANCED FIVE CENTS.

January Wheat Sold for \$1 on the Chicago Board.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—January wheat sold at \$1 during the day. The price was bid up 5 cents in as many minutes by brokers acting for the Leiter crowd, who, it was believed, took this method of advancing the price of May. January closed at 97 1/2, an advance of 2 1/2 cents. May closed at a slight advance after many erratic fluctuations. Corn was dull, but firm and advanced a fraction.

Hooking Valley Wreck.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—A wreck is reported at Saltillo, on the Columbus, Sandusky and Hooking Valley railroad. Reports say four men are killed. Physicians were taken to the wreck from Beaverville and Crestsville.

The Little Affair With Siam.

Mr. E. V. Kellett is American vice consul to the kingdom of Siam. Last November Mr. Barrett, our minister to Siam, sent Mr. Kellett to the town of Chiengmai on business. Mr. Kellett sent his clerk to the postoffice at 8 o'clock in the evening. The clerk was a native Siamese, and he carried a slim little silver headed cane. The police arrested him on the charge of violating a town ordinance forbidding the carrying of "dangerous sticks" at night. It appears that the Siamese police were very glad of an excuse to molest an employee of a foreigner. Word was sent to Mr. Kellett, who was indignant. He proceeded at once to the police station, demanded and got his clerk and started home with him. On the way he was suddenly surrounded by a body of Siamese soldiers, who began to beat and batter him with their muskets. He resisted and backed up against a wall and laid about him with his cane lively. Some missionaries who came by persuaded the vice consul to let the soldiers take his clerk back to the police station, which he did. The soldiers had stopped him and beaten him for taking the clerk away before the police court had released him.

Mr. Kellett acquainted Minister Barrett with the outrage. At first the Siamese government was very lofty and independent. It refused to let anybody but one of its own heathen Siamese courts sit on Mr. Kellett's case. But the United States has a treaty with Siam, as with other Asiatic nations, specifying that our citizens shall be tried by American consular courts or by mixed courts of Siamese and Americans. Siam refused to permit the mixed commission to try the case. Now comes in the moral, and let Americans heed it well. About seven years ago there was built at Bath, Me., an unpretentious little gunboat, which was named for that other Maine town, Machias.

Five years ago the Machias was ordered to Asiatic waters. She was not very large, but she was perfectly provided with modern guns which will shoot true. By a coincidence almost immediately after the Siamese government refused to let Mr. Kellett's case be investigated by a mixed commission the Machias appeared one fine day in the harbor of Bangkok and anchored there. The effect was magical. In less than no time the Siamese acceded to Minister Barrett's demand for a mixed commission. They likewise humbly and publicly apologized for the assault on a representative of the United States government, and the soldiers who committed the assault were severely punished. All's well that ends well.

It is all very well for the president and Secretary Sherman to appeal to the people of the United States to contribute aid to the starving Cubans. The people of the United States are generous and are glad to relieve suffering anywhere, but they would like to know before they pour out money and supplies whether it will go only to aid the cruel Spaniard that much longer to keep his foot on the neck of Cuba. If any aid at all is sent, it should go in at least equal proportions to the patriots and loyalists. There is no indication that any of it will go to the patriots and their friends and families. The proclamation of Secretary Sherman was absolutely silent on that point. He merely specified that the supplies should be sent to the United States consul general at Havana. He mentioned likewise that Spain would admit charitable supplies to the island free of duty. Pouring money, food and clothing into Havana will only help Spain against Cuba apparently. From the American point of view such charity is a profound mistake unless Spain will let the insurgents have their share of the relief.

To avoid all trouble men and women rich enough to own seal skin garments and travel abroad with them either on their persons or otherwise will save themselves much trouble and perhaps the confiscation of the furs by complying at once with the new regulation of the United States treasury. Briefly it is this: Get a tag from the maker or merchant of whom you bought it put upon the seal garment, whether cloak, coat, gloves, jacket or anything else made of seal. Then take it to the inspector of customs before you leave the country and get his tag put upon it also, specifying that the seal skin law has been duly complied with. Then you may leave the country without fear that when you return your garment will be confiscated. The present law is that no seal skins shall be imported into this country from Canada or Great Britain, and it is made to apply to seal garments as well as skins.

The state department at Washington is said to be in possession of positive information that, as everybody but the state department knew long ago, the alleged autonomy of Cuba is a gaudy fraud and pretense. The best thing for Spain to do is to sell out to the revolutionists while she can for the best price she can get.

"When peace is declared," said General Gomez to a New York Herald correspondent, "we want to reckon Spain among our friends. Cuba's laboring classes have been almost destroyed, and we shall need men to till the soil. The rank and file of the Spanish army in Cuba will fill the gap."