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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1896.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Metropolitan—Othello, 8.15.
Grand—Girl I Left Behind Me, 8.15.
Conover Hall—Anna Eva Fay, 8.15.
People's Church—Fisk Singers, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Arrived: Werra, Mediterranean ports; Britannic, Liverpool; Southwark, Antwerp; Majestic, Liverpool; Fulda, Genoa and Naples; State of California, Glasgow.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: St. Paul, New York; Havel, New York for Bremen.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Rhynland, Philadelphia for Liverpool.
BOSTON—Arrived: Prussian, Glasgow. Sailed: Austrian, Glasgow.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Pavonia, Boston, Teutonic, New York.

Several pictures of Satan are on exhibition in the British museum. They look like the devil.

With Peffer out of it, the next United States senate will at least be considerably less hirsute.

Ambassador Bayard merely gave the British a tip that he was still able to buy his own books.

Does it occur to anybody that too many Ohio men are laying pipe for places in the cabinet?

Our navy is getting into such prime fighting shape that probably no nation will care to hazard tackling it.

Mark Hanna and Tom Reed met yesterday at the national capitol. Ice froze in the room while they were talking twenty minutes.

The most sensitive horses in the world live in Indiana. A high-bred equine at Lawrenceburg committed suicide on being hitched to a cart.

George Gould has not yet joined a temperance society. He has just obtained by personal application a license for the sale of liquors in a New Jersey club house.

The young people of this nation must be telling each other by word of mouth how seriously love affects them. There was a postal deficit of over $8,000,000 last year.

The fighting editors of the South have their war paint on all the time. A Louisiana journalist has just killed a man who was a little too aggressive on short acquaintance.

A Colorado lawyer named Elliott declares that the old original Garden of Eden was located in Colorado. Give a Colorado lawyer a little room and he will claim everything.

Mr. Lorimer, of Chicago, says he will resign his seat in congress to run for mayor of his beloved town. Suppose, Mr. Lorimer, you should run for mayor of Chicago and be defeated.

There is always sunshine somewhere if we will only look for it. In spite of the fact that the whole celery crop of Kalamazoo has been ruined, the price of celery will remain the same as last year.

There are more ways than one to get the girl one loves. A young Kentuckian got a license to marry, the girl's mother objected, and he got out a writ of habeas corpus to secure possession of his prize.

Light is breaking in Indiana. Benjamin Harrison says he is not a candidate for the senatorship, does not desire the nomination and could not accept it. That ought to be sufficiently explicit.

A Wisconsin man has made a will which is a novelty of the first water. He gives $4,000 to a lodge with a stipulation that its members meet once a year, read his will and drink two kegs of beer at one sitting.

St. Louis is in a position to shake hands with St. Paul. The Republic yesterday morning said: "During the past forty-eight hours the criminal element of this city have run the entire gamut of crimes prohibited by the statutes."

The Hon. Wash Hesing is running for mayor of Chicago, but the honorable gentleman positively refuses to permit his mail carriers to wear Hesing buttons. This is cruel because it is presumed that mail carriers wore Hesing buttons because they loved Mr. Hesing or Mr. Hesing's whiskers, and not because they wanted to see the handsome postmaster become mayor of the wicked city of Chicago.

FORCE TARIFF ISSUE

DINGLEY REVENUE-SILVER BILL TAKEN UP BY DECISIVE SENATE VOTE.

THEN ALLOWED TO LAPSE.

ACTION NOT SO IMPORTANT AS INDICATED BY THE ROLL CALL.

SOME SHARP PERSONAL REMARKS.

The Republicans Taunted by Allen, of Nebraska, for a Lack of Good Faith.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The senate today, by the decisive vote of 35 to 21, adopted a motion to take up the Dingley tariff-silver bill. Unexpected and surprising as this action was, it did not have the significance which the vote itself appears to convey. Immediately following it, Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, one of the Republican members of the finance committee, moved to recommit the bill to the committee, and this motion was pending when, at 2 o'clock, the morning hour expired, and the entire matter lapsed as though no vote had been taken.

Neither the bill nor the Aldrich motion to recommit enjoys any privilege or precedence as a result of the action today. It served, however for some lively parliamentary fencing between Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), the author of the motion, and Messrs. Chandler, Hale and Aldrich, as well as for an exposition of the uncertain and shifty elements within the senate when a vote is precipitated on an important public question. The debate was at times sharp and personal. Mr. Allen is very blunt in his expressions, and he taunted the Republican senators for shrinking from the Dingley bill after conducting a tariff campaign.

"It has gone out from the powers that be in the Republican party," said Mr. Allen at one point, "that with the incoming administration we are to have an extraordinary session of congress for the purpose of revising the tariff laws."

Mr. Chandler reminded Mr. Allen that not only had tariff won, but free silver by the United States alone had lost in the recent election, and he urged Mr. Allen to aid in a genuine effort to execute the will of the people. Mr. Hale took occasion to state with frankness that the Republican senators expected an actual majority in the next senate, which would make tariff legislation more easy of accomplishment than it is now.

Mr. Aldrich's first move was to ask to have the bill referred back to the finance committee with instructions to strike off the silver amendment, but later he accepted the suggestion of Mr. Harris to omit the instructions. It was in this form that the question of recommital was pending when 2 o'clock arrived and cut off the debate.

When asked to explain the motive of his motion in the senate today to take up the Dingley tariff bill, Senator Aldrich replied: "I had no motive except, as we used to say in the army, to feel the enemy. I wanted to satisfy myself and the country as to the attitude of the Republicans towards this measure which they have professed to be so anxious to have become a law, and I think I have at least succeeded in demonstrating that they have no intention of trying to do anything." The senator declined to say whether he would in any way revive the question, but he intimated that he probably would.

TARIFF ISSUE FORCED.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), president pro tem of the senate, occupied the chair today, in the absence of the vice president. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.), presented the report of the joint select committee of congress, relative to the question of alcohol used in the arts, etc., and offered a resolution for a continuance of this committee. After this came a flood of bills, covering every phase of legislation, including an anti-trust bill, and a measure to withdraw small notes from circulation, by Mr. Shoup; for "the temporary reduction of salaries of United States officers," by Mr. Chandler. The resolution for the continuance of the joint committee inquiring into the question of alcohol used in the arts was adopted.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), offered a resolution evidently directed against the use of the new congressional library for the next inaugural ball, as has been proposed. The resoltuion recites that the new library shall not be used for any other purpose than library purposes. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), offered a resolution reciting that it is the settled doctrine that no state has the power to effect the integrity of contracts by legislation or otherwise.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), secured the adoption, without comment, of a sweeping resolution directing the committee on interstate commerce to inquire into the prevention of competition by the Joint Traffic association, composed of the railroads of the country; also the reported combination of the flour and milling interests of the country; also the reported combination of the window glass interests.

The bill providing free homesteads on public lands in Oklahoma territory for actual and bonafide settlers, and reserving the public lands for the purpose, was made a special order to follow the immigration bill. The calendar was then taken up, the first bill being one appropriating $60,000 to representatives of Erskine S. Allen for an invention in breech loading guns. The bill was passed.

At this point, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), made an unexpected move by proposing to take up the Dingley tariff bill, with its pending free silver substitute. Mr. Allen first asked unanimous consent that the bill be taken up, and on Mr. Aldrich's objection, Mr. Allen moved to take up the bill. There was much commotion at the unexpected appearance of the question, and pages hurried for the leaders of the various elements.

Mr. Platt gained time by having the bill read in full. After a whispered conference between Messrs. Platt and Aldrich, the latter withdrew his objection to taking up the bill.

"I renew it and object," interposed Mr. Palmer.

"Then I move to take up the bill," said Mr. Allen with emphasis. This precipitated a roll call, the question being, shall the Dingley tariff bill, with its substitute, be taken up. The roll call proceeded amid the closest attention and interest. It resulted as follows:

Yeas—Republicans: Aldrich, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Elkins, Eyre, Gallinger, Grar, Hale, Hansbrough, Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Mitchell (Or.), Morrill, Nelson, Perkins, Platt, Pritchard, Quay, Sherman and Wolcott. Democrats: Gordon, Morgan, Murphy, Pugh, Roach, Smith. Populists: Allen, Butler, Kyle, Peffer, Stewart. Independents: Pettigrew. Total, 35.

Nays—Republicans: Baker, Carter. Democrats: Blackburn, Blanchard, Daniel, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Harris, Hill, Jones (Ark.), Martin, Mills, Palmer, Pasco, Turpie, Vest and Walthall, Independents: Gannon, Dubois, Mantle. Total, 21.

The announcement of the vote was no less a surprise than Mr. Allen's first move. Mr. Aldrich quickly interposed a motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance, with instructions to report back the bill without the free silver amendment. This brought Mr. Allen to his feet in an

ENERGETIC PROTEST.

He said the Republican party had prevailed at the recent election and was now looking forward to enacting tariff legislation. Throughout the campaign they had promised the people tariff legislation. Why, therefore, should they hesitate now? The Nebraska senator declared that the senator across the aisle did not want to take up the tariff question at all.

Mr. Chandler responded, suggesting that the recent election had not only brought forward the tariff question, but had relegated the silver question, so far as independent action by the United States was alone concerned. He asked, therefore, whether Mr. Allen was really acting in good faith in his desire to take up the Dingley bill and free it from the silver amendment. Mr. Allen replied, that the silver question was far from settled by the recent election. Six million votes had registered for silver. So far as the tariff was concerned, he wanted the Republicans to get into the saddle. Mr. Allen declared that the Republicans had abandoned the Dingley bill.

"Nothing of the kind," remarked Mr. Gallinger, sotto voce, from his seat.

"It is so announced in Republican newspapers today," declared Mr. Allen.

"Let me ask the senator," interposed Mr. Chandler, "if he is so anxious about tariff legislation, will he aid to rid this bill of the silver amendment so that the original tariff measure can be acted upon."

"I will act in my own way," responded Mr. Allen, "without bowing my neck to the Republican yoke."

Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Allen indulged in a further colloquy, the former endeavoring to secure time for a final vote.

He wanted a time fixed now or hereafter, but Mr. Allen declared it was futile to take a vote now, when the Republican senators had no idea of passing the Dingley bill in its original form.

Mr. Hale came into the debate with an inquiry of Mr. Allen as to whether it was proper to proceed to tariff legislation now, when the Republican senators expected to have a clear majority in the next senate, capable of effectively conducting business.

"When will you get that majority?" queried Mr. Allen, amid laughter.

"I said 'expect,'" answered Mr. Hale. He went on to say that it was manifest that the Republican senators were not now in the position that they expected to be in the next congress, and that it was manifest, from this condition, that more effective action could come later.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) moved a change of the Aldrich motion, omitting the constructions, which was accepted.

At this point the morning hour, which lasts until 2 o'clock, expired, and the heated controversy went over. This leaves pending the motion to refer the Dingley bill to the finance committee, but the motion has no privilege giving it preference tomorrow.

Efforts to secure an adjournment and an executive session were successfully resisted by Mr. Lodge, who succeeded in having the immigration bill taken up. He yielded, however, to a personal request from Mr. Gibson (Dem., Md.) for time to look into the bill, and then, at 2:20, the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

MINOR BILLS PASSED.

Busy Three Hour Session Held by the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The house held a three hour session today, and passed a dozen bills of minor importance. Among them were the following: To extend for five years the time in which the university of Utah shall occupy lands granted to it; to authorize the use of the abandoned Fort Bidwell military reservation in California for a school for Indians; to confirm certain cash entries for public funds in Arkansas, made under the graduation act of 1854; to provide for the location and purchase of public lands for reservoir sites in Montana, South Dakota and Wyoming; to protect settlement rights where two or more persons settle on the same land before survey; to adjust the accounts of John Y. Williams, formerly agent of the Fort Hall Indian reservation; to authorize Flagstaff, Ariz., to issue bonds for the construction of reservoir; pensioning the widow of Capt. John Hough to $50 per month.

The house also agreed to the senate amendment approving certain acts of the legislature of New Mexico, for the issue of bonds so as to validate $172,500 of bonds of Santa Fe county. The Shafroth bill for the protection forests from fire was defeated. The purpose of the bill authorizing any member of the legislature of New Mexico to swear in the presiding officer is to prevent the secretary of the territory from performing that duty which in the past it is claimed has practically given him the power to make up the preliminary roll. A resolution for the distribution of the president's message among the various committees entitled to jurisdiction of the several topics was adopted.

GUNNING FOR BELMONT.

Bond Investigation Committee May Force Him to Talk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on finance, which was appointed prior to the adjournment of the last session of congress to investigate the bond issues made by the present administration, held a brief session today, but adjourned without taking any action, because of the absence of some of the members. When the committee adjourned after its last meeting in New York last summer, the question pending before it was, What should be done in view of the refusal of J. Pierpont Morgan and Perry Belmont to answer questions as to how much they had realized upon the bond transactions? and that question is still pending. It is presumed that this state of affairs will be reported to the full committee, and it is possible that the report will be accompanied by a recommendation for prosecution.

Salary Cut Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Chandler today introduced a bill in the senate for a 10 per cent reduction of the salaries of all federal employes. The reduction shall begin on the 30th of June, 1897, and continue for three years, and shall include all officers and employes of the United States whose salaries are paid from the treasury, either annually, quarterly, monthly or semi-monthly, except those whose compensation cannot be diminished during their continuance in office.

Left to Wolcott.

WASHINTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Sherman, chairman of the Republican senatorial caucus, said today that he had not completed the committee provided for in Senator Wolcott's resolution to investigate the practicability of securing an international agreement on silver, but that Senator Wolcott would be made chairman of the committee. It is understood that the selection of his colleagues on the committee will be practically left to Mr. Wolcott.

Settlers May Prove Up.

Special to the Globe.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Senator Pettigrew today introduced a bill to amend the act repealing the timber culture law. It provides that settlers on the ceded portion of the Sioux reservation in South Dakota may obtain patents for the land embraced in their entries after fourteen months residence by filing proof of such residence and paying the minimum price for the same.

PAYNE HAS THE CALL

REASON TO BELIEVE HE WILL GET THE OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL.

EVANS MUST SEEK OTHER PIE.

ALLISON TOO INDEPENDENT TO BECOME SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MIGHT DECLINE A PREMIERSHIP.

New Light on the Hunters Island Boundary Secured From an Old Map.

Special to the Globe.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—When Harrison's administration began Henry C. Payne was anxious to be postmaster general, but John Wannamaker was the recipient of that distinction. Payne has ever since desired the position. Last spring he was regarded as an Allison man, because of his close relations with Clarkson. But Payne never opened his mouth until the Republican national committee convened in St. Louis last June. On that occasion it was he who made the motion that Hanna be made chairman. After some discussion of pressing matters, it was Payne who moved that full power be given Hanna to manage the campaign. When the headquarters were established in Chicago, it was Payne who became Hanna's alter ego. He now travels with Hanna, and is undoubtedly on the inside of the national Republican organization. He seems to have the call on the postmaster generalship.

They who place Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, in the postoffice possibilities and name Payne for the interior department port folio, forget that a lawyer must be at the head of the interior department; and Payne is no lawyer. He is slated for the management of the postoffice department, and Evans must look for something else at the pie counter.

An Iowa man of rank, who is a long-time personal friend of your correspondent, says: "Allison will undoubtedly look at the position of secretary of state, as he looked at the treasury portfolio when it was offered him by Garfield, Arthur and Harrison. Allison gave no reason for declining the cabinet position to Garfield or Arthur, but he said to Harrison: 'If I were assured that I would be secretary of the treasury, without any possibility of being overruled by the president in any matter, I might consider the proposition favorably, and administer that department. But, every president wants to be secretary of the treasury, too, and the average secretary is only a clerk. I could only accept with a safe assurance that I would have absolute charge of the department without any interference whatever.' Allison will look at the state department in the same manner, and will, of course, decline the proffered honor."

HUNTERS ISLAND IS OURS.

Heatwole Receives a Map Which Conclusively Proves the Fact.

Special to the Globe.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative Heatwole today received a map of the Rainy Lake region of Minnesota showing the true northern boundary of the United States at Hunters' island and all the water coursed in that vicinity. According to this map, the only continuous water course around Hunter's island is at the northern side. Around the opposite side there are two portages. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain provides that the boundary between this country and Canada shall be along continuous water courses, and this map shows conclusively that Hunter's island, the ownership of which has long been in dispute, belongs to the United States. In this connection, it may be said that Representative Towne's bill appropriating $80,000 for the appointment of a commission to determine this boundary has been reported favorably to the house, and may be passed at this session.

MONEY FOR CHIPPEWAS.

Provided for in a Bill Offered By Senator Davis.

Special to the Globe.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Senator Davis today introduced a bill providing for the fulfilling of the treaty obligations with the Chippewas of Minnesota and the Mississippi. It directs the secretary of the treasury to set aside $301,923 for the payment of their obligations, and also directs that official to ascertain and set aside a sum equal to the difference between the coin and currency value of the payments made to the Indians between 1843 and 1848, with 5 per cent interest additional. The secretary of the interior is to disburse the money. Senator Davis also presented to the senate a memorial from Rev. E. V. Campbell and other citizens of St. Cloud, praying for the recognition of the Deity in the constitution.

DUBOIS AS A DEMOCRAT.

His Chances for Re-election Are Good.

Special to the Globe.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Although Senator Dubois, of Idaho, announces to all inquiries that he does not expect to be re-elected, his chances are pretty good. He has been honored during his entire lifetime by the Republican party, but he now expects to be elected by the legislature of Idaho as a Democrat. As a matter of fact, it is quite likely that he will go before the Democratic legislative caucus as a Democrat, and receive the caucus nomination. In that even, he will be elected to succeed himself, and thus be enabled to continue his course in opposition to all national legislation until silver shall be taken care of by congressional flat.

Eddy Is Laid Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — Representative Eddy will not be able to attend the meetings of the house for a few days, owing to a sprained ankle. He met with an accident while visiting in Illinois. Mr. Eddy is one of the three members of the next house who received a larger vote than McKinley. He is preparing to push a bill for the benefit of homesteaders who desire to settle on the Red Lake reservation. Today he received many callers, several members of the Minnesota delegation being among them.

Johnson Has 'Opes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — Representative Johnson, of North Dakota, has received assurances that in case of a deadlock in the North Dakota legislature he will receive votes, but he is not a candidate for the senatorship.

Wants Cash For Her Wardrobe.

Special to the Globe.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Senator Nelson today introduced a bill for relief of Anna M. Osborne. It appropriates $600 to pay for the lady's personal loss in a fire at Fort Ripley hospital, Minnesota, in 1877.

HIS DEATH IN DOUBT

NO ACTUAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY OF THE CUBAN LEADER.

SPAIN ACCEPTS THE STORY.

NO DOUBT PERMITTED IN THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MACEO'S END.

CUBANS DISCREDIT THE ACCOUNT.

Details Do Not Carry Out the Positive Assurance of the First Accounts Given.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The confident claims of the Spanish officials that they have abundant proof of the death of Antonio Maceo and his young aide, Francisco Gomez, son of Maximo Gomez, continue without abatement. The details, which are announced today, however, of the facts relied upon for the identification of the two Cubans have caused an undercurrent of doubt in this city. Maj. Cirujeda, who commanded the Spanish forces in the engagement at Punta Brava on Monday, and whose troops discovered the two bodies and gave the evidence of identification, consented to be interviewed on the circumstances of the case. He said today that when the rebels were routed, it was evident that the body of the chief was abandoned on the field. The Spanish column, without waiting to explore the field, went in hot pursuit of the insurgents and followed them for a mile or more. Meantime, young Gomez is supposed to have committed suicide by Maceo's side.

While the troops were returning to Guato, after the pursuit had ceased, various guerrillas belonging to Maj. Cirujeda's command went over the field where the rout of the insurgents had occurred and searched the bodies remaining there for anything of importance.

"The body of Maceo," Maj. Cirujeda continued, "was relieved of a ring, clothing, etc. The guerrillas who performed the act were, at the time, quite unaware that the body was that of Maceo. In fact, little attention was paid to the identity of the bodies. It was aready dark on the field, and it was raining. Various other bodies were also searched."

It was an adjutant, according to Maj. Cirujeda's further statement, who insisted that the above-mentioned body and the other, which was lying by its side, were evidently of first rate importance, and that they must not thus be left without identification.

"The two bodies were, therefore, tied by the feet to the tails of some horses," Maj. Cirujeda went on to relate, "and thus dragged over the ground, the intention being to carry them to town for identification. But after proceeding for awhile the horses became tired with their burden and the bodies were therefore cut loose and left in the road."

When the troops reached Guato, Maj. Cirujeda proceeded to read the documents which had been found upon the bodies. After reading these documents, Maj. Cirujeda says, he became convinced that the bodies which his troops had abandoned were those of Antonio Maceo and Young Gomez. But it was then too late to return and recover them. Maj. Cirujeda, however, expresses the firm conviction that they were those of Maceo and Gomez's son.

With the insurgents in the battle, Maj. Cirujeda says, was a beautiful amazon about twenty-two years old, who urged the rebels "A la machete," but at the same time interposed to prevent prisoners from being killed.

Maj. Cirujeda has taken charge of the objects found on the body said to be that of Maceo for further examination. There were a gold watch, a splendid pair of cuff buttons made by Moreau Torin, Paris, with five pointed stars on them and inclosed in a big strapped leather case, a hunting knife with an ebony handle and gold mounted, and a good water-proof coat. All of these were taken from the body by the scout Santa Anna.

It is thus seen that there has been no actual identifications of the bodies themselves, the conviction as to their identity resting upon the evidence of documents and articles found upon them. There is no doubt, however, of the assurance of the genral public here that Maceo is dead. It is pointed out that he met his death in a manner similar to that of Jose Marti and Zayas. His loss is regarded as the heaviest blow the revolution has received, and it is felt that his continued life was all that could save the insurgent movement. He was the most striking personal character of the outbreak.

CONFLICTING STORIES.

Maceo's Death Both Confirmed and Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The following dispatch, in detail confirmatory of his previous advices, was received tonight by Minister De Lome from the Spanish minister of foreign affairs:

The insurgent leader, Antonio Maceo, realizing the impossibility of remaining in Pinar del Rio province, and being constantly pursued by Spanish columns, crossed the trocha on the 4th inst. He was at the head of over 2,000 men whom he had recruited from the local bands of the western part of the province of Havana. When he was overtaken by Maj. Cirujida's column, 350 men strong, Maceo's forces were routed, the leader being killed in the engagement and Gomez's son committing suicide after being wounded. The corpses have been identified, and the clothing, arms and documents found in their possession were taken by the Spaniards. The remainder of the band has dispersed in consequence of this brilliant victory of our troops.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 9.—The Cuban leaders here and at Tampa deny the reports from the Spanish office at Havana of the deaths of Gen. Maceo or the son of Gen. Gomez. Although reports from Havana are meager, yet enough has been received to prove that the friends of the insurgents in the Spanish capital do not believe the reports of Maceo's death. The palace officials do not confirm the morning's report by any further details, which leads the Cubans to think that this is only a canard intended to influence the American congress now in session. The leaders here have made diligent inquiry today, but have received nothing to induce them to believe that Maceo has been killed.

The correspondents' reports from Havana this evening differ in details regarding the reported death of Maceo. American correspondents sent couriers to the scene of the battle, but they were chased back to this city by the Spanish troops. Gen. Weyler telegraphed from Artemisa to Havana for reinforcements on the 7th inst., stating that he had Maceo hemmed in.

Following is a copy of the letter written in pencil which was found on the body of the youth supposed to be Francisco Gomez:

Dear Mamma, Papa, Dear Brothers: I die at my post. I did not want to abandon the body of Gen. Maceo, and I stayed with him. I was wounded in two places, and as I did not fall into the hands of the enemy, I have killed myself. I am dying. I die pleased at being in the defense of the Cuban cause. I wait for you in the other world. Your son,
—Francisco Gomez.

Torro in San Domingo.
Friends or Foes: Please transmit to its destination as requested by one dead.

The bugler of the battalion of San Quentin was taking away from the fallen Cuban, said to be Gomez, a ring, when he found that he was still alive. He thereupon killed him with the machete.

DENIED BY CUBANS.

They Do Not Believe That Maceo Is Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senor Le Lome, the Spanish minister, has received a cable dispatch from Havana which seems to bear out the press report of the death of Antonio Maceo and young Gomez. He has also received official confirmation from Madrid.

At the Cuban headquarters here no alarm is felt at the reported death of the insurgent general. Second Secretary Diaz Albertini, who is the only member of the junta now in the city, epressed himself in most positive terms that the story had no basis of truth, and was sent for the sole purpose of influencing, and, if possible, deferring action by the congress of the United States.

"You will notice," said the secretary, "that the story contains very many details of the finding of the body, the marked linen and letters from the elder to the younger Gomez. It is really amusing to learn that Maceo wore silk socks containing his initials worked in red silk, and that his linen and that of the younger Gomez, whose body is said to have been found near that of his chief, was also marked with his initials. Any one who knows either of these men knows that they have not seen, much less worn, linen shirts and silk socks for many a day. This part of the story is quite ridiculous, and bears unmistakable evidences of Spanish origin, and then the letter to young Gomez. A Cuban father, in writing to his child, never signs his name as this letter was signed—"M. Gomez." That is a cold formality that a Cuban never employs. He would have signed 'Your Father.'

"The whole story is a feeble and transparent attempt to delay action by congress, and nothing else. The United States and the Spaniards, too, will soon learn that Maceo is very much alive."

SPAIN DELIGHTED.

At the News of the Death of the Cuban Leader.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The official announcement of the death of Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez, the son of Maximo Gomez, has been published, and has caused the greatest enthusiasm. Crowds of students are marching through the streets, manifestations being held in front of the ministry for the colonies, and the crowds cheering for Spain; the army and for Maj. Girujeda, whose column defeated the insurgents under Maceo, near Punta Brava, in Havana province.

RADICAL CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Three Calling for Decisive Action Offered in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The senate committee on foreign relations met today and discussed the Cuban situation, but did not take any action upon the bills and resolutions before it. The discussion was extremely general in character, and, while there was recognition of the importance of some action, there was considerable division of opinion as to what course should be pursued.

Senator Mills advocated active intervention by the United States government with its armies, and announced his intention to introduce a resolution directing this course. Senator Cameron also gave notice of his purpose to press for a decided course by this government, and to introduce another resolution. In view of these intentions, and because of the importance of the subject, the entire matter was postponed for future consideration. The friends of Cuba, who are largely in the majority in the committee, express the opinion that the Cubans are holding their own, which they say is, under the circumstances, a decided gain.

In the senate itself a series of vigorous Cuban resolutions was offered. The first, by Mr. Comeron (Rep., Pa.), was as follows:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives, That the independence of the republic of Cuba be, and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

Resolved, That the United States should use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) followed the Cameron resolution at once with the followink resolution:

Joint resolution directing the president of the United States to take possession of the island of Cuba, and hold it until its inhabitants can institute such government as they may wish, and organize and arm such forces as may be necessary to protect them against invasion.

Resolved, That the president of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the island of Cuba, with the military and naval forces of the United States, and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government, deriving its power from the consent of the governed, and arm and equip such military and naval forces as may be necessary to secure them against foreign invasion.

Without comment, the Mills resolution was referred to the committee on foreign resolutions. Mr. Call followed with another joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives, That the United States of America recognizes the republic of Cuba as a free and independent government, and accord to the people of Cuba all the rights of a sovereign and independent government, in the ports and within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Call resolution went to the table. Mr. Call announced that he would speak on it at an early day. The three Cuban resolutions came in quick succession, each being read in full and occasioned marked attention, owing to the directness and vigor of the language used by the three senators.

Senator Mills, speaking of his resolution, said: "It is in line with what I have always advocated, and what I think should be done. The United States has assumed control of the island to the extent of saying, 'Here, no one else shall interfere or take control of the island. We will fight any and all nations who set foot on the island.' This has been done for a hundred years, and here we stand, holding the island for Spain and allowing the people to be butchered. We should take control of Cuba and give the people there a government."

REED MEETS HANNA.

Laders See Each Other For the First Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A ripple of interest swept over the house today, when it became known that Speaker Reed was the recipient of a call from M. A. Hanna, accompanied by Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, who is to be marshal of the inaugural parade, dropped into the speaker's room at the house at 1 o'clock. The speaker was then in the chair, but Representative Smith, of Michigan, told Mr. Reed, who was waiting for him. The speaker turned over the gavel to Mr. Sherman, of New York, and stepped back to his office. It is said that the speaker and the managers of McKinley's campaign had never met before. Several members, who had been active in Mr. Reed's anti-convention campaign, and Representative W. A. Stone, who managed Senator Quay's boom at the capital last spring, took part in the meeting.

ST. LOUIS BANDITS

EXPRESS TRAIN ATTACKED WITHIN A MILE OF THE UNION DEPOT.

THE CAR DOOR BLEW OPEN.

ROBBERS UNABLE TO FORCE THE SAFE AND SECURED NO BOOTY.

CITY IN A STATE OF TERROR.

Vigilance Committee, to Put Down the Reign of Crime, Talked of By Business Men.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9.—The Iron Mountain fast express train, out-going, was held up one mile from the union station, within the city limits, tonight at 9:30 by six masked men. The express safe could not be opened, and the bandits fled without booty.

One of the men stood in the center of the track and waved a red lantern. The engineer stopped the train, and no sooner had he done so than two masked men jumped on the engine cab and, presenting revolvers, told him to hold the engine still on pain of death. Two of the other robbers made for the express car, while the remaining two stood guard outside. In less than fifteen minutes the whole thing was over, and the conductor hastened to the nearest telephone and notified the police.

The two robbers who went to the express car were refused admittance by Express Messenger W. J. Egan. They threatened to kill him if he did not let them in, and, thus threatening, they placed a stick of dynamite at the car door, blowing it to pieces and bady shattering one side of the car. Finding it useless to try to blow the safe open, the robbers jumped off and notified their companions on the engine that they had failed to get anything.

At this juncture, Conductor William Hall came forward to find out why the train had stopped, but was met by one of the thieves, who, pointing a revolver at his head, ordered him back on the train. The robbers then left, and Engineer William Green started on.

As the train pulled away, Express Messenger Egan came to the shattered door of his car intending to shoot at the marauders. No sooner did they see him, however, than they opened fire and he fled behind a pile of boxes. The noise of the shooting attracted the clerks in the mail car and when they opened the doors, a perfect fusilade followed.

At Jefferson Barracks, Express Messenger Egan said the Pacific Express company had lost nothing. "Had it been a local instead of a through train," he said, "they might have secured some booty, but the through cars always carry burglar-proof, time lock safes. The thieves finding they could get nothing, left, and Engineer Green pulled out at full speed."

The place where the robbery occurred was at the Bates street crossing. There is a deep cut there, and the noise of the exploding dynamite was smothered by the cliffs at each side of the track. The passengers on the train were in no way disturbed, and it was half an hour before any one realized what had happened.

As soon as the matter was reported at the Central station every detective on hand was called into service, and under instructions from Chief of Detectives Desmond, sent out on the case. The conductor telephoned in a description of the men as near as he could, but owing to the fact that they all wore masks, it was but meager. The robbers had planned the job well, for within two minutes after they had disappeared from view they were lost in the crowds of the city. For boldness the robbery has no equal in the annals of train hold-ups in Missouri. It is believed by the police that the three men who recently entered the office of the Home Brewing company in broad daylight and bound and gagged the office employes and got away with $1,000 were leaders in this job.

At midnight the police had made no arrests. The only clew they could get was from a citizen residing near Bates street crossing where the hold-up occurred. He said he heard the shots, and a few minutes latter two buggies with three men in each, came tearing down Bates street at full gallop.

The news of the hold-up soon spread throughout the city. Business men gathered together in the lobbies of the hotels after the theater to discuss the affair. Some were in favor of organizing a vigilance committee for the purpose of putting down the epidemic of crime that has flourished for the last three weeks. Scarcely a night has passed in that time, but half a dozen citizens have been sandbagged and robbed, and numerous houses burglarized.

Half an hour after the robbery had occurred all the mounted police from the various parks and boulevards, were called upon to aid in running the robbers down. The officials of the Iron Mountain road brought out all their special officers to help run the highwaymen down. Never before within the knowledge of the present police officials has a crime occasioned so much excitement. Every man on the police force who could be, was brought into service.

PEFFER FOR FREE TRADE.

The Kansas Senator Committed to Tariff Reform.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—Senator Peffer, who until recently has been a moderate protectionist, today published in his paper, the Topeka Advocate, a tariff platform that practically commits him to the tariff reform policy laid down by President Cleveland. He is driven to this expression by the hard fight which his opponents are making against his re-election. The Advocate, in the course of a lengthy statement setting forth Senator Peffer's views, says:

He would lay high duties on all articles of luxury used only by the rich and fastidious, and he would admit free of duty all articles of every day use among the poorer classes of our people. For revenue he would substitute a graduated tax on landed estates and incomes. If the rich people are to run the country let them pay the taxes.

Harrison Finally Refuses.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Ex-President Harrison today settled the controversy as to whether he would allow his name to go before the legislative caucus of Republicans for United States senator by giving out an interview, in which he says he is not a candidate, does not want the nomination, and could not accept it.

Plague Still Spreading.

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.—The bubonic plague is spreading everywhere. On Tuesday there were fifty-five fresh cases and thirty-seven deaths here. Since the outbreak there have been 1,126 cases and 894 deaths. The mortality in this city during the past week from all diseases was about 1,000, while the normal death rate is only about 300.