THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1896.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Merchant of Venice, 2.30, 8.15.
Grand—Girl I Left Behind, 2.30, 8.15.
Conover—Anna Eva Fay, 2.30, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Arrived: Campania, New York via Queenstown; Rhynland, Philadelphia. Sailed: Cevic, New York.
MOVILLE—Arrived: Ethiopia, New York for Glasgow.
ROTTERDAM—Sailed: Werkendam, New York.

In the talking match now on James J. Corbett leads by several blocks.

The wise woman will do her Christmas shopping early or not at all.

As we go to press Chicago society people are still securing divorces at Fargo.

If the price of the bicycle would only go down hill as easily as does the bicycle itself.

In spite of the fact that the election is over, Tom Watson has a club in soak for Senator Butler.

Mayor Swift is going to stop gambling in Chicago. What is Mayor Doran going to do?

Prominent physicians declare the pet dog a walking microbe. Isn't it rather mean to try the microbe on the dog?

The Minneapolis Tribune says Tom Reed may not be speaker of the Fifty-fifth congres. Yes, Mr. Reed may die.

Even Wyatt Earp did not know how bad a man he is until he saw his record in print after the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey affair.

Mr. Cleveland is going for a few days' shooting in South Carolina. Mr. Tillman is in no danger, as he is in Washington.

An expert has declared Duluth drinking water to be "good." The Zenith City does not, however, regard water as its best beverage.

The official height of Mt. Tacoma is now given as 14,519 feet. Seventy-five feet have been added since the state of Washington went Populist.

The weather clerk is evidently trying to see how much unseasonable weather he can put into this winter. November was like January, and December is like anything but December.

Not all the chumps in the country live in Indiana. Five Illinois men started yesterday morning to walk 900 miles to Washington carrying a tin horn thirty-four feet long.

The busiest political center in the United States is Brooklyn, N. Y. The politicians of that town are digging their own graves and will bury themselves in Greater New York.

Let the first company of troops from this country to Cuba be made up of United States senators. There are probably no ninety men in the country we could get along better without.

The A. P. A. appears to be doing nothing but tobogganing this winter. In Tuesday's elections in Massachusetts every A. P. A. candidate for mayor or alderman was defeated.

It is stated that there is sure to be a rubber famine next year. This is probably circulated by the man who wants you to buy your bicycle before the snow is off the ground next spring.

A search light has been invented which will throw light eighty miles. Next summer a man can take one of these to the top of the Aberdeen and stir up the young people at Lake Harriet.

A German count has formally decided that one should eat a little bread before drinking beer. Over in Milwaukee they will want to know whether the bread is leavened with arsenic or baking powder.

China has engaged three American engineers to construct a railway. As soon as they construct a few miles of it they are going to put a mortgage on it so it will be like the railways of other countries.

A Chicago congressman named Belknap has been sending the seed furnished him by the agricultural department to Ohio. Perhaps he ought not to be blamed for that, however, as the only agricultural district in Chicago is the Chicago river.

NEW DINGLEY BILL

SOME OF THE FEATURES OF THE ACT ALREADY AGREED UPON.

COTTON SCHEDULE FIXED.

IT WILL BE ALLOWED TO STAND AS IN THE PRESENT LAW.

PRIVATE BILL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Seven War Claims Considered in Committee of the Whole—Dalzell Supplied a Sensation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The meeting of the ways and means committee of the house to formally adopt the programme for work on a tariff bill will be held on Monday instead of tomorrow, as had been intended. Chairman Dingley learned that Mr. Turner, of Georgia, one of the Democratic leaders, could not attend a meeting tomorrow, and therefore decided to postpone the call. It is probable that the Republican committeemen will confer tomorrow upon some details of the work.

Certain fatures of the new tariff bill have been practically decided upon already by the Republicans. Chairman Dingley is authority for the statement that the bill will be framed to prevent the use of the bonded warehouse, by importers, to escape the payment of higher duties, as they were used when the McKinley bill was passed. To effect this there will be a clause providing that goods in storage in bonded warehouses when the new law goes into effect will pay the rate of law, and not of the Wilson law then in effect.

The cotton schedule is the most likely to be unchanged, as, having been guarded by Democratic protectionists in the senate, its effect had been satisfactory to manufacturers and operators, and duties being specific were in accord with the Republican policy. That the Wilson and valorem feature will be done away with, it goes without saying.

The reciprocity system may be effected by the establishment of two schedules of articles on which concessions are desired from other countries. One schedule for goods when imported from countries which agree to reciprocity treaties, the other schedule for those which do not.

Several conferences of the Republican ways and means men are expected before the hearings begin. It is suggested by one of these that they may decide upon the schedules of the Wilson act, which they will continue, and perhaps some McKinley act rates will be re-established and will give hearings only on the remaining schedules, inviting the parties interested to furnish the committee the information which it wants. To finish the bill before the 15th of March the committee will be obliged to work faster than the ways and means committee did on the McKinley bill, and it might not be able to frame the new bill by the appointed date if hearings are given on all schedules.

SEVEN WAR CLAIMS

On the Private Bill Calendar Considered by the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—This was private bill day in the house and seven war claims carrying an aggregate of $18,407 were favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole, as follows: To pay Peter Cook, of Arkansas, $904 for stores and supplies used by the Federal troops; to pay Augustus P. Burditt $5,130 for the use of the steamer Mattie during the war; to pay Flora A. Darling $5,633 in satisfaction of her claims for arrest and imprisonment, and the seizure of her property at New Orleans in 1864; to correct the muster of Francis A. Benton as a captain of the Fourth United States colored cavalry and pay him accordingly; to pay John A. Lynch $2,490 for services as assistant quartermaster at Cincinnati in 1861-2, and to refer the claims of Maj. James Stewart, U. S. A., retired for longevity pay to the court of claims.

Only the first two, however, were passed by the house, as Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, made a sensational attack on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Flora A. Darling and developed the fact that she was the wife of a Confederate general, a fact not brought out in the original debate on the measure. The result was that a point of no quorum was made on his motion to lay the bill on the table and it went over until next Monday.

The house yesterday passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the capitol, and today at the opening of the session, Rev. Cowden, the blind chaplain, referred in his invocation to that fact, saying:

"We thank Thee, oh Lord, that the house is no longer responsible for the liquor traffic within the halls of the national capitol. Grant, we pray Thee, that the bill passed here yesterday will go through the regular channels and speedily become a law, never again to be repealed in the history of our nation."

The conclusion of the prayer was greeted with an unusual demonstration. Half a hundred members applauded vigorously, but Speaker Reed promptly suppressed the outburst. On motion of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, it was agreed that when the house adjourn today it be to meet on Monday. This being Friday, the house then on motion of Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) went into committee of the whole for the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

The house held a session this evening to act on private pension bills.

REPUBLICANS PLEASED.

The Ways and Means Programme Proves Satisfactory.

Washington, Dec. 11—The programme of the ways and means committee to prepare a tariff bill for the extra session of congress was the only topic of discussion about the house today, and met with general approval among the Republicans. Today Chairman Dingley had a conference with Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, the senior Democratic member of the committee, and officially stated the Republican plans. Mr. Dingley said the hearings probably would begin with the holiday recess and continue through the holidays. To prevent them from dragging along indefinitely a limited time may be assigned for testimony relating to each of the most important schedules.

It is probable that the Democratic ways and means committee members will have a consultation upon the tariff within a day or two, although, of course, any opposition they might see fit to offer to the tariff programme would be merely a matter of form. They are not pleased at the suggestion that Mr. Newlands, the nidependent silver member from Nevada, who is a protectionist, be given Mr. Crisp's chair at the committee table. Speaker Reed seldom consults with the minority about committee appointments, and has not done so in this case.

Pacific Roads Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Bell (Texas), a member of the committee on Pacific railroads, today presented to the house a minority report against the Powers bill. He opposes the bill on the ground that it proposes to increase the indebtedness of the Pacific roads which is covered by the first mortgage and a prior lien to the government lien by $16,000,000, and to make the government lien subordinate to this increased indebtedness. Mr. Bell recommends that the indebtedness of the roads to the government be extended, provided the companies well secure the debt by a first mortgage on the property, giving to the government a right on default to institute proceedings on the entire amount of the roads' indebtedness.

McCleary Says It's False.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative McCleary professes to be very much incensed over the many false and ridiculous reports that have been sent out about his candidacy for secretary of the treasury. He says he never wrote to any person in South Dakota or anywhere else in reference to the matter, and that if he were a candidate he would let his friends know it. A full explanation of his position, in which he claims that the story from Vermillion is a forgery, has been sent to Canton.

Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The bill making appropriations for the army for the fiscal year 1898 was completed by the house military affairs committee today. The amount carried is $23,122,400, $156,000 less than for the current fiscal year, and $716,000 below the estimates, the cut throughout being mainly due to the committee's providing for the average strength of the army instead of for its full legal limit for which the estimates are substituted.

Grover Going Hunting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—President Cleveland will leave the city soon for a few days' shooting in South Carolina waters. After the hard work and close attention incident to the Venezuelan question and the preparation of his annual message to congress the president is in the need of rest and a change of air, and accordingly an outing in Southern waters has been arranged for him.

Kiefer Presents Protests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Col. Kiefer today presented the petition of Rev. J. A. Jenkins and forty-four others of the Pacific Congregational church, of St. Paul, protesting against the treatment accorded American missionaries in Turkey, and urging the government to take action.

Money for St. Paul.

Special to the Globe.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The bill appropriating $125,000 for the completion of the federal building at St. Paul, prepared and considered in committee at the last session of congress, was reported to the house today.

Foster Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The serious illness of Gen. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state and international lawyer, is announced. Gen. Foster contracted a severe cold on his return from Honolulu and now his life is threatened.

Salary Grab.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Boatner (La.) has introduced a bill increasing the salary of the speaker of the house from $8,000 to $10,000, and of senators and representatives from $5,000 to $7,500.

SOUTHERN MEN AT CANTON.

Gov. Gary, of Maryland, Urged for a Cabinet Place.

CANTON, Dec. 11.—One of the most important delegations that has been in Canton for some days arrived over the Fort Wayne road from Washington. It was composed of national committeemen of the South and several congressmen from Maryland. The party consisted of Senator George L. Wellington, of Maryland; Congressman-elect A. T. Wimberly, of Louisiana, and national committeeman of that state; National Committeeman George E. Bowden, of Virginia; National Committeeman William Youngblood, of Alabama; James Hill, national committeeman of Mississippi; W. P. Brownlow, committeeman from Tennessee; Congressmen Sidney Mudd, Isaac A. Darber, W. S. Booze and William B. Baker, of Maryland; Judge C. J. Long, national committeeman of Florida; Jeremiah Connelly, district of Columbia; Col. Fred Brackett, Baltimore; G. B. Hamlett, Baltimore, and W. J. Feaga, private secretary to Senator Wellington.

At 10:30 they called upon the president-elect to pay their respects. They were ushered into the south sitting room, and a conference of some length was held. From conversation with members of the delegation, it was learned that, aside from paying their respects to Maj. McKinley, one of the objects of the visit was to present the name of James A. Gary for a cabinet position. They say Mr. Gary is a choice of a majority of the national committeemen of the South and also of the Maryland congressional delegation. Gov. Gary, as he is familiarly called, was the Maryland member of the national committee, until succeeded by Mr. Wellington. Besides being active and influential in politics, he is interested in the largest cotton mills and industries in the world. While not desiring to state specifically what place in the cabinet they desire, the members of the party say Gov. Gary is peculiarly qualified for the interior department. Maj. McKinley listened to the good words spoken in behalf of Mr. Gary, but gave no pledges.

H. S. Moses and Joseph A. Boar, as representatives of the Canton's Business Men's association, called on Maj. McKinley today to consult with him, in regard to having him the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the association, which is usually held early in January. After considering the matter and conversing on kindred topics it was thought advisable to give all the people, without regard to business or political connections, an opportunity to extend farewell words to President-elect McKinley before he goes to the national capital to be inaugurated. The reception is to be under the direction of the Canton Business Men's association, and will occur shortly before Maj. McKinley leaves for Washington. The place of holding the reception is also undecided, but a hotel will probably be chosen.

GOV. BRADLEY EMPHATIC.

He Will Call a Special Session When He Is Ready.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.—Gov. Bradley was at his office early this morning and did not appear surprised at the Washington reception of his announcement in regard to a special session of the legislature. He said: "I think I have been the most ill-used executive officer in the country. Everybody, it seems, wants to tell me what to do." The governor continued: "Now I will write something for you, so that there can be no further mistake about it." Then he wrote the following over his official signature:

There will certainly be a special session called. It will be called at such a time as I consistently believe proper. Not one day before nor one day after. The responsibility is mine, and hence I have the right to and will exercise my discretion.
—W. O. Bradley.

Porter Has Declined.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A News Washington special says: There appears to be the very highest authority for the statement that Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, has been offered the portfolio of war in McKinley's cabinet, and has declined it.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED

By the Collapse of a Large Building in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Jeres announces that a large building has collapsed there burying over 100 persons. Eleven bodies have already been recovered.

POLITICS CUT OUT

PARAGRAPH IN CIVIL SERVICE RESOLUTIONS OBJECTIONABLE TO THE LEAGUE.

SPOILS PLANK CONDEMNED.

A DIRECT REFERENCE TO THE DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRATS OMITTED.

THE SESSIONS OF THE SECOND DAY.

Carl Schurz Re-elected President of the Organization—Afternoon Given Up to Papers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—At today's session of the civil service reform association, the following officers were re-elected: President, Carl Schurz, New York; vice president, Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Augustus R. McDonough, New York; J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; Franklin McVeagh, Chicago; William Potts and Rev. Henry E. Potter, New York; Archbishop P. J. Byan, of Philadelphia was elected a vice president, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rt. Rev. Steven N. Ryan.

A committee from the National Association of Leter Carriers appeared before the general committee with a petition urging the continuance of a post office department order which provides that no carrier shall be discharged from the service until he shall have han an opportunity for defense; also that in promotions to the office of superintendent of carriers, carriers alone shall be eligible; also that if it is intended to establish an inspector force for the slupervision of the letter carriers, that said inspectors shall serve at least five years in the classified service. The petition was referred to the committee on resolutions.

President Proctor of the civil service commission addressed the delegates on the working of the civil service law.

At the afternoon session, papers were read by Mrs. Lowell, of New York; Col. Ela, of Chicago; Hon. D. B. Eaton, of New York; Lucius B. Smith, of Indianapolis; Francis E. W. Leuup, of Washington and Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo.

There was a heated discussion this afternoon over one plank in the resolution, when they were offered by Chairman Bonaparte. The plank which caused the trouble was as follows:

The ignominious and well merited defeat of the Democratic party at the polls at the recent election is a source of gratification.

There were half a dozen delegates on their feet scrambling for recognition before the last word was out of the speaker's mouth. Col. Ela, of Chicago, asked that the paragraph be stricken out, as he knew several persons who voted for Wm. J. Bryan for president who were in hearty accord with civil service. N. H. Davis, of Cincinnati, also opposed the objectionable plank. The resolutions were finally referred back to the committee, and when they came before the convention again the obnoxious paragraph had been striken out. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

The National Civil Service Reform league assembled in this, its sixteenth annual meeting, is compelled to notice the fact that during the past year, for the first time since its organization, its principles were openly repudiated and a revival of discarded abuses threatened in the platform put forth by a national convention, and in the public declarations of a candidate for the presidency. The league cordially indorses the protest published during the contest by its executive committee against these mischievious and misleading utterances. It congratulates the country that the purpose thus foreshadowed, to undo the good accomplished by persistent effort during a generation's space, have failed of consummation, and records its hope that it may be called upon to meet no similar assault in the future.

The league heartily congratulates the country on the truly remarkable progress of the reform under the second administration of President Cleveland, and especially during the past year. For this great achievement, advancing as it does, the fundamental principles of free government, President Cleveland deserves the sincere and heartfelt thanks of all good citizens.

The league recognizes in the president-elect a friend to civil service reform, who has rendered eminent service in the past to our cause. His record assures all other friends of the reform that it will be his desire, as well as his duty, to end what remains of the practice of using federal offices to reward personal or party service.

The league congratulates the state of New York upon the recent classification of its state and departmental service.

The league observes with peculiar satisfaction the remarkable increased number and activity of the agencies working for better government throughout the country.

The league renews its recommendation that the legislation requisite to place the municipal government and other local offices of the District of Columbia within the operation of the civil service law be enacted.

At its last annual meeting the league heard with pleasure of the commendable attempt of the postmaster general to extend the benefits of the classified service to any postmasters of smaller postoffices with those of the larger cities in the vicinity. This measure held out the promise of a considerable saving of public money and a marked increase in mail facilities, besides applying the merit system to a portion of the public service, wherein its introduction is at once most desirable and attended with serious difficulties. The league has since seen, with regret and indignation, the practical frustration of this judicious measure through the selfish and unscrupulous hostility of certain senators and representatives, a hostility cloaked under various frivolous pretexts, but which could be inspired only by a desire to use the public patronage as rewards for personal adherents or party workers, and it urges upon congress that this eminently practical reform be no longer delayed.

The session closed tonight with a banquet at the Hotel Walton, tendered to the national association by the Philadelphia branch. There were a number of distinguished men present, prominent among whom were Secretary of Agriculture Morton, Carl Schurz, Mayor Strong, of New York; President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton university; Hon. John R. Proctor, Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, Horace E. Deming, of New York; Gen. Wm. A. Aikon and Henry Villard. Letters of regret were received from Postmaster General Wilson and others.

Herbert Welsh, president of the local branch, presided, and after an elaborate menu had been discussed, made an address of welcome to the visitors and introduced Secretary Morton. The secretary detailed some humorous experiences incident to his first encounter with civil service reform and referred to President Cleveland as "a strong civil service reformer."

Mayor Strong, of New York, who followed, spoke of the operation of civil service in New York, and Col. John R. Proctor, of Kentucky, chairman of the national civil service commission, reviewed some of the notable work done by the commission. Mr. Proctor concluded by assuring the members of the association that with their united forces, strong as they are today, they need no longer beg for recognition; they could demand. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss and Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, spoke briefly.

Lucius B. Swift, of Indiana, whom the chairman introduced as the "puritan of reform," said that every president since Hayes had done something for civil service reform, the difficulty being that most of them had waited until the close of their administration.

VIVAS FOR WEYLER

CAPTAIN GENERAL RETURNS IN TRIUMPH TO THE CAPITAL OF CUBA.

GEN. MACEO IS STILL DEAD.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS TEND ONLY TO CONFIRM THE STORY FIRST TOLD.

CUBANS ARE NOW LOSING HEART.

Do Not Yet Admit Their Loss, But Realize the Weight of the Evidence.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived once more in this city at 6 o'clock this evening on horseback, accompanied by members of his staff and a cavalry escort. The streets of Havana were thronged with people, and the houses of the town had been gaily decorated. The Marquis Ahumada, vice governor general, accomapnied by a colonel of his staff, met Capt. Gen. Weyler at the entrance of the palace. Gen. Weyler soon appeared on the palace balcony, bowing his acknowledgments to the vivas which the multitude in the square were shouting for Spain, Spanish Cuba, the king, the queen, the army, the navy and the volunteers. Capt. Gen. Weyler made a brief address, in the course of which he said: "I have only directed. The army has done all."

Various civil and military delegations were received later by Gen. Weyler at the palace. Marquis Ahumada also offered his congratulations upon the death of Maceo. Capt. Gen. Weyler responded that the credit for the combination which had resulted in the fall of the Cuban chief was all due to the Marquis Ahumada, but the latter said he had only seconded his chief's plans. The city is illuminated tonight in honor of the captain general's return.

There has been another attack by an insurgent band on the town of Guanabacoa, in which the insurgent leader Agueron was wounded. The attack was repulsed without serious damage.

Dr. Zortucha, the physician of Maceo, who, after surrendering to Col. Tort, at San Felipe, furnished confirmation of the reported death of the Cuban leader, has given to the press, in an interview at Melena del Sur, additional facts in connection with the case. It seems that Antonio Maceo and his companions did not cross the trocha, or military line of Pinar del Rio, in the sense generally understood. They passed from Pinar del Rio into Havana province by sea, in an open boat, five trips being required to take the whole party of insurgents from Pinar del Rio to near Banes, this province, and as the boat would only hold eight men, in addition to its handlers, it will be seen that Maceo's party was composed of forty men only. The night was dark and stormy.

Maceo was accompanied by Miro, another important insurgent leader, and others of his staff. They landed near Banes, and shortly afterwards occurred the encounter with the Spanish troops under Cirujeda, resulting, as alleged, in the death of the Cuban chief. The meeting between the Spaniards and the insurgents was seemingly of an accidental nature, the former having no idea at that time that Maceo had succeeded in leaving the province of Pinar del Rio.

In spite of the official accounts of the death of Maceo and Francisco Gomez, there are many here who refuse to credit the report. Friends of the insurgents express their belief that either the jewelry and other things alleged to have been found by the Spanish soldiers did not belong to Maceo, or else that they were placed upon the body as a ruse, in order to throw dust in the eyes of the Spaniards, while Maceo pushed on eastward and communicated with Maximo Gomez.

Some doubt having been thrown upon the statement that Dr. Zortucha was the personal physician of Antonio Maceo, he was questioned on the subject today, and declared that, after the death of Dr. Hernandez, in Pinar del Rio, a physician of higher rank in the insurgent army, he succeeded Dr. Hernandez by appointment, as Maceo's physician, leaving the body of insurgents under Diaz, to which he had been attached, for that purpose.

Dr. Zortucha also stated that Maj. Cirujeda narrowly escaped a severe defeat and possible capture at the hands of the insurgents. He also says that the insurgents in the vicinity of Melena have deserted the Cuban cause, and have surrendered to the Spanish authorities, as they are worn out with the many fatigues they have endured, and the privations suffered during the long and wearisome campaign. The doctor adds that Bermudez, one of the most important of the surviving insurgent leaders, was wounded fatally in the abdomen on Dec. 3 in an engagement fought in the heights of Governadora, with the Spanish troops under Gen. Inclan.

Dispatches received from Gen. Inclan confirm this. It is officially stated here today that Miro, the insurgent leader who accompanied Antonio Maceo out of Pinar del Rio, was also wounded by the side of the great Cuban soldier, and that Alberto Nodarez, Alfredo Justir, Ramon Ahumade and Gordon, all staff officers of Maceo, were wounded in the fight during which their leader fell. Dr. Zortucha, who has been given his liberty, has asked for permission to leave Cuba for Spain, and there is little doubt that his request will be granted.

Business on the bourse here has been suspended in order that the members may indulge in the manifestations of joy at the death of Antonio Maceo.

A dispatch from Matanzas says that the local guerrillas there have killed an insurgent leader, Maj. Juan Pablo Toro. Advices from Palma, province of Santa Clara, are that the local guerrilla force there has killed another noted insurgent leader, Nestor Palma.

WEAKENING AT KEY WEST.

Cubans There Are Hoping Almost Against Hope.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 11.—Maceo's death is still discredited by the greater number of prominent Cubans here. Yet there are a number who fear it is true. All await the arrival of the steamship from Havana tomorrow, however, before conceding it to be true. The Spanish consul received official news of Maceo's death yesterday. The report that Dr. Zertucha, who was Maceo's physician, had seen Maceo's body exhumed, is untrue. It is learned from a reliable source that the doctor never was Maceo's physician.

Some here believe that Maceo had formed a plan with Gomez to go to the Havana district to meet Gomez's forces there, as Gomez had sent 7,000 men to the Havana district. Maceo crossed the trocha with 600 men. It is reported that Maceo left Rios Rivera, his second in command, who landed from the United States Sept. 1, in charge of the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio. Rios Rivera defeated the Spanish in the last war in the presence of Jovellar. If the report of Maceo's death be true, then Cubans will cry "Viva Rios Rivera."

The United States warship Newark arrived here this morning. Nothing can be learned of her errand or whither she is bound.

JUNTA LOSING HOPE.

More Disposed to Credit the Death of Maceo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Senor Tomas Estrada Palma, of the Cuban junta, is still confident of the reliability of his Havana correspondent, who denies that Antonio Maceo is dead. Others connected with the junta are more disposed to credit the accumulating evidences of Maceo's death, although they have by no means abandoned hope.

A mass meeting in the interest of the Cuban insurgents will be held in Cooper union next Wednesday evening. Chauncey M. Depew, Ethan Allen, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg and Bourke Cockran are expected to speak.

Dauntless Siezed Again.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 11.—The steamer Dauntless, that has achieved such a reputation as a filibusterer, was seized by the government last night, on complaint of the Spanish consul, that she was contemplating another expedition. Her papers were taken away and an officer from the Boutwell put on board. Today, on demand of Owner Bisbee's lawyer, her papers were returned, but he was informed that she could not leave the harbor until he had made affidavit that she was not going on any expedition save with a revenue officer on board. Bisbee intimates that the collector here will be sued, as also the captain of the Boutwell, for seizure.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Vigorous Protest Made by Turkey Against Cleveland's Message.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A Washington special to the World says: President Cleveland has been called to account by the sultan of Turkey. An emphatic protest was made yesterday by the Turkish government against the language used in the president's message to congress respecting the massacre of the Armenians and the general conduct of the government towards the Christians in the empire. The situation is said to threaten the rupture of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey.

Mustapha Bey, the Turkish minister, it is rumored at the state department, has intimated that if some amends are not made by the president, he will be obliged to ask for his passports and will return to Constantinople. The deep displeasure of the sultan was made known to Secretary Olney on Thursday by Mustapha Bey, in accordance with a cablegram received by him on Wednesday from his home government.

The interview betwen the minister and secretary of state is described as exceedingly interesting and somewhat exciting. Mustapha Bey began by stating that his government had instructed him to make an immediate and emphatic protest "against the harsh and unjust language used by the president in his public utterances concerning a power with which the United States sustained friendly diplomatic relations."

This was accusing President Cleveland of a diplomatic discourtesy, but the minister made it still more serious by stating that the sultan regarded President Cleveland's message as the argument of an advocate, in that he presented only one side of the case, although he possessed complete information regarding the other, or Turkish side, which had been officially communicated to him.

The minister also called attention to various grievances that his government entertains against citizens of the United States. He said that they had libeled the sultan and abused Turkish government and had been allowed to do so unreprimanded by the president, although some of them were public officers. Complaint was also made against American missionaries in Turkey, who were charged with inciting the Armenians against the Turkish government and with aiding them by assisting in or concealing the manufacture of dynamite bombs in Christian churches.

It is said that Mustapha Bey presented what the Turkish government regards as proof of these charges and that they are now on file in the department. Among those accused are Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, the well known Congregational minister, and Drs. Dwight and Washburn, of Roberts college, in Constantinople.

CAMPAU CONFIDENT.

Democracy, He Says, Will Surely Win in 1900.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Daniel J. Campau, of Detroit, chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, said when asked today whether he thought the establishment of the national Democratic party would hurt the Democratic party:

"You mean gold bolters; the men who deserted the Democratic party? The leaders of these gold Democrats cannot come back to the Democratic party except as privates in the ranks. They bolted and went against their party at a critical time and they cannot expect to return as leaders. I do not care to go into personalities or specify any one by name. We all know that the bolters were sustained and encouraged by President Cleveland. He was really the head and front of the bolters and they were merely adjuncts. He kept them alive and they followed him. But for him the bolters would have amounted to nothing. As it is, they were merely a drop in the bucket. They never carried a single state or a single county. It must be remembered too, that Mr. Bryan polled just 1,000,000 more votes than President Cleveland did in 1892 when he swept the country. Mr. Bryan also carried twenty-two out of forty-five states. This does not show weakness but great strength."

"Then you do not think the silver cause is dead?"

"No, and it will not be dead in 1900. The cause of bimetallism cannot be killed. On the contrary it will grow and become stronger. Something must be done to give relief to the people and bimetallism will do it. The Republicans have it in their power to legislate favorably and if they do not I predict the defeat of the party in 1900. We do not propose to give up the fight for bimetallism, and four years hence we will be stronger in numbers than now."

BYNUM GOES EAST

To Watch the Interests of National Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—The executive committee of the National Democratic party at a meeting today delegated its powers in a general way to a subcommittee, composed of George Foster Peabody, of New York; John S. Bullit, of Pennsylvania, and W. B. Haldeman, of Louisville. This committee, two members of which are in the East, will advise with Chairman Bynum. The members of the executive committee are so widely scattered that it was deemed advisable to create this smaller advisory committee. Chairman Bynum will remove at once to New York.

The members of the executive committee denied the truth of a circulated report that there is friction in the committee. The story was, it is said by one committeeman, an ante-election story.

DEATH LIST LARGER

BETWEEN 400 AND 500 PEOPLE WENT DOWN WITH THE SALIER.

BODIES WASHED ASHORE.

THE CORPSE OF CAPTAIN WEMPE AMONG THOSE ALREADY RECOVERED.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER FEW.

Only Speculation Possible as to the Exact Cause of the Terrible Affair.

VIGO, Spain, Dec. 11.—Some of the bodies of those on the ill-fated Salier, including that of the captain, have been washed ashore. The captain's watch had stopped at 5:30 o'clock, presumably Tuesday morning, Dec. 8.

London, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Lloyd's agent at Corunna states that 381 lives were lost by the wreck of the Salier.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Corunna says that while it is true that the North German Lloyd steamship Salier left Antwerp with only 210 passengers, she embarked more at various Spanish ports, and the correspondent estimates the number of victims of the disaster at 400 to 500.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 11.—The North German Lloyd steamer Salier, wrecked off the Spanish coast, left this port Sept. 9 last for Bremen. It is not thought here that any change has been made in her list of officers, which at that time was as follows: Captain, H. Wempe; first officer, A. Castrischer; second officer, M. Miltzlaff; fourth officer, Gewecks; first engineer, J. Sellman; second engineer, G. Rose; third engineer, W. Brockmann; fourth engineer, F. Rabe; purser, H. Korck; chief steward, C. Capelle; chief cook, E. Koch.

STORY OF THE DISASTER.

Ship Went on the Rocks During a Hurricane.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—A dispatch received here from Villagarcia, estimates the number of victims of the Salier disaster at 400.

The Salier was commanded by Capt. Wempe. The steamer had a general cargo. The disaster occurred during a dense fog and very heavy weather. The Salier had a fearful passage from Bremen to this port. Two of her boats were swept overboard by the heavy seas, which beat over her, and she sustained other damages from the same cause. It is believed that about 400 persons perished. The steamer struck during the night of Monday last on a ledge of rocks about two and one-half miles off Cape Corrubedo, on her way from this place to Villagarcia, where she was to ship another lot of steerage passengers, bound for Buenos Ayres. A large amount of wreckage is reported to have washed ashore. The search made for possible survivors of the wreck has so far been without result, and but little hope is entertained of rescuing any of the passengers or crew.

The Salier was an old vessel, which the North German Lloyd Co. had agreed to sell to an Italian firm, trading between Italian and American ports, but owing to some slight disagreement as to the terms, the deal was not completed and the steamer was sent on another voyage. She was considered to be in every way seaworthy, and the only reason the North German Lloyd Co., had for selling the Salier, was that there were more modern boats of the same line in readiness to take her place. Her last trip across the Atlantic was made in Sept. last, when she left Baltimore for Bremen, arriving there safely Sept. 23.

Capt. Wempe had commanded the steamer for a number of years. The weather was thick and heavy. It was night time, and the Salier had to run far enough south to clear the rocks off Cape Corrubedo, before starboarding her helm, and heading southwest, gradually pointing up westward and then in a northwesterly direction, in order to head into the bay leading up to Villagarcia. But Capt. Wempe seems to have been thrown out of his reckoning by the fog and rain and to have headed to port too soon, with the result that he failed to clear the rocks below Cape Corrubedo, and went down with his ship and all hands.

Of the steerage passengers, there were over 100 Russians, about thirty-five Galicians, some Germans and about 200 Spaniards, according to the estimates, all on their way to the Argentine republic looking for new homes for themselves and families. If the disaster had occurred after the Salier touched at Villagarcia, the loss of life would have been much greater, as it is understood there were nearly 100 more passengers, men, women and children awaiting at that port to embark on board the Salier for Buenos Ayres.

Owing to the fact that there seems to be no survivors of the wreck, there is little else but theory to fall back on to account for the disaster. Experts here look upon the loss of the Salier as having been due to causes, probably in every particular, similar to those which led to the loss of the British steamer Drummond Castle, of the Castle line, off Ushant, on the northwestern extremity of France, in June last. As in the case of the Salier, the weather previous to the wreck of the Drummond Castle was thick, which prevented Capt. Pierce, her commander, from seeing the light. When he believed he was far enough north, Capt. Pierce ordered the helm of the Drummond Castle to be ported and, with fine rain and fog, headed her on a northeasterly course for the Bristol channel. But he was apparently out of his reckoning, for the Drummond Castle seems to have run at full speed upon a ridge of rocks extending from the island of Molene, half way between Ushant and the main land of France. The concussion, it was generally admitted at the time, must have ripped the steamer open from stem to stern, and she apparently pitched over the reef and sank almost immediately afterward in deep water, for no trace of her was found.

Like the Drummond Castle, it is believed that the Salier was making the best time possible under the circumstances, for, after leaving Bremen, the Salier had touched at Antwerp and this port and her commander was anxious to have his vessel's head pointing on her voyage across the Atlantic ocean. Another theory of the cause of the disaster is that the Salier's steering gear was carried away while she was heading around the rocks for Villagarcia, and that she thus became unmanageable and was driven upon the reef, which is about two and a half miles from land. The passengers of the Salier, it is conectured, must all, or nearly all, have been in their berths in the steerage at the time the steamer struck, and it is thought that the great majority of them were drowned before they could tumble out on deck, for no bodies with life preservers have been found, so far as known at present.