

WILL GET A KNOCKOUT BLOW

Opponents of the Cuban Resolution Will Slay It.

The Senate Is Becoming Conservative on the Cuban Question—There Would Be Little Reward or Honor in a War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Cuban situation is uppermost in the public mind here, although congress is not in session and a fortnight will elapse before the discussion of the Cameron resolution authorizing the recognition of Cuba, will begin in earnest.

The president and Secretary Olney stand opposed to the proposed action of congress. The senate committee on foreign relations listened to Mr. Olney, but their minds were made up in advance to report the Cameron resolution. American sentiment, which fluctuates like the mercury in a thermometer in a changeable climate, was wild with excitement for a brief twenty-four hours. The reaction, which came with the realization that such talk as Senator Cameron was trying to commit the country to meant war, was almost a cold wave. Mr. Olney's prompt declaration that the policy of the administration would be continued, no matter what congress might do, was very apparently received in many sections of the country with a feeling of relief. To be sure, it has also stirred up the ire of many who consider that no president and his cabinet have a right to say that they propose to ignore the wishes of the people as expressed through congress.

In fact, this little question of constitutional rights between the executive and legislative branches of the government bids fair to eclipse the question of recognition of Cuba as a republic. This dispute, in which Mr. Olney, in the absence of his chief, has very promptly and forcibly thrown down the gauntlet to congress, is likely to be productive of much speech-making in both senate and house, for congress will not mildly accept the position of adviser to a sovereign without at least a few words of protest.

At this the business interests of the country will not be likely to grumble. Internal dissensions of congress or quarreling with the executive may be expensive in the way of consuming time, but congress would talk about something anyway and might pass some costly bills, if not otherwise occupied. In the meantime foreign powers would look on calmly and there would not be the least possible danger of a war resulting with any of them.

The Cameron resolution has as deadly a gauntlet to run as ever had captive in a Sioux war camp. Bludgeons are waiting for it all along the line, to say nothing of the sledgehammer which Mr. Olney says Mr. Cleveland has already poised aloft for its reception. The senate will not disturb the Christmas merrymaking which its members expect to enjoy through the long recess, and when they get back there may be a sort of "peace-on-earth-and-good-will-toward-men" feeling existing there that will preclude all possibility of any action tending toward trouble with a foreign power.

Conservatism is developing in the senate on the Cuban question, and some of those who criticize Mr. Olney the loudest for his undiplomatic and very Yankee manner of saying what would be done while the bridge to be crossed is still a long way off, are not anxious to rush blindly into a war in which there could be little, if any, honor, no hope of reward, and considerable cost, both in life and in money, to say nothing of the pensions for half a century to come.

Should the senate finally pass the resolution and send it to the house, the committee on foreign affairs in that body will greet it very coldly. Many of the Republican members of that committee agree with Mr. Olney that the best thing to do in the Cuban matter is just what has been done. After praising the wise foreign policy of the president, as several of them have already done, they will not be likely to change at this time. It is seldom that the house orders a committee to report anything which it has under consideration, but such a thing has been done, and it might be possible it would be done in this case, for there are a good many warm friends of the Cuban cause in that body.

Should the house recall the resolution from the foreign affairs committee unacted upon, there still remains the committee on rules to deal with. After the holiday recess there will be none too much time to pass all the appropriation bills, with such other matters of general legislation demanded.

Since Speaker Reed and other members of the committee on rules are opposed to any kind of belligerent resolution, there seems to be scarcely a chance that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney will get a chance to pigeonhole Mr. Cameron's resolution, much as they would like to do so.

It is very evident, from Mr. Olney's positive statements, that the whole situation was discussed with the president before the latter went on his duck hunting trip, and the necessity of some such official utterance as that made by Mr. Olney was authorized by Mr. Cleveland for the very purpose ex-

plained by Mr. Olney—that of preventing a feeling of alarm from spreading either in this country or abroad. Those who express the opinion that Mr. Olney has been too rash and that he will not be supported in the ground he has taken during the absence of Mr. Cleveland, have very little knowledge of the latter's character, or of the Cuban question.

THE A. & P. TO BE SOLD.

Approaching End of Long Drawn Foreclosure Proceedings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—A final decree of foreclosure and sale of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad was filed in the United States circuit court today. This is the last of a series of similar decrees which have been made in suits between the same parties and for the same action in every district in which the insolvent Atlantic & Pacific has property.

It is ordered that unless the sum of \$2,582,843.16 is paid by the railroad to its creditors within thirty days, the entire property shall be sold at auction at Gallup, Bernalillo county, New Mexico. The foreclosure proceedings were instituted by the United States Trust company of New York to recover interest of an issue of bonds.

THE BOUNDARY MATTER.

Venezuela Makes an Offer Submitted Forty Years Ago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Senor Jose Andrade, the Venezuelan minister to the United States, accompanied by James J. Storrow, counsel for Venezuela before the United States boundary commission, arrived in this city this afternoon and left for Washington tonight. When asked to say something about the treaty he showed the reporters a copy of a Venezuelan paper which, he said, expressed his views on the matter. This newspaper, the Venezuelan Herald, had several articles on the treaty and the following is an extract from one of them:

"Minister Andrade is going to Washington and brings with him a copy of the agreement. It is in all essential particulars the same treaty offered by Venezuela forty years ago to Great Britain which Great Britain refused.

"Under the fifty-year clause the only territory which Great Britain will have is the settlement between the Essequibo and Pmeroon rivers. By the fifty-year clause we exclude Great Britain from the Orinoco country and the Guyuan river, which is the portion of the country which Venezuela has been especially desirous of keeping. Unwarranted attacks have been made on the government, but they are based on no sound argument and it surprises us little to see such a rumor concerning the boundary question after everything has been settled. The United States has been the friend and representative of Venezuela, or to put it exactly, through its friend, the United States, Venezuela has negotiated the treaty."

Mr. Storrow was disinclined to talk of the boundary question, but he said the treaty was satisfactory to Venezuela.

FATAL FIRE DAMP.

Eleven Men Dead in a Princeton, Ind., Mine.

PRINCETON, Ind., Dec. 25.—A terrific explosion of fire damp occurred in the mine of the Maule Coal company, this city, this afternoon and as a result eleven or more men were instantly killed, and four were wounded. One of the four men taken out alive is dangerously injured. Besides the dead bodies recovered so far, five or six others, names unknown, are dead in the mine. The dead are: Robert Maule, James Riley, John Riley, John Ernest, Theodore Fabre, David Nolan, Robert Ponylite, James Ponylite, James Krugy, James Turn and John Holmes.

The mine has been in operation a short time; the air shafts are not quite completed and the gas which collects in portions of the mine was ignited by an open lamp.

SICKLES FAVORS INTERFERENCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—General Daniel E. Sickles, ex-minister to Spain, will speak on the Cuban question on Jackson's birthday, January 8, in Brooklyn, advocating interference by the United States in favor of the Cubans.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Silver bars and Mexican dollars, no market.

REDEEMED BY THE RED MEN

Football Championship Remains in the Valley.

Prescott Defeats Phoenix One Day—But the Next the Revolving Wedge Is Worked With Success on the Yavapai Athletes.

"I don't know how much them Indians weigh, but they played about a ton apiece." This remark was made by a member of the Prescott foot ball eleven after the game yesterday, and referred to John G. Whittier, John Ames, Wellington and other distinguished persons who reside at the Indian school and sometimes appear to advantage at foot ball.

Prescott had just emerged from a foot ball carnival with inglorious defeat and five disabled men. It had gone into the contest stimulated by victory over the Phoenix eleven the day before. The official score in yesterday's game was, Indians, 22; Prescott, 6. Unbiased spectators said it ought to have been 22 to 0, but the Indians could afford to give their opponents the benefit of a doubtful play.

The circumstances which led up to the disaster are variously speculated upon. The observations of the Prescott players themselves are of interest and value for the reason that they were made at close range. They say they were defeated on account of the dust which the Indians kept stirred up; because the Indians made the play too continuous; no time to spar for wind; because Prescott was not up in the Pima language and signals, and lastly because of a general unfamiliarity with the principle of the revolving wedge upon which the Indians have secured the patent right for this territory.

No doubt all these causes were contributory to the result. The superior weight of Prescott was as nothing. However the Prescott line was reinforced, it could not withstand the terrific bucking of the red men.

Merweed, who pranced gaily across the field the day before, dodging Phoenix players, couldn't get a start yesterday. Every scrimmage was a sure sign of Indian victory.

But the great feature of the play was the operation of the revolving wedge which, seeing it had no apex, might be more properly called a cyclone. It is formed by several players joining their sinewy hands, enclosing another player who has the ball in charge. The cyclone moves steadily with a circular motion toward the goal and when a favorable moment comes the cyclone bursts, scattering the opposition and releasing a swift runner who is out of jurisdiction with the ball before he can be located. The average weight of the Prescott team was 175 pounds. The Indians averaged 146.

With William Stevens captain and Oliver Wellington field captain, they were lined up as follows: Right end, Vavages Buck; right tackle, Joseph McDonald; right guard, Jose Manuel; center, William Stevens; guard, George Head; tackle, Juan Allen; left end, John Ames; right halfback, James H. Ellis; left halfback, Cyrus Sun; quarterback, Oliver Wellington; fullback, John G. Whittier. Average weight, 146 pounds. Buck, Manuel, Head and Allen played this season for the first time.

The first half might be described as a series of successful processions toward the Prescott goal. The last half was more closely contested and near the end a punt enabled Myers of Prescott to make a touchdown.

When the game was over the victorious Indians paraded the town with a composite yell borrowed from American colleges and the Apache tribe.

The game Christmas between Phoenix and Prescott was the hottest ever played in Arizona and was won by the visitors by superior weight, superb interference and speedy sprinters. The general play of the Phoenix eleven, though, was more interesting to a scientific spectator.

RICH IN MINERAL.

Great Opportunities for Prospectors and Investors Near Jerome.

JEROME, Ariz., Dec. 26.—(Special Correspondence of The Republican.)—Although as yet only the higher altitudes are covered with snow, the prospector and his patient companion, Jackus Asinus, are as much in evidence as at any time of the year. The roads are in fair condition, the hillsides are covered with plenty of succulent feed, and the weather has been, up to date, pushing that of Italy for first place. Consequently, the heart of the hunter for the yellow metal is glad. One has only to stand in Jerome's main street for an hour or so and be convinced of the activity among the hills.

One of the most promising of properties in the vicinity of Jerome is that of Wingham & Hull. Their mine is located near the head of Walnut gulch, about a mile from town. They have completed about 400 feet of tunnel and are now in a body of ore which promises all that the most sanguine miner could wish or hope for. The property is such that Mr. Dennis Sheedy of the Grant Smelting com-

pany of Denver, Colo., has by bonding it set the seal of success on another Arizona producer.

Seven claims owned by Joe Tamborino and two partners, also in Walnut gulch, six miles further south, will all prove the right thing. They have a variety of ores, all workable, leaving a handsome profit, which is applied towards the development of the properties.

Many prospects in all the incipient stages of successful producers are to be found in almost any canyon and gulch about Jerome. The proof of these assertions may be found in the phenomenal amount of buildings of all descriptions which have been erected in our own city of Jerome, which is, indeed, just cause that complacent expression of conscious pride seen in the face of every Jeromite.

Dr. Woods, who bonded the Watson mill and Gold Ring mine in the Cherry Creek district, has also sufficient cause for congratulations. When the doctor at first took the property it gave no inkling of what lay concealed within, because surface indications pointed to a white elephant in place of a producing mine, which it now has turned out to be. The mill is dropping five stamps, with a capacity for ten, and the additional five will soon be doubling the output.

The Cherry Creek country and the immediate boundaries of Jerome offer an exceptional field for the prospector and investor. It may be safely said that we have a real poor man's country—hills and valleys, rich in precious metals, awaiting the consistent, intelligent and ambitious worker. A stake can at all times be made at a variety of employments found at the smelter, in and about the town, at fair wages, a month or two of such work enabling any man to prospect to his heart's content. DAN.

HETTY GREEN'S CALLER.

A Brooklyn Crank Who Claimed to be Her Son.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Hetty Green had a narrow escape last night from a crank who pretended to be her son. Mrs. Green and her husband have just taken up their quarters in the Hotel St. George.

It was a few minutes after 6 o'clock when the guests of the hotel were at dinner, that a smooth-faced young man, fairly well dressed, went in and stepped up to the desk.

"I want to see Mrs. Hetty Green," he said briskly.

The clerk handed him a blank card upon which to write his name. The man wrote upon the card "Herbert Green." A bellboy was summoned and was sent to the fifth floor, where the Greens' apartments are. Meanwhile the young man was ushered into the hotel sitting room.

Mrs. Green was not in and Mr. Green was in his room. After looking at the card, he told the bellboy to say that he did not want to see the visitor. The bellboy returned and reported this to the clerk. The boy was told to inform the visitor, but when he went into the sitting room the man was gone. Mr. Niblo, the clerk, at once gave orders for a quiet search of the house. This resulted a few minutes later in the discovery of the man, who was crouching in the hallway beside Mrs. Green's door. He was at once led down stairs and asked what he meant by his conduct. Instead of replying he bluntly demanded a room. The register was pushed toward him, and, seizing the pen, he wrote: "Hetty Green's son, Brooklyn."

Mr. Niblo knew that the man could not be the son of the wealthy guest of the hotel, inasmuch as Mrs. Green's only son, Edward, is in Texas. So the clerk sent for Colonel Tumbridge, the proprietor of the hotel. The colonel quietly took the man by the arm and walked with him to the door. Just as the stranger reached the vestibule he tried to strike the colonel, but one of the porters seized his arm. Another porter came to the rescue, and between them they took the man and swung him far into a deep snow bank in Orange street.

He jumped up again and attempted to re-enter the hotel. He was met by the head porter, who threatened to call a policeman. The word "policeman" seemed to terrify the man, and he went away.

Mrs. Green returned about an hour afterward and heard the story of her unpleasant caller. She said it was nothing at all; that she was used to cranks, and wherever she went they were continually following her about and attempting to annoy her one way or another.

A TOMBSTONE AFFAIR.

Rival Mining Companies Engage in Litigation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—Suit has been begun by the Empire Mining and Milling company of Maine against the Tombstone Mining and Milling company of Hartford, Conn., for \$250,000. Two companies own adjoining properties in Arizona. It is alleged that the defendants agreed to open the property of the plaintiff for \$10,000 and that the defendant company in opening the plaintiff's property sold \$250,000 worth of ore.

EUROPE IS MUCH CONCERNED

Over the Attitude of America Toward Cuba.

Great Britain Urged by the London Newspapers to Offer Her Conciliatory Offices to the United States and Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The attitude of the United States towards Cuba continues to be the most engrossing subject in political circles here and on the continent. The crisis has revived recollections in Paris of the ill-fated Mexican expedition and interviews in this connection with Imperialist-General Barsiland Gallifet, M. Emile Olivier and others have appeared in the French press.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is quoted as having expressed her belief that the ideal of Napoleon III was the union of the Latin element as a counterpoise to the immense spread of Anglo-Saxon influence. Her majesty is reported to have said: "The failure of the Mexican expedition personally disquieted me in the direction of Cuba and you may add that tentative negotiations for the purchase of Cuba began before my abdication and revived at the moment when Spain was crippled and harassed by international struggles."

The leading London weeklies devote much space to the Cuban situation and The Statist thinks there is very little prospect that Spain will soon be able to assert her authority in Cuba, and urges Great Britain, with or without the consent of some of the great European powers, to offer her good offices to the United States and Spain.

NEST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 26.—A sensation was created here today by the arrest of Hector Chariglion, a well known business man; Charles Moscow and wife and Zelius Zelist, charged with having counterfeiting tools in their possession. The prisoners are all Italians.

THE KID AND ZIEGLER DRAW.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The McPartland and Ziegler fight was declared a draw in the twentieth round.

THE C. E. CONVENTION.

San Francisco People Are Preparing for a Wonderful Gathering.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Mr. Walter R. Woodruff of San Francisco, who is staying at the Shoreham hotel in this city, says San Francisco will give the Christian Endeavor convention next year the heartiest welcome it ever received. The guarantee fund of \$25,000 was raised long ago," he said today, "and if that amount should not be enough the citizens will double it. The people of San Francisco know that the convention will be one of the greatest advertisements of the state that it ever has had, and nothing will be left undone to secure the attendance of as large a number of people from the east as possible. We want just such people as the members of the Christian Endeavor societies to see our city and state, for we believe it will induce people to settle there. That is our selfish way of looking at the convention. But leaving self interest aside, the people from the east will, for themselves alone, be most cordially welcomed and cared for. I understand that the committee of arrangements will obtain the lowest railroad rate that has ever been obtained for such purposes, and the railroads can well afford to transport at a loss all who want to attend the convention for the advertising it would give them."

CURE FOR CANCER.

A Method That Will do Away With Knife Operations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The case of George Sheridan, who is being operated on for cancer by the injection of erysipelas toxin at Bellevue hospital, brings to light a cure which has been little known to the public heretofore, although the medical fraternity has been acquainted with it for several years. Dr. F. W. Robertson of Bellevue said yesterday that this method of absorbing malignant fibrous tumors had been introduced some years ago and was condemned by some physicians and approved by others at the time.

As a matter of fact, Sheridan, whose case was a peculiarly bad one, is improving under this treatment, according to the statement which a Bellevue physician in a position to know gave to a Tribune reporter yesterday. While the case is attracting no especial attention from the general body of physicians, it must be remarked as a hopeful sign by those who are looking for the final disappearance of knife operations as a cure for sarcoma.