

HOUSTON DAILY POST.

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"Want Ads" are prolific if once inserted in The Post. Others have proven this. Why not you? It's no experiment.

TODAY'S FEATURES.

Crete. Massing of Turkish troops continued. Greek firm claims that King George has indicated that he will accede to the demands of the powers.

Foreign. Business in Johannesburg paralyzed by the adoption of a new law. English syndicate after the railways of Brazil.

Domestic. The house passed the monetary conference bill. The session of the senate was quieter than on the preceding day.

Cuba. Cablegram from Consul General Lee announces the release of Sangrully. H. W. McDonnell of Point Clair, Ala., alleges maltreatment in Cuba.

State. William Stewart given thirty years in the penitentiary, for murder in the second degree, in the Waller county district court.

Arrangements made for the funeral of Mrs. Thomas Cox at Galveston, but also revised and continued to improve.

Texas Legislature. Bill introduced in the house for an appropriation to reimburse W. W. Dexter for money expended while representing Texas at the Atlanta Exposition.

Committee on redistricting the State will get down to hard work. Statement by Evans of Hunt regarding obstructive tactics of the minority against the assignment bill.

Consideration of the Evans assignment bill postponed until March 2. Call for investigation of alleged charges against Superintendent O'Connell promptly sat upon by the house.

Lewis' follow servant bill on the rack in the committee. Wayland's fee bill afflicted with that tired feeling and is loitering by the wayside.

The Markets. Cotton futures 5 to 6 points higher. Houston spot cotton 1 1/2c higher; middling now 12c. Scotch oats 10c lower per case.

Railroads. The Mexican government will use vigorous measures in declaring a forfeit of concessions granted. Several railroads will transport free freight offered for the starving people of India.

H. S. Pife, commercial agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, has been transferred to Denison. Suit of the State of Texas against the Texas Western railroad for forfeiture of charter has been removed from Waller to Travis county.

The largest crowds ever known left for New Orleans last night to attend Mardi Gras. Rate to the Corbett-Pitzman contest about agreed upon.

Local. Meeting of the city council; the old hall to be remodeled for city purposes. Judge Tod appointed committees to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge James A. Baker.

Attorney Uvable Burns preparing an application for a writ of habeas corpus for H. P. Hanks, in the penitentiary for five years for assault to rape. Alexander Terrell sentenced to be hanged on Friday, April 2.

Motion for a new trial pending in the criminal court for discussion today. John Ashwood sentenced to serve seven years in the penitentiary for the murder of Judge Clemens; other sentences.

Clerk George Ellis reappointed criminal district clerk by Governor Culberson.

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A CALMER ATTITUDE.

Yesterday's Session of the Senate Was Comparatively Quiet.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Sangrully Resolution Was Sent to the Calendar.

MONETARY CONFERENCE BILL.

House Passed the Conference Bill by an Overwhelming Vote—Work Under Suspension of the Rules.

Washington, February 26.—After the dramatic Cuban debate in the senate yesterday the discussion today was comparatively spiritless. The galleries were packed, however, in anticipation of interesting developments, but there were no incidents during the day that awakened more than passing interest. The Indian bill was considered up to 1 o'clock, when for three hours a general discussion of the Sangrully case and the effect of the pardon occurred.

Mr. Frye said the Sangrully resolution should be retired, as it was useless to waste power in making a noise. Mr. Morgan asserted the adoption of another resolution calling for information as to the imprisonment of George Washington Aguirre. Mr. Morgan also reviewed the Sangrully case, declaring that the action of the senate yesterday had warned Spain against a collision with the United States, and had moved the queen regent to the unusual expedient of a pardon by cable. The senator severely criticized the president and the secretary of state for alleged inaction in the case.

Mr. Gray of Delaware asserted that the executive branch had been unflinching in the rights of American citizenship. He announced the receipt of the dispatch from General Lee stating that Sangrully was released today.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts and Mr. Call of Florida spoke on various phases of Cuban atrocities, and Mr. Hale of Maine and Mr. White of California deprecated the Cuban situation.

A resolution by Mr. Call, calling on the president for information on the death of Dr. Ruiz in Cuba went over until tomorrow.

The Sangrully resolution went to the calendar by general consent, which disposes of it as a matter of present interest.

The rest of the day was given to the Indian appropriation bill.

At 6 p. m. a recess was taken until 8, when work on the appropriation bills will be continued.

Washington, February 26.—The serenity of the senate when the session opened today gave little evidence of the exciting scenes of yesterday. The galleries were well filled, in anticipation of a renewal of hostilities, but business soon was directed into routine channels, with the understanding that the Sangrully Cuban resolution would come up as unfinished business.

The house bill was passed to prevent trespassing and for the protection of National parks.

Mr. Quay (Rep.) of Pennsylvania endeavored to take up the bill for a National commission to investigate labor problems, but Mr. Hale (Rep.) of Maine promptly objected to going on with the measure, remarking that it was a gigantic scheme to establish a lot of high priced office holders.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendment referring to attorneys' claims against the old settlers' Cherokee fund agreed to, with an amendment as to the claims already settled.

Mr. Burrows (Rep.) of Michigan made the statement that the attorneys had already received the enormous sum of \$18,000.

The lawless condition of affairs in the Indian Territory was fully discussed in connection with the amendment providing for a Federal judicial system in the nation of the five civilized tribes.

Mr. Vest spoke of the serious effects on the Southwest States caused by train robberies, hold-ups and murders in this Indian country.

An amendment proposed by him retained the committee plan of a Federal judicial system over these tribes, but struck out the important provision for town sites and allotment of lands among the Indians. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Pettigrew, in charge of the bill.

The amendment as a whole was then perfected, when the bill was laid aside at 1 o'clock.

This brought up the Cuban resolution relating to Julio Sangrully before the senate. By this time the galleries were packed and there was the keenest interest in expected revelations. A sharp parliamentary struggle was precipitated.

Mr. Pettigrew attempted to go on with the Indian bill, and asked that this be done, but it was held that the Cuban resolution had the right of way. In the confusion Mr. Frye, who stirred the galleries to fever heat yesterday, stepped into the middle aisle and made another statement. He hoped, he said, that the Sangrully resolution would be allowed to go to the calendar without further discussion.

Mr. Hale moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian bill. Mr. Morgan said that if Sangrully had been pardoned the senate had no information except through the newspapers, the executive department having counseled to the consideration of the president knew of the inflexible authority of the resolution. Mr. Call declared that these poor prisoners, deserted by their own government, were actually petitioning the queen of Great Britain to protect them. He traversed the "territories" of children and young boys, whose mutilated bodies were found heaped up in a pit.

Mr. Call concluded by presenting a resolution asking the president for information on the death of Dr. Ruiz and if already awarded reparations had been taken. He asked award reparations had been taken. Mr. White objected and the resolution went over.

Mr. White then replied to Mr. Lodge's comments on him. The California senator referred sarcastically to Mr. Lodge as "the inflexible authority of the senate" who undertook to tell senators how they should pronounce Spanish names. He referred to Mr. Call as "the chronic speaker on the subject of Cuba."

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Messrs. Hale and Hoar attempted to interrupt Mr. Morgan, but he declined to yield and upon Mr. Hoar's persistence, Mr. Morgan called the senator to order. He must not interrupt me. The senator from Massachusetts may amuse himself at the expense of others and shelter himself under the protection of his name and position, but he can not pursue that course with me.

Continuing, therefore without interruption, Mr. Morgan reviewed the prison career of Sangrully, speaking of Sangrully's pardon. Mr. Morgan asserted that it could not be possible that the president knew of the inflexible authority of the resolution. "I am the great I am," this was the executive's view.

Mr. Morgan declared that the Sangrully case has reached the point where it is not ready to assume responsibility for anything.

A MONARCH, INDEED.



A MONARCH, INDEED.

—Washington Post.

Spain has her advocates on this floor," declared to defend her in any emergency. They were the first to learn from the flash of the cable that Sangrully was pardoned. A paroxysm of rage. Why had the queen acted so hastily after twenty-three months of delay? It was because she knew she could not stand against the action of the senate.

Spain had shrunk from the collision and the royal hand had hastily signed this pardon.

Referring to the president, Mr. Morgan said: "Oh, what welcome news that pardon to this president in our White House, who has been down on his hands now for two years paying that Spain release him. How joyous his heart and noble American heart must be and in what wild transports of joy must be his magnificent intellect which he heard that after all, by the combination between the crown of Spain and the president of the United States they have now taken the poor creature and have at last dragged out of him a confession where they can escape the danger of paying damages and possibly have the liberty, like the savage, of sleeping and snoring while American suffer."

Mr. Gray, answering the criticisms of the state department, spoke of the unflinching efforts of Mr. Olney and the department officials throughout the Sangrully case. Then Mr. Gray held up a paper, saying it was an Associated Press dispatch announcing the receipt by Secretary Olney of a telegram from General Lee saying: "Sangrully released today."

"So much has been accomplished by an American secretary of state," exclaimed Mr. Gray, "who throughout this case has stood for the rights and the dignity of American citizens."

Mr. Gray added that he was an apologist for Spain, for her many bloody deeds played her almost outside the pale of civilization.

At 10:20 p. m. the Cuban discussion closed, which was voted down 20 to 48.

Mr. Hill moved an executive session, which was then resumed.

Mr. Vilas opposed the amendment relating to the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory as a violation of the treaty rights of the Indians and appealed to the senate to at least modify it so as not to make it so sweeping if it was to be retained.

Mr. Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut replied, saying it was necessary that the carnival of crime and corruption in progress in Indian courts should be brought to an end and he contended that the Indian courts were the most corrupt of the violation of the law of civilization.

At 5:45 the senate went into executive session and at 6 p. m. took a recess until 8 p. m.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The galleries were well filled at the night session, but at 8:30 o'clock, when work was resumed, only eight senators were on the floor. The first half hour was given to private pension bills, the pension calendar being cleared. Among the bills passed was that pensioning General Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky at \$50 per month.

The resolution granting a plot of ground to the Daughters of the Revolution for memorial purposes was recalled from the House, Mr. Hawley (Rep.) of Connecticut pointing out that the particular spot was within the grounds of the Washington monument, which were forever sacred for this use.

At 9 o'clock the consideration of the Indian bill continued, the amendment relating to the five civilized tribes being discussed at that length. Senators Taylor, Platt and Hoar urged the necessity of replacing the corrupt Indian courts with a United States judicial system, while Mr. Vilas protested against "jamming" through an amendment despoiling Indians of their rights. The amendment was finally agreed to give the United States courts exclusive jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases abolishing the native courts. Two additional judges are provided for the Territory.

The Indian appropriation bill was then passed.

House bill was passed authorizing the funding of indebtedness in the Territories. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, and at 11:30 the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

International Monetary Bill Passed Under Suspension of the Rules.

Washington, February 26.—The last six days of the session are suspension days. All ordinary rules are suspended and bills can be passed and resolutions adopted by a two-thirds vote of the house. Today was the first of these six days, and the house celebrated it by passing the senate international monetary conference bill. Despite the seeming wide divergence of views on the monetary question, the bill was passed after a lively debate of two hours by a vote of 278 to 24. It was supported alike by Republicans, silver Republicans, gold Democrats and silver Democrats. The silver Democrats and silver Republicans disclaimed any faith in this attempt to secure bimetalism by an international agreement, but they expressed themselves as willing and anxious to see the test made.

Mr. Quigg (Rep.) of New York and Mr. Johnson (Rep.) of Indiana made vigorous speeches in opposition to the bill. Those who spoke for the bill were Messrs. Stone (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Crow (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Watson (Rep.) of Ohio, McCrory (Dem.) of Kentucky, Starkman (Dem.) of Florida, Hartman (Rep.) of Missouri, McLean (Dem.) of Arkansas, Cooper (Dem.) of Texas, Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee and McMillin (Dem.) of Tennessee.

Bills were also passed to provide for the abolition of differences between the carriers of interstate commerce and their employees (known as the Keating bill), and the senate bill to prevent the importation of impure tea.

The hour's debate on a side was allowed on the monetary conference bill. Mr. Stone took the floor and explained the bill, which he said, was to promote and advance the scheme of international bimetalism, the only safe bimetallic and the bimetallic to which his party was obligated. Upon the theory that there was a preliminary agreement, he said, that the bill would carry out a distinct promise made to the American people, he asked for the passage of the bill.

The house amendments were added to give the bill greater effect. Mr. Quigg, who was a member of the last international conference, gave hearty support to the bill. He said he had confidence that the incoming president would discharge the duties imposed upon him by the bill. He favored international bimetalism.

"Did you not say upon your return from Brussels that the difficulty of reaching an international agreement lay with England?" inquired Mr. Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee. "What reason have you for having England now change her position?"

"England," replied Mr. McCrory, "is the greatest creditor nation. She has the gold standard since 1816 and she will never depart from it. The sentiment favorable to bimetalism is growing in England. Nine of the present ministry are members of the bimetallic league."

Mr. Hartman (Rep.) of Montana stated the position of the silver Republicans. They would vote for this bill, he said, but they desired to disavow any belief that the international conference would result in anything tangible and to register their protest against refusal to adopt independent international bimetalism, an un-American, humiliating and degrading.

Mr. McLean (Dem.) of Arkansas voiced the position of the silver Democrats. He believed silver should be remonetized. If it could be done by international bimetalism, he would not place a stone in its path, but he had no faith in the scheme. If the Republicans tried and failed, as he believed they would, they would be released four years from now to the oblivion which would swallow up the Cleveland administration.

Mr. Quigg (Rep.) of New York took the edge against the bill in a vigorous half hour speech. The Republicans, he said, had heard the Democrats who had the "nausea" ticket in the last campaign advocate this bill and those who had supported Bryan support it. The Republicans who had gone through the campaign denouncing silver as a humbug were now asked to vote for a bill which recognized the battle had been fought and won on the gold standard. If the Republicans who supported this bill had had their way at St. Louis the platform would have been a straddle.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep.) of Iowa indignantly refused to allow Mr. Quigg to interpret the platform for him. He resented the idea that the platform irrevocably committed the party to the gold standard. It was to him, he said, a distinct pledge to proceed by all honorable means an international agreement.

Mr. Johnson (Rep.) of Indiana followed the lead of Mr. Quigg in a vehement and at times almost sensational speech, which was listened to with close attention, but which received no demonstration either of approval or disapproval. He said bimetalism was a thing of the past. It was impossible. A statute could no more defy the laws of trade than the laws of God. He said it was ridiculous to talk of creating value by the agreement of several countries, as it was to attempt to create it by the legislation of one. He recalled the fact that members said they would support the bill, but they had no faith in it. He, too, had no faith in it. It was senseless. It lacked logic. Why temporize with this question any longer? What would the world think of our weakness and vacillation. If the country believed in a debased currency Bryan and not McKinley should be elected.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MASSING OF TROOPS.

Two More Classes of Greek Reserves Called Out.

THOUSANDS OF VOLUNTEERS OFFER

The Turkish Forces Are Being Rapidly Mobilized.

CHRISTIANS WERE ATTACKED.

Greek Prime Minister Declares that the Position Taken by His Government Will Be Maintained.

London, February 27.—A dispatch to the Standard from Athens, dated Friday, February 26, says: "The long visit of the British minister to the king today (Friday) revived the rumor that England favors the Greek claims in Crete. Two more classes of reserves were called tonight (Friday)."

"Crown Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, shortly starts for the frontier. There is feverish activity in the department of the minister of war. Thousands of volunteers are offering their services to the government."

A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says the expenses of mobilizing are being largely met by cash payments, procured by appropriations of capital obtained from agricultural banks. The port has demanded the immediate recall of the Greek army, who is suspected of instigating Greece of the movements of the Turkish troops.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens says: "Prime Minister Delivanis in an interview Thursday asserted that the decision of the government to maintain the army in Crete was irrevocable. On the other hand Greece had no intention of declaring war against Turkey. Such a step would only mean the Greek invasion of Thessaly or the great powers render the position of the Greek army in Crete intolerable. There was no intention of invading Macedonia, Greece not being desirous of embroiling Europe in a general war. No unfavorable exists between Greece and Bulgaria in regard to Macedonia."

The Athens correspondent of the Times says: "The calmness of manner of Premier Delivanis impressed in most favorably. He is evidently averse to despatch. I do not believe in the end he would reject any solution which Greece could honorably accept, but neither he nor the King could restrain the wild excitement of the people. Nothing could be more unwise than for the powers to drive the Greeks to exasperation."

Crete Autonomy. New York, February 26.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: "Opinions here are centering quite around the idea that the autonomy of Crete is the best solution of that wearisome question. But Greece's pretensions are not accepted, although she is given credit for having united the revolutionaries."

Concerning the Cretean question, which once more comes to the front in connection with the Russo-Japanese treaty just published, the Moscow-Japan says that if Japan knows when the right time comes to retire from the East, she will not on all rights. Another journal says that in the future many difficulties are certain to occur between Russia and Japan.

Turkish Troops. February 26.—The massing of Turkish troops and munitions of war on the frontier is proceeding with feverish haste. All soldiers on furlough have been recalled and eleven batteries of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry have gone from here. Another six divisions are to Ellasson. Two additional battalions of infantry have reached Katerina. Helles from Smyrna, Bursa, Trebizond and elsewhere in Anatolia are on their way back and to the frontier, where a total of six divisions will be formed, with headquarters at Ellasson.

Movement of Troops. New York, February 26.—A special to the Herald from Athens says: "Dispatches from Turnava state that 700 Turkish troops have arrived at Ellass. Six batteries are on their way to the Greek frontier. Hedjet Pasha, until now in command at Ellass, has been appointed commander in chief. The cruisers Mycal and Saktirea have arrived at the Piraeus from Crete. Grand Duke George of Russia arrived from Patras on board the Tsareva, and leaves at once for an unknown destination."

Turks Defeated Christians. February 26.—The Turks, having been furnished with arms by the governor, made a sortie for the purpose of occupying strategic points around Candia. They attacked and inflicted a severe loss on the Christians. The commanders of the vessels anchored in the harbor protested to the governor against what they claimed was a violation of the armistice.

Note Undelivered. Athens, February 26.—The collective note was still undelivered during the day (Friday). Only the Austrian, German and Russian ministers have received instructions. It is rumored that one more power has withdrawn from the concert.

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