## PEOPLE PLEDGING LOYALTY

General Campos Calls Together Leading Officials and Citizens.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE DEFEAT OF GOMEZ

Have Heard that Story Before, but the Insurgents Kept Advancing -Campos Busily Engaged Fortifying Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 26 .- Since the arrival here last night of Captain General Martinez de Campos from Matanzas he has been in conference with leading military and naval officars, the civil dignitaries and the leaders of the different political parties. They assembled at the palace last night, and in the course of a number of patriotic speeches pledged their unconditional support to the government in its efforts to suppress the insurrection and promised to do everything possible in the way of moral and actual as-

general not to expose himself to the fire of the insurgents, who, the speaker claimed, made war against the lives and property of civilians, never making a stand long enough to cause an engagement between the troops, and adopting all the methods of savage war-fare. Senor Galvez also stated that in spite of the supreme effort made by the insurgent army, they had not heard of the capture of any towns, the mischief of the enemy being affined to small villages and the plantations of the island. He compared the army of Gomez and Maceo to "wandering hordes of Tartars," and expressed the opinion that the raid of the Cubans into the province of Ma-tanzas, where they had done so much injury to crops, would turn out to be the worse for them in the long run, as the fields, cleared of the standing cane, are now much better

suited for military operations.

News from the front seems to be interrupted by rail and telegraph, and no information was obtained concerning the movements of the insurgents. The captain general, upon his arrival here, announced that troops in Matanzas occupied advantageous po-sitions, and that the Cubans would either be compelled to fight a pitched battle in that

province or surrender SOME DOUBTS ABOUT THE STORY. It is not now generally believed that the march of Gomez and Maceo upon Hayana has really been stopped and that they are in retreat. In support of this, it is said that if Gomez and Maceo were retreating the government would not be slow in making public every item of news obtainable concerning this feature of the hitherto triumphant march of the insurgents from the province of Puerto Principe, through the province of Santa Clara and the province of Matanzas and to the vi-cinity of the borders of the province of Havana, in spite of the numerous columns of Spanish troops in the territory traversed.

The last news of the movements of the Spanish columns was that they were heading for Guanabana, the headquarters recently evacuated by Campos, situated not far from Matanzas. The fact is that so many an-nouncements have been made of the defeat and retreat of the insurgents that it will require strong confirmation to make anybody believe that such is an actual fact. When the insurgents first entered the province of Santa

threatening Placetas, more than half way between the border and the capital, Santa Clara, and since then they have apparently pushed enward with little or no interruption. The absence of news of the movements of their friends here, but they claim Gomez and Macto are in possession of the railroad and telegraph lines, and that it was with difficulty Campes succeeded in reaching Havana night. Be that as it may, the only news obtainable is that furnished by rumor, and if the authorities are in possession of any additional facts all such matter is carefully suppressed. In the meanwhile active preparations are being made here for the defense and forwarding to the front of all troops

Clara it was announced that they had been defeated with great loss and retreated across the border. But the next news received from

the front was that the Cuban army was

which can be spared. BUSILY FORTIFYING HAVANA.

It is understood that the Spanish columns in the rear of the insurgent army have been rdered to concentrate as quickly as possible to the frontier of Matanzas, and that every effort is to be made to prevent the retreat of preparations are being made apparently to top the insurgents from escaping back into Santa Clara, the land fortifications of Havana are receiving attention day and night. A number of additional earthworks have been thrown up during the last month, and those are being hastily completed and supplied with guns as rapidly as possible. The magazines Are plentifully supplied with ammunition and the outposts of the Spanish troops around Havana are being strengthened and more se-curely fortified. Throughout the night and all day there has been an air of hurry and anxicty at the different headquarters here, which does not seem to indicate that the supreme authorities are in any way satisfied that the insurgents are retreating, and if military activity goes for anything the most determined efforts were being made to

prevent a surprise.

There is considerable speculation here as to the actual number of men under the com-mand of Gomez and Macco. The highest estimates have it that the Cuban army numbers 12,000 men, while the lowest number of followers which the insurgent leaders are credited with having under their command is 6,000. It is to be presumed, how-ever that Gomez and Macco may have 10,000 men with them, as they are known to have been joined by a large number of adherents they entered the province of Matanzas. insurgents have also been plentifully supplied with ammunition, said to have best stored for their use at different points and accumulated and hidden for months past.

PRESSING MEN INTO SERVICE. In order to enable as many troops as pos-ble to be sent to the front, all the marines and sailors who could be spared from the Spanish fleet have been landed, and the former are now doing duty as artillerymen wherever their services are needed. All the volunteers available are under arms and every male inhabitant capable of doing active servor of finding somebody else to do this him, has, or is, being called upon to bear The authorities here claim that the ma ch of the insurgents through Santa Clara into the province of Matanzas was only a raid made with the intention of destroying property and throwing all the laborers out of work, to compel them to join the insurgent

A conservative estimate of the force at the disposal here of Captain General Campos has been made, and it is estimated that he has 20,000 regulars and about 5,000 volunteers with which to meet the insurgent army. But the Spanish regulars and volunteers are scattered over a large expanse of forts and forti-fications composing the defenses of Havana and when the brilliant achievements of Gomez and Maceo in passing through the many Spanish columns, said to number from 40,000 to 80,000 men in the previnces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, are taken into consideration, there is some justification for the belief of the friends of the insurgents' cause that it will not be long before Gomez and Maceo are outside of Havans. This, however, is ridi-culed by the Spanish authorities here, who claim that the insurgent movement has re-

Twenty-Three Prisoners Escape SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., Dec. Twenty-three federal prisoners made their place early this morning. They had in some unknown way been furnished with a skeleton key, and while all the guards but one were at breakfast they uniocked the jail door, knocked the guard dewn, choking him until he was insensible, after which they took his pistol and made their escape, each man running in a different direction. Deputy marshals are in pursuit.

MANITOBA REPLIES TO OTTAWA. RULING Proposition for Separate Schools Pos-

itively Rejected. WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 26.-The full text government on the separate school question was made public by the Manitoba government this afternoon. The reply states that "so far as the government of Manitoba is concerned, the proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form must be posi-tively and definitely rejected, and that the

principle of a uniform, non-sectarian public school system be adhered to." It is pointed out that the legal position in regard to the proposed remedial legislation is far from clear. It has been repeatedly declared, according to reported uiterances, that remedial legislation does not necessarily mean that the remedial order will be literally followed, or that the system of separate schools which existed prior to 1890 will be restored. It would appear reasonable that no one could seriously contemplate the restoration of that system. "Yet if legislation in any other form than literal confirmation of the remedial order be introduced, a grave doubt arises as to the competency of Parliament to pass such legislation without the same being first submitted to the legislature of the province. On the other hand, the propostd measure would require to be in accord with the order of the governor general in Sistance.

Senor Galvez, president of the autonomist party, during the course of a speech, which was warmly applauded, advised the captain general not to expose himself to the fire of about three columns.

> Crew Rescued by a Passing Steamer. and returned to shore with the greatest difficulty. The crew of the Palama cut away her masts, and eventually all on board, numbering eighteen, were rescued by a steamer passing by. The rescued people include the captain's wife and child.
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> Marshal Bigelow Buried at Scutari.
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> CONSTANTINOPLE. Dic. 26.—Marshal Bigelow Buried at Scutari.

Bigelow of the American consular service, who died here after an illness which culminated in dropsy, was buried today in the English cemetery at Scutari, in the presence of the United States minister, Mr. Alex W. Terrell, the members of the United States legation and consulate and the consular representatives of the other consulates here.

Honored by Peruvian Four Hundred. LIMA, Peru, Dec. 26 .- (Via Galveston, Tex.)-The young people of this city are organizing a soirce at the theater in honor of the United States and Venezuela. They will invite all the American representatives here and the cream of Lima society. The affair is expected to be one of the most brilliant gatherings of society ever witnessed in this city.

Poultney Bigelow in Germany. BERLIN, Dec. 26 .- Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who arrived here on Wednesday last charged with a mission referring to the expulsion of American insurance companies from Ger-many, has handed the government a detailed statement of the American position, which is supported by the United States embassy.

Progress of the Cholern in Russin. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26 .- For the week ending December 21 there were ninety-seven cases of cholera and thirty-six deaths from that disease here, and for the week ending December 7 there were seventy-four cases and forty deaths from cholera in the province of Vohlynia.

Britannie Carries a Heavy Mail. Britannic, sailing today for New York, has on board 1.750 bags of mail. This is the largest mail ever carried on a White Star to the courts to enforce the commission, which it asks may be so amended that on application to the courts to enforce the commission.

COMING TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

President Has Promised, it is Alleged, to Sign the Tariff Bill. CHICAGO, Dec. 26 .- A special to the Post from Washington says: A thorough

understanding is believed to have been arrived at between the president and the leaders of both parties in congress, by the terms of which the executive will approve the tariff bill. His consent to this is said to have been obtained by an agreement on the part of the republican managers to make the bill an emergency measure, but ilmiting its operations to a period of about two years and a half, until August, 1898. The presi dent argued that such limitation would amount to a practical admission of the ultimate sufficiency of the Gorman-Wilson act from a revenue point of view. The republic that they could extend the period to suit themselves as soon as a republican successor to President Cleveland is installed in the

Another provision of the understanding alluded to is a pledge on the part of the re-publicans to do their best to push the bond bill. This bill is along the lines laid down in the president's message and the repor of Secretary Carlisle, which provide for short term emergency bonds. By making it a republican measure, however, hopes are entertained at the white house that it may get through the senate. This consummation is extremely doubtful, however, for the dishas been made that concealed in bowels of the bill is a scheme to begin the retirement of the outstanding paper money

the government. DUNRAVEN DENIED TO REPORTERS

His Attorney Says it Would Be Improper to Make a Statement Now. NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- Lord Dunraven, who came across the ocean on board the Teutonic, which arrived today, to make good his allegations in the Valkyrie-Defender races of last September, went from the steamer to the was rigidly protected from the numerous reporters who were pursuing him for a state-ment of his case. Mr. George Askwith, Lord Dunraven's legal advistr in this affair, and who accompanied him, said: "Lord Dunraven has really nothing whatever to may regarding his charges. It would be highly improper for either side to make any statement now. When our case is put before the commit-tee, when our evidence has been submitted we may have a statement to make. There is nothing to say now. About Lord Dunra-ven's plans I know nothing definitely. It is my impression, though, that he has not made any plans. There was some talk of his returning to England on Saturday, but that is not so. It is likely he will remain here until the case is closed."

HESITATION IN THE IRON TRADE.

Some Talk of a Readjustment of Wages in January. CLEVELAND, Dec. 26 .- The Iron Trade Raview this week will say: While holiday duliness is upon the iron market in all its departments and seemingly intensifi d by contrast with the history made in the year just closing, reports come from all quarters and immediately L. E. Walker of Beatrice, of inquiry, which means early business. Hesitation, rather than stagnation, is still the word. Here and there a buyer who must know they cost of his raw material, for the next six menths, because of pending contracts with the consumers of his product, is taking hold at current prices; and these are so close to cost in nearly all cases that the transactions involve little or no risk. The truth is forced home upon many producers that the present basis of labor cost is out of proportion to current prices; and it would not be surprising, if the market continued at the present level, to see in January a movem nt for such a readjustment in wages as has been taking place in the product.

A. Christy, president of the Hutchinson & Southern, as surety.

It is understood that the resignation of Roberts and the appointment of Walker was in pursuance of an amicable agreement between President Christy and the Union Pacific railroad company, by which the Union Pacific practically assumes control of the man and the change was accomplished after a consultation between President Christy and the Union Pacific came into possession of the Hutchinson & Southern through advancing money for construction purposes. The must know the cost of his raw material, for the next six menths, because of pending contracts with the consumers of his product.

ON COMMISSIONS

of the Manitoba second reply to the Ottawa Order Agents and Regular Employes Not Affected by the Agreement.

RAILROAD BUILDING FOR THE YEAR

Less Than in Any Year Except Two for the Past Twenty Years-Fifteen States Show No Increase in Mileage.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association has handed down a ruling regarding the paycerns themselves and the roads which employ them, and is the affair of nobody else. At the same time, all the roads are responsible for the acts of these order agents and liable for all breaches of the agreement committed by them, just the same as though they were employed on a regular salary inst ad of on commission.

Eastern freight rates are considerably demoralized and the cut rates are still in DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—The large three-masted effect, notwithstanding that the general DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—The large three-masted vessel seen on Tuesday last flying signals of distrets in Kingston bay turned out to line. The trouble seems to be that during be the Russian bark Palama, Captain Erick-isen, from Liverpool on December 18 for the early portion of this month, when all son, from Liverpool on December 18 for the roads were cutting rates so deeply, Mobile, Ala. As cabled at the time, a life many of the lines made contracts at the boat which was sent to her assistance cap-sized and her crew of sixteen men were they are now carrying the freight to make drowned, and a second life boat which attempted to assist the Palama was capsized and returned to shore with the greatest difficulty rates will now be in effect until after the

> past eight years the decrease in construc-tion has been great, and continuous, and this year the total built was only about 100 miles more than in the year 1855—forty years ago. The greatest amount of track laid was in Texas, whre 224 miles were put down. In fifteen states no increase whatever was made. The railways of the United States on December 31 will aggregate a little over 181,090 miles.

> LAW NOW LARGELY INOPERATIVE.

Interstate Commerce Commission Suggests Some Amendments. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- (Special.)-The ninth annual report of the commission, transmitted to congress, is largely given up to the defects in the law and amendments necessary to carry out its purposes as originally intended by its authors. The defects are reported to result chiefly from the interpretation of the law by the courts, which have held come of its provisions unconstitutional, especially those relating to the attendance of witnesses and their testimony. This query tion is now in the supreme court. Other provisions have been so construed as to cause delay amounting to denial of remidles by reason of the commission's orders not being enforced with promptness. In the very commencement the commission points out the hindrances and obstacles which have stood in the way of the efficient enforcement of the law.

The amendments proposed are practically the same proposed to previous congresses, but which have failed of enactment. The order the same question shall be tried, and on the same record which was tried before the commission, and under which the courts must enforce the commission's order, unless error is found and injustice done. Another amendment is asked, which shall authorize the commission, when it tries a question and finds what is being done is wrong it shall have the power to prescribe what in its opinion is right; this because it is nov claimed that while the commission may find rates and charges, or something else done by the carriers, to be wrong, it has me power to prescribe what is right. It also asks that carriers which are corporations and subject to the law shall be indictable and punishable by fine for infractions of the law; that uniform classification be provided for: that the law be so changed as to secure the interchange of business between connecting railroads and continuous carriage of freights from the place of shipment to place of destination. There are others, but these are the principal amendments recom-

The report contains a long list of cases heard and investigated during the year in various sections of the country and at the commission's offices in Washington, also a review of what has been said and done in the courts on the subject of interstate com-merce in the past year. A short history is given of traffic association agreements among the railroads, in which reference is made to the Trunk Line association agreement, which, it is said, was yet incomplete, or not yet ratified at the time of their report. It appears that two of these associate arrangements have been considered unlawful and the commission has, under the statute, requested the district attorneys of the proper districts to institute necessary legal proceed

ngs to punish the offenders.

What is said about pooling is much th same as last year's report; practically, it is said that if congress shall determine to authorize and legalize pooling it should provide necessary safeguards to prevent the abuse of the privilege. What would be necessary safeguards is evidently a question upon which the members of the commission are

not entirely agreed. The statistical work of the commission is treated at some length, and legislation is asked to secure necessary reports more promptly and to provide a uniform method of keeping railroad accounts. Some addi-tional legislation is asked for in respect to the making of schedules of rates and joint tariffs—what shall be their form and what they shall contain. Ticket brokerage is again condemned. In respect to the appliance law, it is suggested that the po-sition of handholds might be located, and should be uniform, also that the standard height of drawbar, as determined upon, might

be now fixed by law. The appendix contains a list of employes and amount of expenditures, also the sev-enth statistical report, which has been al-ready issued, and constitutes a separate volume, and is part of the annual report to

GETS BACK ONE BRANCH LINE. Union Pacific Again Secures Control

of a Kansas Feeder. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.-(Special United States district court his resignation as receiver of the Hutchingon & Southern, Neb., was appointed to the place. Mr. Wal-ker at once gave a bond of \$50,000 with H. A. Christy, president of the Hutchinson &

securities are advertised to be sold in Chicago next month, but some sort of a compromise was arranged, of which the new receivership is a part. The suit under which the receiver was appointed was brought in August, 1893, by the Board of County Commissioners of Reno, Kan. The first receiver appointed was Otto Miller, who was unable to give bond. Then Roberts was appointed.

FEAR THE MIOWERA MAY BE LOST. No News from the Ship Since it Parted Company With the Strathnevis.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 26 .- The arrival of the steamer Strathnevis, after she had been given up as lost, excited surprise among shipping men, but grave fears are entertained for the safety of the Australian steamer Miowers, which had the Strathn vis in tow for three days. On the before the Strathnevis was taken in Captain Pattie and his officers, after realizing how stadily she was drifting to the southward, decided to head for San Francisco, or some port in California. On the next day the Miowera hove in sight and the plan was changed. Immediately after breaking down improvised yards were placed on the mas's, and all the spare canvas awnings were utilized for salls, which were used with more or less success. At the times when gales were severe the wind tore the sails into shreds. During the nine weeks the Strathnevis was adrift and dis-abled she encountered continuous gales and heavy seas. The vessel lay almost all the time in the trough of the sea. She rolled frightfully, but shipped very little water, and her cargo, was not damaged in the least.

The officers and crew when they arrived in port were thoroughly exhaust d. Much

uneasiness is felt for the safety of the boat containing Purser McDonald and four men, who left the steamer, intending to land on Destruction island. The coast is particu-larly rough, and is lined with jagged rocks on which sev ral vessels in recent years have been wrecked and many lives lost. Hope is held out that they may have landed at Quilayute, an Indian village, in which event they would not arrive here for we ks. as traveling on the coast at this time of What has become of the Miowera is the the year is particularly dangerous,

serious question now confronting chipping men. The officers and crew of the Strathnevis refuse to believe that she would wantonly abandon them in such a perilous condition, ten miles from a dangerous coas and in a gale from the west. The cap-tain of the Australian steamer said he would have to return to the sound for fuel, as the supply he had on hand would not last for the voyage to Australia. The price of coal in Honolulu is \$10 per ton. Another remarkable and very strange feature about the Miowera is that when her hawsers parted she did not blow any dang r signal blast. The whistle on the Strathnevis was blown continuously at short intervals, but no answer came. The Miowera is a valu-able vessel, costing about \$750,000, and is subsidized by the British government and the Australian government to carry mails. The terms of the contract forbid delays of any nature, except to save lives. If the Miowera is lost her owners will be unable to collect any insurance owing to the dan-gerous work she was engaged in when trying

to save the Strathn vis. Anxiety for the safety of the Miowera is increasing hourly, and the opinion among shipping men is fast crystallizing into the belief that which the cables with which she was towing the Strathnevis parted they became entangled in the propeller and put the Australian liner at the mercy of the dements. A strange feature to controvert this story is A strange feature to controvert this story is her fallure to sound her whistle. The Mio-wera is a three masted schooner rigged vessel and carries three yards on her feremas; which enables her to carry a liberal amount of canvas. The idea in some quarters pre-valls that she may have had sufficient sall to keep her clear of land, so that she could stand out to sea. Since Monday night, when the steamers

parted company, a dozen vessels have come in by the cape thoroughly covering the area from west to southwest of Cape Flattery, but there were no signs of the missing steamer. leve that the Miowers, after towing them for five days and coming back 700 miles of her track to within ten miles of San Juan del Fuego straits and the larger part of her fuel examined, would deliberately abandon the steamship Strathnevis on the lee shore of a rocky coast, where certain destruction eemed inevitable.

NEGRO DAY AT THE EXPOSITION Rain Interfered With Everything Ex

cept the Speeches. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26 .- Five thousan negroes braved the rough weather this morning and visited Piedmont park for the pur pose of celebrating Negro day at the expos! tion. In addition to the negroes, there were thousands of visitors on the grounds, and the park presented a very lively appearance when the rain ceased. On account of the rain, the negro troops were unable to have a parade though the streets, or to have dress parade on the plaza, but those in charge of the celebration conducted interesting exercises in the auditorium.

Governor Atkinson delivered an address and many prominent negroes spoke on various ics of importance to their race. Pro E. Holmes of the Atlanta Baptist com nary, was the chairman of the meeting. After a short address by him, the city rendered a selection and Prof. W. G. Alex ander offered a prayer. This was followed by an address by Mr. G. R. Glenn, the state school commissioner, who spoke of the train-ing of the negroes in the bouth and advised the negroes to devote more attention to train ing their children at home.

Margaret Tate, a child 7 years old, from Grand Rapids, Mich., recited the poem: "We Are Coming," and Governor Atkinson was next introduced. Prof. R. R. Wright of the Savannah state school, delivered an address on the history of negro education in the south, and Prof. Isaiah T. Montgomery de-livered an address on behalf of the commissioners of the Negro building.

HAYWARD'S BODY TO BE CREMATED Relatives Feared it Would Be Stolen

by Body Snatekers.
MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—The body Harry T. Hayward, the murgerer of Catharine Ging, was taken from its temporary resting place in the vault at Lakewood ceme tery tonight and shipped to Chicago to be cremated. Almost from the day when the body was deposited in the yault the relatives of the dead man were haunted by fears that it would be stolen by body snatchers. It was the intention of the friends to say nothing of the proposed cremation until the body had left the city. The facts leaked out however, and when the body was taken to the station hundreds of persons knew about it. The undertaker who had charge of the body after the hanging accompanied the remains to Chicago, as did Dr. Thaddeus Hayward and Harry Goodsell. The incineration will take place in the new crematory in Graceland cemetery, Chicago. cremated. Almost from the day when the

DR. WEST ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Threw the Responsibility for the Crime on Two Other Physicians. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.-Final testimony in the trial of Dr. Eugene F. West for Telegram.)—At Topeka today Byron Roberts the murder of Addie Gitmour was given printer. Senator Gorman is pleasantly of Topeka handed to Judge Foster of the today, the defendant taking the stand in his nominated as "Gorbams," while Cullem had begged the body for scientific purposes, afterward telling witness he had dismembered it and thrown it in the bay. The case was submitted to the jury without argument and a verdict of not guilty was returned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—The price of take by the Fricke company, to take effect January 1 has been advanced as follows: Furnace to cents, making the new rate \$2; foundry, \$5 cents, making the new price \$2.35; crushed, 30 cents; new price, \$2.55.

NEBRASKANS THERE TO VOTE

All Members of the Lower House Take Part in the Proceedings.

EFFORT TO HELP SUGAR SHUT OUT

Meiklejohn Offers an Amendment, but Under the Rule Its Consideration is Impossible and it Goes Inder.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- (Special Telegram.)-Every member of the Nebraska delegation was in his seat today to record his vote in favor of the emergency revenue with the exception of Mr. Kem, who voted against the bill. Congressmen Strode and Hainer came in during the morning, having left their homes in Nebraska Tuesday night, spending their Christmas on board trains, like scores of other legislators who had been called back from family reunions to participate in passing a revenue bill for the relief of the treasury.

Congressman Kem voted against the rule as reported by the committee on rules, on the theory that it was taking away the right to discuss the measure and make amendments thereto. He said in view of this riding rough shod over the rights of members the only course left him would be to object to all bills sought to be passed as emergency measures, thus compelling all bills to take their usual course. He admitted such action would be criticised and friends would necessarily suffer, but it was the only course left to protest against such unwarranted

Congressman Melklejohn had been allotted a short time in which to offer an amendment to the revenue bill presented by Mr. Dingley of the ways and means, but the rule was adopted, shutting off all amend-ments. Melklejohn's amendment was largely framed in the interest of the beet sugar manufacturers of Nebraska. The present duty on all sugars (except refined), as provided in the Wilson-Gorman bill, is 40 per cent ad valorem. Meiklejohn's amendment would have increased this to 50. His amend-ment would have left the present duty on refined sugar of one-eighth of 1 cent and one-tenth of 1 cent, if from export bounty nations, to stand. The effect of his amendment as an entire proposition would have been to deprive the Sugar trust of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 as profits annually, while it would have thrown into the treasury an additional revenue about that sum less the amount, estimated at \$2,000,000, to be paid to domestic producers who chall refine their product up to 16, Dutch An attempt is to be made temorrow by

solution to adopt the republican steering ommittee's report on committees in the enate, providing the report of the demoratic steering committee is read. Should, however, some hitch occur, as is very likely, action will be deferred until Monday. It is cenerally understood that new committees n the senate will be ready for work by Janmary 1.

GAMBLE'S YANKTON BRIDGE. Congressman Gamble of South Dakota is eply interested in the project for bridging is Missouri river at Yankton, and in an interview with The Bee correspondent said that talk of war with England was destined to operate greatly against the realization of his enterprise. There has come a glimmer of hope in a letter which he has just recived from a representative of English cap tal'sts, and the congressman last night felt reasonably certain that a bridge would be raid Mr. Gamble. "It is well known." that Sloux City looks upon this bridge thich has been talked of for a number of ears, with considerable distrust, in that Sioux City affects to see an impairment of its wholesale interests in the country lying thout Yankton. While I do not see this in the same light that Sicux City does, I must onfess that it has been our ambition to se are a connection with Omaha, and I believe hat a bridge across the Missouri river just above Yankton will be a step in the realization of our earnest desire. The Great North

orn railroad has had a watchful eye upon Omaha and its development, and it has been the subject of many talks between Pres-ident Hill and those interested in securing a line of railway from Yankten to the metropolis of Nebrauka. A survey was made some time ago by the Yankton & Southwestern railroad to Norfolk, traversing the counties of Cedar, Knox and Pierce, in Ne braska, where it was designed to connect with the Union Pacific. Grades were estab-lished, some heavy work done, and ap-proaches to bridges built. But the comple-tion of the road was never accomplished, because of the depression which opread over the western country some three years ago, and because the Union Pacific and Northwestern formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, which precluded the possibility of making any outside connections. survey, the Sloux City & Pacific and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, both of which might, under new conditions, secome strong feeders to the line which I believe will be built, and with a connection between Duluth and Yankton will give Omaha a direct line from the Great Lakes to the Missouri river. What is more to the point, it has met the hearty support of Eng-lish capital, which, I am creditably in-formed, will be secured for the enterprise. am firmly convinced that work will commenced next spring, and the bridge runhed to completion. It will be a low drawbridge structure, with stone plers and broad approaches, and will cost less than any bridge now epanning the Big Muddy. With the bridge completed it will not be a difficult mattr, in my opinion, to secure capital enough to construct a line of railroad from Yankton to Norfolk."

PET NAMES IN THE BILL ROOMS. Greatness ceases to be Greatness before those who are called upon to transact the work, the dry details of legislation, when Greatness has finished and gone home from the upper and lower houses of congress It is an interesting episode of the daily life at the capitol to listen to the chatter of stenographers and clerks commenting on the bills introduced, and by whom introduced, in the two branches of legislation. In the senate bill room it is by no means unusual to hear Senator Shoup called "Scoop," Senator Pettigrew receive the appellation of "Peddigre," while Senator Thurston comes out in the wash "Shirton." These are but a serves to hang a joke upon. Senator Kyle, who has a good deal of the parson air about him, notwithstanding his association with such dandies as Walcott, Wetmore and Brice, would be exceedingly shocked could be hear these same clerks play upon his name in lit-tle homilies, which, while not subject mut-ter, do not fail to cause a broad smile around the official table where the bills and resolutions are being prepared for the public own behalf. He tried to throw the responsi-bility for the death of Addie Gilmour, who ing of names to suit individual preferences died from the effects of a criminal operation, upon two other physicians, Dr. W. A.
Harvey and Dr. A. S. Tuchler. West said
Harvey sent the girl to him after the operction had been performed, and that Tuchler
had begged the body for scientific purposes,
afterward telling witness be had dismembered
it and thrown it in the bay. The case was house desk. Congressman Meiklejohn is known to the employes as "Mulcaby," white Halner is corrupted into "Refiner." Miles Hainer is corrupted into "Refiner." Miles Crowley of Texas, who is the "Tammany Tim" of the house, is known about Capitol Hill as "Tim of Paradise Alley," a patronynic net unsuited to the manner of man. Judge Strode of Nebraska is known as "Crossroads," while Pickler of South Dakota gets "Stickler" as his nickname. And so all through the list, Greatness becomes smallness when in touch with the machinery which gives to the Congressional Record the

features of a great daily newspaper, and to the world the doings of its favorite sons.

SOME PERSONAL NOTES. W. F. Gurley and wife are guests of Mrs

Mrs. J. W. Paddock is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Annin.

James Flemming of Omaha, Neb., and Harry G. More of Ames, Ia., were today appointed assistant meat inspectors under the Department of Agriculture, at \$1,200 per an-

Fourth class postmasters appointed in Iowa today: Ion, Allamakee county, J. M. Williner, vica Andrew Kean, resigned; Watkins, Benton county, John Fitzgerald, vice S. T. Sabin, resigned.

CONTRACT GOES TO NEWPORT NEW

One Provision of the Law Gives the Secretary Some Trouble. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- Secretary Herbert today formally awarded to the Newport News company of Virginia the contracts for building both of the new battleships, for one of which the Union Iron works of San Francisco was a competitor.

The award of the contract has given the secretary great concern for the reason that he desired, if possible, to meet the int nt of congress that one ship should be built upon the Pacific, and he has made it the subject of a special report to the presid nt, showing how he was absolutely obliged by the law to make the award to the Newport

News company. He says: "The bids upon the department's plans ar as follows: Cramp & Sons, cee ship, \$2,820,000; two ships, \$2,750,000 each. Union from works, one, \$2,740,000; each. two, \$2,690,000 each. Newport News Ship Bullding and Dry Dock company, one ship, \$2,350,000; two ships, \$2,225,000. It will be thus seen that there is a very great disparity between the bids. Were it not for partisan bill in the lower branch of conthe section of law appropriating for these ships, which looks to the construction of one of them on the Pacific coast, there would be no room for argument, and the Newport News company would unfoubt dly be entitled to both.

at a fair cost upon the Pacific coast (that is in this case, by the Union works), you may then authorize the construction of such battleships elsewhere—that is to ray, by the lowest and best bidder (the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company). One of the questions raised is whether the Union Iron works is bound to stand by its bid, or not, or can it be allowed, if its bid does not represent the fair cost, to reduce its bid to a price that would be "the fair cost of the ship." An examination of the statute the ship." An examination of the statute seems to me to preclude the idea that this company can now be allowed to do this, and the actual working seems to clearly indicat an intention to preclude all such dickering. since it must appear "for the bidding for the contracts when the same shall be opened and examinid."

HAS PAITH IN THE STANFORD SUIT.

If the Government Wins, Action Will Be Commenced Against Others. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-His attention having been called to publications stating that the Department of Justice had no confidence in its big suit against the estate of the late Senator Stanford, Attorney General Harmon sald today that he had examined carefully the questions involved, and in the light of adverse decisions, he expected to es-tablish the claim against the Stanford estate by securing a favorable decision from the supreme court of the United States. If the government won the suit, he added, it ised as a precedent to establish the rights of the government against Mr Huntington and other associates of Mr. Stanford in the Central Pacafic railroad enterprise.

Movement for a Caucus Fell Through WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- An attempt was made by several members of the house to secur a caucus of republicans on the bond bill immediately efter the session tonight. The petition was started by several New York republicans, and the necessary number of names, fifteen, was a cured. The leaders couraged the plan, however, and Hooker of New York, at the request of Mr Reed, it is said, induced several signers o withdraw their nam s, so the movemen fell through. The petition was addressed to the chairman of the caucus, Mr. Grosvenor, and besides asking for a caucus on the bond bill, made the general request that a caucus should be call d whenever measures were to be considered in the house.

House Will Virtually Take a Vacation WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- After the second revenue bill has been disposed of tomorrow night the house will do little business until Monday, January 5, and will practically hav its holiday recess, of which it has been partly deprived, next week. It cannot well adjourn for more than three days, under rules, while the senate is in session, but it was decided at the meeting of the committee on rules that there will be meet-ings on every third day with adjournments, and that no important business will be brought forward on the floor. Under these conditions there is little probability that there will be a quorum of representatives in town next week.

Morgan Has Not Offered Help. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- The rumors that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York came to Washington early in the week to tender to the president, in case of another bend issue, financial aid from Londan bankers, are not credited here. It can be stated on authority that if Mr. Morgan was in Washing-ton he saw neither the president nor any of his cabinet advisors, nor did he hold any com-munication with them on that or any other subject. So far as can be learned Mr. Morgan is not expected in Washington.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus Called WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- A caucus of the democratic senators has been called for 11 o'clock tomorrow to pass upon the steering committee assignments to the minority. The steering committee was in session today, but as it did not entirely complete its work another meeting will be necessary before the caucus can act. It is quite definitely settled that Senator Mills will be assigned to the democratic vacancy on the committee of foreign relations.

Patents to Western Inventors. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 .- (Special.) -- Patents have been issued as follows: Nebraska -Andrew J. Conley, North Bend, hay rake; James L. Kennedy, Weeping Water, pip fastener; Jacob Radia and W. Weiner, 'Vy more, self-feeding attachment for shellers, Iowa-Frederic E. and E. Shores, Eldon, wood sawing machine ming-William H. B ckwith, Cokeville, hay

shot While Making an Arrest. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 26 .- A special to the Star from Olathe, Kan., says: Intense excitement prevails in this city today over the shooting of Sheriff Glover by Charles Hindman, while the sheriff and his d putles were trying to effect the capture of Hindman, who for several days has been deranged. Hindman had driven from home his step-mother and barricading himself in the house said he would not be taken out alive. After shooting the sheriff, who is perhaps fatally injured, Hindman surrendered.

Coal Miners' Convention. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26 .- The Ohio coal

PASSED THE REVENUE BILL

With Two Exceptions the Vote Was Strictly on Parly Lines.

DINGLEY AND CRISP LEAD THE DEBATE

Proceedings Were Not so Animated as I sual With Party Measures-Rule Prevented the Offering of Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-The house today responded to the appeal of the president by passing a tariff bill, the operation of which is limited to two and a half years, and which is designed to raise \$40,000,000 for the relief of the treasury. The bond bill will be passed tomorrow. The vote today was on party lines with two exceptions. The republicans all voted for the bill, except Hartman of Montana, who did not vote, and the democrats and populists against it, save Newlands, populist of Nevada, who voted in favor of the measure, The special order under which the bill was brought to a vote at 5 o'clock, after three and a half hours of debate, was ironclad in its character, and compelled the members to adopt or reject it without opportunity of offering amendments of any kind.

Although there was the brilliant setting gress. Even the preliminary skirmish over the adoption of the rule, which ordinarily precipitates the flercest wrangling, passed off quietly. The debate itself was participated in by the leaders on both sides. The titled to both.

The peculiar wording of the law authorizing the construction of these ships, however, has rendered it necessary to examine into the questions v.ry carefully before reaching a conclusion. The act requires that one of the ships shall be built upon the Pacific coast subject to the provision that "If it shall appear to your satisfaction from the bidding of the contracts when the same shall be open d and examined by you, that the proposed battisships cannot be constructed at a fair cost upon the Pacific coast (that is in this case, by the Union works), you may that there was no lack of revenue in the treasury and that the passage of a bill to increase taxation would in nowise help the reluation nor furnish the relief desired by the president and secretary of the treasury. All who took part in the debate acquitted themselves well. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Dolliver of the republicans and Mr. Crisp and Mr. Turner of the democrats carried off the honors.

PRESENT LAW REPEALED.

The bill passed today repeals the present tariff law until August 1, 1898. It restores 60 per cent of the McKinley rates on wool and woolens, lumber and carpets and makes a horizontal increase of the present rates a horizontal increase of the present rates in all other schedules, except sugar, of 15 per cent. When the bill was put upon its passage it was passed by 205 to 81, the vote being taken by yeas and nays. There was no demonstration of any kind at the announcement of the vote.

Mr. Cannon, the delegate from Utah, asked for immediate consideration of a joint resolution directing the secretary of the treasury of Utah to turn over to the governor of of Utah to turn over to the governor of Utah upon the issuance of the executive proclamation admitting the territory as a

state all United States property in the hands of the secretary. The resolution was adopted and then at 5:37 the house adjourned until tomorrow.

In mediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the ways and means committee, reported from that com-mittee the revinue bill which the speaker forthwith ref rred to the committee of the

whole house on the state of the union.
Mr. Crisp, democrat of Georgia, said that the house minority had had no opportunity to prepare and file the views of the minority. Mr. Henderson, republican of Iowa, from the committee on rules then presented the special order under which the house was to perate. It was iron-clad in its character. It ovided that immediately after the adoption of the order, it would be in order to call up the revenue bill before presented by Mr. Ding-ley, and that the debate should run until 5 'clock, when, without intervening motion, the voté should be taken in the passage of the

Mr. Henderson demanded the previous question on the adoption of the order, which was ordered without division.

Mr. Henderson then took the floor and ex-Mr. Henderson then took the floor and ex-plained briefly the urgency which necessitated such summary action of the house on such an important measure. The two messages of the president, he said, had produced the highest degree of restlessness in the country, gress was confronted with a crisis. business centers of the country were staggering under the feverish declarations from the white house and it was of the highest impor-tance that the house should act promptly. The ways and means committee prepared a measure to meet the situation and the urgency of the case and the interests involved demanded that action should be had with the least pos

pible delay. VIEWS OF THE MINORITY. Mr. Crisp called the attention of the house to the effect of the rule under which it was to the effect of the rule under which it was proposed to operate and asked every member to weigh his responsibility when he voted for it. Here was a bill, he said, that affected every interest and all sections of the coun-try, which it was proposed to put through under a rule that deprived the members of any right to offer am indiments. It must be taken or rejected as a whole. What aube taken or rejected as a whole. What authority, he asked, was it on the other side which proposed to pass a measure of such in portance under the crack of the party whip without the dotting of an ''!' or the crossing of a "t"? This rule, he said, would chain the house to the wheel of the charlot. He in-sisted that there was no necessity for such a course. This bill was not demanded by any department of the government. There was no n cessity for increased revenue. He protested against the use of the whip and spur for its passage before the opinion of exp rts of the Treasury department could be

FACING AN EMERGENCY. Mr. Dalzell, republican of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee on rules, said there was no one who did not know that we face a peculiar exigency. The president and the democracy had come into control of the exec-alarmed and the president had asked the house, notwithstanding it was opposed to him politically, to come to his aid. The treasury was being rapidly depleted and since the democracy had come into control of the exe-cutive branch of the government there had been frequent bond issues. The measure at present under consideration was not a general tariff measure, but an emergency bill, Referring to Mr. Crisp's criticism of the cracking of the party whip, he said the Wil-son bill with 600 amendments had been passed through the house with but two hours' debate under a rule reported by Mr. Crisp himself. He appealed to the house to rise to the parriotic level necessary to meet the emergency and come to the president's aid.

Mr. McMillin, democrat of Tennesseo, replying to Mr. Dalzell, said that the difference was found in the fact that they once was found in the fact that there had been elaborate hearings before the ways and means committee before the Wilson bill was passed. The present bill had been completed on Christmas day, when there was no opportunity to consult the treasury officials, and he declared that there had been no opportunity to read the bili. He complained of the cracking of the party whip, but said in conclusion that the same power which had asserted itself after the Fifty-first congress would again be heard from after this

exercise of party power.

Mr. Turner, democrat of Georgia, called attention to the fact that both the president and the secretary of the treasury (whom he extolled as the greatest secretary of the treasury since the days of Alexander Hamilmin'rs' convention, called to consider whether to no had given congress the highest assur-the companies owning stores shall pay 5 acce that there was ample revenue in the certs more per ton than companies paying, treasury. Both the president and the secre-