

LABOR IS AGAINST WAR

LARGE PROTEST MEETING IS HELD IN NEW YORK.

COAST DEFENSES OPPOSED

Resolutions Adopted Almost Unanimously by Protesting Against the Proposed \$100,000,000 Appropriation.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Members of the Central Labor Union, sympathizers of organized labor and others filled the large hall of Cooper Union to protest against the proposed expenditure of \$100,000,000 for coast defense, as well as more millions for an increased navy.

There were a number of speeches by labor leaders in opposition to war, and the secretary then read a set of resolutions denouncing the proposed appropriation, which were adopted, with but few dissenting voices.

Henry George, who followed, asked that those in favor of the resolutions, and those opposed should rise in turn. Those opposing amounted to hardly more than two dozen. Mr. George, after saying that he respected the rights for their courage of their convictions, said that in one respect he could always be counted with the socialists, and that was in his opposition to war.

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LIVES AND VESSELS LOST.

Shipping and Villages Damaged to the Extent of Many Millions in Australia.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 2.—The last week of January of this year will be remembered long by residents of the Australian colonies as having witnessed a terrible gale and floods on the Queensland coast.

The damage ashore is estimated at \$2,500,000. The loss of property at sea was not so great, but the loss of life by marine disasters was greater than on shore.

Townsville, a small city on the northeast coast of Queensland, seemed to be the center of the storm. Every vessel in the harbor was wrecked.

On Ross Island many houses were swept from their foundations and the wind upset a rescue boat.

Three weeks before this great storm a hurricane visited the Hapai group and in Lifuka and the neighborhood 260 houses were blown down.

The damage to the coconut trees was so great that it will take the island from two to three years to recover as a copra producing district.

Shipping suffered severely. The Norwegian bark West Australian and the German bark Woonung, loading at Lifuka, were both driven ashore and abandoned.

The German schooner Adele also was wrecked. The assessor of the port, Mr. Lacey, said that in one respect he could always be counted with the socialists.

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OVER PRESIDENT'S VETO.

THE HOUSE AGAIN PASSES THE ARIZONA LEASE BILL.

ABOUT SCHOOL LANDS.

The Vote Was 200 to 38—Mr. Henderson Reports the Measure to Abolish the Fee System as Regards United States Lands and Mar- shals—The Bill's Main Provisions.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bills were non-concurred in by the House to-day and the bill was sent to conference.

Mr. Lacey, chairman of the public lands committee, called up the bill to lease certain lands in Arizona for school purposes, which was vetoed yesterday by the President, and moved that it be passed over the veto.

Mr. Lacey, in support of his motion, said that the house was confronted with the constitutional interference of the President on a bill that had passed both houses unanimously.

Mr. Lacey explained that the bill was identical with that authorizing Oklahoma to lease her educational lands for school purposes, which had been prepared and passed by the last Congress at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and the commissioner of the general land office.

As a result of the Oklahoma bill, \$5,000 had been realized in that territory last year, while under the former system \$8,000 had been obtained. Was it implied now, he asked, that the governor of Arizona was not as competent to lease these lands as the Secretary of the Interior, 1,800 miles away.

Both were Mr. Cleveland's appointees. The veto message had called attention to the opposition of "influential citizens" in Arizona. Naturally such opposition would exist.

The cattle barons in Oklahoma had protested, yet the law in that territory had worked admirably. Some of these lands were now occupied without authority and without rental.

The President, Mr. Lacey said, had undoubtedly been deceived. He had been influenced by men who had, perhaps, been influenced by others interested in obtaining the use of these lands free of charge.

Mr. Murphy, the Arizona delegate, made the positive statement that the bill had the approval of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office, and that their opinions in writing had been laid before the President while he was considering the bill.

Notwithstanding this statement, Mr. Turner of Georgia thought it could be assumed safely that the President had the advice of the secretary of the interior and that the latter probably had objected the veto.

One of the principal objections raised by the President was that the lands, if leased by the local authorities of the Territory, could be denuded of their timber, as by the terms of the bill it was not necessary to submit the leases for the approval of the secretary.

The vote resulted 200 to 38, more than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill was declared passed over the President's veto.

The announcement was greeted with scattering applause by the Republican side.

Mr. Henderson, Republican of Iowa, from the committee on rules, then presented a special order, offering the U. S. postage bill to abolish the fee system in the case of United States attorneys and marshals as an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill.

The bill provides that the fee system is to be abolished after June 30 of this year and the fees collected to be turned into the treasury.

Annual salaries are to be paid the United States district attorneys and marshals in these districts as follows: In the district of Kansas, \$1,000; in the Western district of Missouri, each \$4,000; in Oklahoma each \$5,000.

Assistant district attorneys, to be appointed by the attorney general, are to receive not over \$2,500. Not to exceed \$1 per day for expenses in addition to actual traveling expenses, is to be allowed attorneys and assistants.

X RAYS IN SURGERY.

A Chicago Case in Which the New Light Revealed Hidden Disease.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A surgical operation was performed at Mercy hospital yesterday, by Professor Christian Fenger, which was suggested by the use of the Roentgen ray and which led to an important discovery.

The operation is based on a shadowgraph taken by means of the X rays showing the presence of malignant diseases in the interior of bones hitherto unknown to medical science.

A Mrs. Swanson complained of a pain in the bone of the right thigh. Shadowgraphs of the woman's thigh were taken, the ray passing through the hollow in the thigh bone containing the marrow.

NEW YORK RUNS ASHORE.

During a Fog the Steamship Grounds at Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., March 2.—Captain Sullivan of the ordinance boat just come down the bay and reports the steamship New York is ashore about a quarter of a mile southwest from the quickest buoy, in the west bank, and that Chapman's Wrecking Company steamer is laying a cable over her stern.

The fog is very dense. The Norwegian steamer Yumoria arrived at quarantine this afternoon, having been six hours picking her way from the bar through the fog.

She reports that after passing the southwest spit, the fog lifted somewhat and the American line steamer New York, inward bound, from Southampton, was sighted near the west bank. She was laying well out of water and apparently grounded near high water.

The west bank, on which the New York is ashore, is in the upper part of the lower bay, about two miles from the south shore of Staten island.

The west bank bottom is hard, but as the sea is smooth, it is not thought that the steamer is in danger. It is necessary the passengers could easily be transferred in tugs.

URGES WAR MEASURES.

The Madrid Imparcial "Roasts" Spain for an Excess of Patience and Humility.

MADRID, March 2.—The Imparcial, referring to the action of the United States in regard to Cuba, says that the international situation is very grave, adding that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States involves the danger of daily conflicts.

The Imparcial also complains of the Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo of "excess of patience before Yankee pride." "Spain," continues the Imparcial, "must prepare for every eventuality. Our maritime resources are not great, but we have now before us a gigantic naval power. Our humility has been badly construed and our enemy, instead of being appeased, thinks she could treat Spain as she could Turkey.

A firm and resolute attitude would have gained us more consideration, for we are not so weak as to render our hostility indifferent to a trading people who have no warlike qualities. Moreover Spain is not isolated in Europe."

HUNTER WITHDRAWS.

This Action, However, Fails to Give Blackburn the Much Coveted Election.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 2.—Dr. Hunter has withdrawn from the senatorial race. The fact that there were a number of absentees at the Republican caucus made it certain that although the caucus decided to stand by the nominee, he would fail to get the full party vote.

The withdrawal of Hunter caused the greatest excitement. It was taken to mean that he realized that further desertions would occur and that, rather than prolong the agony, he would quit now and not wait until he was forced.

The ballot resulted: Blackburn 61, Bennett 4, Burnam 6, S. H. Stone 8, Doble 1, Holt 8, Finley 7, Pratt 2, Doche 1, Hunter 4, Worthington 2, Hanford 3, Farteigh 1, rest scattering. The joint assembly then adjourned.

EIGHT COAL GAS VICTIMS.

Three Members of an Illinois Family Dead and Five More Dying.

CHICAGO, March 2.—As the result of escaping coal gas in the home of Fred Stuenkel, a farmer living a few miles southwest of Chicago Heights, three persons are dead and five dying. The dead are: Fred Stuenkel, the father, aged 45; Rosamond Stuenkel, aged 13; Della Stuenkel, aged 4. Those said to be dying are: Kate Stuenkel, the mother, aged 43; Hulda, aged 10; Arthur, aged 8; Reneta, aged 7 months; William, aged 19 years.

Dr. J. C. Adams Not Murdered.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 2.—Detectives claim to have solved the mystery of the disappearance of Dr. J. C. Adams of Parnell, who was last seen in this city on the night of Feb. 6. The officers say the young physician ran away and was not murdered, as they at first supposed.

He left this city at midnight and went to Omaha. Where he went from there is not known. On the train he told his name was going to New York. The river was dragged and the search for the body extended as far to the south as it would have been possible for the body to float after rising to the surface.

The city sewers were also explored. Dr. Adams left a young wife at Parnell. She is unable to explain his disappearance and is almost crazed by worry.

Mrs. Lease on Fusion.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, in an open letter printed here, says resubmission of the prohibitory amendment and the restoration of silver to the place it held in 1873 would be dominant issues in the Kansas campaign this year.

As to the Populist fusion with Democrats, she quotes Lowell for her answer: "They say to your children's children: 'Who make compromise with sin?'"

WILL BE BUT ONE CANAL.

THE PANAMA SCHEME ABANDONED IN FAVOR OF NICARAGUA.

UNEXPECTED SOLUTION.

The Two Companies, It Is Said, Will Merge Their Interests and Push to Completion the Route Controlled by Americans—An Agreement Has Been Reached by the Companies.

PARIS, March 2.—An unexpected solution of the Panama canal problem is presented as a possibility of the near future in the consolidation of the Panama company with the Nicaragua Canal company.

The president of the latter corporation, J. R. Bartlett, who has just left Paris for America, bears with him, it is said, an agreement for the fusion of the two companies. This agreement was formally signed here, but it is not conclusive.

It is understood that it will become operative on behalf of the Panama company when concurred in by the directors of the Nicaragua company in New York.

The agreement provides for the absorption of the Panama franchise and assets, including the railroad across the isthmus. The French company is to receive a substantial sum of money and stock in the American corporation, which will proceed to cut through the isthmus via Lake Nicaragua.

The inducements to the Panama people, besides the material considerations, were an honorable relief from the recurring turmoil over their affairs and the presentation to their shareholders of an interest in a more vivid concern.

The Nicaragua representatives, on their part, claim to arrive great advantage through the removal of a possible future competitor and the securing of a monopoly of the waterway between two oceans.

With change in situation many bankers of great Britain centers, as well as of America, are prepared, it is said, to float the Nicaragua company's bonds.

Captain Chamberlain Bey, late secretary of the Panama Canal Company, and formerly British acting consul at Panama, said to-day: "I have spent seven years in Panama, from the outset of the work till its suspension, and I know every inch of the ground from Rio Grande to Aspinwall. I consider the Panama canal project, in its actual condition, owing to a congenitally defective of the Culabra mountain and the Chingras river and the deadly climate, to be absolutely impracticable.

Even were it to be constructed it would require for completion an amount of money larger than could be raised at this time. I believe that the Nicaragua route is practicable, and that the amalgamation of the two companies will be of great advantage to both and moreover it will bring into friendly alliance the moneyed interests of France, the United States and England."

PRESIDENT NEED NOT ACT.

Foresight in Making Cuban Resolution Concurred Believes a Possible Crisis.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It is understood that the Cuban resolution pending in both houses absorbed the attention at the cabinet meeting. The decision of the Senate committee on foreign relations to express the sentiment and wishes of Congress in the form of a concurrent resolution, instead of a joint resolution, is believed to have gratified the administration.

If the President were to be confronted with a joint resolution at this time recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents and even the independence of the rebels, he would be placed in a very disagreeable position. If he approved the resolutions it would be a confession that the course pursued by our government toward Cuba and Spain up to this time had been wrong.

If he rejected them, it would be a change in relations to parties in warfare in Cuba that would warrant a change in attitude. It would also amount to a reversal of the position taken by the State department in defiance of some of the great European powers during the Brazil insurrection when the United States insisted that the insurgents must have a seat of government, must issue money and must have a navy.

At least two of these requisites are lacking in the Cuban case. On the other hand, if the President voted a joint resolution of this character he would be obliged to face a storm of popular disapproval and to make an issue with Congress that might be fraught with the gravest consequences, for it is realized that the resolution in that case would pass over his veto.

But by making the resolution a simple concurrent one the President will be relieved of the necessity of announcing a decision at this time. He regards the resolution as a simple expression of the sentiment of Congress, and as not binding upon the executive branch, as would be in a case with a joint resolution, which has all the force of an act.

The present case will likely be in effect a repetition of the Armenian resolution, which the President was not required to approve or disapprove and which had not the force of law.

School Teacher Fatally Assaulted.

GALLATIN, Mo., Feb. 29.—John P. Smith, a citizen, and Professor Matthews, principal of the public school at Pattonburg, engaged in a quarrel on the streets of that place over Matthew's correcting Smith's daughter at school, and the former was probably fatally injured by the latter cutting his throat with a knife. His recovery is doubtful.

Crisp Out for the Senatorship.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 29.—Ex-Speaker Crisp is out in a letter to the Democrats of the Third Congressional district, announcing that he will not again be a candidate for representative, but will, instead, be a candidate for United States Senator.

HORSELESS MAIL WAGONS.

Electric Motor Carriages Soon to Be Employed in All the Large Cities.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Horseless mail wagons will soon be used in all the large cities of the United States. Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson has for several months been studying the project, and a few days ago completed the plans for the model electric carriage. It is now in the course of construction and will be completed very soon.

The dimensions of this new wagon will be twelve feet long, six feet wide and a trifle over six feet high. It will simply be a small postoffice on wheels. It will be fitted up precisely as a mail street car or a steam railroad postal car, except that the wagon will be smaller. The body of the wagon will be hung on springs and counter springs, and the wheels shielded with heavy rubber tires.

It has been definitely decided by the post-office department to employ the horseless wagons in the transportation of mails in city and country districts where there are no railway lines, and where the service can be improved by assuring the mails between offices while in transit. It is intended to place these wagons in service in cities which cover a large area and where "separation" between four or five stations will greatly facilitate mail deliveries.

Weekly Review of Trade.

Dun Says Business Is Gaining at the West Rather Than at the East.

NEW YORK, March 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "In some quarters business gains at the West rather than at the East, but there is no general change for the better, although hopefulness still predominates. The want of sufficient demand for the products of great industries still retards actual improvement.

Strikes of some importance in garment making and kindred lines affect trade in Chicago and Baltimore, but there are fewer labor difficulties than usual, as existing conditions warn wage earners that controversies at this time are unwise.

Wheat has taken a flight upward, advancing 3/4 cents for cash, and 2-3/4 cents for May, with rumors of foreign supplies as the only basis. Estimates of wheat in farmer's hands are lower than last year, but still indicate, with visible stocks, a supply much beyond probable needs.

Will Take Two Years to Crush It.

MADRID, March 2.—The papers here publish some curious statistics as to the cost of the Cuban war. Nearly 118,000 men have been sent to the island and the cost of the rebellion has already amounted to \$210,000,000 (\$20,000,000) and for the second year it will exceed \$1,000,000 (\$75,000,000). Captain General Weyler reports that it will take at least two years to crush the rebellion.

Whitney Not a Candidate.

JACKSON, Miss., March 2.—The Clarion-Ledger prints a letter from Hon. W. C. Whitney, in which the gentleman from New York first disclaims any knowledge of a movement in the South in the interest of his candidacy for president, and then requests "any friend of mine not to join it." He says he is a sound money man.

THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 2.—Good wheat just with some lot better demand here today, but low grades did not sell and more freely as soft wheat was especially hard to dispose of. Prices were steady all around.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, 6 1/2; No. 3, 5 1/2; No. 4, 4 1/2; No. 5, 3 1/2; No. 6, 2 1/2; No. 7, 1 1/2; No. 8, 1/2; No. 9, 1/4; No. 10, 1/8; No. 11, 1/16; No. 12, 1/32; No. 13, 1/64; No. 14, 1/128; No. 15, 1/256; No. 16, 1/512; No. 17, 1/1024; No. 18, 1/2048; No. 19, 1/4096; No. 20, 1/8192; No. 21, 1/16384; No. 22, 1/32768; No. 23, 1/65536; No. 24, 1/131072; No. 25, 1/262144; No. 26, 1/524288; No. 27, 1/1048576; No. 28, 1/2097152; No. 29, 1/4194304; No. 30, 1/8388608; No. 31, 1/16777216; No. 32, 1/33554432; No. 33, 1/67108864; No. 34, 1/134217728; No. 35, 1/268435456; No. 36, 1/536870912; No. 37, 1/1073741824; No. 38, 1/2147483648; No. 39, 1/4294967296; No. 40, 1/8589934592; No. 41, 1/17179869184; No. 42, 1/34359738368; No. 43, 1/68719476736; No. 44, 1/137438953472; No. 45, 1/274877906944; No. 46, 1/549755813888; No. 47, 1/1099511627776; No. 48, 1/2199023255552; No. 49, 1/4398046511104; No. 50, 1/8796093022208; No. 51, 1/17592186044416; No. 52, 1/35184372088832; No. 53, 1/70368744177664; No. 54, 1/140737488355328; No. 55, 1/281474976710656; No. 56, 1/562949953421312; No. 57, 1/1125899906842624; No. 58, 1/2251799813685248; No. 59, 1/4503599627370496; No. 60, 1/9007199254740992; No. 61, 1/18014398509481984; No. 62, 1/36028797018963968; No. 63, 1/72057594037927936; No. 64, 1/144115188075855872; No. 65, 1/288230376151711744; No. 66, 1/576460752303423488; No. 67, 1/1152921504606846976; No. 68, 1/2305843009213693952; No. 69, 1/4611686018427387904; No. 70, 1/9223372036854775808; No. 71, 1/18446744073709551616; No. 72, 1/36893488147419103232; No. 73, 1/73786976294838206464; No. 74, 1/147573952589676412928; No. 75, 1/295147905179352825856; No. 76, 1/590295810358705651712; No. 77, 1/1180591620717411303424; No. 78, 1/236118324