

# GROVER TALKS BACK.

## REPLIES TO ATTACKS MADE IN THE SENATE.

He Has Made No Bond Deals—No Banker or Financier Has Been Invited to Washington to Confer With the Administration, and No Arrangements Made With the Syndicate—Amazed at the Action of Senators.

### The President Indignant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The debate on the Elkins resolution in the Senate last Friday when the administration was accused by several Senators of having entered into an agreement with a syndicate to float the expected issue of bonds, is the subject of a letter written by President Cleveland to Senator Caffery, of Louisiana. The knowledge that such a letter had been addressed to Mr. Caffery was obtained last night, and the letter was made public by the latter. It is in the handwriting of the President and covers six pages of closely written note paper. It is in full as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1896. My Dear Senator:—I have read to-day in the Congressional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday, concerning the financial situation and bond issues.

I am amazed at the intolerance that lends even excited partisanship to adopt, as a basis of attack, the unfounded accusations and assertions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper.

No banker or financier, nor any other human being, has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve.

No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate.

No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been, directly or indirectly, given to any person. In point of fact, a decided leaning towards a popular loan and advertising for bids has been plainly exhibited on the part of the administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve, so far as legislation renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other and on occasions permitted with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold.

The unusual importance of a successful result if the attempt is again made, ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought.

The secretary of the treasury from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them if issued to the people by public advertisement if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in the reserve, being now \$20,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made, differing from those then existing, justify in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscription.

This is the entire matter and all those particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry.

If Mr. Morgan or anyone else, reasoning from his own standpoint, brought himself to the belief that the government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seemed to him prudent, to put himself in condition to negotiate.

I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale to-morrow and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement.

Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of Congress began and not having your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## PLEAS FOR STATEHOOD.

Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico Want Admission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The three territorial delegates, Messrs. Flynn of Oklahoma, Murphy of Arizona and Catron of New Mexico, are making a vigorous campaign in congress to secure favorable action upon their bills for the admission of their respective territories to statehood. Each delegate considers statehood the chief mission of his congressional career. They are anxious to have the bills before the territories committee reported to the house and disposed of soon in some way. They have made a canvass of the committee and believe that more than two-thirds of its members will vote for favorable reports.

## Bloomers and Sweaters.

WASHINGTON, Mo., Jan. 11.—Forty young lady students of the State Normal school have organized an athletic association and have openly declared their intention of wearing bloomers and sweaters. The officers are Miss Edmund A. Nickerson, president; Miss Grace Uley, vice-president; Miss Selma Achenbach, secretary; Miss Maud Hendricks, treasurer.

## THIEVES GET \$9,000.

Bank at Vernon, Mo., Looted by Eight Masked Men.

MONETT, Mo., Jan. 11.—Eight masked men blew open the safe of the Farmers bank at Vernon, eight miles east of this city, with dynamite at a 10 o'clock this morning and secured \$9,000 in cash. The thieves entered the city on horseback, captured Night Watchman Hoover and bound him to a tree across the street. Then they forced the front doors of the bank and in a short time blew the vault and safe to pieces.

# NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

## Proceedings in Both Branches of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—During the morning hour in the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, a resolution was adopted appropriating \$250 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Allen G. Thurman.

Mr. Frieheard (Republican) of North Carolina called up the amendments he offered to the revenue bill to increase the duties on certain kinds of clays, marble, iron ore, timber, live stock, cereals, fruits, wool and coal for the purpose of addressing the Senate thereon. He favored the enactment of the McKinley law and the free coinage of silver. He denounced the Southern Democrats for their recreancy to their own section. The tariff law had brought unexampled prosperity to the New England manufacturers and bankrupted and ruin to the farmers and producers of the South.

When Mr. Frieheard had finished, Mr. Hill chided him for the inconsistency of his State. North Carolina, he said, occupied a peculiar situation in Congress, and he did not see how her people could be gratified. Some time ago the same legislature in North Carolina had elected two Senators by the same combination. A few days ago one of them (Mr. Butler) had denounced the Democratic party for being false to its pledges of tariff reform. To-day the other end of the combination told the Senate that he favored the re-enactment of the McKinley law.

The Senate, on Mr. Hale's motion, agreed to adjourn until Monday when adjournment was taken to-day. Mr. White (Democrat) of California consumed the remainder of the time before the expiration of the morning hour with a speech in favor of some practical modifications in the Senate rules. The great evil which he especially inveighed against was that which permitted interminable debate on any question and placed it in the power of a single senator to hold the Senate at his mercy so long.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's speech, Mr. Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, introduced a joint resolution congratulating the republic of Transvaal in Africa for the stand for liberty which it had taken and directing the President of the United States to transmit the action to the republic of Transvaal. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas then took the floor and made a speech on the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill.

## PAY DURING ABSENCE.

The House Quashes a Motion to Deduct Salary for Non-Attendance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the House to-day Mr. Tawney, Republican, of Minnesota, offered a resolution relating to pension claims. It recited that it was frequently charged by pensioners and applicants that the medical division of the pension bureau fails to properly regard the reports and findings in pension claims made by various boards of the United States examining surgeons and declared that it was due to the officials of the department, to pensioners and to the public that the truth, or falsity of the charges be made known. It called upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of the reports and findings by boards of examining surgeons, irrespective of locality in the first fifty claims for original invalid pensions rejected on medical grounds after November 1, 1891, after September 1, 1893, and October 1, 1895.

An objection to its consideration was made by Mr. McClellan (Democrat) of New York.

Mr. Odell (Republican) of New York offered a resolution to direct the committee on banking and currency to report an amendment to the general banking laws, giving power to banking associations to invest not to exceed fifty per cent of their lawful reserves in bonds of the United States, to be hereafter issued under the acts of June 14, 1876, and May 31, 1878.

Objection was made to Mr. Odell's resolution and it was referred to the committee.

The changes in the House rules recommended by the committee on rules were reported by Mr. Henderson and were debated section by section. Mr. Dearmond, Democrat of Missouri, offered an amendment providing for deduction from members' pay for absences not due to sickness, or sickness in the family.

Mr. Stone assured him that the only effect of the enforcement of the rule in the last House had been to increase the sick list. Although Mr. Dearmond requested the yeas and nays, his request was refused—37 to 182—and the amendment was lost by about the same vote, several Democrats voting against it.

## It Will Effect Permanent Organization and Get Down to Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Venezuela boundary commission will meet in the diplomatic room of the State department at 10 o'clock to-morrow to perfect its organization for business, so far as possible at this time. The office of secretary is regarded as the most important one to be filled, as the secretary will act as the chief administrative officer of the commission and will be expected to relieve that body of all business of a purely routine and perfunctory character.

Among those mentioned for the office of secretary are Mr. William E. Curtis, formerly director of the bureau of American republics, and Mr. Partridge of Vermont, formerly solicitor of the State department and minister to Venezuela under President Harrison.

## Blanco Not Concerned in a Revolution.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Gaulois publishes an interview with ex-President Guzman Blanco of Venezuela, in which he denies any connection with the insurrection in Venezuela, and adds: "In the struggle to maintain the integrity of our rights, all parties are amalgamated into a national party, which supports President Crespo."

## NEWS NOTES.

Bartley Johnson & Co., and the Belle of Nelson Distilling Company of Louisville, Ky., assigned.

# WILL BE UNFRIENDLY

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE MUST BE OBSERVED.

Senator Baker of Kansas Offers a Resolution—The Law of Self-Preservation—Mr. Call of Florida Pleads for Recognition of the Cuban Insurgents—Mr. Elkins' Bond Bill—Other Matters in the Senate.

### The Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In presenting petitions in the Senate to-day from Norfolk, Va., in favor of liberal appropriations for sea coast defenses, Mr. Daniels of Virginia called attention to the alarm which manifestly existed in the minds of the people along the sea coast in view of the rumors of war. He thought their apprehensions of bombardment were exaggerated, but expressed the belief that our sea coast cities should be adequately fortified to meet any emergency.

A resolution by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Republican, was adopted instructing the committee on immigration to inquire whether any legislation was necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of aliens imprisoned by foreign countries in their American colonies.

Mr. Baker of Kansas offered the following resolution, enunciating an expansion of the Monroe doctrine: "Resolved, That the United States will regard it as an unfriendly act, for any foreign power, without our consent by war, treaty, purchase or otherwise, to extend its territorial limits in the Western hemisphere on either of the American continents, or to any of the islands adjacent thereto, which this country deems necessary for its preservation. And the United States reserves the right to be the sole judge of the necessity for the maintenance of their national entities."

"That the principle herein enunciated is founded on the law of self-preservation, which necessity adheres in and belongs to every civilized nation as a sovereign and inalienable right, and this principle is attested by Washington's farewell address and President Monroe's ever-memorable message of December 2, 1823."

Mr. Baker made a brief speech in advocacy of the resolution. In conclusion he said that while the countries of Europe were arranging their policies and doctrine, it was right and proper that we should declare to the world the policy which we advanced and proposed to maintain for the future peace and preservation in inviolate on the Western hemisphere.

Mr. Call of Florida took occasion, before the resolution was referred to the foreign committee, to call attention to the war which the Cubans were so gallantly and successfully waging for independence and expressed the hope that the committee on foreign relations would report a resolution for the recognition of the Cuban belligerents.

When the morning business had been disposed of there was a clash as to the order of procedure. Mr. Stewart of Nevada insisted on addressing the Senate in favor of the Elkins resolution prohibiting the sale of bonds, except after advertisement to the highest bidder, and won his point.

## ANTI-SILVER DEMOCRATS.

They Are Working for Defeat of Free Coinage in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The anti-silver Democrats of the Senate held a meeting or conference yesterday while the Republican senators were in caucus. The object of the conference was to count how many men could be mustered against the free coinage amendment of the Senate finance committee to the bond bill. It was found that there were fourteen sure votes on the Democratic side against the silver proposition, and the Democrats were assured there were twenty-six Republicans who could be counted against the Jones amendment. This would make forty in all. Four more votes would be necessary to a majority of the Senate. Both Democratic and Republican anti-silver men are now making an effort to see if these four votes can be obtained.

## Cherokees See the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Cherokee delegation, headed by chiefs Mayes and Harris, went to the White house to-day to call on the President. They were granted an audience, and made a formal demand for the removal of all intruders from the Cherokee Nation. The President assured the Cherokees that he was most anxious to see perfect justice done in their case, and he was therefore glad to be put in possession of full information.

## Kansas Farmers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—The quarter centennial convention of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture was called to order at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Representative hall by President T. M. Potter of Peabody. Including the officers and members of the board there were about 100 delegates present, each Farmers' Institute in the state being entitled to a representative. The address of welcome was delivered by Governor Morrill.

## Money for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The sub-committee of the House appropriations committee, having charge of the pension bill, has decided to increase the amount for the next fiscal year from \$25,000,000 to \$34,000,000. The last amount was that asked for by Commissioner Lochren in his estimates.

## A Mutiny on a Russian Cruiser.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—There was a mutiny among the crew of the first class Russian steel cruiser, Rurik, 10,925 tons, recently while that vessel was in the harbor of Algiers. The mutiny was suppressed by the French authorities and thirty of the leaders of the outbreak are said to be on their way to Cronstadt under sentence of death.

## Offers to Bet on Maher.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Warren Lewis has offered to bet \$1,000 to \$5,000 that Maher will knock out Fitzsimmons in the first round.

# ENGLAND A BLUFFER.

## Her War Preparations Are for Political Effect.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Outwardly, at least, there is little, if any, change in the political crisis between Great Britain and Germany. A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says: It is explained that Germany only desired to protect German residents and its consulate at Pretoria by dispatching an armed force from Delagoa bay, and that no arrangement had previously been made with Portugal. This has tended to produce a better feeling. But this slight change of sentiment has been counteracted by the receipt of a special dispatch to-day from Pretoria, saying that the Boers demand the surrender of all British rights and suzerainty over the Transvaal and the pre-emption of Delagoa bay and the canceling of the charter of the British South Africa Company. It is further stated that the Boers have arrested, on the charge of treason, eight leaders of the recent movement among the Uitlanders of Johannesburg.

The heavy demands of the Boers will not be granted by the British government without a severe struggle. The opposition to the demands of the Boers, however, will mainly rest on the fact that it is generally admitted that they are instigated on the whole by Emperor William, and that they form a part of a studied opposition upon His Majesty's part to the colonial policy of Great Britain in Africa.

It is admitted in some quarters, that the South African republic would be justified in demanding an indemnity from Great Britain for the invasion of Boer territory, and there is a general sentiment in favor of dealing severely with the British chartered company. The Berlin and Vienna newspapers regard the warlike preparations of Great Britain as of little importance, and as being more of a political move than a military undertaking, so far as Germany is concerned; but they take a more serious view of the proposed strengthening of the British forces in South Africa, which is regarded as indicating a possible aggressive action toward the South African republic. The chances for war between Great Britain and Germany are based upon as being remote and there is a decided tone of backdown in the utterances of the German press towards Great Britain.

There was an outburst of prolonged cheering at a meeting of the London Radical federation to-day when a report was received that the officers of the First Dragoons, in garrison at Dublin, of which regiment the emperor was made honorary colonel by Queen Victoria, had burned his majesty in effigy. The colonel of the First Dragoons telegraphed that there was no truth in the story. It is said, however, that before the receipt of this official denial the German ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, made representations on the subject to the Marquis of Salisbury, asking to be informed as to the truth of the report.

## FILLEY FOR M'KINLEY.

Sees no Reason to Change His Choice for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Chauncey I. Filley is in Washington. He said to-day: "St. Louis doesn't want the earth, but she does want both the National conventions, and, having secured one, she will make a big fight for the other. I think she will get it too."

"It has been charged that you favor Major McKinley."

"I'll have to plead guilty to that. I have had no reason to modify my regard for McKinley. He is in every way a fit man for the presidency. The people think so, for he is growing stronger with the masses every day."

## MUST BE REORGANIZED.

General Walker Declares Naval Engineer Corps Changes Must Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts School of Technology, has written an earnest letter in support of Senator Squire's naval engineering and educational measure. He declares that anyone must be impressed with the fact that the Squire bill deeply concerns the defense of the country. He maintains that the condition of the corps of naval engineers is a distressing and affects the honor of the nation. He appeals to Congress to give immediate consideration to the reorganization of the corps of naval engineers. As to the qualification of the scientific and technical schools of the land to train officers for the engineer corps, General Walker believes that such institutions can show work and results on an equality with the government schools at West Point and Annapolis.

## Reported Spanish Lobby.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The representatives of the Cuban insurgents in Washington were much excited to-day over a report of a definite character which reached them, to the effect that a powerful Spanish lobby had been formed to prevent action by Congress on the Cuban situation. It is declared that the Spanish government has devoted a large amount of money to this purpose, and that many powerful corporate interests have joined in subscribing to the fund.

## Want Rhodes and Jameson Banished.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch received from Cape Town, dated January 7, says it is reported at Pretoria that the Transvaal government demands the banishment of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, explorer of Cape Colony, and Dr. Jameson from Africa, and that an enormous fine is also demanded from the British Chartered Company.

## A Noted Correspondent Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—E. R. Wright, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, and for many years a prominent newspaper man here, died to-day of heart failure.

# WOMAN AND HOME.

## UP TO DATE READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

The Arrangement of the Tea Table—Winning a Man's Affection—A Tulle Gown—Heavy Crinkled Crepon—Notes of the Modes.



NOW that afternoon tea is one of the functions of social life, every woman is trying to outdo every other woman in the way she arranges her tea table. The china and silver are, of course, more or less alike, but there can be many an individual and distinctive touch given by the placing of the cups on the tray, and, above all, by the lighting of the table. Electricity and gas are not to be thought of, but there is an infinite variety of the daintiest little lamps and shades to choose from. China, glass and silver lamps are all fashionable, and the little Empire shades are singularly pretty. They are all of the one shape, of course, but are of different materials, the parchment hand-painted being the smartest. Some are embroidered with opalescent spangles on silk, and these are very showy. Pink is the favorite color, for it casts the most becoming light.

## A Tulle Gown.

Now that the festive season of balls and parties is well under way, evening gowns principally are engaging the attention of the dress-makers and leading the topic of dress. Gowns which were worn last year and have quite lost their charm of freshness are brought out for renovation to eke out the variety required, and those who cannot go to the high-priced modistes for their dresses may glean a few ideas from some picturesque models. It is wise to make the most of the money expended on evening gowns, for their usefulness is fleeting, and effect of color and style are more to be desired than expensive materials. Tulle gowns are very fashionable this season, and it is a use-



RECEPTION GOWN OF CLOTH AND VELVET.

ful style, since the old silk gown can be made to appear new by an overdress of tulle, which entirely covers the skirt and waist and forms the sleeves. When the tulle is not needed in the skirt it may be draped on the bodice and made into pretty sleeves of wide tucks, forming frills overlapping each other. Artificial flowers, satin ribbon and silver-spangled trimmings are very effective

## Fashion Notes.

The welt back, by reason of its being more becoming to the hand, has come to be in use to the exclusion of the broad-stitched gloves.

Trilby shoes have had their day, and the higher the heels of the Marie Antoinette slipper you wear the better for your standing among the well dressed.

Turquoise blue is even more popular this year than it has been, and bines of all shades are much worn in gowns for which the shades are frequently combined.

Silver chains are worn in place of the ribbons which formerly supported a muff. Perhaps the large size of the latter this year has something to do with the heaviness and size of what they hang with.

A fashion note of significance is the return in smart London and Parisian circles to the wear with evening dress of long, loose-waisted black suede gloves. This fashion was always becoming to the hand and decidedly beneficial to the purse.

The coat sleeves, which are large down to the waist, have one great advantage. The hand may be slipped through the cuff and the wearer adjust her inner sleeve to her entire satisfaction and without wrenching the seams of both garments.

Mock jewels are having a brilliant reign on buttons and belts, and on the material of which gowns are made. And they are not confined to extravagant materials, being frequently used on cloth caught in a mesh of gold or silver thread.

Not content with the material used already in the modern sleeve, willful extravagance must have furnished inspiration for the fashion of tucking sleeves. Either in groups or in a vast extent tucks are an inch wide, double the size of the already tremendous puff,

of their perfect dressing. Very few Americans have the atrocious tastes of many of the foreigners, and then the American mammas have the good sense to allow their daughters a voice in the governing of their fair selves.

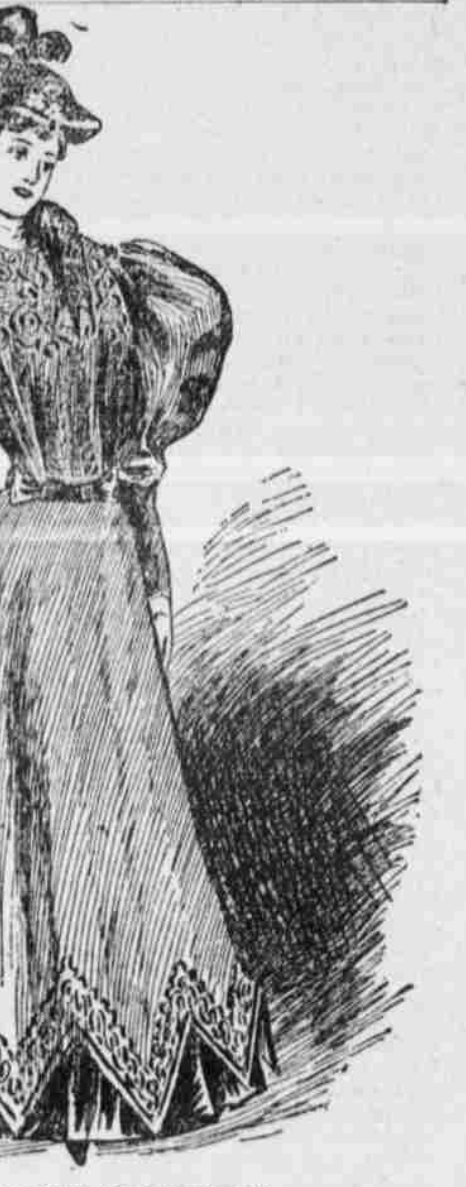
No girl of good taste will commit the crying sin of wearing flashy things on the street, as many of our English cousins do, even though they are reputed as dressing soberly. It is only those of vulgar taste who never have an opportunity of wearing an evening gown who in their anxiety to "show" splurge these things on the street to the infinite disgust of their more refined neighbors.

The heavy crinkled crepons in wool are much in vogue for street dresses, and are enriched by applications of fur. A very smart street or shopping gown of dull lead green crepon, with silky black threads running through, is smartly combined with trimmings of tan-colored leather. The skirt of crepon is entirely plain. The short reefer-coat has a flaring ripple back and unusually wide, melon-shaped sleeves, finished at the wrist by a wide, deep cuff of smooth



tan leather. There is a very wide, deeply pointed collar of the leather and sharply pointed revers of leather, setting out over the collar. Small leather-covered buttons ornament the front.

A jaunty little flat-shaped hat of dull green felt is made smart by the spiky black wings set upright directly in front.



RECEPTION GOWN OF CLOTH AND VELVET.

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