

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

A Committee Wanted "on the Use of Money in Elections."

MR. MORGAN SPEAKS ABOUT CUBA.

The Bill to Amend the Law Relating to Second-Class Mail Matter Up in the House—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Something of a stir was occasioned in the senate yesterday when Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, offered a resolution for a committee of nine senators "on the use of money in elections." The resolution directs that the committee shall "thoroughly investigate the extent to which money, if any, was used in connection with the recent presidential election, either in promoting the nominations or in influencing in any manner the choice of presidential electors." The resolution empowers the proposed committee to send for persons and papers, and directs a report by the first Monday of December, 1897. Mr. Allen made no remarks on the resolution, but sent to the clerk's desk and had read several newspaper clippings, containing charges of irregularity in connection with the recent election. The resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

The bill, validating certain new Mexico bonds, were taken up, the house amendments agreed to, and the senate amendments disagreed to, so that the bill now goes to the president.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, then held the attention of the senate for an hour by his advocacy of a strong and decisive policy in dealing with the Cuban question. He spoke in dispassionate style, although his words had a directness and severity in picturing the horrors existing in Cuba such as is seldom heard in the senate. Mr. Morgan spoke freely of the possibilities of war, welcoming it if necessary to guarantee the protection of American citizens. He asserted that Spain's bankruptcy would prevent the collection of any indemnity for wrongs. The senator questioned the wisdom of the president's position that granting of belligerent rights would be "unjust."

After Mr. Morgan's Cuban speech the senate took up the bill pensioning Nancy Alabach, which had been vetoed by the president. After a roll call to determine the presence of a quorum the vote was taken, resulting 41 yeas to 11 nays, after which the chair announced that the bill was passed.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the survey of the head waters of the principal rivers of the country for the location of available sites for reservoirs for irrigation purposes. It is proposed not to be confined to the arid regions, but to include all sections of the country.

On motion of Mr. Vest the senate then went into executive session and at three p. m. adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The house yesterday entered upon the consideration of the Loud bill, to amend the law relating to the transmission of second-class mail matter. The bill has been widely discussed in the public press and has met with the most intense opposition in some quarters. It denies the right of serial novels to admission to the mails at the newspaper cent-per-pound rates; denies to newspapers the sample copy privilege; prohibits the return of unsold publications at the pound rates, and makes some other changes in the present law designed to correct existing abuses. A change in the second-class mail matter law has been repeatedly urged by successive postmaster-generals. It is estimated that the abuses of the law had cost the government \$240,000,000 in the last ten years. Mr. Loud, of California, the author of the measure, brought it forward yesterday, quite unexpectedly to a majority of the members of the house.

Before this bill was brought up a bill to reorganize the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. was called up and passed with some amendments, after an hour's debate. The bill as passed gives the purchasers under foreclosure sale all the right of the old company under its government charter, but it provides that it shall assume all the debts and obligations of the old company, and that the lands unearned July 6, 1886, along the then uncompleted portions of the road shall, as a condition precedent to reorganization, be relinquished in writing by the purchasers.

The house adjourned at 4:32 p. m.

THE LAW INVALID.

A Supreme Court Decision Knocks Out Missouri's Anti-Race-Betting Law.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—In a decision rendered yesterday by the supreme court at Jefferson City, the pool room law of 1895 is declared unconstitutional and the state of Missouri is now without a race-betting law. The decision was based on an appeal of Thomas Walsh, of St. Louis, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 for conducting a pool room in this city. The effect of the decision will be to reopen all pool rooms which have been closed during the past two years, and will also result in the abandonment of the two winter race tracks here, as the owners declare they cannot compete with pool rooms.

DON CARLOS TO ABDICATE.

He Will Waive His Claims to the Spanish Throne in His Son's Favor.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from Rome says that Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, intends to abdicate his claim in favor of his son, Don Jaime. The present Don Carlos is the grandson of the original pretender to the Spanish throne, also named Don Carlos, and is called by the Spanish legitimists Charles VII. of Spain. Don Carlos is said to have displayed a waning enthusiasm during the last few years over the claims put forth in his behalf to the throne of Spain. He is called indolent, and since the last earliest war he has come into a fortune estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. A campaign for the throne of Spain would necessarily involve the expenditure of a large amount of this money and would be disengaged by the court of Austria, at which Don Carlos desires to stand well.

PLEA FOR CONFUCIANISM.

Wong Chin Foo Gives Chicagoans an Idea of the Prevailing Religion in China.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Wong Chin Foo, who is credited with being the leader of a party which is gaining ground in China, and which has for its object the establishment of a republic in the land of Confucius, delivered a lecture last night at Kimball hall upon "the Philosophy of Confucius." In part he said:

You have now studied the Bible for 20 centuries and have tried to force the Christian religion down the throats of the so-called heathen nations, even at the point of the bayonet. Yet your own people are no better than the people of other religions, or than they were in the beginning. Confucius teaches that we should take care of the present life and not go to Heaven before we have done our full work here. He teaches that the future life will take care of itself if we do our whole duty to our fellow men here.

On the subject of police protection, Wong Chin Foo said that there were cities in China containing 250,000 inhabitants, in which there was not a policeman. "In Chicago," he said, "there are thousands of them and yet a man is not safe here in broad daylight." Wong Chin Foo concluded the lecture by stating that the keynote of the philosophy of Confucius was: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

AGAINST HOMESTEAD TAXES.

The State of Washington's Governor-Elect Writes a Remarkable Pamphlet.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 15.—Gov.-elect Rogers has issued a copyrighted pamphlet entitled "Free Land," and a copy has been sent to each member of the legislature, which will meet next month. He takes the position that free land is an "inalienable, imprescriptible and indestructible" right of man, and draws lessons from the freedom and enjoyment of the Puyallup reservation Indians, which he thinks results from their free, inalienable and untaxable homesteads. In conclusion he proposes an amendment to the state constitution providing that real estate and all usual improvements, to a value not to exceed \$2,500, occupied as a homestead by any private family, the head of which is a citizen of the United States and this state, shall be forever exempted from all taxation of every kind.

NO COMPROMISE.

Each Faction of the Democratic Party Determined to Fight It Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The Times-Herald prints a symposium of interviews with 40 prominent democrats throughout the United States in an effort to discover whether a reorganization of the democratic party will be attempted.

There is deep significance in the replies. Without exception the democrats who stood by the Chicago platform and its nominees assert that the democratic party is perfectly organized and that the gold standard democrats who left the party cannot expect a compromise or concession. The gold standard democrats, on the other hand, for the most part, hold to the view that the silver men must abandon their convictions if they wish to have a united party.

A Lack of Notification.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Members of the house have received newspapers directing attention to the fact that a president-elect is not notified officially of his election. The lack of a law may not be important, but the wisdom of providing for such notification officially is apparent. A brief amendment to the electoral count bill would provide for the issue of a notification paper signed by the vice president and the speaker to be sent to the successful candidate. This could be kept as a valuable reminder of elevation to the highest of political honors.

High Silver Lead Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Since the silver republican senators declined last Tuesday to enter the republican caucus to consider tariff matters, those interested in tariff legislation have been considering the best method of placating them so as to secure the desired high protection. That this will take the direction of higher duties on silver lead ore, wool and other articles in which the far west is vitally interested is more than probable.

DAWES COMMISSION.

It Has Concluded Its Negotiations with the Indians.

MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A Bill Giving the Institution 3,530 Acres of Land—Duty on Silver—Indian Territory Courts—Cherokee Fees Claim—Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Information was received at the interior department yesterday which seems to indicate a speedy termination of the work of the Dawes commission in a most satisfactory manner. The commission, it is said, has concluded its negotiations with the Choctaws, the Creeks and the Cherokees, and it is in a fair way to conclude all that need be done by the commission in the field in a very short time. Members of the commission are daily expected in Washington, and it is reported that they will come here to formulate their report to congress. They are to be here before the Christmas holidays, and the report will be made at the earliest practicable moment. From the tenor of the reports received by the secretary of the interior it is almost certain that the commission will succeed in accomplishing what it started out to do.

MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Cockrell is still hopeful that he will be able to secure at this session the passage of the bill to grant the state college of agriculture and mechanical arts 3,530 acres of the public lands of Missouri.

The bill failed of passage at the last session, but is now on the senate calendar again. The measure is intended to correct an error in the act of 1862, donating to Missouri lands for the benefit of the agricultural college. The grant was to be made of public lands along the proposed route of the Atlantic & Pacific railway, within six miles of the surveyed line. After the state had selected 54,513 acres, which was charged to it at the double minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, the route was changed so as to throw 3,530 acres outside the six-mile limit. It is to correct this error that Senator Cockrell has introduced the bill.

A DUTY ON SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Silver is to be given recognition in the new tariff bill by the imposition of a duty equal to the discount in the price of the bullion; that is to say, if the average price of silver for a month be 65 cents per ounce, the duty will be 35 cents. The scale will be elastic and the rate will depend entirely upon the market price of the bullion. It is estimated that by putting this protective tax on silver the bullion value of the American metal would be raised from ten to twenty points.

INDIAN TERRITORY COURTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The house committee on judiciary yesterday voted to recommend to the appropriations committee that the Updegraff bill of last session, making the officers of the United States courts salaried instead of fee officials, be extended to the officers of the United States courts for the Indian territory, who were excepted from the provisions of the Updegraff bill.

This change will not apply to court commissioners. Attorney-General Harlan asks for the legislation.

CHEROKEE FEES CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The old settlers' Cherokee claim fight threatens to be renewed with full vigor at this session of congress. The amount involved is upwards of \$100,000, all of which the attorneys claim is due them in fees. The proposition passed the senate at the last session, but was knocked out in conference by Messrs. Curtis, of Kansas; Sherman, of New York, and Pendleton, the house conferees, who will again oppose the claim.

APPROPRIATION BILLS READY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The house committee on appropriations yesterday finished the bill for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. The bill carries a total of \$21,667,869, which is \$1,099,281 less than the appropriations for the current year.

THE A. F. OF L.

A Stormy Session Over the Credentials of President Pomeroy, of the Chicago Waiters' Union.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Notwithstanding the assertion that politics would not enter into the deliberations of the Federation of Labor, there was very little except politics in yesterday's session. The feature of the day was the rejection of the credentials of President Pomeroy, of the Chicago Waiters' union. Last summer Pomeroy issued a manifesto in favor of McKinley. It was openly charged yesterday that he had sold out to Hanna. Pomeroy received only 198 votes out of 2,400. There was much jollifying over the unseating of Pomeroy, as the vote was an endorsement of the previous action of the general officers and the executive council.

Delegate White offered a resolution reaffirming the boycott on the American Tobacco Co., which was referred. The Milwaukee delegates reported that the Schlitz Brewing Co. had acceded to the scale of the Coopers' union and that case was withdrawn from the grievance committee.

At night a social session was held with a banquet given by the Trades' union of Cincinnati.

CULLOM ON CUBA.

The Illinois Senator Makes a Strong Plea for the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Soon after the senate met to-day Mr. Cullom delivered his promised address on Cuba and it was listened to with marked attention. Referring to the president's message in regard to Cuba, he expressed disappointment that it had not been more positive and emphatic. He dwelt at length on the long record of barbarities in Spain and Cuba, denounced Spain as a robber nation and pleaded for the exercise of good American common sense in behalf of Cuba. Continuing he said:

We have already proclaimed that the United States will have something to say regarding matters affecting the American continent and we should now announce that the speedy termination of Spanish control of the islands at the gateway of the Mexican gulf is necessary alike to the welfare of those islands and to the people of the United States. The present situation cannot continue. A population of 95,000 white Cubans and 50,000 colored Cubans, aggregating 145,000 persons, will never yield and ought never to submit to the bloody military rule of 160,000 Spaniards. Within the borders of the island rages a war which on both sides is declared to be a war either of extermination on the one hand or liberty and Spanish exclusion on the other. This condition must cease. The Spanish, after two years' war, have failed to establish peace and the insurgents have failed to reach their hope for independence. This war of extermination must stop. This congress of the United States has already recognized by solemn resolution the belligerent rights of Cuba, but so long as it has not received the executive approval it has no force. And if it had it is conceded that some other course must be taken. The question to be determined is not fully clear, except that the war must cease. The government of Cuba by Spain is merely a tyranny, the governmental power being but a machine by which the profits of the resident sugar growers go to fill the pockets of the Spaniards 2,000 miles away.

Mr. Cullom expressed his belief that the present struggle would not end until the last dollar was spent and the last fighter killed, for no quarter was asked or given. He declared that Cuba was surely lost to Spain and closed:

I believe it to be the duty of the United States to use the great power attaching to the nation to declare and to maintain, as a prerogative of right, belonging generally to republicanism, and specifically to this republic, that no charnel house of ruin shall be continued in the West Indian waters, whose waves break at our very front gate, any longer than the time it shall require to break it up, and if the duty of suppressing this damning blot and erasing it forever from sight shall fall alone upon the United States, so be it. The effort cannot fail. We shall not wage any warfare for the acquisition of territory for ourselves. We shall not claim Cuba as a reward for saving her from the slaughter, but we will not see that Fair Island turned again to the mercies of wild beasts and vultures who only stimulate gain. Cuba Libre—free Cuba—is the reward, and what a glorious reward will that be! Every citizen of the United States will feel that his birthright as an American freeman will mean something. A settlement must be made. The account has been open and running long enough—yes, far too long. To its settlement we may properly invite the co-operation of all the republics of the American continent. But the end of the devastation must be determined. The United States must furnish the occasion, if it does not otherwise arise. If other means fail we may consider the propriety of a fair purchase of Cuba. That method has had its share of consideration under previous administrations. It is not that we want the territory, but we mean that the trouble shall meet a just settlement and conclusion.

Mr. Cullom preceded his speech with the following resolution.

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, that the extinction of Spanish title and the termination of Spanish control of the islands at the gateway of the gulf of Mexico are necessary to the welfare of those islands and to the people of the United States.

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee Will Prepare It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The ways and means committee of the house will begin work before the holiday recess of congress upon the tariff bill, which is to be the chief feature in the policy of the incoming administration, and will endeavor to perfect the bill so that it may be presented to the house of the Fifty-First congress early in the special session which President McKinley will summon for revising the tariff laws. This programme was formally decided upon last night by a conference of the republican members of the committee.

According to the trend of discussion the reciprocity policy is to be made an important feature of the republican tariff system, even more important than it was in the Harrison administration, if a practical scheme can be devised.

PAPER TRUST FORMED.

Manufacturers Will Pool Interests and Deal Only Through an Agent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Conferees of the principal manufacturers of white paper used by newspapers have been held in this city for more than a week past, to consider the formation of a general stock company to handle the products of the mills and to act as the general agent of the allied concerns. These negotiations culminated to-day in the practical agreement of all concerned to pool interests and to deal with consumers only through a general agency which is to be established in this city. Thirty companies are interested in the movement. They are said to control the industry in this country.

A New Scheme for the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill providing that members of the president's cabinet shall be chosen from either the senate or house of representatives with the restriction that the secretary of the treasury shall be chosen from the house of representatives and the secretary of state from the senate. They are to retain their seats in congress and lose their portfolios when the term to which they are elected expires.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Figures of Interest to Kansas and Missouri in Commissioner Miller's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that in the Kansas City district the aggregate collections were \$490,471. For the state of Kansas the collections were \$248,729. The persons who paid special taxes in Kansas numbered 2,538, and there was one rectifier, 2,088 retailers, 13 wholesale liquor dealers, two brewers, 316 retailers of malt liquors, two manufacturers of oleomargarine, 71 retailers and one wholesale dealer in oleomargarine. In Missouri there were 100 rectifiers, 7,641 retail liquor dealers, 189 wholesalers. The Kansas City district gauged 933,754 gallons of distilled spirits. October 1 last there were 236,218 gallons of spirits in the Sixth district, while the state of Kansas had only 17,987. The total receipts of Kansas from the oleomargarine tax were \$122,562, while for the Kansas City district the amount was \$17,193. The Kansas City district manufactured 15,652,029 cigars. The total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, were \$146,830,615. The receipts during the last fiscal year from the several sources of revenue, and the increase or decrease in each as compared with the fiscal year 1895, are given as follows: Spirits, \$80,670,070; increase, \$807,443; tobacco, \$30,711,629; increase, \$1,006,721; fermented liquors, \$33,781,236; increase, \$3,143,517; oleomargarine, \$1,219,432; decrease, \$180,778; banks and bankers, \$134; increase, 134; miscellaneous, \$445,113; decrease, \$183,000.

The cost of collecting the internal revenue during the last fiscal year amounted to \$4,086,292, and the estimated cost of collections for the next fiscal year is \$4,369,090. The estimated receipts from all sources during the current fiscal year are \$150,000,000.

PERMANENT ARBITRATION.

A Treaty to Settle All Differences Between America and England.