

# CUBAN RESOLUTION.

It Is Discussed at Considerable Length in the Senate.

## SUNDRY CIVIL BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Lacey Criticizes the Senate Provision for Restoring to the Public Domain the Forest Reservation Created by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Morgan Cuban resolution was discussed at considerable length in the senate yesterday. For the first time since the debate began the opposition sentiment expressed itself. The speeches were not of a kind to stimulate the galleries, being in the main calm and dispassionate reviews of the situation in Cuba. Mr. Hale maintained that it would be most unwise to embarrass the president by the adoption of the resolution at a time when he was investigating the subject. He intimated also that the adoption of the resolution would lead to the withdrawal of the Spanish minister and a termination of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States. The senator said the real motive for the Morgan resolution was that its passage would prevent Spain from making a loan and thus prevent her from putting down the insurrection.

Referring to the reports that another Spanish loan was being negotiated, Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, said: "Spain is now on its last legs financially. Shall we fill up her treasury? are we charged with supporting and maintaining the Spanish credit? Is it our duty to support the armies and navies of Spain on land and sea in her vain efforts to subject the patriots of Cuba, only more to the oppression of the Spanish yoke? I think not. But the senator from Maine says that if we pass the resolution the Spanish minister will ask for his passports, break up diplomatic relations and go home. I do not attach much importance to that consequence."

Mr. White, of California, followed in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Merrill will speak on the resolution to-day, and there is some prospect that a vote may be reached on Mr. Hale's motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Vest secured agreement to a resolution directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the causes of the recent floods on the Mississippi and report to the senate next December. At 3:10 the senate held a short executive session and then adjourned.

### THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The house yesterday resumed the transaction of public business, which had been suspended since the Indian appropriation bill was sent to conference three weeks ago. The consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill was entered upon under a special order providing for a recess each day until disposed of. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, pursued his tactics of the last few weeks, attempting to harass the majority with points of no quorum, but without success. Mr. McMillin and Mr. Bland both criticized the method of procedure pursued by the majority. On the question of the adoption of the order the democrats divided, Mr. Bailey and his followers voting with the republicans and several of the democrats, including Mr. McMillin and Mr. Bland, with the populists against the order. The vote resulted 111 to 15.

Mr. Cannon, in charge for the majority, yielded 15 minutes to Mr. Lacey, chairman of the committee on public lands of the last house, who discussed the forest reservation amendment. Mr. Lacey criticized the senate provision restoring to the public domain the reservations created by the order of President Cleveland last February. He thought the order should simply be suspended pending an examination. If the senate provision became a law, he said, the lands could not be reserved until they had been surveyed, perhaps years hence. He said some of the most bitter opposition to the order undoubtedly came from the headquarters of mine operators. He thought the suspension should not be for more than a year, as was originally proposed by the senate.

Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, argued earnestly for the adoption of the senate amendment, especially for that portion of it allowing miners and prospectors free use of timber. Mr. Jones, of Washington, declared that his state was more vitally interested in the revocation of Mr. Cleveland's forest reserve than any other state. Until the order was revoked, he said, settlers could not cut a stick of timber for any purpose without violating the law. It was agreed to take a vote on the pending propositions to-day.

Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, introduced a bill for the creation of a tariff commission to investigate federal taxation; to recommend changes and to adjust inequalities of existing law. The bill provides for a commission of seven members, at a salary of \$7,000 per annum, with a term of office each of 21 years. The commission shall, under the terms of the bill, make annual reports to the president, and it is given power, with the written approval of the president, to suspend any tax on imports in whole or part.

## M'KINLEY URGING ACTION.

The President Anxious That the New Tariff Bill Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President McKinley has begun to take a hand in the tariff and from this time on it is expected the influence of the administration will be felt more and more every day. His sole aim is to spur on the members of the senate to prompt action. Within the last week or two almost every senator who has visited the white house has been subjected to a kindly lecture from the president on the necessity of rapid work on the tariff bill. He has pointed out to them that the country demands and has a right to expect early action so that business conditions may be speedily improved and manufacturing enterprises started up on the basis of new tariff conditions. The president has told his callers again and again that it was not so much a question of particular schedules as of rapidity of action. He has urged the senators to compromise conflicting interests wherever possible, with the main object in view of having the new tariff bill in force before the Fourth of July.

## A BISHOP AS A PLOTTER.

Ecuador's Government Charges a Catholic Prelate with Fomenting Revolution.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: "Information received from a correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, is to the effect that Bishop Andrade, of Riobamba, has been arrested, charged with treason. Since the rebel attack on Riobamba a few days ago, in which several priests took part, the government has had cause to suspect Bishop Andrade. Now it is asserted by the authorities that they have seized several documents implicating Bishop Andrade in the revolutionary movement."

## HOMES FOR SETTLERS.

Opening of Wichita Reservation Now Set for September 1.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 10.—Word received here from Washington states that the Wichita reservation will be opened to settlement by September 1. There will be homes for 3,000 or 4,000 people on claims of 160 acres each, in addition to the population of the towns that will spring up all about. The reservation is about 40 miles across east and west, with an average width of about 25 miles.

## Religious Excitement Leads to a Tragedy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 10.—A sensational shooting affray, in which a woman shot and seriously wounded four men occurred at Lowell, Ark., yesterday. The shooting was done by Mrs. Duerling, and the wounded men are T. Bryant, of Lowell, and three citizens of Springdale, whose names are not known. The shooting was the result of religious excitement, caused by a woman known as Mrs. Benedict, who has been holding a series of "holiness meetings" in the neighborhood.

## Voluntarily Surrendered the Office.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Henry A. Robinson, of Michigan, statistician of the agricultural department, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Wilson. Mr. Robinson is an ardent silver man, and said he deemed it only right that the administration should have the office at its disposal. Secretary Wilson has appointed to succeed Mr. Robinson, John Hyde, of Nebraska, well known as the agricultural expert of the 11th census.

## Settlers Granted an Extension.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Instructions have been issued by Commissioner of the General Land Office Hermann to the registers and receivers of the various United States land offices, under the provisions of section 6, act of June 10, 1896, which provides that all homestead settlers on all ceded Indian reservations be and are hereby granted an extension of one year in which to make the payments now provided by law.

## Sixteen Steerage Passengers Burned.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Mallory line steamer Leona, which left her pier on Saturday, bound for Galveston, took fire at sea, put back and arrived in port last night with 16 corpses on board. The dead were 13 steerage passengers and three members of the crew, who succumbed to a terrible fire which occurred off the Delaware capes at an early hour yesterday morning.

## A Veteran Commits Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—Maj. Henry McNamara, a veteran of the Fenian army that invaded Canada in 1866 and again in 1870, and who was later on prominent in the Invincibles, the Clan-na-Gael and other Irish societies, killed himself rather than face disgrace. He owed an acquaintance \$20 and was unable to pay it.

## Gen. Frank Wheaton Retired.

DENVER, Col., May 10.—At noon Saturday Maj.-Gen. Frank Wheaton retired from service in the United States army, having reached the age of 63 years, of which time 47 had been spent in the service. Col. Merriam will assume command of the department of Colorado until Gen. Otis, the successor of Gen. Wheaton, shall arrive.

## Will Remain in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The president has intimated that he will accept no invitations taking him from Washington until after the disposal of the tariff bill. The directors of the Nashville exposition had hoped for a visit during the present month, but are now satisfied that he will not go there before August.

# THE EUROPEAN WAR

The Sultan of Turkey Expresses Sympathy for King George.

## THE NOTE OF THE POWERS DRAWN.

Greece Will Assent to All the Conditions—The Greek Government Attacked for Appealing to Europe—Turkey's Terms of Peace.

LONDON, May 11.—According to the Exchange Telegraph Co. private advices received in London from Constantinople declare that the sultan has expressed deep sympathy for King George and the Greek cabinet, whose hands, in his opinion, were forced by revolutionary agents at Athens and Alexandria. The sultan, according to these advices, declines to claim a war indemnity, and proposes a Turko-Greek treaty upon the simultaneous evacuation of Thessaly and Crete. Finally, it is said that the sultan desires to deal direct with Greece, and not through the powers.

Apart from the peace negotiations the principal feature of the eastern situation is that Turkey is pressing reinforcements forward and preparing for a rapid advance. Unless the powers succeed in quickly arranging a settlement the Greeks are likely to suffer further disasters. The exact disposition of the Greek army is uncertain, but, roughly speaking, the first line of defense extends from Almyros to Loucon, the second follows the old frontier and the third is drawn at Themopylae. Fighting is probable within the next few days unless the powers intervene.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Patras says: "Everything is ripe for a serious political crisis or for a revolution. The army is disgusted, and the armed peasantry are universally discontented. The Greek National society could not have a better opportunity." The Athens correspondent of the Standard says that almost the whole population of Thessaly, numbering 350,000, has fled to the mountains in the west. Refugees from Volo, Pharsalos and the villages around Mount Pelion have been transported to the islands of Skiathos, Skopelos and Euboea. Forty-five thousand refugees from villages along the coast are clamoring for food at Almyros.

## THE NOTE OF THE POWERS DRAWN.

ATHENS, May 11.—The conditions insisted upon by Germany, the chief of which is that Greece shall give her formal consent to the principle of autonomy for Crete, will be accepted by the Greek government. The note of the powers has not yet been presented, but it has been drawn and is to the following effect: Upon formal declaration by Greece that she will recall her troops and agree to such an autonomous regime for Crete as the powers in their wisdom shall deem best, and accept unreservedly the counsels of the powers, they will intervene in the interests of peace. The note will probably be presented to-day after the German minister has received final instructions. It is understood that Greece, in her reply, will assent to all of these conditions.

The recall of the forces from Crete has been received with resignation by the public. The Delyannis organs attack the government bitterly for appealing to Europe, but most of the papers accept this as inevitable, and violently attack the Ethniko Hetairia, asking it to render an account of its action.

## TURKEY'S TERMS OF PEACE.

VIENNA, May 11.—It is reported here that Turkey's terms of peace with Greece include the payment of an indemnity of \$15,000,000, a rearrangement of the Greek frontier, the annulling of the treaties favoring the Greeks, the cession of the Greek fleet to Turkey and the settlement of the Cretan question.

## ANTI-DOCKAGE LAW VOID.

Judge Alden Holds That the Kansas Legislative Act Interferes with Private Contracts.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 11.—Judge Alden, of the district court of this county, rendered a decision yesterday in which he held that the new Kansas anti-dockage law was invalid and unconstitutional. The question of the constitutionality of the law was raised in the case of Abram E. Beggs, chief hog buyer for the Armour Packing Co., who was arrested on the charge of violating the new anti-dockage law by purchasing hogs of G. W. Marley, of Oswego, Kan., subject to the dockage rule in force in Chicago and St. Louis.

Judge Alden's decision holding the law unconstitutional was based on the declaration that it interfered with the right of private contracts. He said in substance that the act called the Kansas anti-dockage law was not in any sense a police regulation. It was not designed to prohibit the sale of barred sows or stags, but its intent was to prevent the owners of hogs from making contracts for the disposition of their own property, in which the public had no interest.

## Four Farmers Asphyxiated.

REDFIELD, S. D., May 11.—Frank Barz, his two sons, and a brother, Chris Barz, prosperous German farmers, were asphyxiated yesterday in a well on their farm. Frank Barz was overcome by gas while at work in the well. The others descended one at a time in attempts to rescue him and all met the same fate.

## BIBLE IN SCHOOLS ILLEGAL.

Detroit Judge Decides That Religious Instruction by Teachers is Unconstitutional.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—Judge Carpenter has granted a mandamus upon the relation of Conrad Pfeiffer for the board of education to show cause why the reading of the Bible should be further continued in the public schools. Mr. Pfeiffer set up in his petition that his son, as a pupil at the schools, was obliged to attend a place of religious worship, and that himself, as a taxpayer, was compelled to assist in maintaining places for the dissemination of religious teachings, contrary to the constitution of the state. The court declared that the petitioner as a taxpayer was clearly compelled to aid in supporting the instructor. In conclusion, Judge Carpenter said: "Our constitutional provisions respecting religious liberty mean precisely what they declare. They forbid any legislative authority compelling a person to pay taxes for the support of a teacher of religion or diminishing or enlarging the civil rights of any person on account of his religious belief."

## QUAY'S INTERESTING BILL.

The Pennsylvania Senator Proposes to Give the Idle Public Work.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—One of the senate measures for which Senator Quay stands as sponsor has created no little comment among congressmen of different political shades. The bill contemplates the employment by the general government of the needy—"when large numbers of citizens are abruptly thrown out of employment." The president is to be empowered to recruit or conscript them "together with all so-called tramps or idlers" in like manner and terms as the regular infantry, "and for successive periods of not less than six months nor more than three years at a time, who shall be employed by the secretary of war, unless congress shall otherwise specify, in the construction of public works, such as lighthouses, forts, post offices, bridges, railways, canals, telegraphs, telephones and other permanent public works for national uses."

## M'KINLEY IS WORRIED.

He Suspects That an Organized Raid on the Gold Reserve Is Beginning.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—An important conference took place at the white house Saturday by the president, Secretary Gage and Conrad Jordan, assistant treasurer in charge of the sub-treasury in New York city. The consultation was relative to the slow but steady growth of the gold shipments abroad during the last few weeks. Senators, representatives and office-seekers generally were held in check while the president discussed the financial problem. The participants in the conference were extremely reticent when interviewed on the subject, but enough is known to justify the statement that the president is seriously disturbed by what he fears is a systematic assault upon the gold reserve, similar to that which so harassed Mr. Cleveland.

## BIMETALLIC COMMISSIONERS.

Senator Wolcott, A. E. Stevenson and Gen. Payne Sail for Europe.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, Gen. J. C. Payne and United States Senator E. O. Wolcott, who were recently appointed by President McKinley as a commission to confer with the European governments relative to the holding of an international bimetallic conference, sailed for Havre on the French liner La Touraine Saturday. Before their departure Mr. Stevenson said that the commission would go directly to Paris, and after conferring with the French government, would visit London, Berlin, Vienna and the capitals of the other European governments. He expected that much good would be accomplished by the commission and did not anticipate any trouble in inducing the governments to appoint delegates to the contemplated conference.

## EDITOR HOWELL OUT.

Change of Ownership in the Atlanta Constitution and What It Means.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—It is rumored that Capt. Evan P. Howell, for years the leading spirit of the Constitution, but recently crowded out of that paper, is about to establish a free silver organ here with \$1,000,000 capital. It has been learned that the actual purchaser of the Howell stock was a wealthy Providence capitalist, who is on terms of close intimacy with Hoke Smith, and that Mr. Smith was really in the deal. The Constitution having passed into the hands of gold standard owners, the inference has generally been drawn that it will eventually abandon the free silver cause, of which it has been the acknowledged leader in the south.

## AN INLAND CANAL.

One Will Be Built to Connect Port Arthur with Sabine Pass.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 10.—The ship canal which is to connect Port Arthur with Sabine Pass, on the Gulf of Mexico, will be dug inland along the west shore of Sabine lake through property owned and controlled by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Co. The inland channel will be about 8 1/2 miles in length, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. It will take at least two years to construct the canal and perhaps a much longer time if Kountze Bros., the owners of Sabine City, keep up their fight on Port Arthur.

## AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

Business Men from the South and West Confer at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—The south and west grain and trade congress finished its business yesterday afternoon and adjourned to meet in February, 1898, in Tampa, Fla. Breedlove Smith, of New Orleans, was elected president of the congress for the ensuing two years. The committee on permanent organization recommended that the name of the organization be changed to the south and west commercial congress, and this recommendation was adopted. E. L. Martin, vice president of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railway, read a paper in which he discussed transportation and kindred topics. Among other things he said that north and south roads could haul grain, cattle, lumber and other products as cheaply as the east and west transcontinental lines. "It will not be long," said he, "until southern ports will export nearly all of our grain. The trend is inevitable in that direction. I predict that in time 90 per cent. of the crops of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma will be taken to the gulf ports. Nothing on earth can stop it, and the railroads will do the rest."

The resolutions adopted were that rates of transportation should be equitable between carrier and shipper; calling upon congress to take steps to provide a permanent depth of water and width of channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river adequate to all increase in demands of modern commerce; that the same policy on the part of congress should be pursued with reference to all other important rivers and harbors of the south and west; endorsing the construction of the Nicaragua canal; urging congress to enact the Torrey bankruptcy bill; urging the agricultural department to promote a larger consumption of our food products abroad, and asking the authorities at Washington to lend all the aid possible to the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad.

## MISSOURI ORATOR WON.

Perle D. Decker Given First Place at the Interstate Contest.

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 7.—In the annual interstate oratorical contest here last night Perle D. Decker, representing Missouri, won first place. Second place was awarded to Chauncey F. Bell, of Colorado. The contest took place in the auditorium of the state university, before an overwhelming and tremendously enthusiastic audience. The states were represented, and husky-lunged rooters backed up each college orator. The contest was bravely fought by those taking part, and the final awards for this reason proved the greater triumphs for the states winning them. The states represented were Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Missouri, Colorado and Minnesota, and the contestants from each were: Miss Alice Starbuck, of Pennsylvania college, Iowa; W. A. Brown, of Baker university, Kansas; Perle D. Decker, of Park college, Missouri; Jesse S. Dancy, of Wesleyan university, Illinois; Carey E. Gregory, of the university of Wooster, at Wooster, O.; R. C. Roper, of the university of Nebraska; Edward E. Plannette, of Hanover college, Indiana; H. P. Hinkley, of Beloit college, Wisconsin; C. F. Bell, of the university of Colorado; Lawrence N. Boothe, of the university of Minnesota. The judges on thought were: Walter Miller, of Leland Stanford university; Barrett Wendell, of Harvard; and President J. B. Angell, of Ann Arbor. The judges on delivery were: M. W. Reid, of Denver; John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, and ex-Gov. Jackson, of Iowa.

## A NEW DISCOVERY.

Party from San Francisco Expects to Plant Uncle Sam's Flag on an Unclaimed Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The schooner Louisa D. cleared at the custom house yesterday for a cruise to New Baldayo islands. Her trip promises to be a long and romantic one and before she comes back her crew expects that the American flag will be floating over a little coral reef close to the equator that no man or nation has yet claimed. New Baldayo is the name given to the island, but so far the most accurate location that can be given for it is that it is in the North Pacific ocean. The island is said to be covered with an enormous and wonderful deposit of guano and for nearly 50 years numerous vessels have started out in search of it, but they have always returned without being able to give its location.

## PINGREE AFTER RAILROADS.

He Urges the Michigan Legislature to Enact Adequate Reforms.

LANSING, Mich., May 7.—A long message from Gov. Pingree, urging increased taxation on railroads, was read in both houses of the legislature yesterday afternoon. The governor fears that the session will end without having enacted any adequate reforms in this line. The message lays particular stress upon comparisons between the Indiana and Michigan systems of railroad taxation, and urges adoption of the Ohio or Indiana systems of taxing the roads' property rather than the Michigan plan of specific taxes upon earnings. He showed that Michigan receives annually less than \$750,000 from the roads, while Indiana, with 1,300 miles less of railroads, gets more than \$2,350,000.