

# 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 leads 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 as occasion 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 to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify us 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 noticing 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. WARRENSBURG, 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 Seina 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 4 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 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. Prichard (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 bankruptcy and ruin to the farmers and producers of the South.

When Mr. Prichard 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, and 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, 1875, 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 tried to obtain the yeas and nays, his request was refused—39 to 185—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, and 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.

## Bianco 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.

# WANT ALL OR NONE.

## THE SYNDICATE THAT IS AFTER OUR BONDS.

They Have Issued Their Ultimatum—A Financial Expert for the Government Talks About Wall Street Methods in Dealing With the Treasury—The Combine Likely to Get All the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Morgan, who has formed, or is forming, a bond syndicate, has issued an ultimatum, it is said, that he will take all the bonds offered by this government or none.

One of the government financial experts says, under cover of confidence: "The syndicate will get the bonds, because speculation is a cold blooded game. There is no sentiment in Wall Street. It is well enough to speak of patriotism and brotherly love among the citizens of a nation, but those sentiments do not spring from the hearts of men who corner gold. Just as sure as those bonds are sold, just so sure will Wall Street buy them. A bank in Stubenville, Ohio, the national Exchange bank, telegraphed to-day offering to take \$20,000 of the bonds at 1.12. Other banks, I am told, have sent similar messages to Mr. Carlisle. A dozen or more of them were received this forenoon. But there were no messages from New York or Philadelphia or from Boston. Those cities harbor the men who control the gold of this country. They may not have it themselves, but they have a way of getting it. When you have learned the intricacies of finance you will learn that the bankers and brokers of New York, with their affiliations and connections reaching across the sea, can band themselves together under the present laws and manipulate the gold reserve of this government as nicely as an engineer manipulates his throttle."

There is a belief that, in the end, the syndicate will control this bond issue just as it did the last. It is thought that while the public may subscribe to some extent the great financiers, the men who would have formed the syndicate will get together and make a price for practically the whole issue which would be higher than the average individual would care to give, and which would compel the Secretary of the Treasury to award the bonds to the combination.

## FOR CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Members of the House Seem to Favor the Idea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—One of the members of the foreign affairs committee of the House, when asked whether the reported successes of the insurgents in Cuba would hasten recognition by this government of their right as belligerents, said:

"Recognition of this government would have only a moral effect, whereas it now looks as if the insurgents were working out their own salvation without assistance from the outside world.

"If they continue their successful guerrilla warfare until next April, when yellow fever takes the field, it will be impossible to subdue them by any force which Spain can command. The civil leaders of the revolution, unfortunately for us, do not aim at independence. They say they do not care to go through thirty or forty years similar to the early experiences of Mexico, and hence they are all for annexation to the United States. I doubt much whether our people are prepared at the present time to assume the government of Cuba, with its mixed population fresh from Spanish rule, and generally unfitted for American citizenship.

"However that may be, it is evident that affairs on the island are approaching a crisis and we must be prepared to protect American interests, whatever our attitude may be towards the insurgents."

Several members of the house consulted to-day regarding the introduction of resolutions for the recognition of the insurgents of Cuba as belligerents. Chairman Hitt of the committee on foreign affairs said that he had no objection. Speaker Reed counseled thorough consideration in committee.

## THE TARIFF MEASURE UP.

Mr. Baker of Kansas Enters a Strong Protest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Republican Senators went into caucus at 10:30 to-day, but adjourned at 12 to meet again after the conclusion of the day's session of the senate. The entire time of the caucus was consumed in discussing the proposed amendments to the tariff bill, but no formal expression was secured upon any of them. The prevailing sentiment appeared to be against all amendments and the tendency favorable to reporting the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. Baker, the new senator from Kansas, made a vigorous speech in opposition to the house bill if it came before the senate unamended. He said that if any tariff legislation was to be enacted he thought it should be done on Republican and protection lines and added that he did not regard the house bill as a Republican measure. He also advised against any tariff tinkering, saying he favored a course of non-action in that respect in view of the declaration of the administration that the tariff would afford all the revenue needed. He thought, however, that if any legislation should be attempted at this time the changes should be made in a few schedules only, such as those covering wool and sugar, which should be reformed upon purely protection lines.

## Stabbed by a School Principal.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 8.—Professor J. L. Green, principal of the Broadway school, and Deputy Constable R. W. Barnett had a personal encounter in the school building yesterday forenoon, in which a knife and a revolver played a prominent part. The constable was wounded in the abdomen by a knife which the professor used, and the officer was compelled to draw his gun and threaten to use it in order to save his life. The trouble grew out of Principal Green suspending Barnett's son for alleged cigarette smoking. Professor Green was arrested, and gave bonds to answer for assault.

# PLENTY OF LAND LEFT.

## Thousands of Acres Ready for Energetic Workers.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 9.—At this time when so much is being done in western Nebraska in the way of irrigating arid lands, it is well to know some facts pertaining to government land. At the United States land office in this city final proofs were made during the year just past for 68,800 acres of government land. The records show 765,000 acres in this land district that are vacant, subject to homestead entry and in this (Lincoln) county there are 260,000 acres of vacant government land, or 1,025 farms of 160 acres each to be given by the government upon payment of from \$14 to \$18 per quarter section and residence on the land for five years. Much of this is better and more productive, if irrigated, than the valley lands along the rivers. It raises sweeter and better keeping vegetables of all kinds, finer fruit and is cleaner and easier to farm than any of the valley lands.

No person should think of trying to make a living for a family upon these lands, however, unless he has a sufficient amount of push, perseverance and money to construct a small irrigation plant as soon as he establishes residence upon his farm. Many of these tracts present a surface just right for conducting water over them, and there is scarcely a quarter section upon which there cannot be found several good sites for reservoirs. The capital required for a good well, windmill and reservoir sufficient to water from five to forty acres is from \$200 to \$400, and ten acres of such land, properly watered, planted and cultivated, will produce more in money value than nine-tenths of the farmers in any southern state raise upon a hundred acres. Windmills keep pumping away night and day. They are a sort of perpetual motion machine and if proper facilities are provided for storing the water that a windmill can pump and for preventing waste, a very large lake can be made during the months of winter and spring for use when needed in the summer. By such method and careful construction of reservoirs, so as to save all of the storm water possible, forty acres and perhaps more can be irrigated with one good wind pump.

The foolish fellows who are wandering southward to the land of microbes and miasma had much better settle upon a quarter section of government land in Nebraska where by expending the same amount of money and muscle they could have healthy, happy homes and enjoy the pleasures of good society and the prosperity of progressive people.

## ROTHSCHILD'S TALKS.

Says No Bonds Can Be Sold in England on Account of the Venezuela Matter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—In response to the World's telegram for their views on the bond issue, the Rothschilds replied as follows:

"Last year when there was a financial crisis in the United States, we made an offer for a 3 per cent gold loan, and failing, Congress giving the treasury no power to enable such an issue to be made, we undertook with others to place a certain amount of 4 per cent coin bonds. As you now have done us the honor of asking our opinion, we must tell you very frankly that in our judgment the severe financial situation at present is chiefly caused by the political crisis, and as soon as the American and English governments have satisfactorily settled the questions at issue, the financial strain will be considerably relaxed, if it does not altogether disappear. Until this boundary question is arranged we do not believe either the European public or capitalists will take many American bonds for investment, if any, and we believe that although a certain number of people on this side of the Atlantic have signified their intention of taking a share in a syndicate to be formed in New York, they have only done so in the belief that at the present moment they would obtain terms which would enable them at once to resell the bonds in America. When the political horizon is quite clear and it is finally established in the minds of all men that the good feeling and understanding which exists in the hearts of the people of England and America is beyond doubt, and is acknowledged and ratified by the two governments, then will be the time and opportunity for America to apply to the British capitalists. We offer no suggestions how this is to be accomplished. It is for the governments to decide between themselves. All we can say is the good feeling exists among our people on our side, and you, sir, have proved by your patriotic efforts, that it exists on the other side of the Atlantic.

N. M. ROTHSCHILDS & SON."

## Oklahoma Will Not Give Up Royce.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 8.—Officers here from Goodland, Kan., with a requisition for Frank Royce for issuing spurious drafts on New York for the imaginary bank of Jamaica, Iowa, which were cashed by various banks, have made a hard fight to get their man, but the government has refused to grant the requisition, as Royce has just been convicted in Enid, Okla., for embezzlement in connection with the failure of his bank there, and sentenced to three years in the pen.

## Graduated Inheritance Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House yesterday was one by Mr. Tracey of Missouri, giving Congress power to levy a graduated inheritance tax on all inheritances and estates whose value exceeds \$100,000.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

General O. M. Leggett, who was commissioner of patents under Grant, is dead.

Jeff and Constantine Walker were acquitted of the charge of having murdered Jim McGill at Nowata, Ind. Ter. The school directors of Robinson, Ill., have been arrested on complaint that they failed to place a flag over the school building.

Alabama has decided to join the Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which already includes Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana.

# 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, 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 \$138,000,000 to \$140,000,000. 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, 10,923 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 looked 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 the 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."

"Who will the Democrats be likely to nominate?"

"You can't predict about them, but were I allowed to guess, I say they'd take my old friend and neighbor, William E. Morrison. Morrison is one of the best men in their party—absolutely honest, and though I differ with him radically, if Democratic President had to afflict the country, I'd sooner have him than any other one."

## MUST BE REORGANIZED.

General Walker Declares Naval Engineers 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 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 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 developed 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 Handed.

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, premier 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. B. Wright, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, and for many years a prominent newspaper man here, died to-day of heart failure.