

POPULISM DEFENDED.

NEBRASKA'S SENIOR SENATOR TAKES THE FLOOR.

The East Called Down—Not the Slightest Danger that the Dominant Party in Nebraska and Kansas Will Be Unjust to Anyone—Senator Hoar's Remarks Replied To.

Hot Shot From Senator Allen.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Teller of Colorado made his appearance on the floor of the senate to-day for the first time since the session opened. He was cordially greeted by his associates on both sides of the chamber.

The vice president announced the names of Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, Elkins of West Virginia and Mitchell of Wisconsin as a committee to arrange for the coming inauguration of the President-elect in accordance with a resolution introduced by Mr. Sherman. After some other routine business, Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska called up the resolution introduced by himself last week declaring the sacredness of contracts, devoting himself to a refutation of the charge that the legislature in states which had elected Populist legislatures, such as Kansas and Nebraska, would be such as to retard, if not prohibit, the enforcement of legal contracts and of legal obligations. He declared that so far as Nebraska was concerned: "There is not the slightest ground to fear that anything will be done that will in any respect violate legal obligations or place a barrier across the pathway of their prompt and effectual enforcement."

POPULISTS WILL BE JUST TO ALL.
"The Populist party of Nebraska," Mr. Allen went on, "is composed of men who understand quite as well the inviolability of all contracts, as well as the sacredness of public and private property and the right of citizens. The party was not born to destroy, but to build up and make more secure the rights of all, and to give to all that full measure of justice their position as members of society entitles them to."

"Those who live elsewhere and have, or may have, obligations against the state, or any of its subdivisions, or citizens, will not be deprived of entering our courts and enforcing them as fully and completely as they can in the courts of their own state. They will find no prejudice against them or their cause if meritorious. Our judges will compare favorably with those of the oldest states in the Union in the point of ability, integrity, and a knowledge of the duties of their offices. They will hold the scales of justice impartially between residents and non-residents; they will enforce all legal obligations in their letter and spirit, and defeat those in violation of law. They are, in every conceivable respect, abreast of the times, and fully and properly equipped by character and education, to partially discharge their duties without fear or favor.

"Eastern holders of stocks in our railway corporations sometimes express fear of hostile legislation, and I desire to say to them that such a feeling is groundless. While I do not doubt that the legislature will enact measures looking to the prevention of overcapitalization, wild and reckless management, and will take strong grounds against railways interfering in political matters and favoring one political party by the free service of their trains to the rigid exclusion of others from a like privilege, yet so far as equitable and just passenger and freight rates are concerned there will be nothing done of which any fair minded man may justly complain."

MASSACHUSETTS HARSHLY RAPED.
Mr. Allen also declared that there would be no disposition to legislate so as to injure the beet sugar factories of the state, as had been charged would be done, and he replied vigorously to a quotation from a banquet speech said to have been made by Senator Hoar before the Home Market club in Boston in November, in which the Massachusetts senator was represented as characterizing the efforts of the Democrats and Populists, especially of Kansas and Nebraska, as a "crazy attempt at revolution and a passionate crusade of dishonor." "Nebraska," said he, in reply to this, "has never engaged in a revolution that was not pacific and lofty in its character and directly within the true province of a Christian government.

"I do not speak of this misrepresentation as strongly as I feel, but I must be permitted to say that it was an unwarranted, gratuitous open and flagrant insult to an honest, intelligent, poor but struggling Christian people. The percentage of illiteracy in Nebraska is smaller than in Massachusetts. Her churches and schools, according to her population, are fully as numerous and as well equipped to impart Christian and secular education as are those of Massachusetts. Our charitable institutions are among the finest of the world: our people are industrious, economical, honest, intelligent, persevering and loyal.

"It cannot be truthfully said of Nebraska that she joined in a crazy and dishonorable crusade to enforce the provisions of a brutal fugitive slave law. Her people have never been guilty of mobbing one of their own citizens for no greater offense than raising his voice against oppression and wrong. The stillness of her atmosphere has not been broken by the appeals for assistance of cringing men and defenseless women and children, guilty of no offense but fleeing to her soil for freedom, only to be captured and placed in chains by her citizens and returned to servitude for a reward.

NO BLOT ON NEBRASKA'S RECORD.
"Whatever may be said of Nebraska, she has not been guilty of any of these crimes against the laws of God and civilization. She has never dishonored her foremost citizen, when living, for extolling the cause of liberty, and placed wreaths on his grave, when dead, because he had been the friend of liberty. She has done none of these, and no dishonor of this kind attaches to her name or imperils her glory."

Mr. Allen said that he understood perfectly that there were those who had been born and lived in Massachusetts

sets who had conceived a most bitter hatred for the West and everything Western, and who believed that neither good nor intelligence could be found in that section of the country, but he declared that the patriotism of the people of Nebraska was as broad and limitless as her plains; their Christianity and sense of duty as pure and untainted as her atmosphere. Never thus far in the history of the state had she been guilty of dishonor, and never as long as intelligence should be predominant and God should reign in the hearts of her people would she be guilty of anything that would place a stain upon her good name.

MACEO WAS ASSASSINATED.

Betrayed by His Doctor and Foully Murdered by the Spanish.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 15.—Colonel J. A. Juan, head of the Florida branch of the Cuban junta, received a letter from a trusted correspondent in Havana which fully confirmed the report of the death of General Antonio Maceo, the famous Cuban leader, and further declared that Maceo and his entire staff, except Dr. Zertucha, his physician, had been assassinated December 7 while on his way to attend a conference to which he had been invited by the Marquis Ahumada, acting captain general during General Weyler's absence from Havana in the field.

According to the correspondent the Marquis Ahumada sent a letter to General Maceo inviting him to a conference near Punta Brava, stating that he desired to discuss with him as to some means of stopping bloodshed and the great waste of human life. Maceo, who was the soul of honor, never for a moment thought treachery was intended, especially as the invitation came from such a noted Spaniard as the marquis, and he immediately returned an answer, saying he would be glad to meet the Spanish general.

Attended by his staff only, consisting of thirty-five men and officers, Maceo went to the rendezvous. On his arrival at the trocha the Spanish soldiers there, acting under orders, saluted the rebel chieftain as he passed, but after reaching the rendezvous on the east side, near a hillside thickly wooded, the Cuban leader was surprised to see, instead of the Marquis of Ahumada, a large body of Spanish soldiers.

Maceo felt that he had been cruelly trapped, and his suspicions were confirmed when peremptory orders came from Major Cirujeda, who dashed up to the Cuban leader as he stood surrounded by his staff and demanded his unconditional surrender.

"Never," was the brave reply, and hardly had the words been uttered when volley after volley was poured into the little band, who, although hemmed in on all sides and outnumbered almost one hundred to one, struck bravely to their horses, with cries of "Cuba Libre," and rode gallantly to their death, striking down as many of the enemy as they could.

MACEO AND HIS MEN SHOT DOWN.
Maceo is reported to have fallen at the first fire with a bullet through his head, which broke his jaw, while another hit him in the abdomen.

Young Francisco Gomez, son of the Cuban commander in chief, was the next to fall, and in a few moments bloody corpses, all shot almost beyond recognition, so fierce and concentrated was the Spanish fire, were all that remained of the gallant Cubans, who had trusted to Spanish honor. Only one member of the staff escaped—Dr. Zertucha. This, the Cubans regard as very peculiar.

The letter declares that the corpses were buried in the field, and every precaution taken to keep the details of this horrible assassination from being made public.

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

Many Tenders of Aid to the Cuban Legation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The headquarters of the Cuban legation in this city was the center of interest to a number of callers yesterday, who had come to express to Senator Quesada their sorrows at the death of General Maceo, and to offer their sympathy and in some cases help for the Cuban cause. These callers included a number of congressmen and two senators (whose names the Cuban representative declined to disclose), who told him of their desire to see some action by congress that be of assistance to the insurgents.

Senator Quesada says he has received during the past few days about fifty letters, many of which come from persons and organizations offering to send men to assist the Cubans in fighting for liberty. Among the states and cities represented in these letters are: Washington, Wyoming, Kansas, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Evansville, Ind., and Waterbury, Conn. Responsive to these letters, Mr. Quesada authorizes his former statement that the Cubans have enough men and leaders to gain the cause for which they are fighting. They can avail themselves of 60,000 men and more if necessary, but what they need is arms and ammunition and medicine for the sick and wounded.

Turnpike Rights Upheld.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the supreme court of the United States to-day Justice Harlan delivered the opinion in the case of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike road company vs. Sanford and others. The action grew out of the act of the Kentucky legislature of 1890, prescribing rates of toll which the turnpike company refused to observe. Sanford and others brought suit to compel acceptance of the act. The case was decided by the Kentucky court of appeals in favor of the law. The decision to-day reversed this on the ground that the law in question violated the Fourteenth amendment by taking the property of the turnpike company without due process of law.

Commissioner Veasey's Successor.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Wheeler G. Veasey of Vermont sent his resignation to President Cleveland as a member of the interstate commerce commission because of ill health due to a heatstroke. The president at once named Charles R. Prouty of Vermont to the vacancy.

NOT FOR AGITATION

AN ADDRESS ISSUED TO THE BIMETALLISTS.

Advice Given and Agitation Frowned Down—Silver Men Urged to Moderation in Order that the Republicans May Have a Fair Show of Carrying Out Their Policy—Confident that Their Cause Will Win.

Address to Bimetallists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Charles D. Lane, chairman of the national Bimetallist party, has issued the following address:

"San Francisco, Dec. 10, 1896. To the Bimetallists of the United States: The contest of 1896, which for some months has engaged public attention, was determined at the ballot box upon the 3d ult. in favor of the Republican candidate.

"While the supporters of Mr. Bryan and the great principles which he espoused have no reason to regret the efforts made in his behalf, and which we will renew when occasion requires it, it is only the part of wisdom to accept with the utmost good faith the decision of the American people upon this or any other question submitted to their deliberative judgment, which is always sure in the end to be correctly decided by that tribunal.

"Our position was met and antagonized by the combined wealth of two continents. It was sought to be obscured by feigned issues, opprobrious epithets, dishonest methods and partisan zeal. Every intrigue which wealth could inspire or ingenuity suggest was brought to requisition. The debtor class was threatened by its creditors, the laboring class by its employers and the patrons of savings banks and insurance companies were made the victims of unscrupulous demagogues, who declared that their investments in these institutions were to be sacrificed if free coinage of silver should be accomplished as the result of the election. These methods of political warfare were as dishonest and unjust as the advantage gained in fleeing and destined to ultimate defeat. No success secured by misrepresentation can have more than a temporary lodgment in the hearts of a generous and right thinking people and the result of this election will prove in the end a more signal victory for those who went down in apparent defeat than for those who are now flushed with apparent victory.

"But the election has been accomplished, and it is now the duty of every citizen to accept the result in a spirit of patriotism, unswayed by partisan rancor and unbiassed by factional agitation of the issues which have just been fought out. While we as bimetallists still adhere to the conviction that there can be no permanent relief to the people based upon the single gold standard, and that time will demonstrate the accuracy of our position we at the same time regard it as a duty enjoined upon every citizen to do everything in his power to assist the President-elect in every effort to promote the welfare of the people by any policy which he may consider will accomplish that result.

To this end we earnestly advise all our friends and coadjutors throughout the United States to suspend active agitation of the subject of free coinage of silver further than a simple mobilizing of the free silver clubs throughout the union and the keeping up of the club rolls for future service. By this means we shall furnish to our adversaries every opportunity to fulfill the promises which they made to the people during the campaign of restoring to the United States that measure of prosperity which its resources and commercial standing entitles it to enjoy among the nations of the earth, and, if it shall be demonstrated that the incoming administration shall be able to accomplish this result of the people, we shall have no reason to regret the outcome of the issue at the polls. But if, on the contrary, we are furnished only with broken pledges and the old makeshift of issuing bonds, the vain attempt to keep up our credit by running farther into debt, is again resorted to, we promise to renew the struggle until bimetallicism shall become an accomplished fact in the United States.

"As national chairman of the Bimetallist party I call upon all of its forces throughout the United States, regardless of past party affiliations, to accept the result with dignity and forbearance and to join in upholding the hands of Major McKinley as president of the United States and to support him in all of his efforts to increase the prosperity and wellbeing of the citizens of this republic, but in no manner to abate their eagerness in the cause of free coinage, so that when it shall be again necessary to assert the principle we may be in better condition from the standpoint of organization than was possible in the recent struggle. It is an old adage that 'Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again,' and believing as we do, that bimetallicism is the only refuge for the struggling people, we shall stand entrenched behind this principle and shall await with anxiety the first opportunity to establish it as an American policy."

Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The approach of holidays and doubt about the action of congress put off further improvement until the new year. While industries have gained in working force, they are waiting for commensurate gain in demand, and meanwhile are trying to clear away embarrassments which restrict them.

The Proposed Army Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The army appropriation bill for the fiscal year of 1898 has been completed by the House military affairs committee, and Chairman Hull expects to call it up early next week. The amount is \$23,122,400, \$156,000 less than for the current year and \$716,000 below the estimates, the reduction being due to provision for average instead of full legal strength.

The principal reductions in estimates are in pay, subsistence and the quartermaster's department. A provision is embodied to turn over to the interior department the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

SPAIN GREATLY INCENSED.

The Portion of Cleveland's Message that is Not Liked.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The state department has received unofficial advice that the Spanish government is greatly incensed over that portion of President Cleveland's message which practically demands a prompt termination of the civil war in Cuba, with the alternative of action by the United States.

The cablegrams published to-day from Madrid report that a note from Spain to the European powers will protest against the attitude of this country toward Cuba and its hint that active intervention in the near future may be necessitated. The state department is not at all disturbed by these reports, because there is practically no European power to which such a note could be addressed which has not been called upon to forcibly intervene to protect the property of its citizens in other countries or colonies where the nominally dominant government was unable to do so.

There is no disposition on the part of the administration to change its attitude toward Spain with respect to Cuba, unless it shall be compelled to do so on the lines laid down in President Cleveland's message, or unless Spanish insolence shall compel reprisal on the part of this government. At the same time it cannot be denied that there is a growing sentiment in congress in favor of forcing in some way a settlement of the Cuban question before the entire island shall have been laid waste or entire provinces desolated and their inhabitants exterminated by the savage methods of warfare of the Spaniards.

The reported assassination of Maceo was almost the sole topic of conversation on the floor before the House to-day, and there was a general expectation that some sensational resolutions would be introduced.

CALL BITTER ON MACEO'S DEATH.

In the senate this afternoon Mr. Call of Florida presented three separate resolutions. One announced the killing of General Antonio Maceo, as follows:

"Resolved, That the killing of General Antonio Maceo, a renowned general in the service of the republic of Cuba, if true, while under a flag of truce and with an assurance of safety from the Spanish captain general, was a violation of the rules of civilized war, an outrage of base treachery, a murder cowardly and disgraceful, which demands the execration of every government and all the world, whether civilized or savage; that the government which authorizes, permits or fails to punish the assassins who are connected in any way with the guilt of this crime, with the extreme penalty of the law, is an outcast from the family of nations and from the pale of civilization and public law; that the committee on foreign relations be directed to make inquiry as to the facts and report to the senate at an early day.

Another resolution by Mr. Call requested the President to demand the release of all United States citizens imprisoned in the Spanish penal colony on the island of Ceuta, off the coast of Africa.

A third resolution from Mr. Call asked the secretary of state for a list of all United States citizens imprisoned in Spanish settlements, with the circumstances of arrest, charges, conviction, etc.

The three resolutions were referred without comment to the committee on foreign relations.

Senor Quesada has documents bearing on the treatment of soldiers in Cuba which he intends to place before congress in attempting to secure from that body action favorable to the insurgent cause. The Spaniards, he says, agreed to abide by the terms of the Geneva Red Cross agreement for the treatment of soldiers captured in the war, but failed utterly to keep the agreement, notwithstanding the Cubans treated the Spanish captives with great magnanimity.

Calls Her Up by Phone.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 15.—One of Major McKinley's friends to-day remarked that since Mrs. McKinley is in Chicago he behaves like a new bridegroom separated for the first time from his bride. Each morning he anxiously awaits a telegram of greeting from her, and each afternoon he calls her up by long distance telephone for a chat. He receives nothing but good reports from her. She has experienced no inconvenience for her journey; is in her usual health and enjoying herself very much.

Kansas Sold Some Liquor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the collections in Kansas last year for liquor licenses were \$248,729. The persons who paid special taxes numbered 2,538, and there was one rectifier, 2,088 retailers, thirteen wholesale liquor dealers, two brewers, 316 retailers of malt liquors, two manufacturers of oleomargarine, seventy-one retailers and one wholesale dealer in oleomargarine.

Ready to Take a Recess.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—When the House met to-day, Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, presented a concurrent resolution for a holiday recess from Tuesday, December 22, until Tuesday, January 5. The resolution was adopted without division.

To Fight the Spaniards.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 15.—A stranger, declining to give his name, opened headquarters here yesterday to recruit volunteers for the cause of Cuba. He has succeeded in interesting a number of people and hopes to muster a full company in this vicinity to fight the Spaniards.

A Veteran Hotel Man Dead.

ABURON, Mo., Dec. 15.—Captain B. D. Fabyan of this city, one of the best-known hotel men in Southwest Missouri, died yesterday after a few weeks' illness.

Tariff Hearings for Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The ways and means committee of the House to-day decided to begin hearings on the tariff on December 28 and continued them for two weeks.

FOUR HUNDRED LOST.

THE STEAMER SALIER WRECKED IN A GALE.

All on Board Drowned—Not a Soul Escaped to Tell the Tale—The Ship Wrecked on Pieces During a Gale—Had on Board 340 Passengers and a Crew of 65—Bound for South America.

An Awful Loss of Life.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that the Lloyd steamer Salier was wrecked Monday night during a severe gale four miles north of Villageria, Spain, and two and one-half miles from land. The dispatch further says that she must have broken up almost immediately, as parts of the steamer have already washed ashore. She had on board about 340 passengers, mostly steerage, bound for South America, and a crew of sixty-five men. All on board were drowned. Many of the passengers were Spaniards, who embarked Sunday.

CORUNNA, Spain, Dec. 11.—The Salier was commanded by Captain Wempe and had a general cargo. It had a rough passage from Bremen to this port, two of its boats being swept overboard by the heavy seas which did other damage.

The steamer struck during a dense fog and a storm on a ledge of rocks about two and one-half miles off Cape Carrubedo, on her way from this place to Villa Garcia, where she was to ship another lot of steerage passengers, bound for Buenos Ayres. A large amount of wreckage is reported to have washed ashore. The search made for possible survivors of the wreck has so far been without result.

The Salier was an old vessel, which the North German Lloyd company had agreed to sell to an Italian firm trading between Italy and American ports, but owing to a slight disagreement as to terms the deal was not completed, and the steamer was sent on another voyage. She was considered to be in every way seaworthy, and the only reason the North German Lloyd company had for selling her was that they desired modern boats of the same line to take her place. The last trip across the Atlantic was made in September last, when she left Baltimore for Bremen, arriving there safely September 23.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Republicans Already at Work Upon the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—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-fifth congress early in the special session which President McKinley will summon for revising the tariff laws.

This program was formally decided upon last night by a conference of the Republican members of the committee, held in General Grosvenor's rooms at the Cochran hotel. It gives semi-official confirmation to the announcements a week ago that the President-elect had concluded to have an extra session and that the Republican leaders had abandoned the Dingley bill, the temporary measure which was passed by the House in the last session and amended with a free silver substitute by the Senate.

All Republican ways and means men attended the conference except Mr. Steele of Indiana, who was detained. There will be no sub-committee given charge of the measure, but the full Republican contingent will work together, although the various members will devote their attention to the particular schedules with which they are most familiar.

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.

The conference was of two hours' duration and the participants said that they had been unanimous upon the policy to be pursued. "A moderate tariff bill," they explained, was to be their object. A moderate bill is understood to be one whose average rates would be somewhat lower than the rates of the McKinley bill of 1890, though a considerable average advance from the Wilson-Gorman duties, and the committee men said they would not hesitate to advance rates beyond the McKinley bill in cases where experience had shown the advance to be advisable.

LIABLE FOR MISTAKES.

Telegraph Companies Responsible for Errors in Transmission.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—The supreme court of Missouri has made the important ruling that a telegraph company is liable for mistakes made by it in the transmission of telegraphic messages. The supreme court declares that the printed contract at the head of every telegraphic message blank, providing that the company is not liable for unrepeatable messages, is invalid. The supreme court in making this ruling reverses the ruling made by itself in 1866.

Thirty-two Years in Building.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—One more formidable addition to the navy of the United States was made yesterday when the monitor ram Puritan was formally put in commission at the Brooklyn navy yard. It is thirty-two years since the keel of the Puritan was laid, and four years since she was launched. Now that she is ready for service, she is regarded as for defensive purposes superior to navy vessels of the first class, while for offensive warfare she is a little inferior to first class craft. She is 300 feet long and 60 feet wide, and has a displacement of 6,300 tons.

NOTED WOMEN SUICIDE.

Mrs. and Miss Cooper of San Francisco Die by Gas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper and her daughter, Harriet Cooper, were found dead in their home in this city this morning with the gas turned on and every evidence of suicide.

Mrs. Cooper was president of the City Kindergarten association, president of the Women's Press association, president of the Woman's Suffrage association, and prominent as an officer of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, while her daughter was deputy kindergarten superintendent. For many years she taught the largest bible class in the city in the First Congregational church, her class numbering several hundred adults. She was also assistant pastor of the church under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, and had often preached in Congregational pulpits and engaged in other departments of Christian work.

The Coopers had lived entirely alone for thirty years here, except for a Chinese cook who had been in their employ for twenty years. He has not yet been found, but it is expected that he can throw some light on the tragedy. When the scandal concerning Dr. Brown was first talked about, Mrs. Cooper stood by her pastor and expressed confidence in him. Later on developments caused her to change her mind and she and her daughter became his leading opponents and accusers after Mrs. Davidson. Much bitterness in church circles was engendered by Mrs. Cooper's statements on the witness stand at the church trial. Miss Cooper was even more pronounced than her mother in opposition to Dr. Brown. The action estranged many of the old friends, and the suicide of mother and daughter is ascribed to brooding over the coldness and snubs from former friends. Mrs. Cooper had also of late been much worried over the illness of her daughter, who had been suffering from nervous prostration caused by the outcome of the church troubles.

Mrs. Cooper formerly resided in New Orleans and acted as nurse during the war. Her husband and other children died in New Orleans, the former, it is said, also by his own hand.

It is said that on several prior occasions Harriet Cooper had tried to take her life, but this time the mother seems to have joined the daughter in the effort to end their lives.

In her will Mrs. Cooper said that her stated intention to commit suicide would afford sufficient proof to render unnecessary a coroner's investigation, and asked that the bodies should not be taken to the morgue. Many influential friends tried to have her wishes carried out, but Coroner Hawkins ordered both bodies taken to the morgue.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

Lodge Bill Substituted for House Bill—Will Pass the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate got into the regular channel of business yesterday, taking up the immigration bill and partly perfecting it. The disposition to put through the immigration bill was shown by the defeat of a motion by Mr. Gibson of Maryland to postpone the measure until after the holidays. Only thirteen votes, all Democrats, were given in favor of the postponement. The proposition served to involve Messrs. Chandler, Lodge and Gibson in several spirited personal colloquies.

The merits of the immigration question were discussed in a general way on several proposed amendments. Mr. Vest and Mr. Palmer suggested that limits should be placed on the restrictions, while Mr. Lodge and Mr. Chandler urged that the restrictions be sweeping in character. The bill was not passed upon up to the time of adjournment, but the Senate agreed to what is generally known as the Lodge bill as a substitute to the House measure. The substitute requires that all immigrants over the age of 14 years shall be able to read and write their native language, and shall be required to read and write in the presence of a United States official at least five lines of the United States constitution.

EX-QUEEN LIL IN AMERICA.

The Deposed Hawaiian Monarch Going to Washington or England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Among the passengers who landed from the steamer China from Honolulu at noon yesterday was ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her attendants. It is said she is on her way to Washington to make a plea to the President and Congress for her restoration. Some of the passengers deny this, and say she is merely going on a pleasure trip to England, with the consent of the Hawaiian government, which recently pardoned her for complicity in the Hawaiian uprising.

New Scheme for the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—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.

Paper from an Insanity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The conferences that have been in progress for ten days between the principal manufacturers of white newspaper have resulted in a 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.

Philippine Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Cuban delegation here has received news to the effect that "if things continue as they are in the Philippine islands, they will be free before Cuba."