

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

SENATE FOREIGN COMMITTEE ACTS.

Cameron's Joint Resolution Acknowledging the Republic of Cuba Agreed to in Committee—Secretary Olney Advised Delay but Was Not Heeded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—All of the members of the Senate committee on foreign relations except Messrs. Gray and Daniel were present when the committee met this morning for the express purpose of continuing the discussion of the policy on the Cuban question to be recommended by the committee. Secretary Olney was present for a purpose of giving advice and placing before the committee information in his possession bearing upon the question. The meeting was strictly private, Mr. Olney being the only person not a member of the committee who attended the conference. It was early understood, however, that the secretary's advice was against precipitate action by the committee.

Soon after Mr. Olney had left the room the committee, without division, agreed to report the Cameron Cuban resolution as follows, after amending its title to read: "A joint resolution acknowledging the independence of the republic of Cuba."

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

Section 2. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to close the war between Spain and Cuba.

The only division was as to the time the resolution should be reported to the Senate. Mr. Cameron moved its report Monday and Mr. Sherman suggested that the report should not be put in until after the holidays. When the question was put to the committee the Cameron motion prevailed by a large majority.

Secretary Olney, it is claimed by the members of the committee who favored action on Cuba did not have any new information to present, and they say the committee knew as much about the condition of affairs in Cuba as was known by the state department.

Mr. Olney urged that no action be taken at present and pointed out that there was no real government to recognize. He confined himself mainly to a statement of facts in possession of the state department regarding the condition in the island and what this government had done. These included information furnished by the American consuls and agents, also information furnished by the Spanish authorities.

MR. OLNEY PREDICTED WAR. Members of the committee are very reticent as to what Secretary Olney said or what advice he gave, but it is very certain that he advised against any action, especially such as that contemplated, as no doubt was expressed that such action would involve war with Spain.

One member of the committee said: "Of course Spain will fight. The Spaniards do not know any better. But there is no danger of other countries getting in our way. No other European nation wants to fight us, and we would wind up a war with Spain in short order."

The opinion was also expressed that President Cleveland would veto the joint resolution when it should come to him, which is taken to mean that Secretary Olney took emphatic grounds against action by Congress. A member of the committee said he believed in case the President should veto the resolution that it would pass over the veto, as he believed there were more than two-thirds of both Senate and House in favor of it. Some point was undoubtedly made that the present administration did not feel like leaving a war legacy to the incoming administration, but this point was not made prominent.

Senator Cameron's report will deal at length with the question of precedents in the matter of the recognition of the republic and intervention of whatever nature by the United States, beginning with the Greek revolution and coming down to the present time. Senators who heard the report say it is very thorough in this respect and goes over the entire ground.

Wall Street Traders Excited.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Washington dispatches defining the attitude of the senate committee on foreign relations concerning the Cuban affair created great excitement on Wall street and prices receded very sharply. The railway stocks and Sugar were the greatest sufferers. The declines in the active list ranged from 2 to 4 per cent. The most noteworthy declines were: Burlington, 3 1/2; Sugar, 3 1/2; Manhattan and Chicago Gas, 3; Rock Island, 2 1/2; and St. Paul and Reading, 2 1/2.

Mining Stock Falls.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A. V. Cornell, alias "Orrie Fox" and "Race Horse Jack" and William H. McNutt, alias "George H. Linn," have been arrested here and B. C. Evans at Butte City, Mont., charged with swindling on mining stock.

Mining Town Wiped Out by Fire.

SONORA, Cal., Dec. 19.—The old mining town of Jamestown, famous in California literature as "Jintown" was almost completely destroyed by fire yesterday.

Mansfield's New Move.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Richard Mansfield, the noted actor, will put himself under the management of Hoyt and McKee, while Manager Charles Frohman will continue as manager of the Garrick theater, which Mr. Mansfield purchased from Ned Harrigan a year ago.

Big Revolver Sales in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—Since the crime epidemic began, the sales of revolvers have grown to probably 2,000 a week at a cost of at least \$12,000. Most of the weapons sold to men have been large ones.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED

Goes Through the Senate by a Vote of 10 to 52—Literates Barred Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The senate yesterday passed the immigration bill, known as the Lodge bill, with a new section, providing that the exclusion shall not apply to persons arriving from Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there. The strength of the bill was greater than had been expected, the final vote being 52 to 10.

As passed, the bill amends the immigration laws so as to exclude from admission to the United States all persons over 16 years of age, who cannot read and write the language of their native country or some other language, but an admissible immigrant, over the age of 16, may bring in with him, or send for, his wife or parent or grandparent or minor children or grandchild, notwithstanding their inability to read and write.

For the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write, as required by the foregoing section, the inspection officer shall be furnished copies of the constitution of the United States, printed on numbered uniform pasteboard slips, each containing five lines of the constitution, printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose, and so constructed as to conceal the slips from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test to be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of these slips from the box and read, and afterward write out in full view of the immigration officers, the five lines printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be taken up by an inspector before another drawing is made.

No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted; but he shall be returned to the country whence he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law. The inspection officer shall keep in each box at all times, a full number of these printed pasteboard slips, and in the case of each excluded immigrant, shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the immigrant failed to read or copy out in writing.

The Cuban section added to the bill provides that the action shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there, provided that such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island. An amendment by Mr. Ellkins proposing a \$10 a head tax on immigrants coming in other than American ships, occasioned considerable debate, and was finally tabled, as were several other amendments.

The immigration measure now goes into conference, the bill passed yesterday being a substitute for the Corliss-McCall bill, passed by the House.

House Proceedings.

The House passed the third of the regular appropriation bills, that for the support of the army. The bill as passed makes no provision for the Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

A Woman's Terrible Crime.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 19.—At Bethel two married women named Moon and Shell got into a quarrel over a trivial matter which resulted in the Shell woman throwing a bucket of strong lye water into the face of Mrs. Moon and her infant daughter. The baby died in a short time and the mother is in terrible agony, her death being looked for every moment. Mrs. Shell made her escape, but is being pursued by several hundred men and boys, assisted by dogs, and if captured a lynching will follow.

Murder at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 19.—Frank Garrison, 20 years of age, and Frank Urick, who is in charge of Stiger's island, south of here, got into a dispute yesterday, about \$2; the former had loaned to Urick, Urick fired a shot at Garrison, who fled, but returned to Urick's house last night and fired three shots at him, each of which took effect, producing mortal wounds. Guards at the Kansas penitentiary captured Garrison and he was brought to this city and jailed. Urick was removed to a neighbor's and will die.

To Push the Silver Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The executive committee of the American Bimetallic Union has reached a determination to enter at once and with vigor upon the work of thoroughly educating the people of the country upon the merits of the silver question, extending the organization of clubs into every section of the country. Its work will be conducted through the agency not only of literature, but in a larger degree than heretofore, through the medium of public lectures and meetings.

A Railroad Official Mangled.

ELIZ, Pa., Dec. 19.—John S. Hammond, formerly general freight superintendent of the Erie railway, with headquarters at Buffalo, attempted to crawl under a Lake Shore freight train which blocked the crossing at Northwest, Pa., yesterday and the train started up and he was killed.

Two Women Killed on a Trestle.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ind., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Martha McEill and her 15-year-old daughter, Esther, were killed last evening while crossing a trestle on the Midland railroad by the east bound mail train.

Mr. McKinley May See a Game.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—While President-elect McKinley has made no definite announcement that he will attend the football game at the Coliseum Saturday night, his friends say he wants very much to go, indeed, his engagements have been so timed as to permit his attendance.

A Judge Marries His Stenographer.

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 18.—Judge W. A. Randolph of Emporia, of the Fifth judicial district of Kansas, and Miss Emma E. Lane, for many years court stenographer of that district, were married at Vinita, I. T., this morning.

REFUSE TO CONDEMN

Federation of Labor Radicals Defeated—Decisively Voted Down.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—Radicals in the National Federation of Labor made a bitter fight against the courts and the constitutions of the nation and the states this morning and tried to array the federation on the side of the followers of Debs and the American Railway union, but after a lively debate they were defeated by the vote of 21 to 44.

The contest was made on a resolution presented by Delegate Ashe of Boston, which severely arraigned the courts, federal and state, for, as was charged, overriding the constitutions of the nation and the states, and demanded such amendments to the various constitutions as should deprive the courts of power to set aside laws duly enacted by the legally chosen representatives of the people, holding that it was the proper function of courts to expound and administer laws, not make them. The discussion was participated in by most of the delegates, who reviewed the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs and other labor leaders. The decision on the income tax was referred to bitterly and some of the speakers condemned the courts severely and others held that the constitutions were against the laboring classes more than the courts and favored abolishing all constitutions, as it was difficult to amend these instruments properly.

COMMITTED TO FREE SILVER.

The committee on resolutions reported the silver resolution of Mr. Weisman of Brooklyn, without recommendation except to state that when the previous three national conventions of the federation voted for free silver it was an economic question, and now that it had become a political question the committee asked that the issue be not revived nor in any manner reconsidered, and that the resolution of Mr. Weisman be tabled without debate or any motions. The resolution provided for the recommendation of the resolutions for free silver adopted at the preceding national conventions. The motion to table the Weisman silver resolution, the report and motions thereon, was defeated—yeas 931, nays 1,367.

Mr. Yarnell of Colorado then offered as a substitute a resolution reaffirming the action of the national convention of 1893, 1894 and 1895, in indorsing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. After a hot debate this was adopted 1,935 to 392.

ONLY BRYAN MEN WANTED

Governor-Elect Stephens Declares Himself as to His Appointments.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—Governor-elect Lon V. Stephens, accompanied by his wife, arrived this morning from Hot Springs. His purpose here is to look over the local political situation with a view to making his St. Louis appointments. With him is Ed Orenar. "My time," said Mr. Stephens, "will be occupied in advising with men in St. Louis, who I think will be able to help me in making appointments. My desire with reference to this city is to appoint men who will advance the interest of the party. This will be my chief aim. I am a Democrat above all else, but I shall also remember that I am a business man, and in making selections will keep in view the wishes of the business men of the community. One thing, however, I wish distinctly understood, and that is that I will appoint no man to office who did not vote the Democratic ticket straight from Bryan on down."

LYNCHERS ORGANIZING.

Oklahomans May Punish a Farmer's Murderers—Prisoner's Confession.

GETTIE, Okla., Dec. 19.—From Cloud Chief comes the report that citizens are organizing to lynch the murderers of Henry Tripp, the farmer who was killed and robbed last Sunday morning. Fred Horn, aged 16, one of the three young men arrested, has confessed, stating that he fired the first shot into Tripp's head as he lay in bed asleep and then robbed him, securing only \$1.48. He says that he and Berry and E. H. Culter, the other two men under arrest, had organized to murder and rob a number of citizens in order to secure money for Christmas and that Tripp was the first on the list.

South Dakota's Official Vote.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 19.—The official count was completed yesterday for Congressmen. Gamble, Republican, had 40,903; Crawford, Republican, 40,795; Kelly, Populist, 41,125; and Knowles, Populist, 41,238. The highest vote on electors was, Bryan, 41,222; McKinley, 41,011; Levering, 694.

Junta Believes Maceo Is Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Dr. J. Castillo, of the Cuban junta, says that in the opinion of the junta there can be but little doubt of Maceo's death, and that it is generally believed that because to his death through treachery on the part of Dr. Zertuche. The suspicion is extant that Zertuche fired the bullet which ended Maceo's brilliant career, but it is pretty well established that the treacherous physician had informed the Spaniards of the plans of the Cuban chief.

Good Sport for the President.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 19.—The President and party spent yesterday shooting ducks in the big marsh near South Island. Ducks were numerous and a good day's sport was enjoyed which indicates a probability that the President will remain in the shooting grounds the remainder of the week.

The Texas All Right.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The secretary of the navy has made public the findings of the court of inquiry upon the battleship Texas, which recently sank while being dry docked in New York. It says, in substance, that the Texas is all right and has suffered no more accidents than any other boat of her class in the navy.

No Note to the Powers.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—It is believed the government has abandoned the idea of sending a note to the powers with reference to Cleveland's message.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA

NO GOVERNMENT ACTION YET TAKEN.

The Department of Justice Looking Up a Line of Action to Meet Any Case That May Be Officially Brought Before It—Uncle Sam's Position.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The department of justice has not yet received any official information of the reported enlistment of companies of men in different parts of the country with the view of joining the insurgent forces in Cuba, nor can it be authoritatively stated just what course should be pursued by the government should those enlistments be brought officially to notice. The position taken by the government, however, in the Horsa case would seem to govern these cases. In that case the contention of the government was that under sections 5282 and 5283 the enlistment of men in this country for service in Cuba, either in behalf of the Spaniard or the insurgent, was a high misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding three years. Not is it necessary for a man actually to enlist, inasmuch as the law prohibits citizens under the penalties named above from enlisting or entering themselves, or hiring or retaining another person to enlist, or going beyond the limits of jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist as a soldier or marine or seaman, etc. This act was held in the Horsa case to be sufficiently comprehensive to warrant the arrest and punishment of the person offending, and it is believed that should any of the reported movements reach a point where proof of the facts could be obtained, the government would not hesitate to take immediate action.

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN.

Effect of the Recognition of the Cuban Republic by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The action of the Senate foreign committee in agreeing to report the Cameron resolution will, if completed, by action of Congress and the President, enable the present rebels to float a loan and obtain munitions of war in abundance, especially with the powerful backing of the United States. Besides, if the Cubans could then manage to put aloft a few warships or privateers their flag would then admit them to United States ports under the protection of the neutrality laws, but the United States could not, under the Geneva award, tolerate the fitting out of privateers in its ports. Furthermore, as this recognition of independence would involve the recognition of a state of war, neither the Spanish government nor the Cubans would be permitted to equip warships or military expeditions in the United States, and this country would observe strict neutrality towards both parties, just as did China and Japan in their late war.

One had effect upon the United States itself of the proposed action would be the total loss of all of the claims for indemnity for American property destroyed during the insurrection, which may lie against Spain, for this action would relieve her at once of responsibility. What the insurgents undoubtedly expect and ardently wish for, in the opinion of the state department, is the precipitation of a war between the United States and Spain.

ROSWELL G. HERR DEAD.

Dies After a Two Weeks' Illness at Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 21.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Herr died last night at 11 o'clock, after an illness of two weeks, of bronchitis and Bright's disease. Roswell G. Herr was born November 26, 1830, in Walpole, Vt. He received his education in the public schools, and when young moved to Elyria, Ohio. In 1859 he married Miss Carrie Rinney of Elyria. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar. One year later he moved to St. Louis and went into the mining business. In 1871 he took up his home in Elyria, Mich., from which district he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1878, and served with distinction three successive terms. In 1890 he moved to Plainfield and became a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, which position he has held ever since. His joint debate in Chicago with W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," attracted much attention. When the national Republican campaign committee held for speakers last fall he was one of the first to respond, and made over ninety speeches in the presidential campaign before he was taken ill with bronchitis.

WEDDED AND NOT WEDDED

The New York Supreme Court Ignores a North Dakota Divorce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—In the divorce trial in the supreme court of H. P. McGown, clerk of the city court, against Mary Emma McGown, it appeared that she had established a statutory residence and secured a divorce in North Dakota, and had been married to H. W. Bell, a tile manufacturer of this state. A decree was granted McGown on the ground that his wife had been guilty of improper conduct with Bell. Justice Russell declaring: "Under the laws of North Dakota the defendant is the lawful wife of Bell, but under the laws of New York she is the lawful wife of McGown."

AN EX-KANSAN DISCRACED.

The Rev. William McCrea, Presbyterian, Arrested for a Forgery.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 21.—The Rev. William McCrea, a well known minister of the Pittsburgh presbytery of the Presbyterian church, formerly a member of the Kansas presbytery, is under arrest here charged with attempting to pass a forged note for \$300 on the Lincoln National bank. McCrea came to Pittsburgh from Kansas six months ago, and since that time had acted as supply minister in the Presbyterian pulpits of the city.

POWER TO RECOGNIZE

Secretary Olney Talks Positively on the Cuban Question

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Cameron Cuban republic recognition resolution, if pressed to final passage in both houses, will constitute a direct and formidable issue between the executive and legislative branches of the government. This is clearly indicated by the following interview given out by Secretary Olney to-day: "I have no objection to stating my own view of the resolution respecting the independence of the so-called republic of Cuba. Indeed, as there are likely to be serious misapprehensions regarding such resolution, both in this country and abroad, and as such apprehensions may have injurious results of a grave character, it is perhaps my duty to point out that the resolution, if passed by the Senate, can be regarded only as an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the Senate and, if passed by the House of Representatives, it can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the House. The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the Executive.

"A resolution on the subject by the senate or by the house or by both bodies, or by one, whether concurrent or joint, is imperative as legislation and is important only as advice of great weight voluntarily tendered to the executive regarding the manner in which he shall exercise his constitutional functions. The operation and effect of the proposed resolution, therefore, even if passed by both houses of congress by a two-thirds vote, are perfectly plain. It may raise expectation in some quarters which can never be realized. It may inflame popular passions both in this country and elsewhere, may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct, and perhaps defeat, the best efforts of this government to afford such citizens due protection. But except in these ways and unless the advice embodied in the resolution shall lead the Executive to revise conclusions already reached and officially declared the resolution will be without effect and will leave unaltered the attitude of this government towards the two contending parties in Cuba.

SENATOR FRYE'S COMMENTS.

Senator Frye of the committee on foreign relations, after reading Secretary Olney's statement, said: "I have no doubt that a majority of the committee believe that if the resolution is passed by a two-thirds vote over the veto of the president, it would then become a law and that the executive would be compelled to execute it as he is any other law on the statute books. I think, too, that the majority of the members of the committee are of the opinion that the Secretary of State is wrong in his opinion that the recognition of the republic as an independent state rests exclusively with the executive. As one member of the committee, I have been inclined to think he is right on this point, and have not fully determined what the effect would be if the resolution should pass notwithstanding the President's veto. I am so strongly impressed that it is the duty of the United States in some way to put a stop to the horrible slaughter and barbarous brutality in an island almost in sight of our shores, that I am disposed to give the insurgents the benefit of all doubts."

The advocates of the resolution express their willingness to forego speechmaking in order to facilitate action by the Senate, and say that so far as they can have any influence on the opponents of the resolution will be allowed to do the talking. The opponents of the resolution do not hesitate to express their purpose to prevent its passage by any means in their control. Senator Hale of Maine will lead the opposition in case Senator Allison shall be unable to resume his seat after the holidays. Mr. Hale will be acting chairman of the committee on appropriations and this position can be used by him to great advantage in opposing the Cuban declaration. He will be supported by Senators Pettigrew, Akridge, and others.

The opposition count upon hearing from the conservative business interests of the country during the recess in a way to materially weaken the chances for the resolution.

CUBAN ADVOCATES CONFIDENT.

The supporters of the resolution are confident of its success if a vote can be reached. Senators Davis, Frye, Lodge and Morgan, all members of the foreign relations committee, express confidence in the passage of the resolution. They cite the adoption of the Cuban amendment to the immigration bill as an indication of the feeling of the Senate on the Cuban question, and say they will have a two-thirds majority on both sides of the chamber if the vote shall be reached.

OF COURSE SECRETARY OLNEY'S STATEMENT indicates clearly that if the joint resolution shall ever pass both branches of Congress and be sent to the President, the latter will veto it, not only on the ground of impolicy, but also because it constitutes an infringement of his own prerogatives. Moreover, the secretary, in almost as many words, says that no attention will be paid to the will of Congress in this matter, even if the resolution is passed over the President's veto. In this case a grave conflict of powers of two branches of the government might be expected to follow, though just how the issue may be made up so that it can be reached by the supreme court, the arbiter of all questions of constitutionality, is not clear at present. It is suggested, however, that if the issue shall go to that length, congress may achieve its purpose indirectly by the exercise of a power certainly confined to it exclusively by the constitution, namely, by a declaration of war, which is, after all, in the judgment of many authorities, only what the recognition of the independence of Cuba under existing conditions would mean.

A PRINCESS AS A THIEF.

Italians of Alleged High Rank Convicted of Deliberate Shoplifting.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—At the trial in the Old Bailey of the so-called Italian Princess Entie Uglini, her husband and two other Italians for stealing a valuable piece of lace from the shop of Peter Robinson the expert testimony, instead of being as to the mental responsibility of the defendant, as in the Mrs. Castle case, went to identify the lace which had been stolen, the woman claiming that she had had the piece seven years and the man's corroborating her positively. All four prisoners were convicted, but sentence was deferred.

MACEO'S DEATH.

His Chief of Staff Gives an Account of How He Was Killed.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—A letter from Jose Miro, General Maceo's chief of staff, dated Manago, December 15, confirms fully the reports of Maceo's death. Miro writes that Maceo was encamped near a small house and was expecting to be joined by the forces of Castillo and Sanchez. He saw the advance guard of Spanish irregular cavalry (guerrillas) belonging to Major Cirujeda's Spanish column and rode forward to meet them, believing them to be friends. A volley was discharged at him and his group and he fell in the road.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 21.—O. E. Miller, president of the Miller-Hornia Treatment company of Chicago and one of the three defendants in the Commercial National bank fraud case now on trial in the United States district court, admitted with the utmost coolness on the witness stand to-day that he had "kited" checks with all the Denver banks and took upon himself all the blame for the failure of the Commercial National bank in 1893, in consequence of his overdrafts, amounting to \$125,000. He declared that the co-defendants, President Charles H. Dow and Teller Sidney G. McClurken had nothing to do with his schemes.

English Press Comments.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The papers very generally comment upon the gravity of the situation between the United States and Spain brought about by the action of the senate foreign relations committee in agreeing to report Senator Cameron's resolution for the recognition of the Cuban republic. They agree, for the most part, in expressing the belief that President Cleveland will veto the resolution if it is sent to him, but that in the present temper of the American people the resolution will be passed by congress over the veto with the requisite majority.

Prisoner Sets Fire to a Jail.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 21.—Michael Strode, one of the desperate men who were captured in a battle of fifty shots between his companions and the police, yesterday, set fire to the jail in which he and eight other state and federal prisoners are confined. The smoke went up through the floor to the jailer's residence, and his attention was thus attracted. The fire was put out. Two hours later Strode again set fire to his bed, but the prisoners extinguished it. He appears to be insane, and is violent.

Another Spanish Outrage Reported.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The World this morning publishes the following from Santiago, Cuba, December 3: "Comandante Velez and 200 Spanish guerrillas attacked a Cuban hospital in Tarrueta on the morning of December 6. The place was protected by a small garrison. It made a heroic defense, but could not prevent the Spaniards from breaking in. They killed all of the sick, twenty in number, and burned the house."

Duke and Duchess Make Up.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A recent family council of members of the house of Savoy and Orleans has succeeded in inducing the Duke and Duchess of Aosta to abandon their intention of an immediate separation. The Duke of Aosta is the eldest nephew of the King of Italy, and the duchess, to whom he was married in June, 1895, is the Princess Elena of Orleans, a daughter of the late Count of Paris, and a sister of the Duke of Orleans.

Edward M. Field Disgraced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Edward Morse Field, oldest son of the late Cyrus W. Field, was found with mud all over him Thursday night, badly intoxicated, in street railway stables and was arrested. Yesterday J. M. Connaughton, attorney for the Field family, declared that Field was of unsound mind as a result of the Field, Lindley & Welcher's failure for \$3,000,000 in 1893. Field was put in his charge.

Cotton for the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Pacific mail steamship China, which sailed for the Orient to-day, carried an enormous quantity of cotton for the mills in China and Japan. The company refused a large consignment of flour, and it was given out that no further freights would be received. The steamship Beirre, the next to sail from here, is also engaged to carry cotton.

No Urgency for Disarming.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—M. Descaente, in the chamber of deputies to-day offered a motion that the government summon an international conference of the powers with the view of a general disarmament, and demanded urgency for it. The urgency motion was opposed by the premier, M. Melline, and was defeated by a vote of 490 to 35.

A Crank's Message for McKinley.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 21.—A well dressed, patriarchal looking man went into a telegraph office Thursday night and attempted to send a 4,000-word dispatch to President-elect McKinley "collect," setting out a weird story of kidnaping, imprisonment in alms houses, and severe punishment of which the writer was the victim, concluding with a threat to kill one "Dr. H. L. Orth" with a billiard cue. It was not sent, but the police department was informed, and when the old man returned yesterday for an answer from Mr. McKinley he was taken into custody.