

ABUSED AMERICANS.

BELLIGERENT SPEECHES IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

Mr. Allen, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Frye and Mr. Teller Indign in Vary Talk Against Spain—The Use of Warships Urged—Treatment of Americans in Cuba Vigorously Denounced—Protection to Our Citizens.

Senators Are Warlike.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House committee on foreign affairs today framed a substitute for the various resolutions of inquiry as to Americans in Cuba before it and instructed Chairman Hitt to urge prompt action on it.

It is as follows: "Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the president be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, all correspondence on file in the state department not hitherto communicated to Congress in regard to the imprisonment of American citizens by Spanish officials in the island of Cuba."

Chairman Hitt assured the committee that in case the Senate should pass the Sangulliy resolution he would call the committee together to consider it. Yesterday afternoon the state department requested that the Senate committee on foreign relations should not press its resolution demanding the immediate release of General Julio Sangulliy from a Spanish prison in Cuba. This morning the committee again gave the subject careful attention, but declined to grant the request.

It appeared from the statement of the secretary of state that the Spanish government's promise to release Sangulliy was coupled with the provision that he should withdraw his appeal from the second instance of the Cuban court, and it was stated that release could be secured at any time with this condition should be complied with. The committee's discussion was on this point, and the opinion was generally expressed that it would be inadvisable for this reason that it would amount to an acknowledgment of guilt and would be equivalent to the abandonment of any claims that he might have against the Spanish government for damages. The committee, therefore, decided to press the consideration of the resolution.

SANGULLIY'S APPEAL WITHDRAWN.

About noon a dispatch came from Havana saying that Senor Mesa Sanguinez, counsel for Julio Sangulliy, had filed in the Havana court papers retreating (withdrawing) the appeal to the supreme court of justice of Madrid made against the sentence of the Havana court condemning Sangulliy to imprisonment for life.

It is believed at the state department that the withdrawal of the appeal will be followed promptly by the pardon of Sangulliy.

ALLEN DENOUNCES SPANIARDS.

The Cuban resolutions were taken up promptly by the Senate today. The first was that of Mr. Allen, asking the President to use effective means to protect American citizens in Cuba, and to that end to send United States warships to Cuban ports. He said that American citizens were daily being arrested in Cuba and thrown into prison without any trial. It seemed to be the disposition of Spain to punish every American citizen in Cuba. It was a story of barbarity and atrocity. Recently a lady had been arrested by Spanish officials and roughly searched. Little girls had been gashed in Cuba and sold into the most conceivable slavery. Spanish soldiers had taken infants by the heels, hacked them to pieces and killed the parents and women who were shot on the civilization of the age. Why should Congress remain passive? The time would come when this inaction would make Americans hang their heads.

Mr. Morgan said the committee on foreign relations had pressed forward this protection to American citizens as fast as the well authenticated facts would permit. The reports of atrocities against women and little girls were vague and did not have that verification which is necessary for the committee. It had, however, brought forward the resolution for the immediate release of Sangulliy, as the facts in the case were well established beyond question.

Mr. Morgan felt that speedy action was essential. He reviewed the circumstances of Sangulliy's arrest and long confinement, the proof of his American citizenship and the action of the committee. He said that the committee was justified in its action, for never in the history of jurisprudence was there a case where there was less show of reason or occasion for a conviction. Mr. Daniel followed.

At the request of Mr. Morgan, the Allen resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the assurance being given that it would receive particular attention and the Sangulliy resolution was brought up directly by Mr. Daniel. Mr. Morgan, in answer to Mr. Daniel's inquiry, said that the state department had dealt with this case for two years and that was enough to get an American citizen out of prison.

Here Mr. Gray arose and said: "I have just seen a dispatch from Havana stating that the bill for Sangulliy has withdrawn the appeal in order to facilitate his release."

Mr. Frye stepped into the middle aisle and said: "If the committee on Sangulliy has done that he has done an inexcusable unjust act."

Mr. Hale sought to interpose. "How can the senator say that?"

"Because," answered Mr. Frye, "if his counsel has withdrawn that appeal then that man is a convicted criminal, liable to punishment, to imprisonment for life, and can only escape by pardon, and that Spain must deliver him to us, and if I had my way a ship of war would start forth with to Havana to deliver him."

In the crowded galleries there was a tumultuous and long continued demonstration such as neither branch of Congress has heard in recent years.

The Vice President strove vainly to check it. He rose to his feet, pounded the gavel and amid the din gave a speaking warning to the galleries.

that they would be cleared if the demonstration was continued. "This is the Senate of the United States," said he sternly.

Mr. Mills of Texas was quickly on his feet. "The galleries are filled with American citizens," he exclaimed, "and they have a right to express their feelings on this question."

Mr. Hale had again risen and, with a tinge of bitterness, said of the statement which has aroused such an outburst: "The Senator has told the whole story. It is the real story of Sangulliy that is wanted. War is what is wanted. And I say that this country will not be driven to war in the next eight days."

The storm subsided somewhat as Mr. Hale, turning to the report on the Sangulliy case, pointed out some indefinite features to it.

TO TEST THE SENTIMENT OF THE SENATE ON THE SANGULLIY CASE.

Mr. Allen moved to discuss the resolution. Mr. Hill demanded the yeas and nays, saying he desired a test. The roll call was followed with intense interest. The motion prevailed, yeas 40, nays 27.

Mr. Teller said he would send every ship the country had to protect American citizens. He would make every power on earth respect American citizenship if it took all the guns and men and money in the country.

Mr. Hale appealed to the Senate not to confiscate every hour of the session and defeat all appropriation bills. He intimated also that if the Cuban resolution passed, the Senate would be "ball debate" in opposition.

BRYAN VISITS CONGRESS.

Received a Royal Welcome When He Appeared on the Floor of the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The feature of the session of the House today was the appearance of William J. Bryan, late Fusion candidate for President, on the floor. He had come to the city to attend a dinner given in his honor by John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and as an ex-member of the House he was entitled to the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sangulliy, now imprisoned in Havana. It went over until tomorrow, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Sherman stating that action was expected then.

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BACKING UP GEN. LEE.

SOME WARLIKE RESOLUTIONS IN CONGRESS.

Restoration of the Const. Government for Lack of Positive Support Since It Sent and Representatives—Retirement Delayed for a Time—A Telegram From Gen. Lee.

Warlike Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The positive announcement that Consul General Lee had tendered his resignation contingent on action by the administration to sustain him in his efforts to protect Americans in Cuba has stirred up both House and Senate, and in consequence decided warlike resolutions have been introduced in both bodies.

Representative Olin of Tennessee started the movement by introducing a joint resolution directing the President to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the immediate restoration to liberty of every American citizen, native born or naturalized, now imprisoned by them in the island of Cuba, and in support of that demand authorizing and directing the President to accompany it by the presence of a sufficient number of United States ships of war to make that demand good; and if not granted within twenty-four hours, that the city of Havana and, if need be, other parts of Cuba be bombarded until it is fully compelled to release all American citizens delivered to the commanders of the warships.

Senator Allen of Nebraska followed with a resolution declaring the sense of the Senate that effective steps should be taken to protect the lives of Americans in Cuba and that United States battleships should be sent to Cuban waters. It went over.

Mr. Hill of New York presented a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the secretary of state for all correspondence, etc., relating to American prisoners in Cuba not heretofore transmitted.

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HOT POLITICAL DEBATE.

Civil Service Reform Seem to be the House—Government Against It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House sent the naval bill, the last of the appropriation bills, to the Senate yesterday.

The feature of the day was an exceedingly interesting political debate on the subject of civil service reform. It occurred during the reconsideration of the bill to permit the governors of the territories to appoint certain officers of the territories, in case of vacancies, without the consent of the legislative councils, which is now required by law.

Mr. Bailey, Democrat of Texas, fought the bill on the ground that the Democrats and Republicans of Arizona should not bring their squabbles to Congress. He was supported by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bailey tendered to the Republican his sympathy for the object of patronage which would be denied them March 4. On that day, he said, there would be 350,000 office seekers with Greece and other plans. Diplomats and politicians here are perfectly agreed that the action taken to bring about the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete should be prompt and decisive. Any delay or signs of discouragement would be fatal.

At the ministry of foreign affairs here, in spite of any colored reports to the contrary, there is neither hesitation or doubt, and Germany's policy of rapid and decisive action is warmly supported. The view of Emperor William that there can be no relations with Greece until she withdraws from Crete is shared here.

The government still holds for the utmost firmness being applied to the Crete case, and sees clearly the endless complications otherwise during the coming months, and if Crete can be given to the Greeks, nothing can be done for the Balkans back.

The action of the senators in passing, at such a critical moment, a resolution of sympathy with Greece has been looked upon as very unbecomingly called for. It receives much severe criticism here. A leader who has sympathy with the Greeks, but who knows how important it is to maintain the present attitude in face of the wishes of the powers, said today: "We thought Americans would not interfere with the foreign policy which did not affect their interests. The senators' demonstration is a serious breach and we cannot understand it. We have been often loudly protesting against the withdrawal of the senators' support for Crete, their condemnation being very much alike."

ADmirals WANT MORE POWER. PARIS, Feb. 25.—An official dispatch received from Admiral Pothier, the commander of the French squadron off Crete, island of Crete, states that the admirals have informed their respective governments that anarchy continues to increase in Crete and that they cannot any longer be answerable for the avoidance of collisions, unless they are authorized to prevent the landing of all provisions and the powers obtain the recall of the Greek troops and warships. Sunday in the afternoon the admirals continued to advance and engage in a full-scale battle with the Greek troops on Crete. After a consultation, the British, Austrian, German and Russian ships opened fire and only ceased when the Greek flag was lowered.

FOREST RESERVES. MORE THAN \$1,000,000 Acres of Timber Land Set Aside. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Cleveland celebrated the 165th anniversary of the birth of George Washington by issuing a proclamation reserving orders for reaching in their effect. On the recommendation of Secretary Francis and a forestry commission of the National Academy of Sciences appointed by Professor Wolcott Gibbs, the president of the academy, the president has set aside for forest reserves an area of 17,500,000 acres.

DOUBLE MONTANA TRAGEDY. MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 25.—Soon after midnight Sunday morning William Morley, a gambler, shot and killed Mrs. Morley, with whom he had been living; shot but only slightly wounded her friend, Hess McCune, and, after failing to shoot himself, jumped into the river, where his frozen body was found late yesterday with a bullet wound in the chest. Morley has lived in Colorado and claimed to have escaped from the penitentiary of either North or South Carolina, coming from there to this state last year. He was an intimate friend of Frank Dresner, who murdered his wife at Wattle last week.

BRYAN OFFERS ORATORICAL PRIZES. SALEM, Ill., Feb. 24.—William J. Bryan, with his wife and daughter, spent yesterday here. He paid a visit to the public school and addressed the pupils on Washington, and offered two prizes to be awarded by the board of trustees, from year to year, to the two pupils standing the highest in oratory.

JOHN MURPHY, in jail at Sedalia, has been identified as Paul Glosney, a notorious blow and diamond thief, known all over the country in police circles.

LOUISIANA, Feb. 25.—It is reported on good authority that the Sultan of Turkey has ordered seventeen divisions of the army mobilized for the purpose of enabling him to cross a strait running through the Balkans, and to proceed to 239,693 men in the field, 80,000 each against Greece and Bulgaria, the remainder as a reserve.

THE TEXAS HOUSE IN A DUNDICK. AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 25.—The House has been in a hopeless deadlock since yesterday afternoon. It has been in session all night, a fighting minority effectually blocking the passage of a general assignment law abolishing preferred creditors.

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DIPLOMATS ALARMED.

RUSSIA FAVORS COERCION OF GREECE.

The Embassy Must Not Disturb the Peace of Europe—The Feeling in the Court's Rooms—Diplomats are alarmed.

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IGNORED WHITE FLAGS.

Cretean Asteroid Fire on the Foreign Consul—Sultan Arises Wounded.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 24.—Fifteen Christians, including three nuns of the Elias convent, were wounded by bombardment. Five thousand insurgents arrived within half an hour after firing commenced. The damage done was considerable. The French and Italian warships did not open fire, because the Greek flag was lowered by the insurgents before their towers captured. The English, Italian and Russian consuls have returned from Selino, accompanied by 170 Mussulman fugitives. They were unable to hold conferences with the chiefs of the insurgents, who are conducting a war of extermination. Both sides have mutually massacred prisoners. Two thousand Italian and 250 Turkish soldiers are retreating the advance of the insurgents with three cannon. Their position is extremely critical. The consuls are being held in Selino. The longest continuous run ever made by any railroad in the world.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has just accomplished the greatest feat the world has ever known for long-distance fast running. It was made in a race against death to carry Henry J. Mayhan of New York to the bedside of his dying son in Denver.

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