## CANNOT STOP REBEL LEADERS

General Maceo's Forces Rapidly Marching Into Santa Clara.

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WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
Marching information for Their
Chuse—Important Engancement
Between Armines Certain.

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HAVANA, Dec. 3.—(New York Wird
Cabbergame, President State of the Interpretation of

in Havana. Well informed persons had no expectation that it would suggest recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents, but the masses anticipated something of that

General Mella, commanding at Puerto King said that he held a short conversation Principe, has issued a proclamation de- with Morgan in the city jail. He asked Morwith dynamite by insurgents as the act of barbarians who would put savages to the blush. He says that humane sentiment throughout the world is appalled by this atrocity, and that the perpetrators are beyand the pale of consideration. WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

FIGHTING GOMEZ OUT OF MATANZAS. If that Can Be Accomplished Campos

Hopes to End the Rebellion. HAVANA, Dec. 3 .- (Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.)-The report which was cabled to the United States to the effect that the insurgent leader, Rego, had surrendered with 250 followers at Clenfuentes, has been proved false by subsequent events, but Willie Gaskill, 9 years of age, bright and been proved false by subsequent events, but the report was received from reliable sources. Since November 8 it has been known to your

quiries telegraphed from Santa Clara, asserts that he has more confidence than ever that he will be able to re-establish peace. "The more so," he continues, "if I am able to prevent Maximo Gomez from entering the province of Matanzas. This would be a difficult task for Gomez, says General Campos, and not likely to be accomplished at the

General Campos telegraphs: "Gomez is at the shores of the river Jatibonico and is rather disappointed as to his chiefs in Clara province, who have not proved equal to his hopes.'

General Campos doubts that Gomez will attempt to enter Matanzas, as he has made no perceptible move from where he is and therefore General Campos feels that with the reinforcements which he is expecting he is sure to crush the rebellion in Santa Clara Peace, he believes, will soon follow. Bu General Campos includes a proviso with this opinion that if against his expectation, Gomes shall penetrate Matanzas province, the condition of the revolution would assume very s rious proportions. The captain general said further that he was momentarily expecting the surrender of 250 insurgents at Cientuen-tes, "which will greatly favor my plans." With regard to Rego, General Campos' d's

patch says that he has no doubt that Rego has permission to surrender. Continuing, the d'spatch says: "If the plan miscarried, as I am informed by the chief of that zone, it is due to the fact that it became public, but there still exists nine out of ten chances that it will yet become an accomplished fact." The burning of the sugar cane on the plantation of Solodad is offered as proof of the disorder in the insurgent ranks, as there existed a compromise with Rego, that the plan-tations should be respected. The captain with Rego, who was formerly a corporal of the civil guard, has left him and manifests a desire to leave the island. Other leaders have also left Rego, and Lieutenant Colonel Gonzales, a negro, had a bitter dispute with

Four Soldiers Killed by Acident. TEGUCIGALPA, Hounduras, Dec. 3 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-As President Bonilla was entering the government palace yesterday an explosion occurred in one of the barracks nearby. Four soldiers were killed outright and over twenty were seriously wounded. A rumor spread that the president had been slain and caused great excitement. He was not injured, how-ever. The cause of the explosion is un-

Nienragua Afraid to Aid Cuba. NICARAUGA, Dec. 3 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The committer sent here in behalf of the Cuban insurgents to induce President Zelaya to recognize Cuba's beiligerent rights have been thus far unsuccessful. Spanish influence is strong here and the president refuses to aid the Cuban cause on the grounds that it might lead to a violation of international law.

General Rivas Dangerously III. (Copyright, 1895 by Press Publishing Company.) SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 3.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Gencral Rivas is lying dangerous'y ill at Cobkat Cacjutepeque President Gutierrez will start at once for Cobkat. It is feared that if the general should die the Cacjutepeque Indians would immediately rise in rebellion against the government, to which they are bitterly

Pima Indians Are Citizens. PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 3.-By a ruling of Judge Baker in the United States court, Pima Indians were recognized as citizens of the United States. The tribesmen nearly 100 years ago were declared subjects of the king of Spain by royal edict and the rites of citisens have been guaranteed them by treaties wherein Arizona was ceded to the United States. The point was raised in a case wherein a prisoner was charged with selling liquor to a Pima Indian. The court instructed the jury to acquit if it was found defendant's transaction was with a Pima Indian. ransaction was with a Pima Indian. The matter will finally be passed upon by the su-prome court in January. The decision affects many thousands of Arizona Indians.

way rate will be made from St. Paul to the coast for actual settlers. It will be the lowest regular rate ever made.

MORGAN WAS ROUSED BY IT. inve Close Heed When Idn Gaskill's

Bloody Clothing Was Shown. One of the features of the Morgan murder trial is the calmness and apparent indifference of the prisoner as the evidence cons.d-

"No. sir. Not in my presence." Testimony was given by George W. Clark, with Coroner Maul, who removed the body of Ida Gaskill from the closef and prepared it for burial, by ex-Officer King and Night Jailer Kirk.

nouncing the destruction of a railway train gan: "Can you give an account of where you were on Sunday night, the night of the mur-

The biggest crowd which has yet attended the trial filled the court room when court Mr. convened yesterday afternoon. It was as if man it had been known that two of the most inter-Gaskill, mother and brother of the little girl, were to be called to the stand. Mrs. Gazkill's testimony developed noth-ing of strength against the defendant. She identified the body of the dead girl as that of her daughter. She then went on to relate the doings of the family on the eventful Sun-

sharp, furnished most damaging testimony against the accused. He said that he met Morgan in the middle of the afternoon that Since November 8 it has been known to your correspondent that Rego had made a proposal of surrender which had been submitted to Captain General Campos, through two intermediaries, who had accepted the offer. This information came from an employe in the foreign office, with permission to wire the sister the message and she responded to the sister the message and she responded. the information as being already an accom-plished fact. that she would see Morgan in ten minutes. He went on to tell how he returned and ound Morgan in the vacant red house where the tragedy occurred. He went up to a side window, looked in and saw Morgan. As soon as Morgan noticed him be jumped back into the closet where the girl's body was found. Willie asked him why he was h'ding and Morgan answered that he was not hiding afterward.

Before Willie Gaskill's testimony was completed court was adjourned, and when it convenes this morning he will be on the

CAMPAIGN FUNDS MISCARRIED.

Election Boodle Has Been Stolen. CHICAGO, Dec. 3 .- Three-quarters of a nillion dollars has been stolen from the campaign fund of the democratic party raised for the years 1893, 1894, and the spring of 1895. This charge is made by M. C. McDonald and Alderman John Powers, It is sustained by the newly elected chairman of the county central committee, Thomas Gaban, in the statement that the funds of the past two years have not been accounted

The money was raised for the campaign which resulted in the election of John P. Hopkins over George B. Swift as mayor, for the county commissioners campaign folloing, for the aldermanic campaign, and for the drainage campaign but recently closed. The democratic administration of the cen-tral committee, born out of the assassination of Carter Harrison, is charged with the misuse of this money, and, for this mis-use, no explanation is at present forthcoming from the democratic citizens who stand under the charge of having taken the money for their own personal benefit, involving in its expenditure trips to Europe, to Weisbaden and to Hot Springs, and the building of expensive residences in different

DURRANT IN THE JUDGE'S HANDS Argument Completed in the Motion

for a New Trial. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 .- Theodore Dur rant's affidavits and motion for a new trial proceeded to their close today. In his argument General Dickinson, counsel for the prisoner, contended that the court had erred in not granting Durrant a change of venue: in permitting the district attorney in his address to the jury to score the defendant; in permitting the newspapers to publish the delly testimony in the case when the wit-nesses had been excluded from the court room; in admitting certain jurors and not excluding others from the jury box; and in not compelling Miss Cunningham, a reporter to reveal the source of her information re-garding the testimony to be given by Mrs. Lerk, who said that she saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont entering Emanuel church on the day the latter disappeared. In reply District Attorney Barnes sub-mitted a brief citing authorities without argument. The court announced that he

motion will be denied and that sentence will then be pronounced upon Durrant.

would pass upon the motion for a new trial on Friday. It is considered certain that the

Two People Frozen to Death. LOUIS, Dec. 3.-Two persons were frozen to death last night as a result of the unexpected cold wave that struck this city unexpicted cold wave that struck this city yesterday, and two others narrowly escaped a like fete. One of them, an unknown man, aged about 75 years, evidently a tramp, was found dead in a warehouse, where he had gone for shelter. He was partly nude. Moses Baeltz, aged 80, who occupied a shanty near the Wabash railrond tracks, was discovered this morning in his miserable abode, frozen stiff. Mrs. Kate Thompson and a little girl, aged 6, were found nearly frozen to death last night in their home in East St. Louis. The police took them to the station, where they were resuscitated.

Inviting Farmers Their Way. TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 3.-The Northern Pacific, acting with the counties of this state, has taken up the matter of inducing immigration to the northwest. Officials of the road have announced that they believe a \$20 oneMONROE DOCTRINE UP EARLY

Representative Livingstone Springs a Resolution Concerning Venezuela.

and preserve the dignity and rights of the United States in the premises.

The excliement and confusion attending the opening session of the house yesterday had almost entirely vanished when that body met at noon today. The crowds in the galleries had thinned out, the flowers had disappeared, members halled and chatted easily in their revolving chairs, and the house assumed something like a normal appearance. sumed something like a normal appearance, Rev. H. N. Coudon, the new chaplain of the house, and a blind Universalist preacher from Port Huron, Mich., delivered the vocation after Speaker Reed had rapped the

members to order.

Mr. Payne, republican of New York, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that Mr. Cleveesting, and one of the most important of the state's witnesses, Mrs. Gaskill and Willie congress, and would communicate in writ-Gaskill, mother and brother of the little ing. Immediately thereafter Mr. Pruden, the ing. Immediately thereafter Mr. Pruden, the president's executive clerk, appeared with the message, which the speaker forthwith laid before the house. As the clerk commenced its reading the house became quiet and the members listened, some intently, but all respectfully, to the words of the chief executive.

Five thousand copies of the message were ordered printed, after which, at 1:50 p. m., on motion of Mr. Payne, republican of New York, the house adjourned until Friday.

INDICATIONS OF LIVELY TIMES. Important Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The senate plunged into real business today. Naturally the president's message attracted the main attention of the day, but aside from this there were stirring resolutions on the Monroe doctrine and the Cuban rebellion, and after that the usual deluge of bills and resolutions, running far up into the hundreds. The message was given the closest attention from all quarters of the chamber.

At its conclusion Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts offered a resolution, vigorous in terms, reaffirming the principles of the Monroe doctrine and presenting them in such form as to permit their enactment as a ermanent law rather than an expression of the policy advocated by President Monro allom of Illinois and another by Mr. Allen of Nebraska.

The Cuban situation received attention from both the Florida senators. The Call resolution will be called up tomorrow, so that Cuba and the Monroe doctrine will receive early attention. At the executive session the nominations of Mr. Olney as secretary of state and Mr. Harmon as attorney general were confirmed, and that of Rufus W. Peckham to the supreme bench referred to the judicial committee. There was a ripple of laughter as Mr. Stewart, populist of Nevada, reintroduced his time-honored bill for the "free and un-

'mited coinage of ellver."

Mr. Call of Florida gave notice that he would call up his Cuban resolution tomorrow.

Mr. Cullom of Illinois introduced a resolution on the Monroe doctrine similar to that presented by Mr. Lodge. He gave ratice that he would call up the resolution as soon

as permissible for the purpose of addressing senate theron. Among the large number of bills offered by Mr. Peffer of Kansas were those limiting the president's term to six years without re-election; repealing all laws permitting ssuance of bonds; the limitation of the of injunction.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered a concurren resolution for the immediate recognition of the Cuban insurgents; the annexation of islands proximate to the United States; the upholding of the Monroe doctrine, and a firmer foreign policy respecting the protection of American citizens abroad. Mr. Allen wished to make a ten minute speech on the passage of the resolution, but it went over with the others without debate Mr. Squire of Washington introduced silver coinage bill, which, he stated, sought

be a fair solution of the present coinage Mr. Morgan of Alabama gave notice that on next Monday he would address the senate on the British claims for Bering sea selzures. In this connection he offered a resolution

for an investigation and report on the subject by the senate committee on foreign relations.
Formal proceedings over, Mr. Vilas and Mr. Allison, the committee appointed to wait on the president, stepped together into the aisle, and Mr. Vilas addressed the presiding officer: "The president destres us to convey his respectful salutations in the houses congress and to say that he will immediately communicate his views in writing to cor

Then Mr. Pruden, the president's executive clerk, stepped forward and made the formal transfer of the expected message to the senate. Its reading was listened to with marke

There was noticeable interest on the republican side in the reference to the Waller case. When the Bering sea claims were reached Mr. Morgan, who has been con-spicuous in opposing the claims, smiled at the announcement that a new treaty had been made, and leaned forward for an animated whispered conference with Mr. Gray.

The treatment of the British-Venezuelan question siso received marked attention. The

statement of the status of the Cuban conflic statement of the status of the Cubin conflict
was specially interesting, as it gave the first
official utterance on the subject.

There was a thinning out of the attendance
on the floor after the first half hour of reading, as senators had printed copies.

At 1:30 o'clock the reading of the message was completed and on motion of Mr.
Gorman it was laid on the table and ordered printed.

dered printed. confirmed the nominations of Richard Oiney as accretary of state and Judson Harmon at attorney general, and at 3 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow, shutting off debate from sev-eral senators who were primed with speeches coast for actual settlers. It will be the lowest on Cuba and Vinezuela. Stewart introduced

DEFINING THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Two Important Resolutions Offered

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1895.

in the Senate,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts today introduced the following resolutions relative to the Monroe

ate:
1. That the government of the United States of America should promptly recognize the revolutionists of Cuba, who are now honestly struggling to secure their independence of the Spanish government, and composing an independent nation, passessing all the rights thereof, according to the laws of nations.

ing all the rights thereof, according to the laws of nations.

2. That all islands in close proximity to the mainland of the United States of America should, as speedily as possible, by treaties of purchase, be annexed to this government, as essential to our safety in times of war and the convenience and necessity of our commerce in times of peace.

3. That the wise declaration of President Monroe, known as the Monroe doctrine, is a well established policy of the government of the United States, and should be promptly and effectually maintained by the government in its original purity and purpose.

4. That while the government of the United States should not needlessly or hastily embroil itself with any foreign power, and should only resort to extreme measures in cases of absolute necessity, a firmer and more prompt policy on the part of this government in maintaining the rights of American citizens abroad should be introduced and pursued. troduced and pursued.

RUFUS W. PECKHAM IS NAMED. President Tries Another New York Man for the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- The president today nominated Rufus W. Pockham of New York to be associate justice of the United States supreme court to succeed the late Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee. He also nominated Richard Olney to be secretary of state, and Judson Harmon attorney general.

Rufus W. Peckham is a resident of Albany and judge of the court of appeals of New York. His name has been mentioned frequently for the office to which he was nominated today. It is believed his nomination be satisfactory to Secator Hill, whose opposition was successful in preventing the confirmation of Mesors. Hornblower and Whoeler Peckham, the two New Yorkers whose names were sent in by President Cleveand for the supreme justiceship now held by Justice White of Louisiana. Senator Hill several occasions has spoken very highly of the nominee. The nomination will go first to the senate judiciary committee, which always scrutinizes closely the records of person named for the supreme court bench, but view of the high reputation of Judge Peckham it is believed confirmation will follow as speedlly as consistent with the importance of

Senators on both sides of the chamber express themselves as highly pleased with the nomination of Judge Peckham. Senator Hill of New York is in the west, but Senator Murphy said there could be no doubt of speedy confirmation. He did not believe that Senator Hill would make any opposi-tion. The judges of the United States sucourt are understood to have exressed satisfaction with the selection

Judge Peckham is known to the mems highly esteemed in that quarter. He appeared before the court on several occa-sions before his elevation to the New York judiciary, and although then a comparatively young man, he is still remembered for his horough and effective manner of presenting

Senator Pugh, chairman of the committee Sensior Pugh, chairman of the committee on judiclary, will call a meeting of the committee for next Monday for the purpose of considering Judge Peckham's nomination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Judge Rufus W. Peckham was born in Albany in 1837. His father, Rufus W. Peckham of Albany, was a judge of the court of appeals, and he is a brother of Wheeler H. Peckham of New York City, Judge Peckham is a member of the City. Judge Peckham is a member of the sppellate court of the state, and before his elevation to the position in November, 1886, was active in Albany politics, being at one time the leader of the democratic party in that city. He is a warm personal friend of President Cleveland. President Cleveland.

RECOGNITION OF CCBAN RIGHTS. Senator Call Starts a Movement in WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Call today introduced the following joint resolu-

tion:
Resolved, That the government of the United States recognizes a condition of public war between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and the United States of America, hereby declares that it will maintain a condition of suriet neutrality between the contending powers, and accede to each of them the rights of belligerents in the ports and terrifory of the United States.

The congress of the United States protests and remonstrates against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and the president is hereby authorized to take such steps as may be expedient in his judgment to secure an observance of the laws of war as recognized by civilized nations.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- (Special Telegram.)-The following cransfers in the infantry army are ordered? Second Lieutenant Eli A. Helmick, from Sixth infantry to Second infantry, company H; Second Lieutenant Dwight W. Ryther, from Second infantry to

Sixth infantry, company I.

Captain Charles McChire, Eighteenth infantry, secures a month's extension of leave.

Leave of absence for four months is granted First Lieutenant Edward C. Brooks, Sixth cavalry. Leave of absence granted Captain Charles H. Greene, Seventeenth infantry, is extended to January I. Captain J. T. Kirk-man, Tenth infantry is granted three months extension.

Colonel James M. Moore is ordered to Chi-

cago, Des Moines, St. Louis and Washington to purchase cavalry horses. Movements of Ocean Vessels, Dec. 3. At New York-Arrived-Noordland, from Antworp. AS A UNIT FOR NEBRASKA

Delegation Decides to Hold Together on All State Matters.

Will Bring Up the Flourney Evictions and the Visit of the Nebraska

ALLEN CAMPS ON CAPTAIN BECK'S TRAIL

Congressmen to the Reservation in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- (Special Telegram.)-A meeting of the Nebraska delegastand together as a unit, where question of party would not interfere. Senator Allen introduced a bill providing for the amendment bago reservation, and ask that the testimony der and the reservation last summer be printed. This can only be done by consent, as the delegation was not authorized to make an investigation.

Senator Allen, who was not permitted to make a speech on his concurrent resolution relative to Cuba, and a stronger exemplification of the Monroe doctrine, in the senate today, said in an interview that he believed in a firm, not aggressive policy to be maintained by the government. He wanted this government to protect the lives and property of its citizens living in foreign lands quite as strongly as at home. No other course should be considered, and he for one would urge a more rigid construction of the Monroe doctrine. "I believe," said he, "that the United Straes seeks the establishment of republics on the islands adjacent to us, and that the resolution is sufficiently broad in its scope to make itself worthy of serious of the consideration."

On the president's financial utterances, Senator Allen said: "The message sounds like the argument of the attorney for Wall street, and Lombard street in the interest of his client." Upon the question of senate recrganization Senator Allen was averse to talking, except to say that populists would continue in the middle of the road, and might seek to organize the senate them-selves. "We want to get the democrats and republicans together on a high hill, and then, in interest of good politics, we will have them foul."

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE. Senator Allison said as to the message: "In the sense of laying down plans for the future it is very disappointing, as it does not deal comprehensively with our currency difficulty. It is especially disappointing in not suggesting measures as to how to raise a revenue for carrying on the government."

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire was emphatic in his condemnation of the financial utterances of the president, but thought that portions of the message relating to foreign affairs exceedingly well written. He says: "His remedy for the distress into which he and hie party have brought the country is the retirement of greenbacks, thereby destroy-ing the national banking system, the avoidance of the free coinage of silver and the adoption of a single gold standard. These are inadmissible and childish proposals, as bey do not either stop imports or fill the

Ex-Speaker Crisp was surprised at the tone of the message and doubted if relief could be found in the direction indicated.

Mr. Payne of New York, who will probably head the ways and means committee, thought Cleveland had falled in the proper diagnosis of the case in his efforts to justify the policy of his party.

the policy of his party.

Senator Warren said he was one of those who believed that we would always be short ports decrease. If we protect our industries, tather than those of foreign countries, the outflow of gold will be stopped and his end-less chain greenback theory exploded. As to his foreign policy, it is not up to the point equired by vigorous Americans. Judgo Strode, in speaking of the message, sid: "In the message there are no suggestions to congress that will be acted upon, in my opinion. His suggestion to retire greenbacks will not be concurred in by con-

gress, and there is no hope for any free sliver legislation, in my opinion, which are the principal features of the message."

Mr. Meiklejohn says: "The foreign relaions and finances formed the warp and woof of the president's message. So far as the first was concerned (little but promise as to the latter) the at'em; t to explain the treas

ury deficiency would not commend itself to thinking people who knew the draft on gold was due to lack of protection to Ameri-can countries." Mr. Mercer says: "It solves no problem n finances and is disappointing.

MERCER STARTS HIS MILL Congressman Mercer introduced today the dlowing bills: To authorize the location of branch home for volunteer disabled soldier and for other purposes; to establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, in the state of Nebraska; to increase the appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Omaha (this bill contemplates an increase to \$2,000,000); to estab-lish an assay office in the city of Omaha; to amend sections 14 and 145, and repeal sections 143 and 144 of the revised statutes of the United States relating to presidential elections; authorizing the pay of officers o customs performing duty after the expiration of their terms; to provide for the continuance in office of customs officers and assistant treasurers until successors shall have been ap-

pointed and qualified. MEIKLEJOHN'S LIQUOR BILL. Mr. Meiklejohn introduced a bill to pro-hibit the sale of intexicants to Indians and providing penalties for the purpose. Commissioner of Indian Affaire Browning expressed himself as very much pleased at the prospic of the passage of the bill to punish and pre-vent the sale of intoxicating liquors and postrums to Indians on reservations. In ref-"I am very glad to learn that Mr Meikle-john's measure, which falled of passage at the last session of congress, is again introduced. We thought for awhile that the law now on the statute book was sufficient to prevent the evil which is now so prevalent throughout the west, but by decisions of several courts we were undeceived, and such a law as the one proposed has become a necessity. The Indians we want especially to protect are those who have taken allotments, but who are still under the protec-tion of the government by reason of the fact that they have not received patents for their lands. It was for selling liquors to these Indians that the offenders were tried and dismissed by the judges who tried the cases, they (the judges) declaring that the present law did not reach these culprits. When the bill is referred to me I shall certainly make a strong recommendation in favor of its passage, for it is very much needed in order that this illicit business may be broken up.

Secretary Morton has made the following appointments of taggers in the bureau of animal industry: Thomas H. Fell of Omaha and Samuel T. Cosford of Lincoln, Neb.; Alfred Day of Albia and Joshua Miller of Ottumwa, Ia. This position pays \$720 per annum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. On the recommendation of General Craighill, chief of engineers, the secretary of war today directed Major J. C. Post, corps of engineers, to take charge of all the public works in the vicinity of Detroit, formerly in charge of Colonel O

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 .- The lines of the Western Passenger association have decided increase the salary of Chairman Caldwell to \$10,000 per annum. The increase was decided upon and without consulting the chairman in any way and was voluntary on the part of the

Many of Them
to Pass
WASHINGTON,
bills and sixteen regarate today, but a
ware reprints of m
pass last session.
a large proportion of
a private purposes. There were also several private purposes. There were also several for the modification of the pension laws. Senators Peffer, Stewart and Squire reintro-

duced their bills of last session pertaining to silver coinage. Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bank-ruptcy and reintroduced his bill of last session to prevent the extermination of the fur-bearing animals of Alaska. Senator Vest re-introduced his bill of last session to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries, and also his bills for the tion was held tonight in Senator Allen's compulsory education of Indian children and rooms, andagreed that on all matters inthe settlement of private land claims. Senvolving state interests the delegation should exclusion of alien anarchists and his bill for gave notice that he would introduce a resolution calling upon the secretary of interior to stop evictions on the Omaha and Winnebago reservation, and ask that the testimony bago reservation, and ask that the testimony taken by the delegation which visited Pen-

to amend the laws relating to navigation to prevent discrimination against American ves-sels engaged in the coastwice trade. In the house a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced, many of them measures that failed during the last

By Mr. Powers of Vermont, a bill to estab lish a uniform system of bankruptcy; by Mr. Wilson of Ohio, to equalize pensions on account of service in the Mexican war; by Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, incorporating the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua, represented by Representative Mallory of the commerce committee in the last congress; by Mr. Chickering of New York, to ascertain the feasibility of constructing a ship canal from the great lakes to the Hudson river; by Mr. McRae of Arkansas, to strike out the provision of the constitution against levying a capitation or direct tax (a result of the income tax decision); by Mr. Her-mann of Oregon, to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; by Representative William Stone of Pennsylvania, providing for the inspection of emigrants by United States con-suls; by Mr. McRae of Arkansas, to define trusts and to authorize the free importation of articles covered by them; by Representa-tive Johnson of California, to make it un-lawful after August 1, 1896, for any foreign born laborer to enter the United States; also a bill to provide that no alien shall be admitted to citizenship who has for the con-tinued term of five years preceding his admission resided within the United States and who cannot speak, read and write the English language.

MESSAGE WAS DISAPPOINTING. senators Surprised Nothing Was Said

About Raising More Revenue. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- The republicans of the senate do not approve the president's mes sage, so far as it concerns finances. It matters not whether thay be silver men or not. they all have something to say against it. Many senators expressed the opinion that the message was disappointing because it did not provide a method for raising revenue. All of the republicans who are known at sound money men were especially disappointed republicans spoke in terms of approval of the had very little to say regarding the message, and it was for the most part a disuppoint-ment for them. There was a general impression in the senate that the proposition would not be successful.

Both curiosity and interest were manifested by the members of the house in the president's message. Members expressed surprise that no recommendation was made for the supply of the treasury deficit. In the discussion of foreign affairs the portion de-voted to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in connection with the boundary dispute and the suggestions regarding Cuba attracted special attention, but the main interest centered in the recommendations fo the retirement of the greenbacks and the extension of the national bank system. Several of the democratic leaders who differ with the president on the financial question refused to express their opinions for publication.

HELPING WALLER OUT OF TROUBLE. Kansas Delegation United in Pressing His Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- The Kansas delegation in congress is determined to leave nothing undone to secure the release of ex-Corsul John L. Waller from his imprisonment in France. After the president's mescage had been read this afternoon the entire delegation of senators and members, inelucing republicans and populists, held to decide their course of action. It was resolved to push a resolution in both havees calling upon the president for all the papers and correspondence in the case. Several members thought this resolution should be accompanied by one stating it to be the view of congress that the president should take immediate action, and such a resolution may be decided upon at a future neeting.

From the information at hand the members took exception to President Cleveland's view that the correspondence with France upon the matter is progressing satisfactorily. The only question raised was whether or not the to the resolution calling for papers bould be awaited before more vigorous steps were taken. Representative Miller, from whose district Waller was appointed to his consulate, was empowered to draw the reso-Representative Miller, from lution, and he had a conference regarding it tonight with Mr. Hitt, the probable chair-man of the committee on foreign affairs, Representative Curtis of Kansas has received many petitions calling for strong action in the Waller case, which he will present to

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The secretary of the treasury has issued a series of orders for the government of the revenue cutter service, amendatory to those now in force. Under the new orders commanding officers are required to report quarterly to the secretary upon the fitness of officers under their command. When the report is unfavorable to any subordinate, the commanding officer is required to furnish him a copy of it with his remarks thereon, and the subordinate is allowed seven full days in which to make his reply, which shall be sent to the secretary with the report. The new orders prescribe practically the same ceremonial at and sunset colors" as are observed on naval vessels. Hitherto the setting of colors on the revenue cutter service has tended with any ceremonial whatever.

Germany Seeks New Citizens. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- A law has been framed in Germany, and is now under consideration there, intended to aid immigration United States Consul Monoghan at Chemnitz. who reports the fact to the State department, says that it is proposed to create state agen-cies to replace all of the conscienceless private emigration agencies; to furnish the emi-grants with all information necessary for heir guidance in selecting their new to procure this information by branches in foreign countries.

Artists Invited to Barcelona. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The artists of the United States have been extended a cordial invitation to make exhibits at the general exposition of fine arts and industrial art to be held at Barcelona. Spain, between the 23rd of April and the 29th of June, next year. United States Consul General Bowen, who transmits the invitation from the city authorities with a sketch of the program, has been made a member of the honorary com-

President Cleveland's Annual Message Devoted Chiefly to the Currency.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS LIGHTLY TOUCHED UPON

Relations of the United States with the World Perfunctorily Presented.

NO SUGGESTION OF ACTION OFFERED

Facts Concerning Venezuela, Cuba and Armenia Very Briefly Recited.

DETAIL STORY OF THE BOND SALES

Full History of the Treasury Difficulty and Attempts to Remedy It.

BLAMES SILVER AND THE TREASURY NOTES

One Starts the Scare and the Other Serves to Drain Out the Gold.

HIS PLAN FOR CORRECTING THE EVIL

Would Retire United States and Silver Notes When Once Redeemed and Increase the Power of Banks to Issue Currency.

President Cleveland's message, printed in full herewith, is mainly devoted to a consideration of the money question. Very briefly t reviews the foreign relations of the United States, touching lightly on the details and making no recommendations beyond a mere suggestion that the people ought not to complicate the feeling of friendship between the United States and Spain by hasty expression of sympathy with Cuba amounting to violation of the neutrality law, and to propose that congress take some steps to secure a better understanding of the Bering sea and Canadian fisheries questions. He says that an answer to the note of last July concerning Venezuela is expected soon from Great Britain.

On the money quest'on he goes at great length into details of the treasury situation, pointing out the difficulties that have arisen during his term, the constant drain on the gold reserve and the efforts made to maintain it. He defends the sale of bonds, and particularly the operations of the bond syndicate, saying he is willing to accept his full on account of this feature of the message, share of responsibility for the plan. For a The silver men were, of course, very emphatic in their disapproval of the president's viewe the United States treasury notes to be kept on silver. For the most part, however, the in circulation be so modified as to allow the retirement of the notes when redeemed position of the president regarding foreign affairs, but more especially with what was at the treasury, and the retirement also of grid about Venezuela. The silver democrats the silver notes, so as to prevent a constant menace to the gold reserve. To replenish the currency for circulation, he suggests that the banks be given greater power by the removal of restric to issue their notes to be used in business under such safeguards of legislation as shall be necessary to protect the people. The stock of silver now in the possession of the government would be worked up into dollars and fractional currency and slowly put into circulation.

> To the Congress of the United States: The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the government department officers fully and plainly exhibit what has been accom-plished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest. I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omit-ting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental opera-

I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severely crit-ical scrutiny of the congress and my fellow countrymen to the reports concerning departmental operations. If justly and fairly examined they will furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking care for the public welfare. I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good.

CONCESSIONS FROM ARGENTINE. By amendatory tariff legislation in January

last the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wools under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needful supply of raw material.

The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the president of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor, and which was submitted to me for deter-mination, resulted in an award in favor of Brazil, upon the historical and documentary evidence presented, thus ending a long pro-tracted controversy and again demonstrating the wisdom and desirability of settling international boundary disputes by recourse to

friendly arbitration.

Negotiations are progressing for a revival Negotiations are progressing for a revival of the United States and Chilish Claims commission, whose work was abruptly terminated last year by the expiration of the stipulated time within which awards could be made. The resumption of specie payments by Chili is a step of great interest and importance, both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare and as evincing the ascendancy of spend fivancial reining the ascendancy of sound financial prin-ciples in one of the most influential of the South American republics.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA The close of the momentous struggle be-tween China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this government from the delicate duty they undertook at the rethe delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries, of rendering such service to the subjects of either beligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and caroful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the atreas of an overwhelming national disaster, or as a an overwhelming national disaster, or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old ranstics spirit against foreigners, which,