Both Houses Put in the Afternoon Listening to the Rending of the President's Last Regular Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The United States house, after adopting appropriate tions, immediately adjourned.

The house presented a very animod for an hour before Benate began the second session of the Fiftyfourth congress with crowded galleries and
with that accompaniment of activity and of
greeting that usually attends the reassembling of congress. But the upper branch
of congress never puts aside its dignity and the meeting developed no demonstrations of Jammed with those unable to gain entrance the meeting developed no demonstrations of dramatic incidents. The reading of the president's message was the feature of the proceedings and, beyond this, no attempt was made to enter upon the business of the session. To many of the foreign representatives occupying the diplomatic gallery the message had special interest and significance, owing "Secretary" while on that of Mr. Itheock with these unable to gain entrance. The reserved galleries filled more slowly but before 12 o'clock were brightened with those unable to gain entrance. The reserved galleries filled more slowly but before 12 o'clock were brightened with those unable to gain entrance. The reserved galleries filled more slowly but before 12 o'clock were brightened with handsome gowns of fair women.

On the desk of Mercer of Nebraska, secretary of the congressional campaign committee, was a huge shield of chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses, across which was written in large letters the word but before 12 o'clock were brightened with those unable to gain entrance. had special interest and significance, owing to the part they had taken in the conspicuous foreign events to which the president re-Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and the new Turkish minister, Moustapha Bey, were present. Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, was not in attendance during the day, but two of the secretaries of the Spanish legation carefully noted the references to the Cuban conflict. Minister Hatch of Hawali and Mr. Cooper, the Hawalian minister of foreign affairs, were listeners, although the message contained no reference to the Hawalian islands. The diplomatic gallery was vacated as soon as the for-eign questions referred to in the message had been read. On the floor of the senate printed copies of the message were distrib-uted, and these gave the senators opportunity

As the hands of the clock pointed to Speaker Reed quietly entered the half and ascended the rostrum. He was attired in a black frock coat and looked vigorous. The silver mace, the emblem of the authorto read the eillent features instead of listen-ing to them. As a result there was scant atto read the callent features instead of listen-ing to them. As a result there was scant at-tention after the reading had proceeded be-of the rostrum, and with a sharp crack of the

filled and crowds were at the entrances un-able to gain admission. Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by members of his staff and several members of the diplomatic corps, were in the gallery reserved for foreign representatives, and with them were several ladies bearing cards from Secretary Olney. In the seats reserved for the vice president's family and friends sat Mrs. Stevenson and several ladies. Back of them in the scate reserved for the families of senators were many of the wives and daughters of those prominent on the floor. The gallery crowds found ease and comfort in the new theater seats put in since the last session, although it resulted in reducing the seating capacity

The senators were rather late in arriving Mr. Palmer, democrat of Illinois, came about 11:30, and was a center of interest from the galleries owing to his prominence in the recent campaign. Mr. Tillman also came in for considerable attention as he went to his desk and busied himself with writing.

There was plenty of color to greet the senators for the floor of the chamber looked like a conservatory, with many of the desks bearing superb floral decorations. The senate officials were quick to note that the tributes stood "16 to 1" sixteen being on the republican side and one on the democratic side, although this proportion was broken as many democrats' tributes brought in just as the session opened. One for Mr. Waltham, democrat of Mississippi, showed a graceful floral crescent bearing the words "Mississippi." Other offerings were to Messrs, Cullom, Allison, Proctor, Mantle and Thurston, and to Mesers, Vest Smith, Blackburn, Pasco, Morgan and Voor-The latter received a superb tribute of pink and vellow roses.

Exactly at 12 o'clock the vice president entered the chamber, and, going to the desk of the presiding officer, gave a tap which brought the senate to order, while the blind chaplain, Rev. Dr. Millburn, read an impressive invocation.

The chaplain referred feelingly to the illness of Mr. Allison and besought his speedy restoration to health. He spoke of the recent exciting political contest through which the country had passed, marked, he said, by freedom from much of the rancor and scandalmonging of former years and by a quick and calm acceptance of the results by the whole nation. Peace with all nations, prosperity to our industries and the peace of our country was invoked. The roll call showed seventy senators

A resolution was offered by Cullom that the house of representatives be notified that the senate was in session and ready to proceed with business. Hale offered a resolution that the daily

hour for meeting be 12 o'clock, meridian, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman made the customary motion for a committee of senators and members to wait upon the president and upon its adop-Sherman and Mr. Smith were named The senate took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock there was a further recess for thirty minutes and then for fifteen minutes At 1:45 Senator Sherman reported that the president had been waited upon and would communicate his views in writing. Secretary Pruden of the white house staff immediately stepped forward message in hand, and made the formal announcement of a umunication from the president. It was taken to the presiding officer's desk, the scal was broken and thereupon the general secretary of the senate began reading the

LISTEN WITH INTEREST

Most of the senators remained in their seats while the reading of the message proceeded, and they heard it with much interest throughout its stage. Printed copies were distributed, and the senators ran through these, picking out the most salient features and anticipating the formal read-

The Turkish minister, Moustapha Bey, ac companied by 'lis secretary, Norighf Enfendi, and an attache, entered the gallery shortly before the clerk read the president's as to prospective action to stop Turkish in dignities which shocked the civilized world. They left the gallery immediately after this portion of the message was read

After the first hour of the reading the re-serve galleries were well nigh empty and the senators who had run through the printed copies turned to other business, whispering in groups and retiring to the cloak rooms. Morgan, who was prominent during the Cuban debates of the last session, notes while the Cuban branch was Mr. Gorman showed noticeable interest in the president's summary of the re-ceipts and expenditures of the year. The venerable Mr. Morrill was one of the few conators to keep the printed message before him from beginning to end of the reading Frve also followed it throughout. interest was shown in the first and las parts of the message, wherein the ident's personal views were expressed, the interest lagging on the review of depart mental branches of the service. The read of the message closed at 3:35 p. ing taken just one hour and fifty min The president's closing reference to trust menopolies was carefully followed be Sherman author of the anti-trust law, t which the president referred.

he usual formality of laying the of Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, adjourned HOUSE RESPECTS CRISP'S MEMORY

Members Hear President's Messag and Immediately Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- White the scenes attending the opening of the house today were both brilliant and interesting in the crowds that thronged the galleries and the Nashville, Tena.

CONGRESS MEETS ONCE MORE conspicuous personages present, the pro-Members Shake Each Other's Hands and Renew Acquaintances.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION PURELY FORMAL

Conspicuous personages present, the proceedings themselves were dull and spiritless, being distinctively routine. The house met, the chaplain invoked the divine blessing on the work of the session, the roil was called, a committee, consisting of Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Turner of Georgia, was appointed to walt on the president, and the latter's annual communication was read. The reading consumed about two hours. It was Mr. Cleveland's farewell message, and there was much currosity as to his views, on was much curiosity as to his views, on Cuba especially, but there was no demon-stration, either of approval or dissent, throughout its reading. The holiday nature of the day was saddened by the announcement of the death of ex-Speaker Crisp which Mr. Turner of Georgia formally mad-

memory of the distinguished Georgian, the house, after adopting appropriate resolu-

to his associates. Out of respect to

"Secretary," while on that of Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, was a miniature "Chairman' of roses and

soft mosses. There were many conspicuous personages Patenotre, the Franch ambassador, and several other diplomats with their families were in the diplomatic gallery. It was notable, perhaps significant, that all the Ohio members were the centers of little groups of members. There were no demonstrates groups of members. There strations of any character. There were no demon-

STARTS THEM PROMPTLY.

tention after the residing had proceeded beyond the first half hour. The residing of the message covered one hour and fifty minutes and at its conclusion the senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLING OF THE SENATE.

The senate chamber was a center of interest long before the hour for assembling had arrived, and by 11 o'clock the public galleries were well filled and crowds were at the entrances unfollowed by the first concerning the filled and crowds were at the entrances unfollowed by the filled and crowds were at the entrances unfollowed by the filled and crowds were at the entrances unfollowed by the speaker called the house to order. The hum of conversation instantly ceased and the galleries became quiet. Rev. Mir. Cowder of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the house, offered the invocation. His prayer was simple but impressive. When it was finished the speaker ordered the clerk to call the roll. The roll call showed 271 present. As soon as the speaker announced the presence of a quorum and that the beyond the first control of the four transmitted the speaker called the house to order. The hum of conversation instantly ceased and the galleries became quiet. Rev. Mir. Cowder of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the house, offered the invocation. His prayer was simple but impressive. When it was finished the speaker ordered the house to order. The hum of conversation instantly ceased and the galleries became quiet. Rev. Mir. Cowder of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the house, offered the house to order. The hum of conversation instantly ceased and the galleries became quiet. Rev. Mir. Cowder of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the house, offered the house to order. The hum of conversation instantly ceased and the galleries became quiet. Rev. Mir. Cowder of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the house, offered the house to order. The hum of conversation instantly ceased and the galleries became quiet. Rev. Mir. Cowder of Michigan, the blind chaplain of the house, offered the house to order. The hum of conversation instantly cea ence of a quorum and that the house was ready to proceed to business a dozen members demanded recognition, but the speaker first read the usual message from the senate, stating that the senate had a quorum present and was ready to proceed to business. J.
W. M. Stokes was then sworn in as a member from the Seventh district of South Carolina. The credentials of Charles J. Boatner from the Fifth district of Louisiana were Rock of Ages, off Isle Royal, Lake Superior, read also. Both of these gentlemen received Mich., \$50,000; steam fender, etc., for third certificates of election to this congress, but light house district, \$45,000; on Point their seats were contested and declared vacant by the house at the last session. They were tions asked for light houses, beacons and fog then re-elected. The usual formal resolution for the appointment of a committee to join a similar one from the senate to inform the president that they were ready to proceed to business and one directing the clerk to notify the senate that the house was ready, were adopted. Mr. Cannon, Mr. Payne and Mr. Turner were appointed on the committee, The selection of Mr. Turner was considered ber would succeed ex-Speaker Crisp as a

> ing the country on the result tion, created a broad smile, the democrats as well as the republicans seeming to join in the political condition which allowed democratic president to felicitate upon a victory gained under the banner of the republican party. The president's expres-sions upon Cuba and Venezuela were lis-asked. Appropriations under recent acts tened to attentively, but there were no demnstrations even when he announced that the administration some months ago had suggested home rule for Cuba to Spain, or when he announced the termination of the

controversy between Great Britain and the Inited States over the Venezuelan boundary There was not much interest in the remainder of the message, except those portions relating to the tariff, the currency and the trusts. The reading of the message occupied one hour and forty minutes. its conclusion, on motion of Mr. Dingley republican of Maine, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. Grow, republican of Pennsylvania, showed a disposition to debate the message, but yielded until a later time.

Mr. Turner, democrat of Georgia, then in-formally announced the "untimely death" of his late colleage, ex-Speaker Crisp, and stated that at some future day he would ask the house to fix a day for paying tribute "to his distinguished character and eminent public service." A resolution presented by him reciting that the house had heard with profound regret the announcement of Mr. Crisp's death, was adopted after which, at 3:45 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house immediately

BOLTING REPUBLICANS INVETED. Party Caucus to Be Held Today Which

Silver Man May Attend. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- When the determination was reached to hold a republican caucus tomorrow, an interesting situation at once presented itself. The silver republican senators who bolted the St. Louis platform and ticket were an unknown quantity in their political affiliations, and whether or not to invite them to attend the republican caucus was an undecided matter. Many conferences were held, Senator Chandler of New Hampshire being par ticularly active in recommending that the bolters be notified of the caucus, which is practically an invitation to attend. tor Chandler took the position that the votes of these men would be needed in passing a tariff bill. Senator Quay, it is under-stood, took the same view. It was finally concluded that notices should be sent them

before. This result places the burden of action on the silver republicans. They conferred until late in the night to settle upon a

line of policy. Senator Dubois of Idaho is, or was, se retary of the caucus. He will resign this place, as he has been more active than the others in the recent campaign, and was ne of the most urgent in the advocacy of bolt at St. Louis.

There has been a tendency among some equiblicans to pursue a conciliatory course oward the silver republicans, and especially as a number of them have declared in favor of protection, and Senator Mantle's paper has been quite positive in this direction. It is not believed either Senators Pettigrew Mantle or Teller will attend the caucus, although they would not be required to state their views. The purpose of the cau-

BROKEN BANK WILL OPEN AGAIN

Union National of New York, La., Now in a Solvent Condition. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The Union Naional bank of New York, La., which sus ended payment September 9, 1896, complied with all the conditions imposed by the comp troller of the currency precedent to resumn tion, is now in a solvent condition and has been permitted to reopen its doors for busi

clared dividends in favor of insolvent na-tional banks as follows: Ten per cent, the First National bank of Sundance, Wyo., f. the Commercial National bank of

## WHERE THE MONEY WILL GO

Estimated Appropriations Slightly Excess of Last Year.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S ANNUAL REPORT

Head of the Treasury Department Informs Congress of the Amount of Cash Needed to Run the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Secretary Carlisle today transmitted to the speaker of the house of representatives the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. They are capitulated by titles as follows, cents being omitted: Legislative establishment, \$379,829; executive establishment, \$19,865,952; judicial establishment, \$907,120; foreign intercourse, \$2,082,-728; military establishment, \$24,292,636; naval establishment, \$32,437,773; Indian affairs, \$7,-279,525; pensions, \$141,328,580; public work, \$31,437,061; postal service, \$1,288.334; miscellaneous, \$36,344,216; permanent annual ap-

The estimates for the present fiscal year amounted to \$418,091,073, and the appropriations for the present fiscal year including the deficiencies and miscellaneous amounted

propriations, \$120,078,220. Total, \$421,718,-

to \$432,421,605. Under the head of public works appropria-tions, for \$20,000 or over are asked for public buildings as follows: Aliegheny, Pa., post-office, \$55,000; Boise City, Idaho, postoffice, etc., \$130,169; Caeyenne, Wyo., postoffice, etc., \$186,969; Denver, Colo., mint building. \$200,000; Helena, Mont., court house, etc., \$227,760; Kanras City, Mo., postoffice, etc., \$266,000; Meridian, Miss., postoffice, \$30,000; Milwaukee, Wis., postoffice, etc., \$400,000; Newport, Ky., postoffice, etc., \$50,000; Omaha, Neb., court house, \$25,000, also \$100,000 for extension of limit of cost of site and building extension of limit of cost of site and building at Omaha; Pottsville, Pa., postoffice, \$49,000; Portland, Ore., custom house, \$20,000; Pueblo, Colo., postoffice, \$150,000; Scrith Omaha, Neb., postoffice, \$75,000; St. Paul, Minn., postoffice, etc., \$125,000; San Francisco, court house, etc., \$100,000; Savannah, Ga., court house, \$175,000; for constructing relief light vessel for the fourth and fifth light house districts, \$80,000; depot for sixth light house district, \$35,000, refor sixth light house district, \$35,000, re-building the Sand Island light and fog station in Alabama, \$65,000; also for the construction of light and fog signal stations as follows: On Fisherman's shoals, near Rock island, in Lake Michigan, \$50,000; on Chap-man shoal, St. Lawrence river, \$25,000; in Lake St. Clair, Mich., to mark new channel. \$20,000; on Middle island, Mich., \$25,000; on signals is \$1,506,775. The appropriations for these purposes for the present fiscal year amounted to \$180,000.

For improvements at the League Island navy yard, \$293,222 is asked. For housing torpedo vessels at navy yards \$225,000 is asked.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE. The selection of Mr. Turner was considered a significant indication that the Georgia member would succeed ex-Speaker Crisp as a member of the committee on rules, as it was a formal recognition of him as the leader on the democratic side. In order to await the president's message the house on motion of Mr. Henderson of Iowa took a recess until 1.36.

When the house reassembled the message was read. The opening words, congratulating the country and \$1,507,686 for reserve and projectiles. The total estimates for fortifications and other works of defense is \$15,815,256, which is an increase of over The total estimates for 100 per cent over the appropriations of the

present fiscal year.
For the construction of buildings and en asked. Appropriations under are asked for as follows: ments at Yellowstone National park, \$35,000 for the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Na-tional park, \$145,000; Gettysburg National park, \$75,000, and \$87,500 for the Shiloh

National Military park. Under the act of June 3, 1896, appropria tions for rivers and harbers are requested follows: Improving harbor at Savan-i, Ga., \$400,000; improving Cumberland nah. Sound, Georgia and Florida, \$400,000; im proving harbor at Galveston, Tex., \$800,000; improving Humboldt harbor and bay, Callfornia \$400,000; ship canal connecting the great lakes between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo, \$1,090,000. The secretary of war in a note states

that the above sums are required to mee the payments for all the works under con tinuous contracts at the time fixed by lay for filing these estimates with the secretary of the treasury. For examination, surveys and contingencies of rivers and harbors \$100,000 is asked. The total estimates for rivers and harbors is \$5,249,000, and the total for public works of all kinds, \$31,437,061. A statement is appended showing the total amounts required for the improvement of rivers and harbors under the acts of 1890 1892 and 1896, but which are not yet a contract. These amount to \$17,500,000. contract. estimates for army and navy pensions aggregate \$140,000,000. There is also \$35,000 asked for to enable the United States government to take part in the international exposition to be held in Paris in 1900. Other appropriations are required as follows: For the construction of a steamer for service in Alaska, \$75,000; for the establishment of fish culture at stations on the St. Johns, Florida, and other eastern rivers, \$20,000 for the recoluage of uncurrent silver coins, \$250,000; maintaining and improving national cemeteries, \$100,000; headstones for graves of soldiers, \$25,000; cables for harbor defenses, \$20,000; for maintenance, etc., of national homes for disabled volunteer solers, \$2,618,214; for state and territorial omes, \$827,000; for the surveying of pub-lands, \$325,000; for payment of salaries, fees and expenses of United States marshall and their deputies, \$1.200,000; for furnishing artificial limbs and transportations, \$183. 000; for special experimental work in bal-looning for use of the signal corps, \$19,000.

OVER A HUNDRED PLACES VACANT.

McKinley Will Have Many Appoint-emats to Make in March. WASHINGTON. Dec. 7 .- During the first week after President McKinley assumes his duties he will have the privilege of making about 150 nominations of presidential postmasters. The senate during its session, beginning today, will nave about 400 cases up for action. During the recess | ity to carefully read and digest it." of congress there have been 164 nominations of postmasters which must now be subnitted to the senate for confirmation or re

All nominations to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of commissions of postnasters at presidential offices during and January and February must also be submitted, together with nominations for about fifty lower-class offices, which will be raised to the presidential rank on January I. These swell the list to about 400. Every congress, however, leaves some cases not acted upon. These are returned the postmaster general as not confirmed.

Judging from past records it is probable that there may be in the neighborhood of half a hundred of these unacted on cases whose disposal will be left to Mr. McKinley. The remainder of the list to be considered

Available cash balance, \$225,821,427; gold third Monday in January, after the hearing

THREE NEBRASKANS PRESENT.

Mercer, Strode and Andrews Hear the Message Read. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(Special Telegram.)-But three members of the congressional delegation from Nebraska were pros ent today when Speaker Reed called the house to order, Mercer, Andrews and Strode. Mercer's desk suggested a flower OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN NATIONS garden, and he was the center of con-stantly hand-shaking groups in which felici-tations and congratulations, not only upon his own success, but upon his management of the campaign, were much in evidence On the senate side, Senators Allen and Thurston were in their seats when Chaplain Milburn offered his 'sound-money-gold-single-standard invocation to the Most High," as senator Tillman sarcastically remarked. Representative Pickler of South Dakota was present, Gamble, of same state being excused for ten days on important business. The Iowa delegation was largely represented, but two vacancies being noticed. enator Thurston's desk was covered with American beauty roses.
Ex-Senator Paddock had a short interview

with Secretary Francis today, but nothing was accomplished in the settlement of the Otoe and Missouri Indian land matter. The secretary said that he would take up the papers and petitions on the case tonight, and it is probable that some decision may be reached tomorrow. reached tomorrow.

Assistant Comptroller of the Currency

the Fourth National bank of St. Louis as a reserve agent for the Citizens National bank

of Davenport, ia.
In addition to the general recommendations for Omaha and South Omaha post-offices, the secretary of the treasury recommends appropriations as follows: For in-ternal revenue service in Nebraska, \$34,000 indian service for support of Sacs and Poxes, Great Newsha agency, Neb., \$80,570; support of Santee Sioux of Nebraska, as well as Sloux of other tribes, \$85,000; for Poneas in Nebraska and South Dakota, \$15,-500; Indian school, Genoa, Neb., \$56,900; Chamberlain, S. D., \$19,900; Flandreau, S. D., \$36,900; Plerre, S. D., \$27,050; Rapid City,

Comptroller Eckles today declared a fourth dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the ereditors of the First National bank of Sundance, Wyo., making in all 45 per cent on claims proved amounting to \$49,000.

The motion to advance the maximum rate cases was denied by the supreme court today, without prejudice thereof to be renewed later in the term. This course, it is understood, was taken at this time to permit certain cases that have been standing on the docket for several years, to be heard. Representative and Mrs. Andrews arrived in the city last Saturday night.

VENEZUELA ACCEPTS THE PLAN. Arbitration Agreement Over the Boundary Agreed to at Carnens. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Olney

has received a telegram from Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister to Washington, who is now in Caracas, stating that the Venezuelan government has accepted the agreement reached by the United States and Great Britain for the arbitration of the boundary dispute and that an extra sen-sion of the Venezuelan congress has been called to consider it. Thus the last obstacle to an amicable settlement of the dispute will

be removed.

The following stater at given out of the State department emissions all of the information in the possession of the department respecting the treatment by Venezuela part of the island of Cuba from Cape San Avisorie to Capa Main Cape San f the proposed arbitration treaty: "Secretary lney received this morning a telegram from Minister Andrade at Carnens to the effect in abstance, that the memorandum agreed up etween Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question is accepted by the Venezuelan ublished at Caracas this afternoon, and that an extra session of the Venezuelan congress by the necessary treaty between Great Briain and Venezuela.

The department has also made public the text of the heads of the proposed treaty, at they were agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States, showing the advance ublication through the Associated press war perfectly accurate.

M'KINLEY READS THE MESSAGE.

President-Elect Peruses the Document with Signs of Pleasure, CANTON, O. Dec. 7.—The most of Mon lay morning was passed by Major McKinley receiving visitors, a number of whom were

Canton people. The reading of President Cleveland's mes age had scarcely been finished when Presi dent-elect McKinley was presented with the copy from the Associated press. He im-mediately dropped his work in hand and seating himself in a comfortable rocking chair proceeded to read the important paper. It was a bright sunshiny day outelde, almost epringlike in the balminess of the sir, and the major was evidently in the best of spirits when he read about to friends about him the first two paragraphs uttered by Mr Cleveland referring to the recent election At these introductory sentences Mr. Mc-Kinley made no effort to conceal his pleasure pleasant references made to the result of the contest.

Perhaps the greatest interest shown was in his reading of Mr. Cleveland's exporttion of the Cuban situation which he fol-lowed closely and read in full. At this time, however, neither his face nor his words gave any indication as to his sentiments in the subject under consideration.

BRYAN HAS NOT READ THE MESSAGE. Prefers Not to Discuss It Piecemeal

After a Casual Glance. LINCOLN, Dec. 7 .- A representative of this significant statement: the Associated press called upon William J. Bryan this afternoon and showed him a copy of President Cleveland's message. Mr. Bryan was overwhelmed with press of work and a constant stream of callers, and after repeated efforts was compelled to abandon the attempt to read the message. "Mr Cleveland's message," still Mr. Bryan, to mented upon in piecemeni or briefly as whole. I do not care to express myself upon the message until I shall have had opportun

OFFERS A CUBAN RESOLUTION Senator Call Brings the Matter Be

fore Senate Without Delny. WASHINGTON Dec. 7 .- Just as the senate was about to adjourn today Senator Call of Florida arose to offer a resolution, which he withdrew until tomorrow. It is a join resolution as follows: "Resolved, That the United States of America recognize the re-public of Cuba as a free government and record to that people all rights of a severeign and independent government in our ports within the jurisdiction of the United States." Decides an Iowa Land Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The suprem court today decided the case of the Rogers

March. Practically all of the offices where commissions expire between now and the mooming of the new administration are of the smaller class.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Today's statement the condition of the treasury shows vallable real hand the court granted the condition of the treasury shows the condition of the condition of the treasury shows the condition of the case of disputes between claimants at the case of the case of Locomotive works against the American

in other cases already set for that day.

OLNEY REVIEWS CUBAN WAR

Secretary of State Foreshadows a Radical Change of Policy.

Minor Matters of Dispute with the Governments of Many Countries Touched Upon for the Information of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- For the first ime within the memory of oldest officials, the secretary of state has made a regular report to the president for transmission to ongress, like the reports of other officers of the cabinet. This report was laid before congress today as an appendix to the presi-dent's message. It treats on many details lits interests to the impartial judgment of congress today as an appendix to the presiof our relationships during the past year with foreign governments that either were not touched upon at all in the message or were more briefly treated.

Under the head of Spain, Secretary Olney Assistant Comptroller of the Currency Coffin will leave Washington Science of the Currency Coffin will leave Washington Science of the Sioux City to make a examination of the First National Lank of that city, with a view to allowing it to resume business. Stockholders of the institution have notified Comptroller Eckels of their willingness to place the bank on a sound basis and Mr. Coffin's visit will determine whether it can be done. Comptroller Eckles has approved the Fourth National bank of St. Louis as a has much to say in regard to Cuba, and mates that his information comes prin-cipally from the United States consul, and so must be regarded as confidential as to its factorily progressed as to foreshadow a ource.

graph, made after a preliminary statement of the destruction of the industrial resources of Cuba.

'From whatever point of view we regard the matter, it is impossible not o discern that a state of things exists at our doors allke dangerous to good relations, destructive of legitimate commerce, fatal to the internal resources of Cuba, and most vexatious and trying because entailing upon this government excessive burdens in its domestic administration and in its outward elations. This situation cannot indefinitely sland do not call for some decided change

n the policy hitherto pursued."
To begin with, the secretary makes it plain that the present insurrection is far more formidable than the famous "ten-year insurrection" which began at Yara in 1868. He cays that, starting in the same portion of the island, it very early took proportions sayond its predecessor and assumed the agressive phase. Parsing the defensive lines the trochas, traversing the island from orth and south, formidable bodies of the revolutionary forces early in the year estab-lished sugar planting districts in Santa Clara and Clenfueges, made hostile forays almost in sight of Havana itself and advanc-ing westward affected a lodgment in the fertile fobacco fields of Pinar Del Rio, which has so far resisted all efforts of the Spanish

STRENGTH OF THE INSURGENTS. The secretary says that while no prominent seaport has been attacked by the insurgents a large part of 2,200 miles of seacoast is practically in their hands, and from its rugged and wild character is peculiarly fitted for guerrilla warfare and affords casy

onto to Cape Maisi, and enjoying practically unhindered a large part of the coast, the revolutionary forces are scattered, never being united for a length of time necessary form an army capable of attack or siege and fit to take the defensive in a pitched battle. Assembling suddenly at a given overnment, that the memorandum will be point, often in a single night, they make unexpected sallies or carry destruction to the tobacco and cane fields of Cuba, and at the will be called as soon as possible in order that the memorandum may be carried into effect they disperse only to assemble in like mancer at some other spot."

As bearing upon the question of recognition of the insurgents, which is to comp in some shape before congress, the fol-owing statement from Mr. Olney is of importance in explaining his reasons for declining recognition: "So far as our in-formation shows there is not only no effective local government by the insurgent: n the territory they overrun, but there is not even a tangible pretense to establish an administration anywhere. Their organization is confined to shifting exi-gencies of military operations of the hour. is nomadic, without definite centers, and lacking the most elementary features of municipal government. There nowhere appears the nucleus of statehood. The ma-chinery of the exercising of legitimate rights and powers of sovereignty and reponding to the obligations which de facto overeignty entails in the face of equal rights of other states, is consplcuously lacking. It is not possible to discern a homogenous political entity, possessing and exercising the functions of administration and capable, if left to itself, of main ain-ing orderly government in its own territory and sustaining moral relations with NOT ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE.

He illustrates his point as to the irre-sponsibility of the insurgents by citing their destruction of American plantations and oppression of American planters who grind cane, which he characterizes as acts of anarchy. On the other hand, he shows that in the capital cities and seaports and all parts of the island, with which the United States or its citizens maintain legit mate normal intercourse, the Spanish power is supreme, though often exercised in a vexatious and arbitrary way, calling for just remonstrance, and that most of the functions of government proceed as in time of peace. Referring to his comparison of this insurrection with those that have preceded it. Secretary Olney makes

this significant statement:
From every accressible indication it is clear the present rebellion is on a far more formidable scale as to numbers, intelligence and representative features than any of the preceding revolts of this century; that the corresponding effort of Spain for its suppression has been enormously augmented, and that, despite the constant influx of fresh armies and material of war from the metropolis, the rebellion, after nearly two years of successful resistance, appears today to be in a condition to indefinitely prolong the contest on its present lines.

He also compliments the tactical skill dis played by the leaders of the insurrection, saying that when the disparity of numbers and the comparatively indefensible character of the central and western vega country months, must be regarded as a military success of a pronounced character.

A large part of the correspondence of the State department with its agents in Cuba has been devoted to the cases of assault upon the rights of our citizens. In no instance has earnest remonstrance and

uance of the strife, all of which is summed up concisely by the president in a portion of his message. That part of the report At Moville—Arrived—State of Nebruska, devoted to Cuba concludes with a brief from New York for Glasgow.

statement of the Company case, which, it appears, has now be manded by the Madrid authorities for al, and a statement of the dissent ment from the requirement of the governor general of Cuba that all allens in Cuba shall be registered within a certain time.

shall be registered within a certain time under pain of disbarment from the protec-tion of law. SAYS LITTLE ON VENEZUELA. Secretary Olney says very little more

than does the president in his message respecting the Venezuelan boundary question. He announces with gratification amicable counsels have prevailed to induce a satisfactory result of the attempts at an understanding and that the boundary ques-tion and its associated phases have been at last eliminated as between this country and England. He gives, however, no ink-ling of the nature of the treaty beyond the statement that it provides for honorable arbitration of the whole controversy. Hadds: "No doubt is entertained that Ver ezuela, which has so carneally sought the friendly assistance of the United States to-ward the settlement of this vexatious conthis government, will assent to the formal adjustment thus attained, thus forever end-ing a dispute involving far-reaching consequences to the peace and welfare of the

western continent. Touching the negotiations for a general arbitration treaty for the settlement of all future disputes between the United States practical agreement at an early date upor The secretary's estimate of the present situation is disclosed in the following para-

The secretary expresses regre that the British government ha refused its concurrence in proposed international commission to de that vise means of protecting the seal herds, recites the finding of the experts, in effect showing that the herd is threatened with total destruction unless changes are made speedily in the award regulations, and hopes that the experts' report will induce the British government to agree upon these changes. The report shows that negotiations are in progress for a convention to locate immediately that part of the Alaskan bouncontinue without growing still worse and the time may not be far distant when the United States must seriously consider its rights and interests, as well as its international demarkation of the coast line boundary are duties, if, indeed, its public relations to the dary line along the one hundred and forty demarkation of the coast line boundary are said to be going on, a preliminary survey having been completed and negotiations based on it about to be undertaken. It is announced that the ussent of Great Britain and other maritime states having been seured, the new rules for the of collisions at sea will go into effect July 1 GERMANY'S MEAT EXCLUSION.

Under the head of Germany, the report treats briefly of the exclusion from that country of American meat products. The situation apparently remains unchanged and there has been no amelioration of the stringent measures adopted by Germany "on assumed grounds of public health" against our cattle. "On the contrary." says the secretary, "the disposition of Germany, visible for a number of years past, to still further impede and virtually inhibit this legitimate traffic is evidenced by fresh restrictive measures. The un-justifiability and the erroneousness of the supposed premises on which they rest have been again pointed out and the healthfulbeen again pointed out and the healthful-ness of our exports supported by amply conclusive proof." The secretary says there are fair prospects of the ultimate removal of the interdiction upon American life insurance companies seeking to do bus-iness in Germany. The subject of the re-imposition of tonnage dues on German vessels is discussed compactly, to show that the law was mandatory upon the presthat the law was mandatory upon the president to issue his proclamation, as soon as the facts were established.

Hawali comes in for a single short paragraph in the report, stating that no ques-tions of importance have arisen, that a few claims for indemnity have been filed in behalf of United States citizens arrested during the last rebellion, and that the final

Samoa is also briefly treated, the situaecessarily continuing to exercise all stipulated rights and duties under the tripartite general act of Berlin, "during the continuance of the compact, however irksome and unnatural these rights and duties may prove to be." It is indicated that the United States will appoint a successor to unselfish service in their behalf as can only Chief Justice Ide, who resigned.

An explanation of the difficulties that arise n connection with the effort to protect United States naturalized citizens, usually Jews, who return to Russia is afforded by the following paragraph: "Holding to the old doc-trine of perpetual allegiance; refusing to lessen its authority by concluding any treaty ecognizing the naturalization of a Russian

subject without imperial consent; asserting the extreme right to punish a naturalized Russian on return to his native jurisdiction, not merely for unauthorized emigration, but also specifically for the unpermitted acquisition of a foreign citizenship; and sedulously applying, at home and through the official acts of its agents abroad to all persons of the Jewish belief, the stern restrictions enjoined by Russian law, the government of Russia takes ground not admitting of acquiescence by the United States, because at variance with the character of our institutions, the sentiments of our people, the provisions of our statutes and the tendencies of modern international comity." Nevertheless, the secreary says the differences that arise are promised in worthy cases by the friendly disosition of Russia toward our country

MATTERS TOUCHED ON BRIEFLY. Other points in the report may be briefly summarized as follows: "The Argentine erament has cettled the Hale claim by ng to pay an indemnity; arrests of naturalized less frequent; efforts continue for the removal of restrictions on the importation of American cattle into Belgium; there are prospects of a epecdy conclusion of arrangements for the completion of the work left unfinished by the Chillian claims commission of 1894; the Chinese government has settled all claims of Americans for loss through the anti-foreign riote, and it is expected that that government will soon consent to a formal recognition of the rights of American missionaries and teacters to full protection in their work and property; the claim of Julio Santos against Ecuador, standing for a quarter of a century, has been settled directly between the parties on the eve of arbitration; the French government has promised the fullest extension to American citizens and interests in Madagas-

car of all rights under present treatles between France and the United States, so our consuls in Madagascar are relinquishing extra-ferritorial jurisdiction; it is suggested that our minister resident at Haytland Santo Doare considered, the passage of a considera-ble force to Pinar del Rio, followed by its successful maintenance there for many claiming indemnity for the Italians killed at mingo be raised to the grade of plenipoten-Hahnville, La., last June by reason of the fact that they had voted in state elections The secretary speaks of the appalling and so abandoned their Italian citizenship; an phases of the struggic such as often appear extension for one year of the functions of the in contests among the Latin races of the Mexican boundary commission in order to al-western hemisphere, of the excesses and low it to pass upon important issues of irri-forceful and arbitrary acts of the military, gation and storage dams on the Rio Grande of the ravaging of private property, the river is noted; the Peruvian government has violation of principles of civilized war by settled the claim of certain citizens employed irresponsible officials, and the killing of on a hydrographic commission by the payment of 20,000 coles; a naturalization treaty ment of 20,000 coles; a naturalization treaty is to be negotiated with Switzerland, which has so far refused to admit the right expatriation to its citizens; extradition treaties have been concluded with Argentine extradition and the Orange Free State and will be sub-mitted to the senate; estimates have been sible relief and refuge in case of emergeny, collected of the cost of acquiring suitable. We have made claims against the Turkish buildings for the permanent occupancy of each of our embassies and legations abroad: and a more commedious building specially de

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Dec. 7.

is recommended.

## COMFORT FOR CUBA

President's Message Contains a Ray of Hope for the Island.

AMERICAN PATIENCE ABOUT EXHAUSTED

Spain Gets Warning that Something Must Be Done Very Soon.

EARLY RESTORATION OF PEACE URGENT Preservation of the Island Depends Upon

Immediate Action. SUGGESTIONS FOR SETTLEMENT MADE

Good Offices of This Government Proffered Several Months Since.

INTERVENTION SEEMS NOW IMMINENT Protection of American Interests Demands

the Cessation of Strife, TIFF WITH JOHN BULL ENDS HAPPILY

Permanent Arbitration Treaty Negotiations Well Under Way.

AFFAIRS AT HOME ARE GOING NICELY

Receipts Still Less Than Expenditures, but Business is Improving.

URGES REFORM IN NATIONAL FINANCE

Government Should Go Out of the Banking Business Entirely and Thus Preserve Its Credit Intact.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The following is he full text of President Cleveland's message to congress, read in both houses this

afternoon: To the Congress of the United States: As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tran quility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a chapter in the history of that attempted determination on the part of our country-revolt was reached in the pardon of the exlar will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition, which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the accept-

ange of public duty invites. In obcdience to a constitutional require ment I hereby submit to the congress certain information concerning national affairs with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration I shall omit many details concerning matters within federal control which, by no means unimportant, are more profitably dis-cussed in departmental reports. I shall also urther curtail this communication by omitting a minute recital of many min dents connected with our foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in executive messages, but are now contained in report of the secretary of state, which is

Deplores Turkish Outrages.

herewith submitted.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me sat isfaction if I could assure the congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish government to the demand of hu-mane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great na-tions having the right by treaty to inter-fere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanati-cism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and chil-dren, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith. While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our government at home and our minister at protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individ-uals residing there who have residing there right to claim our protection

the score of American citizenship. Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed; but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreaks of blind fury which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey occur auddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only resisted by the Ottoman government, would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations, who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey. Several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a of government for the pillage and destruction ash during uprisings at those places. Thus far the validity of these demands has not been admitted, though our minister, prior to such outrages and in anticipation of danger, demanded protection for the persons and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and, notwithstand-