

said that he knew before yesterday, through the Spanish cables, that received from Minister de Lope, that a resolution leading to the independence of Cuba would be adopted by the United States senate committee on foreign affairs, but he does not believe that congress will eventually pass resolutions of this character, even though put into his opinion, said Castillo. After a long conference, said Castillo, expressed a doubt whether it will be able to influence the other branch of the United States government and President Cleveland, Spain so far, according to Premier Canovas del Castillo, has adopted the same position. Some Canovas del Castillo was of the opinion that Secretary of State Olney had supported the cause of international law with wisdom. The boldest, he thought, would give congress time to reflect, however, the majority of members of the United States senate of representatives and senators in the attitude shown by the senate committee on foreign affairs Senator Canovas del Castillo said that he had reason to believe the president of the United States would interpose a veto, thus compelling the introduction of legislation favoring Cuban independence, all of which would take time.

Some Canovas del Castillo made the significant and important statement during the course of the interview that recognition of the independence and even the independence of the Cuban insurgents need not necessarily be considered causa belli. But, nevertheless, he thought any such action on the part of the United States government could not fail to have its effect upon the Spanish, and, if so, it would be natural he insisted, however, would determine for what course to pursue. Energetic action would not be lacking, he added, but he thought it was necessary that the government's action should not be embarrassed by it.

In conclusion, Premier Canovas del Castillo asserted that the course of events would indicate before a conflict could arise whether or not it would be necessary to convolve a session of the Congress.

**COOLEY SAYS OLNEY IS RIGHT.**

**President Must Act First in Recognizing Belligerency.**

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The Commercial Tribune telegraphed Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan that it held that Secretary Olney was mistaken and wrong in his statement before the committee on foreign relations, that congress had not the power to recognize the independence of Cuba.

Judge Cooley said for his opinion.

ANS ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 19.—The power to recognize belligerency and the lawfulness of action in defense of a government alleged to be in rebellion against its own executive power of the country, which can recognize no belligerent government until the fact is clearly made known that such rebellion exists, is not given to congress by the constitution.

But the president's power is not complete, he said, and it is not given to him to make laws for final intercourse and passage for the purpose, which the president may be compelled to do if he should not act except in war. We have, he said, legislative, a new nation is clearly in part legislative, and the action taken, if taken by the house of representatives, can only be regarded as to be impossible of execution without being perfected now or in the future by the sovereign legislative power.

THOMAS M. COOLEY.

**THURSTON SAYS IT IS TIME TO ACT.**

**Thinks This Country Should Establish Cuban Republic.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska said to a reporter today: "I have thought for some time the condition of things in Cuba could not be allowed to exist indefinitely, and I now think the time has come to take whatever action we properly can to bring the trouble to an end. I believe the Cubans have demonstrated that they are able to hold out against Spain for any length of time, in spite of the extraordinary efforts of the Spaniards to quiet the uprising. That being the case, we are justified in bringing about the independence of the Cuban people. This government, by its position as the first great republic of the new world, holds a position of responsibility and trust. In addition to that, our people have very great property and commercial interests in Cuba that are being destroyed by existing conditions. Spain can never hold Cuba. It is bound to become a republic, and I think we had better assist in establishing it before the country is wholly devastated and its population exterminated."

**WOMEN GIVE JEWELS FOR CUBA.**

**Interest Enthusiasm at a Meeting in Memory of Maece.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A meeting in memory of the late General Antonio Maece was held in Chelching hall tonight, under the auspices of the fifteen Cuban societies of New York, about 1,500 persons being present. The greatest excitement prevailed.

When the collection boxes were passed among the audience, torn off their rings and other articles of value and threw them in. The stage was decorated with flags of the United States, Cuba and other American republics. The colors of the Philippine Islands were also in evidence. A portrait of Maece occupied a prominent place in the center of the stage. Beneath it were four flaming torches, one of which was a bit of blue ribbon. Beside it was a wreath of flowers. On either side were stands of arms, attached to which were cards bearing the names, "Peraldo," "Metempo," "Calise," and "Caacarica"—famous battles won by Maece over Spanish troops. Senator Juan Grau presided.

Ambassador Hannis Taylor, during the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated press, said he attached slight importance to the resolution offered by the Spanish government, as the probable result would be a friendly understanding between the American and Spanish governments, and that this would ultimately lead to a guarantee by the government of the United States to the Cubans of a satisfactory system of self-administration, but not to the extent that the condition of affairs for which the mixed Cuban races are unfit. Continuing, Ambassador Taylor made a significant statement to the effect that should the Cuban insurgents refuse overtures considered fair by both the government of Spain and the United States, the American government would then turn to the Spanish nation that the insurgents, finding their desperate straits, would be compelled to submit. The solution of the entire question, he thought, depended upon the finding of a mode of procedure whereby the United States could treat Spain with leniency, the early change of the Spanish people and the feeling of the Spanish military classes, whose spirit and interests require conciliatory measures.

In view of the fact that American interests must suffer enormously by reason of the continuance of the Cuban war, business men were anxious to see the conflict stopped, said Ambassador Taylor. In conclusion, Mr. Taylor said that Spain now had the opportunity of pushing the Cuban war to a rapid termination, and that this would prove a far better policy than that of banting words of defiance with a powerful enemy.

**PALMA MAKES REPLY TO CANOVAS.**

**Cuban Junta Holds an All-Day Secret Session in New York.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The members of the Cuban Junta were in secret session from 9 a.m. until 4:30 p. m. today. The proceedings were carried on behind closed doors and it has been impossible to ascertain what the cause of the hurried conference was. T. Estrada Palma, the president of the junta, had this to say in reply to a statement by Premier Canovas in an interview in which the Spanish premier declared the in-

ability of the Cuban insurgents to be recognized as an independent state.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19.—The first mass meeting on the Pacific coast in the interest of Cuba liberty has been held in this city. Music hall was packed with representative citizens and there was no mistaking the prevailing sentiment. The speaker of the resolution to be held next Tuesday evening at the court house: L. W. Billingsley, chairman; Mayor Graham, Ports Wilson, J. W. Woodward, George W. Berg, John E. H. L. C. Pace, A. W. Comstock and J. H. Bryan.

Invitations will be sent to Governor Hobcomb, W. J. Bryan and all the state, county and city officials, asking them to be present and address the meeting.

**PETITION AGAINST RESOLUTION.**

**Cotton Growers Fear the Danger of a War with Spain.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 19.—A petition to United States Senators Harris and Bate urging them to exert their influence against the Cameron resolution was circulated here today among the cotton growers, and received the signatures of many of the influential planters of this section. The position recites that the recognition of Cuban independence will probably result in a war with Spain and also states that war with Spain inevitably means a further decline in the price of cotton, not only on this crop, but also for the next one and that there is no adequate reason why such a misfortune should be brought upon us."

**CUBAN ENTHUSIASM ON THE COAST.**

**Government Should Fight, If Necessary, to Stop Butchery.**

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**GRIP**

Like a Cold, only Stubborn.

**BESTING Work in NAVY YARDS.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—While there is no great activity at the navy yard in Brooklyn, work is being pushed forward with haste. The steamer New York, which left the dry dock yesterday, went down to the Hudson River. Men are kept working overtime on the Texas and the repairs on the other ships at the yard are nearing completion. This is in accordance with instructions received from Washington that the North Atlantic fleet would be ready to proceed to Hampton Roads by the first of the year. Officers of the navy here refer to the discussion of the probability of war with Spain.

**WILL PROSECUTE IOWA CUBANS.**

DES MOINES, Dec. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—C. D. Fullen, federal district attorney, is interesting himself in the movement of Iowa sympathizers with Cuba. It is reported that he is investigating with the view to discover who are the leaders and to propose to begin actions against the neutrality of the neutrality laws. The movement is supposed to be under directions from the national department of justice.

**CONSUL LETTERS TO Cuba.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—General Fitzhugh Lee, United States consul general at Havana, will leave for his post today, accompanied by his wife and daughter, going by rail to Ocala, Fla. He would not discuss the scene action on Cuba, but "hoped soon forward a favorable report to Washington."

**"77" BREAKS UP A COLD THAT HANGS ON.**

A small bottle of pleasant pellets—sixty yeast pocketed; sold by druggists or sent on receipt of order, for all its manifestations. Taken early, cuts it short promptly.

**"77" FOR COLDS.**

Gripe, Influenza, Catarrah, Pains in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

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