CAMERON'S PLEA FOR CUBA

Report of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

CUSTOMS OF NATIONS REVIEWED

Every Precedent Established in the Past Century Justifies the Prompt Recognition of the lusurgents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Cameron today presented to the senate the report of the committee on foreign relations. favorable to the adoption of the following joint resolution:

Resolved. By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America, and be it forther.

further
Resolved. That the United States will use
its friendly offices with the government of
Spain to bring to a close the war between
Spain and the republic of Cuba.

The report is very voluminous. It begins with a review of the action of congress at its last session, "pledging itself to friendly indeclined the overtures, the report continues: "The only question that remains to be decided is the nature of the next step to be

The report then proceeds with an exhaustive review of the notable insurrections of the past century. Senator Cameron, the author of the report, cites instance after instance to show that the efforts of people claiming independence by right of revolt have been recognized by Great Hritain, France, Germany and Russia, often when the insurrectionists could point to neither a form of government or an army or navy upon which to base their claims for recognition. The report also shows that Great Britain recognized the belligerency of the confederate sc. tes in May, 1861, even before the confederacy "had a ship at sea or an army on land."

Under the sub-head of "Cuba" the report cludes as follows: concludes as follows:

Into the American system created by Monroe in 1822-23, and embracing then, besides the United States, only Buenos Ayres, Chill. Colombia and Mexico, various other communities have since claimed, and in most cases have received admission, until it now includes all South America, except the Guianas; all Central America except the British colony of Honduras; and the two black republics of Spanish Santo Domingo and Hayti in the Antilles.

CURA'S EIDST DESPET LION.

CUBA'S FIRST REBELLION.

No serious question was again raised with any European power in regard to the insurerction or independence of their American possessions until, in 1889, a rebellion broke out in Cuba, and the insurgents, after o'ganizing a government and declaring their independence, claimed recognition from the United States. The government of the United States and always regarded Cuba within the sphere of its most active and serious interests. As early as 1825, when the newly recognized states of Colombia and Mexico were supposed to be preparing an expedition to revolutionize Cuba and Porto Rico, the United States government interposed its friendly offices with those governments to request their forbearance. The actual condition of Spain seemed to make her retention of Cuba impossible, in which case the United States would have been obliged, for their own safety, to prevent the island from falling into the hands of a stronger power in Europe. That this emergency did not occur may have been parity due to the energy with which Monroe pronounced "our right and our power to prevent it" and his determination to use all the means within his competency to "guard against and forfend it." CUBA'S FIRST REBELLION.

competency to "guard against and for competency to "guard against and forfend it."

This right of intervention in matters relating to the external relations of Cuba, asserted and exercised seventy years ago, has
been asserted and exercised at every crisis
in which this land has been involved. When
Cuban insurgents in 1859 appealed to the
United States for recognition. President
Grant admitted the justice of the claim, and
directed the minister of the United States
at Madrid to interpose our good offices with
the Spanish government in order to obtain
by a friendly arrangement the independence
of the island. The story of that intervention is familiar to every member of the
senate, and was made the basis of its
resolution last session requesting the presideal once more "to interpose his friendly
offices with the Spanish government for the
recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The resolution then adopted by congreswas perfectly understood to carry with it
all the consequences which necessarily
would follow the rejection by Spain of
friendly offices. On this point the situation
needs no further comment. The action
taken by congress in the tast session was
principles" on a right of intervention exercised twenty-seven years ago and after a
patient delay unexampled in history.

CLEVELAND AS A WITNESS.

CLEVELAND AS A WITNESS.

The interval of nine months which had elapsed since that action of congress had proved the necessity of carrying it out to completion. In the words of the oresident's annual message: "The stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection, the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things and as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily composed," are in our opinion conclusive evidence that the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has been manifested and that her sovereignty has become extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence—a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has decenterated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sarifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict."

Although the president appears to have reached a different conclusion from ourselves, we believe this to be the actual situation of Cuba, and, being timable to see that further delay could lead to any other action than that which the president anticipated, we agree with the conclusion of the message, that "in such case, our obligations to the sovereignity of Spain are superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

can hardly hesitate to recognize and dis-clurge."
Following closely the action of President Monroe in 1818 congress has already de-clared in effect its opinion, and there can be no rational interference except on the hasis of independence. In 1822 as now, but with more force, it was objected, as we have shown that the revolted states had no governments to be recognized. Divi-sions and even civil war existed among the insurgents themselves. Among the Cubans no such difficulty is shown to exist. In September, 1985, as we know by official documents printed on the spot, the insurgent government was regularly or-ganized: a constitution adopted; a presi-dent elected, and, in due coarse, the vari-ous branches of administration set in mo-tion. Since then, so far as we are inous branches of administration set in mo-tion. Since then, so far as we are in-formed, this government has continued to perform its functions undisturbed. On the military side, as we officiatly know, they have organized, equipped and maintained in the field sufficient forces to builte the exertions of 200 000 Spanish soldiers.

exertions of 280 000 Spanish soldiers.

ENTITLED TO RECOGNITION.
On the civil side, they have organized their system of administration in every province, for, as we know officially, they "roam at will over at least two-thirds of the loland country." Diplomatically they have maintained a regularly accredited representative in the United States for the past year, who has never ceased to ask recognition, and to offer all possible information. There is no reason to suppose that any portion of the Cuban people would be dissatisfied by our recognizing their representative in this country, or that they disagree in the carnest wish for that recognition. The same thing could hardly be said of all the countries recognized by Monroe in 1822. Greece had no such stability when it was recognized by all the powers in 1830. Of the states recognized by the treaty of Berlin, 1878, we need hardly to asy more than that they were the creatures of intervention. The only question that properly remains for congress to consider is the mode which should be adopted for the step which connect of the United States entertains none but the friendlicst feelings toward Spain. Its most anxious wish is to avoid even the appearance of an unfriendliness, which is wholly foreign to its thought. For more than 100 years, amidst divergent or clashing interests, and under frequent and ENTITLED TO RECOGNITION.

evere strains, the two governments have ucceeded in avoiding collision and there s no friendly office which Spain could ask thich the United States, within the limits

is no friendly office which Spain could ask which the United States, within the limits of their established principles and polloy, would not be glad to extend.

In the present instance they are actuated by an earnest wish to avoid the danger of seeming to provoke a conflict. The practice of Europe in regard to intervention, as in the instances cited, has been almost invariably harsh and oppressive; the practice of the United States has been almost invariably mild and forbearing. Among the precedents, which have been so numerously cited, there can be no doubt as to the choice. The most moderate is the best. Among these the attitude taken by President Monroe in 1822 is the only attitude which can properly be regarded as obligatory for a similar situation today. The course pursued by the United States in the recognition of Colombia is the only course which congress can consistently adopt.

MORGAN ISSUES A CUBAN REPORT.

Alabama Senator Supplements Sen-

ator Cameron's Views. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-A report presenting additional views on the Cuban question was presented to the senate today by Senator Morgan of Alabama in behalf of and the diplomatic gallery was filled with himself and Senator Mills. It endorses Senator Cameron's views and endorses the ac- | Pauncefote, the British ambaseador; Baron tion of the committee on foreign relations in 1859 on the bill to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Cuba. The report reviews the alleged misgovernment of Cuba and messages by former presidents on the tervention with Spain for the recognition of subject, and then refers to President Cleve-the independence of Cuba." Spain baving land's attitude, whose message it affirms is in corroboration of all former testimony on the subject. The president, it continues, has laid the question before congress without any recommendation, leaving to con taken, with proper regard to the customs grees the duty of making provision for the and usages of nations." zens in Cuba and enforcing the right of indemnity in behalf of legal successors of those who have been killed there. It says: "He has intimated that delay is the wisest policy, but he has refrained from saying that delay is required by our national honor or by the interests of humanity."

The report takes exception to the charac-terization of Spain as the "mother country of Cuba" in a former report, but contends that, on the contrary, she is "only a cruel stepmother, whose introduction into the Cuban family has been the immediate cause of the robbery of the stepchildren of their pheritance and their cruel persecution to keep down revolt."

He characterizes the present conflict as "a var of extermination," and says no limit can be anticipated in Spain's "excessive and in-human abuses of power." Continuing, the senator argues that the president recognizes that the present war is for independence and not for the gratification of personal ambi-tion. He says Senor Estrada Palma, the accredited representative of Cuba to the United States, appears to have been informally received for the purpose of presenting Cuba's claims to our government, and on December 7, 1895, he sent an official note to the State department, explaining his mission, sever-ing that the issue was that of "the independ nce or the extermination of the Cubans, and giving the reasons upon which the Cubans based their revolution. Concluding, enator Morgan says:

The message of Mr. Cleveland, who has no version to Spanish rule in Cuba, confirm in all important statements the truth of the charges made by Mr. Palma. The only differonce in the situation in Cuba, as it is de-scribed in the senate report of 1895, and as fearibed in the president's message in 1896. is that as time progressed, the wrongs of Cuba have been aggravated and the means of repression employed by Spain have grown into a war against humanity, a war of anni-hilation of property and the extermination of the native population.

"If the firm purposes of our predecessors to put an end to this condition of affairs in Cuba in the comparatively mild form of tyranny that existed fifty years ago, has degenerated into doubts and misgivings as to ty to our own people and the demands Christian civilization, the responsibility this lapse from the true spirit of liberty nd our love of home rule and liberty rest

where it justly belongs, and not upon the people through indifference to their will on the part of the representatives in congress."

OLNEY SEEMS TO BE IN THE RIGHT. Ex-Attorney General Miller Cites

Several Important Decisions. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—The Journal to lay prints a letter signed by W. H. H. Miler, ex-attorney general of the United States. on the Cuban question, as follows:

"As the issue made by the secretary of state as to whether the recognition of the insurgent government in Cuba is a legisla-tive or executive function is now of public interest, the following expressions by the courts may be worthy of attention: In the case of Williams against the Suffolk Insurance company (3 Summer, 272) the right of recovery upon an insurance contract turned upon the question whether the sovereignt Buenes Ayres extended over the Falkland slands. It was on one side contended that the question was one for the court to decide as it would any judicial question. Mr. Justice Story, deciding the case at circuit, said It is very clear that it belongs exclusively to the executive department of our govern ment to recognize, from time to time, any new governments which may arise in political revolutions in the world, and until such governments are so recognized they cannot e admitted by our courts of justice to have or to exercise the common rights and pre-rogatives of sovereignty."

"The case being carried to the supreme court of the United States, Justice Mc-Lean, speaking for that court, said: 'Can there be any doubt that when the executive branch of the government, which is charged with our foreign relations, shall in its cor-respondence with a foreign nation assume a fact in regard to the sovereignty of any island or country, it is conclusive in the judicial department. And in this view, it is not material to inquire, nor is it the province of the court to determine whether the executive be right or wrong. It is enough to know that in exercise of his constitutional functions, he has decided the question; having done this under the reporsibilities which belong to him, it is bligatory on the people and government of

the union (13 Peters reports 415.)'
"These decisions have been repeatedly cited, and so far as known to the writer,

SENATE IS MOVING TOO FAST.

Being Taken Before First. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21.-Prof. The odore S. Woolsey, who helds the chair of international law at Yale, commenting today ipon the action of the committee or foreign relations in the senate with reference to Cuban independence, said recognition of belbgerency ought to have preceded recogniion of independence, and that in recognizing he independence of Cuba the committee had

Cameron Report is Fresented and Laid on tor (Vest) should precipitate a debate on this grave subject at this time."

Mr. Stewart, populist of Nevada, promptly

Resolution Declaring Against the Principle Enunciated by Olney to Be Biscussed Today_Other Resolutions Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The senate was lution is as follows: iterally deluged for half an hour today with oports, resolutions and spirited colloquies n the Cuban question. The intense public interest in this subject was shown by the presence of the largest crowds seen since the opening day of the session. All available space in the public galleries was taken such distinguished occupants as Sir Julian von Hengelmuller, the Austrian minister: Mr. Hatch, the Hawalian minister, accom- Texas. panied by the suites and ladies of the embassies and legations. The main event of the day was the presentation by Mr. Cameron of lative the report of the committee on foreign rela- tion. ions, favorable to his resolution recognizing | the independence of Cuba. This proceeding was brief and perfunctory, the report not be-ing read, and an agreement speedily reached by which the resolution and report go over until after the holidays. Aside from the Cameron report, Mr. Morgan of Alabama, presented a further report on the same lines, embodying the views of himself, and Mr. Mills. The offering of the reports served as a prelude to several brisk exchanges between senators. Mr. Hill of New York desired to know whether the reports went into the ousfitutional question of the legislative ower of recognition of independence. Mr. ameron promotly answered that everybody conceded this power, and Mr. Morgan point-edly added that denial of such power was judiciary committee. 'prepusterous." Mr. Vest also came forward with some remarks, which promised to give a sharp personal turn to the debate. He spoke of his astonishment on seeing Secre-tary Olney's public statement, declaring the executive alone had the power to recognize independence. Mr. Vest had hardly begun when Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, made a point of order against him on the ground that debate was out of order. The Missouri senator willingly yielded, announcing that he would speak tomorrow on the resolution he had offered declaring that recognition of inpendence is a joint power of the legislative and executive branches. Several other Cuban resolutions were offered, these by Mr. Hill and Mr. Chilton, declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba, warranting the recogni-tion of the belligerent rights of both parties, and calling for the observance of strict neu-trality by the United States, and one by Mr. Bacon, declaring that the power of recog-nizing independence is a prerogative belong-ing exclusively to the congress. Mr. Sher-man, from the committee on foreign

p. m., while the routine business was pro-ceeding, Mr. Cameron arose and in a voice hardly audible presented the report of the committee on foreign relations favorable the resolution for Cuban independence. asked that the resolution and report be printed and laid on the table, and that 500 additional copies of the report be printed. Mr. Sherman interposed to ask if it was inderstood that the resolution was to re-

main on the table until after the holidays. Mr. Cameron answered in the affirmative. Mr. Morgan, democrat of Alabama, presented a supplementary report on the Cuban resolutions. He said it was offered on be-half of himself and Mr. Mills of the com-

mittee, who fully concurred in the report of Mr. Cameron, but desired to give some additional facts to justify the nudings of the Mr. Sherman presented two favorable recorts from the committee on foreign rela-ions on the resolutions offered by Mr. Call, lemocrat of Florida

The first resolution requests the secretary f state for lists of all United States citizen oufined in Spanish prisons. The other esolution requested the executive branch to demand the release of all United States citi-zens confined at the Spanish penal colony on the island of Centa, off the African coast. In the conference report, relati-Senator Bacon of Georgia introduced a resolution on the constitutional question raised between the executive and congress by the Cuban war. The resolution declares that the recognition of governments is a sovereign power which does not appertain to the executive except as the right of veto makes him a part of the law-making power. Senator Chilton of Texas introduced a substitute for the Cameron resolution declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba and that the United States should remain neutral, according the rights of belliger-

ency to both parties.
Mr. Hill, democrat of New York, who had been seeking to secure recognition, now asked if either of the reports by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Morgan discussed the constitutional power of congress to pass the resolutions as reported, or whether the reports were confined to the propriety of passing the

Mr. Cameron responded that the constitu tional power of congress ought to be con-ceded by everybody.

discussed in the reports," 'repower is not disconnanced Mr. Hill. Mr. Morgan was on his feet, turned toward Mr. Hill and said: "To discuss that proposition is simply preposterous."
"Such a view may be entirely satisfactory to the senator from Alabama," answered Mr. Hill. "I simply desired to understand that the constitutional question was not dis-

cussed.' POWERS OF CONGRESS.

tation of a joint resolution, reciting that the power of recognizing independence does not reside exclusively with the president. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved. That the president is not vested the constitution with exclusive power etermine when the independence of a ign people, struggling to establish a vested in congress and the president, to exercised in conformity with section 7, tele i, of the constitution. Mr. Vest said that he had been astonished

seeing the extraordinary statement made y Secretary Olney saying that the action of congress concerning Cuba would be en-tirely ineffective. It was the first time, Mr. Vest said, that a cabinet minister had thus ddressed the public. When the Hawaiian juestion was under consideration the senator had examined the subject of recognition and had reached the conclusion that the esident did not have the exclusive power f recognition.

"It is to me a most astonishing propo tion," said Mr. Vest, "that while the contitution gives to congress the exclusive war naking power, the president alone is able to take action toward recognizing independ-ence which may bring on war."

The senator cited the recognition of Vene-

uelan independence by congress and not by the president. Vest was about to proceed, Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, interposed a point and considerable money raised.

CUBA'S DAY IN THE SENATE of order. He did not taink this discussion could proceed under the senate rules without unanimous consent. "Since the resolution and report have gone over." Hale, "I do not think it proper that the sena

VEST DISCUSSES POWERS OF CONGRESS War. Stewart, popular or Nevada, promptly asked for unanimous consent that Senator Vest continue with his remarks, but Mr. Vest shook his head and remarked that he did not care to proceed with even one unwilling auditor. He would, however, call up his resolution tomorrow. With this flurry over, Mr. Hill again se-

cured recognition, and offered a joint resolu-tion declaring that the state of war exist in Cuba; that the parties thereto are titled to the recognition of beiligerent rights and that the United States will maintain a strict neutrality toward them. The reso-

Resolved, by the senale and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled. That it is here declared that a state of war exists in Cuba, and that the parties thereto are entitled to and hereby are accorded belligerent rights in accordance with the principles of international law, and the United States will preserve a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

TWO MORE RESOLUTIONS.

Two more sets of resolutions made their appearance, one from Mr. Bacon, democrat of Georgia, and another from Chilton of powers of the executive and the legis-lative departments concerning recogni-tion. His resolution recites that the power of recognition resides exclusively with the legislative branch and the preroga-tive does not belong to the executive, except so far as his veto may affect. The resolution is as follows:

is as follows:

Resolved, by the senate, the house of representatives concurring. That the question of the recognition by this government of any people as a free and independent nation, is one exclusively for the determination of congress in its capacity as the law making power.

Resolved, further, That this prerogative of sovereignty does not pertain to the executive department of the government, except insofar as the president is under the constitution made a part of the law making power of the government.

The Bacon resolution was referred to the

The Bacon resolution was referred to the The Chilton resolution recites that a state

give of war exists in Cuba which entitles the He parties to recognition as belligerents, and that this government should remain in strict neutrality. Mr. Chliton said he would urge the reso

ution as an amendment to those reported from the committee on foreign relations. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government which has been for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Sharman the Call contending to the contending the contending to the contending th The resolution is as follows:

singularly eventful in bringing forward for treason and conspiracy, upon his appeal to the Madrid court from the Havan court sented in the diplomatic gallery. At 12:30 had developed in rapid succession and had been followed with the Respect interest by on followed with the keenest interest by ie crowded galleries and the intent body o

> RESULT OF THE DAY'S WORK. The status of the various resolutions hey were finally left, is as follows: ameron and Morgan reports are on the until after the holidays, the Vest resolution s on the table to be called up tomorrow; the Hill and Chilton resolutions are on the table; he Bacon resolution is referred to the com-

> nittee on judiciary. While the debate proceeded Sir Julius Pauncelote, the British ambaseador, and sev ral other foreign representatives, jo-hose already in the diplomatic gallery. Mr. Mitchell, republican of Oregon, made in appeal to the senate for the early con-sideration of the Nicaraguan conal bill. He urged its importance to all sections of country, but said it was especially portant to the Pacific reast. The draught steamers touched at the port The dee San Francisco, Astoria and Portland, and at points in Puget sound, and he called at tention to the saving there would be in dis ance from these versels, if they were alowed to go by way of Nicaragua to Europe

The conference report, relative to extend-ng the time for the inquiry into the quesion of alcohol used in the arts was agreed

A resolution by Mr. Pettigrew was agreed o, asking the recretary of the treasury for aformation concerning the Pacific railroad onds he proposed selling under recent adver-

ance of medals by Herbert D. Pierce from the Russian government; by Commander E. S. Houston of the navy from the emperar of Germany; by Joseph J. Kinyoun from Venezuela; by C. E. Marr and E. H. Pierce from Canada; by Lieutenaut Colonel Forwood and Dr. George H. Penrose from Argentina by Admiral Selfridge and other naval officen from the Russian government.

The unfinished business for the day was the ublic lands of Oklahoma territory for b fide actilers, but owing to opposition Mr Pettigrew, in charge of the messure, conented to let it go over until after the holi

The house bill was passed for the loaning ded by everybody.

From that I judge the constitutional during the coming inauguration ceremonies At 3 o'clock the senate went into executive session and at 3:22 p. ot., adjourned.

HARBOR DEFENSE WORK IN CUBA.

Spanish Authorities Preparing for Attack by an Inaginary Foe. NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- A Havana corre spondent telegraphs to the Evening World

today as follows: "Pursuant to telegraphic Mr. Vest, democrat of Missouri, came for-ward at this point in some pointed remarks Madrid, Admiral Navarro on Saturday morninstructions from the Navy department at which premised to open the whole Cuban ing hurriedly dispatched a commission of question. He prefaced them with the presenengineers to the east to co-operate with the military authorities and hurry the harbor defenses at Santiago de Cuba and Guan-tanamo. At Santiago several large caliber Krupp guns have just arrived and are being placed at strategic points to defend the port against possible attack from a foreign

enemy. A number of torpedoes have also been laid. "The British consul general, Mr. Gosling, yesterday obtained the release of the Beatty brothers, English planters, arrested a month ago on their estate near Manzanille, and since imprisoned as political suspects by local Spanish authorities. Claims for dam-ages of \$10,000 each have been filed.

Your correspondent in Cardenas reperts that the Cuban leader. Ricardo Trujille leader of a filibustering party that landenear Camacho in October last, was killed in a skirmish a fortnight ago near Macagus

Chadron Enthusiasts for Cuba

CHADRON, Nebr. Dec. 21.-(Special Telegram)-At the mass meeting held here tonight to discuss the Cuban question Police Judge Mears presided and State Representa-tive-elect Sheldon was made accretary. After many had expressed their views strong resolutions were unanimously massed re-questing the Nebraska congressmen and sen-ators to do all they could to promote the recognition of Cuba as an independent re-public. A subscription list was also started

Ministers and Most of the People Are Less Fearful of War.

HAVE HOPES EVEN FROM MR. M'KINLEY

Ministerialists Profess to Believe that President-Elect Will Adopt the Same Attitude Toward Cobaas Cleveland Has.

(Copyright, 1886, by the Associated Press.)

MADRID, Dec. 21 .- There can be no doubt that the Spanish press and public take a taken. much calmer view of the attitude of the United States toward the Cuban question. The expressions heard in government circles and the views published in the ministerial press, inspired by members of the government, are especially optimistic today. This is in large part due to dispatches received from Sener de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, giving the views of Mr. Texas. Mr. Bacon said his resolution was of the power of the president to designed to get from the judiciary committee ignore the behist of congress for the recogan authoritative statement as to the nition of a new government and the president dent's opinion that no government has been established by the insurgents in Cubs. The ministerialist organs and all the sympathizers with the government are taking the ground from this that there will be a conflict between the legislative and executive which will delay action and give Spain a respite from intervention, during which she may have opportunity to crush the Cubano. It is notable also that the Cameron resolution, offensive as it seems to Spanish pride, is looked at with a degree of moderation, as compared with the first view of it. The view is attributed to Senor Canovas himself that the adoption of the Cameron resolution need not necessarily mean war, since there was no attempt in it to provide essistance to the insurgents, but simply for the recognition of the government. So far as friendly intervention with the Spanish government was concerned, it lay in the power of that government to decline overtures to that end.

The mood of optimism of the ministerialists today goes beyond President Cleveland's term, since they express the opinion that Mr. McKinley, upon coming into office, will follow the same policy toward Cuba as

President Cleveland has done.
On the other hand, the newspapers Ef Imparcial, El Heraldo and El Liberal de not believe a pacific solution is possible of the problem of Spanish relations with the United States. They consider Mr. Olney's atterances simply those of a secretary and that they carry little weight with the great body of the American citizens, in whom, it is pointed out, is the fountain of all power, overruling both the legislative and the ex-ceutive. These papers express the belief ecutive. These papers express the belief that congress, backed by public opinion in

in the Spanish previnces and preparing fo a revolutionary action. Senor Morel, the distinguished democrat-liberal, in a speech at Valencia, uttered severe censures upon the government. He believes war with the United States is imminent unless the most liberal autonomy is established in Cuba He considers that the pacification of the island by force of arms would require a period of time that would be rulnous to the Spanish exchequer, would entail the inter-ference of the United States and would result in a war with that country, followed

by a revolution in Spain.

Spaniard in Cubn Puts a Question to the Senate. (Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 21,-(New York

World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-A high Spanish officer speaking today of the action of the American senate committee on the Cameron resolution, inquired: "Sup poss congress adopts the resolution and, de spite President Cleveland, it becomes law how will the United States deal with the newly recognized republic? Where is its seat of government? How will the diplomatic representative communicate with it How will be reach it? "At present the insurgents do not hole

a single village with a population of 200 The so-called president and cabinet are strollers. They carry most of their business in their hats. They date proclamations 'Camaguay,' which is a wild, generally unsettled province 100 inles long. Cubits the alleged seat of the insurgent govern ment recently, is merely a plantation on mountain side. They are no longer ther-A United States representative could only land on the island either by the courtes of the Spanish government or by a fill oustoring expedition. Does congress know what it is undertaking?"

The remarks of Premier Canovas to Minister Taylor are published here, but no news of what actually occurred at Washington Friday is given. The most pro-nounced trait in the Spanish character is lisplayed in this crisis. One may influence Spaniard by politeness, by inviting confidence or by persuasion, but one cannot drive him. The long cared little unimal idden by Sancho Panza beside the trious Don Quixote, was not more stubborn than the Spaniard under intimidation.

General Weyler is in full communication. vernment, but deems it impolitie

to speak for publ WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

CUBAN MEETING IN COOPER UNION Cleveland's Name is Hissed, but Mace

is Hailed as a Hero. NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- The demonstration in favor of the Cuban insurgents, under the auspices of the Seciety of American Friends of Cuba, tonight was a remarkable one Four thousand men marched from East Eighty-seventh street to Cooper Union, led by Frank Meyer, a survivor of the Virginius massacre. The parade was divided into te-columns. 2 large American flag was born at the head of the procession, which moves to the strains of a drum corps of fift; pleces and four bands. When the marchen reached Cooper Union the great hall was crowded and few of them were able to wedge their way in. The hall was deco-rated with American and Cuban flags and here were pictures of Washington, Lincoln Macro and Gomez. Colonel Ethan Allen president of the Cuban league, called the meeting to order and stated its object Sev times during his speech, when Presiden Sleveland's name was mentioned, it was sitterly hissed. There were also outbreak shan Macco's name was mentioned. A seri-

of resolutions was read and adopted, When Spain Abandoned France. PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Gaulois today publishes interviews with General and ex-Minis ter Du Barall, M. Imbert de Saint Amandand a foreign diplomat, all of whom reproach Spain for abandouing France in the Mexican expedition of 1862, the object of which they say, was to create an American government o counterbalance the power of the United

SPAIN FEELS MORE AT EASE CTAR'S TO BRYAN, MINERS SAVED FROM DEATH Validity | the Election Law Upheld

involved

ballot la

and und

ie Supreme Court. SALT 2 CUTY, Utah, Dec. 21.-The state sur decision the state case of M. L. Ritchle against ed of canvassers. The question the validity of the Australian assed by the last legislature GREAT GRIEF IS TURNED TO JOY tich the general election in this

and und sich the general election in this state in ember last was held. It was the most portain election question yet raised state, since the invalidity of the law ingest that all election proceedings under it would be void. But the law is good, the supreme court affirming its validity throughout. On the first point, that the law had not been properly passed, the court said the interence was that it had been, since the journal did not show to the centrary; therefore, the point was not well. trary; therefore, the point was not well

On the point of the Australian ballot and the system tended to encourage the voting of straight tickets and the discouragement of the independent voter, which some objected to; that the system had its merits deadly afterdamp claimed them as victims, as well as its demerits, and that the legislacure having adopted it and having thus ex-pressed the will of the people, the court fid not feel disposed to override that will. There might be a better system of providing for contests, but this was the one the peo-

ITALIAN DEPUTIES DISCUSS MACEO. Matter is Dropped, However, at the

Instance of Premier Rudini. ROME, Dec. 21.-In the Chamber of Depities today Signor Imbriani, the socialist cader, submitted a motion inviting the government to ascertain the truth as to the leath of "the brave and generous Maceo."

The Marquie di Rudini, the premier, segged Signor Imbriani to withdraw his notion, which he said might disturb the riendly relations of Italy with the brave Spanish people. Signor Imbriani persisted in his motion,

remarks and said that if Italy wished to maintain her independence she could not interfere with the independence of others. Therefore Parliament could not judge of incidents which had not already been verified in Cuba. The premier's statement was greeted with cheers and the matter was dropped.

BIDDERS FOR GRAND ISLAND ROAD. President McVelli Will Compete with

the Reorganizing Committee. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 21.-President and General Manager Edwin McNeill of the Oregon Railway & Navigation compeny ar- in full operation employes about 350 men ling exclusively to the congress. Mr. Sherinan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported favorably the resolutions of Mr. Call, asking for information relative to American citizens confined in Spanisb prisons and this was agreed to by the senate. Aside united States of whose arrest and imprisonment at the penal colony of eventful. Mr. Gear, republican of lowa, and that we shall inform the senate in two united states funding bill, and then gave notice it would be urged after the holidays.

CAMERON'S RESOLUTION EARLY.

The chaplain's prayer, in alluding to the opening of the Cristmas week, invoked peace on earth and good will toward men. Petilions from many quarters urged recognition of Cuban independence.

The foreign delegation was well reprerived here today and will attend the sale of and boys. About one-third of this force was the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, which at work today and the number of workers takes place at Hastings, Neb., on Wednes- was further reduced after 3 o'clock, when

ROBBERS KILL A RICH OLD MAN. John Greene Found Murdered and

Signs of a Severe Struggle. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 21.-John Greene, the nephew of Alfred H. Wilson, a wealthy old batchelor, who lived alone on a farm went to Wilson's house today and, noticing peered inside and saw his uncle lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood. The roota knowledge of the catastrophe came to the was splashed with blood, the furniture surface by the noise of the explosion. The by a revolution in Spain.

broken up and the walls riddled with bullets.

WHERE MAY THEY BE FOUND! life and had been shot twice in the chest. nce in the head, once through the right hand and then had his head split open. The tion went from lip to lip: "How many men robbers secured a large amount of money which Wilson had concealed about the and fled, leaving no clew.

Three Masked Men Escape with About

Seventy Dollars, SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 21.—The Southern Pacific wostbound passenger train was ordered the engineer to stop the train, and while one stood guard at the engine the two others went through the express car and se-cured about \$70. The through safe was not found three men lying un onscious in the pened. The sheriff of Valverde county, with large posse, started in pursuit of the rob-ers and the state rangers have also taken

Case of the Whitford Submitted. in the case against the American schooner Whitford has applied to the Colon circuit that the Colombian officer at Porto Bello, who instituted the suit against the vessel, is the very person that gave the clearance

cision was reserved. The British steamship Earnwell went ashore here in a gale while loading with 1,400 tons of manganese, wrecking the manganese company's wharf.

May Give Diplomas to Americans. PARIS. Dec. 21.-At a meeting of the ouncil of the University of Paris today Vice Rector Greard read a communication from the professor of political moral science upon the American students in Paris. The memorandum had agreed with the views of Prof. Henry Moissan, the distinguished chemist and member of the French institute who has just returned from participating in the Princeton susquicentennial, pointing out that American universities are sym-pathetic to France and that their students wished to study in French universities; but he added, they needed to return to America with a diploma. The council finally decided to examine the suggestion of granting diplomas to American students.

Sultan Promises to Reform. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. tussian ambassador, M. de Nelidoff, had an jour's audience with the sultan on Saturlay, at which he urged the introduction of eforms and the granting of amnesty to the mprisoned Armenians. His majesty asserted that the reforms agreed upon by the owers already had been executed, promised to issue the ampesty decree in a few days. Subsequently the ambassadors met and exchanged views relative to the new reform proposals to be submitted to the sultan.

Grain Exchange Will Close. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—The grain hange will be closed next Friday, Saturday and Monday in celebration of the Christmas holidays. The Provisions exchange will bserve next Friday and Saturday as Christ cas holidays.

Laurada Returns to Messian. MADRID, Dec. 21 .- The American steam ship Laurada has returned to Messina.

court today handed down its Over a Score of Men Imprisoned, but Most of Them Are Taken Out.

Explosion Supposed to Have Been Caused by Rock Falling on Dynas mite... Men on Point of Suffocation When Found.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 21 .- A terrific explosion of gas occurred this afternoon in Baltimore shaft, No. 2, of the Delaware & Hudeon company. Over twenty miners were the secrety of the same, the court held that imprisoned, but at a late hour tonight fourteen had been rescued alive, and there was still hope of reaching the others before the known, rescuing gangs descended the shaft, but it was some time before the ventilation had been so managed that they could work in safety. The party which entered the mine of concess, out the had chosen, and while at 9:45 tonight succeeded in pushing its way t might be improved, it was not violative of to the place where the imprisoned men had the constitution.

The whole law was, therefore, dectared valid and the writ asked by Judge Ritchie forbidding the canvassing board to declare the result was denied. Judge C. Zane rendered the opinion of the court, Judges Bartch and Miner concurred in the result. in blankets, some of the victims were sent to their homes and some to hospitals. The physicians have hopes that all may recover, Had they been in the damp five minutes longer, all would probably have died of suffocation. John Heard, one of the rescuers, who was first to discover the bodies on the plane, says the men were huddled closely together. They had apparently abandoned all hope of rescue, and were resolved to die together. The supposition is that the men, when they realized their danger, made their way to the highest point on the plane. The smoke found its way to them, however, and they were all but suffocated when found. amid uproar in the chamber. The president loudly called for order. The Marquis di Rudial protested against Signor Imbriani's mits was glossel, where the dynamits was glossel. mite was stored, that the dynamite exploded and the smoke filled the plane. Grief was turned into joy when the rescued men were brought to the surface. Women and children wept and strong men clasped each other in their arms. It is probable that those who were in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the explosion occurred were the only ones killed and their number may not be

> ONLY A SMALL FORCE WORKING. The mine is situated in the northeastern section of the city, and when

more than four or five

the day elift men came out. When the explosion occurred, an hour later, there were probably sixty men in the mine. Of this number forty or thereabouts succeeded in getting safely to the surface. Those who perished were at work in a plane fully a nile from the foot of the shaft. They were driving a tunnel and so far as known were in what was considered a safe place. The fire boss had inspected the place in the morning and declared it free from gas. The cause of the explosion is, therefore, a mysery, although the mine officials have severa theories. One report is that a fall of roof in the slope exploded a quantity of dynamite which was stored there and that this, in turn, caused a feeder of gas to become ignited. Another theory is that the gas was ignited about seven miles northeast of this city, by a careless workman, and a third that a blast set fire to the gas shortly before noon two bullet holes through one of the windows, and that the men were fighting the fire when the explosion occurred. The first roota knowledge of the catastrophe came to the

another calamity had occurred. The quesare in the mine?" The men in the engine house, who had charge of the hoisting carriages, gave the TRAIN ROBBERS GET A SMALL SUM. first alarm. A rescuing party, headed by John Matthews, was immediately organized and the brave fellows descended the shaft as quickly as the carriages could take them. But they did not remain long below. The held up by masked men about 200 miles west ventilation was had and, after two of the of here at 10 o'clock last night. When about party had been almost overcome by the half a mile from Comstock station three men deadly afterdamp, they were compelled to return to the surface. A half hour later the ventilation had been improved considerably

gangway, but it was lare in the evening

foundations of the houses over the mine

shook and the dreadful rumor spread that

when the Imprisoned men were reached. HAD THILLING EXPERIENCES. All the men who escaped at the outset had thrilling experiences. As roon as the explosion occurred, they made a rush for the COLON, Colombia, Dec. 21.-(New York gangway. Some crawled on their hands World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Dr. and knees for nearly a mile. They did not Varela, counsel for the United States consul dare walk, for the force of the afterdamp would have prostrated them. The strongest reached the foot of the shaft arat, for it was court for a stay of proceedings on technical grounds. He drew attention to the fact self. The older men had a desparate time. Some of them were about to give up the struggle when they were pulled along by thereby causing the alleged offence. De-their comrades, who could not see them drop in their tracks. Owen Murray and John Minsley were found by the rescuers who entered the mine shortly after 8 o'clock. Both were unconscious and will scarcely reover. They are in the Wilkesbarre hospital. They were found near the foot of the plane where the explosion occurred. Andrew Mc-Donald, one of the rescuers, nearly lost his life while attempting to recover the body of his brother James. He knew where it would probably be found, entered the place and stumbled over a corpse in the darkness. He mays be recognized his brother's clothes by the touch. He attempted to pull the body out, but was overcome by afterdamp and sank unconscious to the ground. It was with difficulty that he was brought to the surface. After reaching the open air and regaining consciousness, he wanted to make a second trip into the mine, but was not al-

lowed to go. Superintendent Foote said tonight he was at a loss to account for the cause of the explosion. Every precaution had been taken to make the mine safe, he declared. It had always been the rule of the company to never allow its employes to enter a mine where there was the least jeopardy of life, and this rule has been enforced most strictly since the Pittston disaster of last June, when fifty-seven men

were buried in the Twin shaft. Durrant Case Nearing Decision.

BAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—What may prove to be the beginning of the end of the prove to be the buginning of the end of the Durrant case took place in chambers in the supreme court today. The brief of Theodore Durrant was filed, although there has been much discussion as to whether it could be now filed the usual time for doing so having clapsed. Attorney General Flizzerald also filed a brief reply to defendant's counsel. Durrant is now given ten days in which to file a brief reply, after which the case of fileache Lamont's murderer will be finally decided.