order, not because the chair is above crit-felsm or above attack, but because the speaker is the speaker of the house, and

the house finally decided that Mr. Simpson

could not speak, whereupon he appealed to the chair to be informed "where am I at?"

"The chair has never been able to find any-body who knew that," was the reply.

At 3:18 the house adjourned until Monday

Washington Notes,

gram.)-Secretary Bliss has rendered decl

-United States against Joseph Huerd, Val-

and application for extension of time for

lowa pension examining surgeons were ap-pointed teday as follows: Drs. W. R. Whit-

nell, C. H. DeWitt and S. A. Campbell, Glen-

wood; E. R. Aiken, Perry; C. C. Smead

Fourth-class postmasters appointed: Ne-

county; C. N. Wennersten, Shickley, Fill-

tel, Crookston; Alfred C. Adair, Hubbard; Oliver M. Goldsbury, Lamar; Henry H. Whitefield, Peru. Iowa—Henry Hathaway, River Sioux; Isalah W. Desmer, Grant City;

E. Rosewater left for Nebraska today.
J. B. Berry of the Fremont, Elkhorn &

Missouri Valley railway and wife are in the

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- (Special Tele-

gram.)-First Lieutenant James E. Nor-

mole, Twenty-fifth infantry, has been or-

dered to remain on duty with the Twenty-

geon, and Captain Rudolph G. Ebert, as sistant surgeon, have been detailed to repre-

sent the medical department of the army at the annual meeting of the American Medical

association, Philadelphia, June 1 to 4. Second Lieutenant William J. Borden, En-

gineer corps, has been ordered from Wil-lets Point to New London, Conn., for duty. Additional Second Lieutenant George M.

Hoffman has been relieved from duty under Captain Derby and ordered to duty at Wil-

lets Point. Leaves of absence: Second Lieutenant

Hanson E. Ely, extended fifteen days; First Lieutenant Edward H. Plummer, Tenth in-

fantry, two months and eighte-n days; Major Jacob B. Rowles, Fourth artillery.

three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month,

Government Accepts the Award.

of war has accepted the award made by the

jury of condemnation in the case of the

property of the Monongahela Navigation com

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- (Special.)-Pat

Nebraska-Joseph H. Entrekin, Tekamah

mb straightening device; Susannah R.

Shelley, Omaha, metal punching, printing

Iowa-Emery A. Clark, Sioux City, sys-

tem of electrical intercommunication; George

W. Johnson, Council Bluffs, potato digger

Peter I. Labagh, Fairfield, claw hammer

Christian F. Sanders, Hedrick, hame tug

coupling; Oluf Volkerts, Sac City, detach-

Confirmed by the Senate.

confirmed the following nominations: Briga

dier General J. W. Forsythe, to be major

general; J. P. Cheatham of North Carolina, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Colum-

Postmasters: Colorado, A. R. Kennedy at Cripple Creek; W. R. Lindsay at Gilla

W. R. Bronbeck at Lake City. California, National Bullock at Colusa; D. Steipy at Chino. Missouri, W. E. Flanders at Paris:

W. C. Shannon at Marshfield, Texas, J. P.

Armstrong at Beaumont; T. A. Pope at Cam eron. Arkansas, S. Davis at Russellville; J

Jarvis at Van Buren; J. R. Snodgrass a

Nominations by the President.

Postmasters—Illinois, W. H. Gill an Vienna; Martin E. Stanger, Downers Grove

Iowa, A. E. Kincaid, at Walnut. Kentucky James F. Stephens, Hickman; J. H. Meyer

Not Ready to Report on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-The senate

committee on foreign relations today con-

sidered the Cuban question, but came to us

conclusion, the whole matter going over

until Monday, when it is expected that a report will be ready to be submitted to the senate. A brief covering the essential

Washington, James E. Hook

WASHINGTON, May 13.-The president

Paragould; H. M. Sugg at Dardanelle.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The senate today

South Dakota-John W. Keller, Elk Point,

Quinby Omaha, bread raiser; Daniel C.

ents have been issued as follows:

and stamping machine

able shelving for windows.

farm or stock yard gate.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The secretary

fifth infantry until June 15,

more county.

city.

Alfred S. Crew, Salem

WASHINGTON, May 13.—(Special Tele-

EXCITED OVER CUBA

Sudden and Violent Outbreak of Sentiment Occurs at Capitol.

SPEEDY AND RADICAL ACTION IS URGED

Startling Revelations of Suffering Made by Senate Committee.

Many Americans in Cuba Are Said to Be Destitute and Starving.

Desires to Be Fully Informed Before Making a Decided Move-Spanish Legation Hears the News Unruffled.

WASHINGTON, May 12 .- There was a sudden and violent outbreak of Cuban sentiment today at the capitol and during the early hours the drift of opinion was strongly toward speedy and radical action by both congress and the executive, but later there was somewhat of a reaction upon its becoming known that the president, while keenly alive to the situation and anxious to learn everything possible that could guide his conduct of our Cuban and Spanish relations, felt that further information was necessary and that for the present the question was not one of recognition of the belligerency or the independence of the Cubans, but relief for the helpless in the towns of the Queen of the Antilles. The senate foreign relations committee it should be stated, while agreeing with the necessity for relief for the suffering to take some steps looking to the relief of the Americans, is favorable to more radical starving Americans in Cuba. measures and a number of its members are earnestly desirous of instant action by the executive in aid of the insurgents, but have not succeeded in converting the administration to their views that present action is appropriate.

The event of the day was a report to their colleagues by the subcommittee of the foreign relations committee, which yesterday examined the State department Cuban reports. This report, though not given to the public, was so far disclosed in character as to give rise to a good deal of excited comment among senators and members. The re-port, based upon facts presented by the United States consuls in Cuba, it is said, brings out in strong relief the destitution which exists not only among Cubans, but among the Americans and pacificos now in the island, who were driven from their farms and into the towns by Weyler's orders and thereby prevented from supporting them-

URGE ACTIVE STEPS. For several days past the subject matter of this report has been under discussion quietly among the friends of Cuba in con gress, and they have lost no opportunity of impressing upon the president their convic-tions that it is his duty as the chief executive to delay no longer in taking active steps to terminate the present condition of affairs in Cuba. These representations, how-ever, have not been sufficient to induce hasty action. The president is moving stead ily and with all speed that safety and sound Judgment dictate.

Mr. Calhoun is in Cuba, officially on an other mission, but also charged with the observation of the conditions that prevail. When he has reported to the president and the latter has gathered what he regards as a sufficient store of information, based upon facts that cannot be questioned, he will be ready to take action himself, or suggest to congress such action as the case warrants. The best means of affording relief to Americans suffering as a result of the conditions in the isand will be considered.

Today the president saw by appointment

Edwin T. Atkins of Boston, who is largely nterested in Cuban sugar plantations. Atkins was in Washington on personal busness, which brought him in contact with Secretary Long, an old friend. After finishing Mr. Atkins' business the secretary took him to the white house and presented him to the president. The latter, learning that Mr. Atkins had just returned from Cuba, began to chat with his visitor as to the state of affairs as they revealed themselves to a business man, and Mr. Atkins gave him a faithful picture of the economic conditions that prevailed in Havana and in other portions of the island when he left. His story was so interesting that the president summoned Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, to the white house to hear it. Mr. Atkins had very little to say about the military situation in Cuba and what he did utter in that connection did not indicate any leaning on his part toward either the Spanish or the insurgent side.

SPANISH LEGATION IS COOL. At the Spanish legation the news of the developments at the capital today was re-ceived with composure. Of course the action of the committee could not be openly dis-cussed without violation of the etiquette which governs the diplomatic body, but it was suggested that the entire attention of the senate for months would be engrossed

by the discussion on the tariff bill, It is not dealed at the legation that suffering exists in Cuba, but such suffering, it was said, is almost always incident to war. It is contended that the Spanish governmeans at hand to alleviate this distress. It was pointed out that Spain has granted permission to the Red Cross, through Miss Barton, to extend its offices to the destitute in Cuba and moreover will not place any obstacles in the way of any proper charity in the United States which has the same end in view. All that is asked is that the food supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute are not used to maintain the Suban insurrectionary force in its resistance to the Spanish government.

MANY AMERICANS ARE STARVING.

Reports of Consular Officers Disclose Terrible State of Affairs. WASHINGTON May 13 .- The senate com mittee on foreign relations today had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of the report of the subcommittee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman. The report was prepared by Senators Davis and Foraker, the republican members of the subcommittee, Senator Morgan the democratic member, declining to participate in it. The report consisted of a concise statement of the contents of official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week of the present time. This report confirms the newspaper reports as to the situation of affairs in the island and eyen goes farther in depleting a deplorable situ-ation than do most newspaper stories. Especial stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens in the island. Of these it is positively stated that there are hundreds

parts of the Island and are shown he consideration whatever because of their American citizersho. They are generally persons who reside on the plantations, but who have been driven from their homes to Cita or Pinar del Rio, all of which are rethe towns and who, being among strangers garded as pacified.

and without employment, are compelled to subsist on almost nothing. They are not allowed to return to their plantations, even to pick berries or to secure the least bit of subsistence. They are thoroughly under the subsistence. They are thoroughly under the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissarist. They have no means of leaving the island. Their condition is pronounced wholly deplorable.

The committee was especially impressed with this recital and the opinion was gen-

erally expressed that the situation should be remedied if possible. It was considered as placing even a worse aspect upon the quection of our relations to Cuba than the imprisonment of Americans, of which there are now comparatively few instances. The report also indicates the general wretched con dition of all the inhabitants of the island INFORMATION FROM CONSULAR REPORTS

because of the scarcity of food and money, and especially in the centers of population, because also of the presence of the most malignant of diseases, such as yellow fever, smallpox and dysentery. These diseases the natives withstand with comparative case, but they are especially oppressive to the Spanish

The reports indicate that the Spanish army PRESIDENT IS INVESTIGATING THE CASE is not so strong now as it was a year ago, before the bar of the senate was debated in allowed to amend entry.

| A somewhat monotonous style until Mr. Till- lowa pension examining while they indicate no diminution of the in-

urgent forces. The reports on which the subcommittee's to the subject by referring to the report that report was based were from various consuls, including Consul General Lee. They make no recommendations as to American policy.

"As the representatives of 70,000,000 peobut merely give the situation as they see it the consideration of his resolution today, but he will make an effort to have the question made the unfinished business Monday at 2 o'clock. This acquiescence on the Alabama senator's part to temporary delay is understood to be given under the impression that it will result in bringing to the resolution the support of the entire committee on foreign relations. This will, of course, materially strengthen the resolution in the senate and, it is believed by its friends, will expedite its passage there. It is now probable that the committee will not make any formal report and that the correspondence will not

be given to the public for the present.

The delay by the senate committee on foreign relations in taking no action until Monday is for the purpose of giving the president an opportunity to act. It has also been represented that the matter of recognition ought to be considered by the executive and not by the legislative branch of the govern-ment. The president has been urged also

It is the belief of members of the committee that the president will take action before Monday, but if nothing is done by that time there is no doubt that the committee will urge the Morgan resolution in the strongest terms possible. There is a practically unanimous expression of opinion by the foreign relations committee. Some may raise the constitutional question against it, but will not urge it very hard. At the same time they will express sympathy with Cuba and say that some action ought to be taken, but maintain that the action should be by the executive and not by congress.

Members of the foreign relations commit-tee have recommended to the president that if necessary to secure the landing of food or clothing necessary to relieve the wants of Americans they should be accompanied by an American war ship. The president has listened to this advice, but has not in-dicated his intention to act upon it.

oncerning His Mission. 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Some of the Madrid newspapers today comment with anxiety regarding the mission of W. J. Calhoun in Cuba and the declarations of Senator Foraker concerning the intention of President McKinley to reserve an expression of opinion on Cuban affairs until he receives explicit information from a reliable source On the other hand, it is said in official circles in Madrid that the Spanish minister in Washington reports that the relations between the United States and the Spanish government were never more cordial lisposition of the American government

more friendly. A representative of the tobacco manufac turers of Havana has laid before the minister of foreign affairs here a protest against per-mission being granted Americans to export tobacco from Cuba, by virtue of the alleged contracts made before General Weyler prohibted all exports of tobacco except that destined for Spain. The duke of Tetuan said that the government was disposed to receive and duly examine the evidence offered by the Havani nanufacturers with the understanding that f it were as convincing and precise as claimed the pretensions of the American ex-porters would not be admitted. The minister added that he felt that the American gov ernment would not back up the claims of the American exporters if their pretenzion prove to be unfounded, as both governments aimed only at settling the point according to existing treaties and international usage ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

CUBANS REPORT A VICTORY.

News of Most Important Insurgen

Success for Months. NEW YORK, May 13 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, Fla says: Apparently reliable news of the most mportant insurgent success in months has just reached Hayana. It appears that General Calixto Garcia and General Rabi fell or a Sparish force which was carrying food an supplies from Manzanillio to Hayamo, early last week, captured the convoy, routed General Lougs' column, and pursued him so vig orously that he fled to the coast with the remnant of his brigade and too ship at Cabocorus for Manzanillo.

is said that so severe were the losses and so thoroughly disorganized were his men that the Spanish general did not dare attempt to retrace his steps to Manzanillo by land, fearing that he would be again attacked and this time wipe out of existence. These engagements, which are regarded by the Cubans here as more im portant than any battle since Cacarijicara. go to show how helplezs the Spanish are i the country east of the trocha. Spain has lost 5,000 men and food and arms withou, end along the road to Bayamo and n

Spanish soldiers call it "the road to death." JULIO SANGUILLY LANDS IN CUBA.

Large Expedition to Reinforce Insurgents. NEW YORK, May 13 .- A dispatch to th Herald from Havana says: Julio Sanguilly is said to have landed on May 3 with a large expedition at San Juan de las Playas. It is also said that Roloff wish a thousand men was there to receive him. It is added that commanders of gusboats patrolling that coast have been placed under arrest for not pre-venting the linding of Sanguilly. San Juan is ten leagues east of Sagua. The insurgents is ten leagues east of Sagua. The insurgen are numerous and active in that district.

LONDON, May 14. The correspondent of the Standard at Madrid says: In queen regent having intimated a desire to gran amnesty to Cuba, on the bing's birthday is positively stated that there are hundreds the minister of war. General Azentuga, con-in a starving condition and most wretchedly suited with Captain General Weyler, who Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. They are scittered in all parts of the Island and are shown no consideration whatever because of their Americans and separatists who have been agreed that it will be feasible, except in the case of dynamiters. Amnessy therefore, will be extended to many suspects, autonomists and separatists who have been accommissed and separatists.

TILLMAN'S CAUSTIC TONGUE

South Carolinian Creates a Sensation in the Senate Again.

COUPLES SENATORS AND SUGAR STOCK

Urges a Strict Investigation Into Rumors Sent Out by Correspondents Says Chapman is Not the Man Wanted.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- After a long sions in the following land cases: Nebraska period of calm the senate was considerably agitated today, first by a discussion of the entine district, land office decision affirmed senate sugar investigation, and then by a preliminary skirmish on the tariff bill. The resolution to bring Elverton R. Chapman a somewhat monotonous style until Mr. Tillman of South Carolina gave some interest

"As the representatives of 70,000,000 pcople," said Mr. Allen, "we cannot afford to In view of the developments in the committee, Senator Morgan agreed not to press permit Mr. Chapman, the representative of permit Mr. Chapman, the representative of Postmasters commissioned: Nebraska-a powerful organization, which it is charged Harvey S. Waterbury, Berwin; Max E. Vierexercises great influence in this body, to go unwhipped."

The discussion assumed a legal and technical phase, Messrs, Faulkner of West Virginia, White of California and Spooner of Wisconsin arguing on the law applying to Chapman.

Mr. Chandler spoke briefly, saying that he could not believe a pardon would be granted Chapman. He considered it would be futile to undertake now to reopen the sugar investigation after four years. Mr. Tillman was then recognized for a speech, which caused a distinct sensation on the floor and in the galleries.

TILLMAN CUTS LOOSE. It seems to me, said Mr. Tillman, that we are not after Chupman. The original investigation was not intended to punish Chapman, but to discover whether any senator on this floor had been guilty of using his are not after Chapman. The original livestigation was not intended to punish Chapman, but to discover whether any senator
on this floor had been guilty of using his
official position to make money by speculating in stocks which were influenced by his
action as a senator, or the committee which
reported the tariff bill. It is not worth
while to try to cover up this matter with
badinage and flippaney. The senator from
New Hampshire will excuse me. I do not
intend that as any reflection on his language, but it does appear to me that he
treated it rather flippantly.

There are today in the newspapers of this
country charges floating around about and
being sent broadcast, signed by correspondents in the gallery, to the effect that last
week, when the new tariff bill was reported
with a changed sugar schedule three senators had speculated in sugar stocks. We
have another stench on our hands, and in-

ators had speculated in sugar stocks. We have another stench on our hands, and instead of it being a differential in favor of the trust of a third of a cent, as that was, it is now two-thirds in favor of the trust. There are two correspondents who have over their own signatures charged that senators have speculated within the last week and made money. Now, if you want to investigate you have a new reason to inby an American war ship. The president has listened to this advice, but has not indicated his intention to act upon it.

The committee has a list of heads of families representing over 100 Americans who are said to be in a starving condition.

They are represented to be "corralled" in towns and unable to get out for food, even if they had the means to procure it. That is what we are here for, and if they had the means to procure it. That is what we are here for, and to buight your men, if they were bought. That is what we are here for, and now let the senator who has moved to refer the matter, and who loves the dignity of the senate as much as any other man, take the resolution to his committee and bring. We can now make those men who have charged that senators have speculated any where they got the information, or we stigate. y where they got the information, or we in punish them for contempt. We can call n Havemeyer and the Sugar trust grandees nd make them answer or put them in jall or contempt. Either investigate so as to and the truth and punish the criminal or

DEBATE PROCEEDS. As Mr. Tillman closed there was no applause, but for a moment there was a stir in the galleries which promised something of a demonstration. The debate promptly Messrs. Hoar, Chandler and Allen taking part. At the request of Mr. Allen, Mr. Hoar changed a previous motion so as to have the resolution referred to the committee on eges and elections. The motion as amended

Mr. Gallieger, from the committee on coningent expenses, reported favorably a reso-ution for the appointment of a committee of five senators to investigate the issuance of land patents to the Pacific railroads, but in the absence of Mr. Gear, chairman of the mmittee on Pacific railroads, did not press r its consideration. Mr. Gallinger also introduced a resolution

or the appropriation of \$50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. The resolution went to the committee on foreign re-At 2:30 p. m. the senate went into execu

ive session TARIFF DISCUSSION.

The open session was resumed at 3 o'clock and the tariff discussion was soon afterward inexpectedly precipitated. It occurred when Mr. Aldrich, republican of Rhode Island, of the finance committee, stated that he would medify the announcement previously given is to the taking up of the tariff bill on the 8th inst., as owing to unavoidable delay preparing the compartive statement the would not be called up at that time He hoped, however, to call it up on Thurs day, at least for a preliminary statement. In any event the bill would be taken up on he following Monday. Aside from a few sharp personal colloquies the debate was nainly technical.

At 4 p. m. the senate adjourned until Mon-

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS OF HOUSE

Jerry Simpson Endeavors tain "Where He is At." WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The Indian appropriation bill was disposed of by the house oday with the exception of the propositior. for opening the Utah gilsonite lands, which was postponed until Monday. The conference report, which establishes an Indian warehouse at Gmaha, ratifics the lease of the eneca oil lands and adds one judge to the ndian Territory courts, was adopted by a vote of 54 to 47. Nearly two hours were consumed in

parliamentary squabble on the point raised by Mr. Wheeler of Alabama that the rule for semi-weekly sersions was in violation of he constitution. Simpson, populist of Kanste, to renew his attack upon the

speaker for failing to appoint committees, and consured the republicans for not mustering a quorum, declaring that there were more democrats and populists than repub-licans present when the speaker sustained the point that he was out of order. 'I have een in doubt whether I had any rights in his house lately." Mr. Simpson shouted, and e was compelled to take his seat under the

alled Mr. Simpson to order and to him the The speaker recognizes that you will do his bidding and you will get a good place on committees all right. I know that there in good deal of arxiety on that point among he republicats."
This moved Mr. Dingley and W. A. Stone

Payne, republican of New York

call Mr. Simpson to order. The question whether Mr. Simpson should be allowed to proceed in order was put to the house and many republicans voted "no," while others refrained from voting, so Mr. Simpson by a vote of so to 57, was given the floor. When Mr. Simpson proceeded. however, his statements caused the speaker to declare him out of order. Thereupon neveral democrats protested against Mr. Simp-son being taken from the flear, in explanation Mr. Reed said; "The chair son being taken from the floor.

In explanation Mr. Reed said: "The chair submits to the house that criticisms of what the chair did at some past time are not in New York.

New York.

points in the correspondence from Cuba was received by the committee, but further information was deemed necessary to an ac urate and fair presentation of the case to WASHINGTON, May 13.-The movement to

senate:

Richard

Newport.

port of Galena, Ill.

sccure the adoption of a universal postal stamp by the postal congress has collapsed There were too many difficulties (the chief being that of currency fluctuations), in the way of adopting such a stamp, and the general committee, after considering the subject briefly, abandoned it as impracticable, and will make an adverse report to the convention. Daily Treasury Statement.

Available cash balance, \$228,707,297; gold reserve, \$148,048,401. Seven Men Killed. FLORENCE, La., May 13.—This afternoon he tipple at the Pinkney, Tenn., ore miner about twenty-five miles from here, fell, sill-

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Today's state

ment of the condition of the treasury shows

s seven men and badly wounding severa thers. Communication with Pinkney is cut of and full particulars cannot be had. Phy-cians have left here for the scene of the Movements of Ocean Vessels May 13. London-Arrived-Mississippi, from York. Sailed-Manitoba, for New

Hamburg-Arrived-Persia, from New

York.
At Liverpool—Arrived—Relgenland, from hiddelphia: Majestic, from New York, Salled—Catalonia for Loston; Pennland, for Philadelphia
At Houlogne—Sailed—Werkendam, for New York.
At New York—Arrived—Yaule, from Bremen; Ontario, from London;
At Bremen—Arrived—Lahn, from New York.

such attacks are not conducive to order. The speaker cannot reply to them except in a fragmentary manner, and it is not desirable that reply be made. If any objection is to be made to the speaker's conduct it can be made at the time and direct."

There was some filibustering, after which

FIGHTING NOT CONSIDERED PROBABLE

Turkey Likely to Make Demand for Possession of Greek Fleet as an Essential Condition of Peace.

Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) DOMOKOS, May 13 .- (New York World wound through the neck. Later Flood went Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Rumors of an armistice are persistent, but no definite gave himself up. The shooting is the result | Reports the Conference Action and Moves making proof rejected. South Dakota— Thomas C. Marsh against William A. Jones. word. Fighting is not probable. The crown of a family quarrel of several months' standprince is of this opinion. The government ing. Pierre district, decision reversed and Jones last night ordered Colonel Tertipis to occupy Kalambaku and Kurditza, Thessalian towns deserted by the Turks. Prince Constantine countermanded the order. This was wise, as it was not possible to supply Tertinis. There are no wagons and no food. braska-Louis Mussler, Goehner, Seward The government order was bad tactics. The Turks have reoccupied the towns, pending an armistice.

The 800 Garibaldians here are a bad lot-800 anarchists and socialists, as their own officers admit. They have internal rows dally. General Garibaldi wanted three horses. There were none here and he threatened to take them by force and refused to march with the Greek line and left last night. Prince Constantine is much displeased. He considers the English and Swedish sections of the foreign legion the best. They are sturdy and obedient men. There is more bread for the soldiers than last week and the troops are happier. They will welcome an armistice. They have shown presence the tragedy occurred. The young great patience in the face of lack of food man took his life with the same revolver and protection from cold and rain. They are

splendid material for soldiers.
SYLVESTER SCOVEL. Colonel William H. Forwood, assistant surgeon general, Major Louis M. Maus, sur-CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.-The foreign garian ambassador, called upon Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, and renewed the proposal of an armistice which

> TURKEY WANTS THE GREEK FLEET May Demand it as an Essential Con-

dition of Pence. Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, May 13 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The apparently authentic statement that Turkey ntends to demand the ceding of the Greek fleet as an essential condition of peace is eagerly discussed here both by the press and the politicians. It is contended that if Furkey gets the Greek ships it will be equivalent to handing them over to Russia. public from Ottumwa, Ia., says: The arrest thus upsetting the balance of naval power in of Dick Dodd of this city and City Marshal the Mediterranean.

Sir Charles Dilke said tonight when I saw aim in the House of Commons: "If Turkey gets the Greek fleet it will be tantamount to by many sensations. In searching Dodd taking its value in money from Greece, thus the chief of police found a fancy pocket knife further emberrassing her, but with no with the name of James L. Aylesworth on it. corresponding naval advantage to Turkey, for Aylesworth was a traveling man who came the sultan will allow the ships to go to ruin in three or four years, when they will be of alley and robbed of a diamond valued at no further use to any power. I am intensely \$165 and a number of other valuables. He Hellophile and hate to even think of the was badly injured and died at his home in suffering Greece will undergo by reason of Chicago a few days afterward. Dodd told

"The moral effect on Europe of the subjugation of Greece I regard as ruinous, and especially damaging to British interests Greece is the only country in eastern Europe in complete sympathy with our western ideas are Fred Grube, Jerry Devol and James Rior of civilization and progress, and the only one dan. Grube and another, not yet arrested, which was at all likely to assist England were eastern complications to arise. She arrested tonight. The ring which he pawned has failed disagreeable in her called in the complex tonight. has failed disastrously in her gallantly in-spired struggle, and, as I have said, the moral effect of failure is certain to itself felt injuriously in the future develop-ments of the eastern question." I next saw James O'Kelly, M. P., a closudent of foreign politics, who expressed

precisely the same views. He said: "If the powers allow Turkey to deprive Greece of her fleet it will be a grievous, almost an ir-reparable loss to Greece, but the ships will not be worth a six-pence in a year, they will be totally neglected by the sultan's government." Several liberal members with whom spoke declined to believe that the powers

commanders would be justified in sinking their ships rather than to surrender them. the powers may succeed in obtaining for her in the conservative press, which now has keep his sheep on the range without regard nothing but derision for Greece and unqualified condemnation of her action from first to last. BALLARD SMITH.

MAY BRING DOWN THE MINISTRY.

oday sent the following nominations to the cace Negotiations Likely to Cause Treasury-James M. Sloan, to be assistant Change at Athens, PARIS, May 13 .- A correspondent of the treasurer of the United States, at Baltimore; Richard S. Bostwick, surveyor of customs; fournal at Lamia, Thessaly, telegraphed yesterday that he had learned from official ources that an armistice between Turkey and olution was impatiently awaited by all, for it is impossible to continue the war under present circumstances. The interest is no longer in Thessaly, but at Athens, as it is probable that the action of the cabinet in signing a reaty of peace is destined to bring the min

stry to a speedy end." The statement of the Journal of Paris as an armistice having been concluded should from other sources seem to indicate that Turkey is delaying action in the matter and the dispatches of yesterday from Athens and constantinople do not bear out the state ment quoted above.

Macedonian Uprising. LONDON, May 13 .- A dispatch to the hronicle from Athens says: The Greeks who have arrived there from Damia report Magedonian rising in the district between Selfedez and Koziani. The Times, an Athens evening paper, states that there has been a rising in central Macedonia; that 4,000 in surgents have captured the pass forming a part of the prinicpal line of communication of the Turkish army and that they are ad-vancing toward Elassona and are preparing

Orders to Push the War. LONDON, May 14 .- The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople saye: Edhen Pasha has wired to the Porte that he is quite certain of being able to capture Do-mokos and the Greek army as well, and in response pressing orders have been sent to the Turkish staff to go shead with the greatest energy, regardless of diplomacy,

o unite forces with the bands under Daveli

Zermas and other Macedonian chiefs.

Still Prosecuting the War. ATHENS, May 13 .- (Midnight.) -- According o dispatches just received here the Greek orces are besieging Nicopolis and Prevesa. LONDON, May 13.—The Athens correspond ent of the Daily Mail says that the govern ent continues to send men to the front and s purchasing large quantities of war mate-

Concentrating Turkish Forces. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13 .- An official dispatch from Larissa, dated yesterday morn ing, announces that six battalions of Turkish infantry from the east and from Lirissa, four battalions from Diskata and four battalions from Janina are Turkish armies from Janina and Elasonna.

Joe Flood Shoots G. Grash, Who OMAHA WINS AGAIN

George Grush, living Center streets, while to the home of his Flood, who realdes a corner of Eighth and Castellar streets in a quarrel. Flood in a quarrel. Flood in a quarrel. Flood in a quarrel of the house and at legal and Flood and his wife went to bed. Grush again came to the door was admittance. It was need wheresumen he admittance. It was need wheresumen he admittance. It was need wheresumen he admittance. admittance. It was sed, whereupon he forced his way in and Flood, taking a revolver from a bureau drawer, fired a shot at the intruder. Grush fell to the floor with a SHERMAN OF NEW YORK OPPOSES IT

immediately to the police station, where he

Grush was later taken to the Child's hospital, where it was found that his injuries are of a serious nature. The bullet in its passage through the neck struck a portion of the spinal column and partial paralysis set in. Flood is a teamster about 33 years of age and has been married to Grush's sis ter for about two years. He claims he has had trouble with his brother-in-law continually since his marriage. Flood was charged with shooting with intent to kill.

FOLLOWS IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

Son of Special Examiner Hazen Shoots Himself.

KANSAS CITY, May 13.-Harry E. Hazen, 21 years of age, committed suicide here tonight in a room over a Walnut street saloon. where he was drinking and carousing with another youth and two women, in whose with which his father, W. E. Hazen, a spe cial examiner in the service of the federal department of justice, killed himself at Car-son City, Nev., about three years ago. The ambassadors held another conference today, father committed suicide white brooding after which Baronne Calice, the Austro-Hun- over the death of his wife, which occurred

was presented yesterday. The opinion is at frequent intervals he has been morese and general in Turkish circles that until the occupation of Domokos, which is momentarily to end his life. Inspector Hazen, the youth's expected, the porte will not grant an armis- father, had planned to drown himself in Lake Tahoe, near Carson City, but changed his mind and shot himself after writing and sending to a friend a tragic poem entitled "Tahoe Gives Not Up Its Dead."

The son recently wrote a similar letter to a friend here, enclosing a copy of the poem on the back of which he had written the following: "Father was right; I will go the same way."

MORE ARRESTS AT OTTUMWA. James L. Aylesworth's Pocket Knife

is Found on Dick Dodd. ST. LOUIS, May 13 .- A special to the Republic from Ottumwa, Ia., says: The arrest Stevens of Eldon for the robbery of the Eldon bank on February 1 has been followed today by many sensations. In searching Dodd es that he got the knife from a well known young man. this man with two others was seen with Ayelesworth in several saloons. The arrest of two of them followed. Those arrested

STOCKMEN'S WAR IN THE BIG HORN.

Sheep Herders Charged with Killing Cattle for Coyote Balt, CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 13.—(Special Telegram.)-J. B. Okie of Lost Cabin reached Casper tonight, bringing news of the stockmen's war in the Big Horn basin. An effort was recently made to amicably divide the range between sheep and cattle grow ers, which failed. Saturday last sixteen spoke declined to believe that the powers mounted cattlemen forcibly drove the force will permit Turkey to inflict such a gratuitous man of J. D. Woodruff, a big flockmaster humiliation on Greece. Some thought Greek of Lander, from the country where his sheep were ranging and moved his camp twelve miles. The cattlemen asserted that the sheep The feeling of the government ministers herders had been killing cattle for coyote that Greece can expect no mercy and balt. Mr. Woodruff was in Casper when should be profoundly thankful for any terms | the news reached there and at once took a rifle and started for the scene of trouble from her conqueror. This spirit is reflected He will arm his herders and proposes to

Bimetallists Mect.

LONDON, May 13.-There was a meeting here today of the bimetallic parliamentary committee in the House of Commons. Apart from the members of Parliament, there were several prominent bimetallists and known labor leaders present. Sir William Henry Houldesworth, conservative, who was the delegate of Great Britain to the mone tary conference at Brussels in 1892, pre-Greece has been concluded. He added: "This sided. 13e referred in his address, upon opening the meeting to the growth of bimetallic opinion in England and other countries and pointed to the fact that the special commissioners of the United States were now on their way to France to con fer with the bimetallists of that country The chairman expressed his opinion that the prospects for an early international agree ment were never more favorable. The combe accepted with reserve, as all the reports mittee decided to closely watch the inter-from other sources seem to indicate that national agreements and hold itself ready to co-operate in them.

Minister Cinyton Presents Credentials MEXICO CITY, Mex., May 13.—General Powell Clayton, the newly appointed minister of the United States, officially presented his credentials to President Diaz at noon today. The state couriers bearing the arms of the republic were sent to the hotel where the minister is residing for himself and family, and on arriving at the palace they found a large detail of army officials assembled to greet the minister, while many prominent people were present. General Clayton was dressed in the full uniform of a brigadier general of the United States army. His speech contained assurance of his desire to cultivate still closer bonds with the government of Mexico, and he assured President Diaz of the sympathy and good will of the American people. The president replied in a most cordial speech, and the minister and family were taken back to their hotel in the state carriages. or of the United States, officially presented their hotel in the state carriages.

Indiana G. A. R. Election. RICHMOND, Ind., May 13.—The Grand Army of the Republic, decariment of Indiana, elected James S. Dodge of Eikhar commander on the second ballot. The Women's Relief corps chose Mrs. Mary Travis of Crawfordsville president. The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic voted against the consolidation with the Women's Reilef corps.

Plague Makes Fearful Ravages LONDON, May 14 .- A dispatch to the Dally Mail from itembay says that the bubonic plague is making fearful ravages in the Cutchmanny district, where there have been 2,000 deaths in a fortnight. Half the population has fled.

Injured by an Explosion. CINCINNATI, May 13-There was an ex plosion at the powder mills of the A. L. Duc Fireworks company, at Reading, O., this afternoon. The loss was \$300. Samuel Sherboli was fatally injured. Frank Moore are and George Buckenbruck were slightly

Appropriation Bill.

Nonconcurrence Therein.

KANSAS COMES TO NEBRASKA'S AID

Curtis and Simpson Help Mercer in What Proves to Be a Winning Effort for the Big

Prize.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- (Special Telegram.)-Omaha won a notable victory today in the Indian supply depot matter, through good generalship, the help of friends and a united Nebraska delegation. The victory is remarked tonight as being brilliant in character, in view of the formidable opposition which has seemingly been growing stronger ever since the amendment directing the secretary of the interior to establish a depot for Indian supplies at Omaba was attached to the Indian appropriation bill. After the house had refused to concur in the senate amendment regarding the gilsonite lands on the Ute reservation the debate was at once started on the Omaha amendment in the bill, Sherman of New York, who has been the most outspoken opponent to the measure, telling the house why this amendment should not be concurred in. He gave way to Curtis of Kansas, who has been a warm friend of Omaha throughout the fight. Curtis made a rattling good speech, citing the generosity of the people of Omaha in donating rent free a building for the use of the government for five years. He showed the advantages the city possessed in being able to handle supplies of this character and the number of Indian tribes that would benefit by the location of the depot in Omaha.

ILLINOIS' BIG GUNS. Cannon of Illinois followed, being sareastic to a degree, remarking that if the governnent needed such a depot, which he understood it did not, it was only right and proper for the government to pay rent for the buildings it might occupy. Cannon swung his eyeglasses and told how economication that have been deposed to the same that the ally the New York and Chicago depots were maintained and how utterly useless the lo-cation of a warehouse in Omaha was at the best. The position of the chairman of the appropriations committee and his outspoken opposition seemed to cryatallize sentiment against the measure, especially as New York and Chicago were fighting desperately to re-

ject the senate amendment. Cooke of Illinois, who openly boasted that he remained in Washington to beat the Omaha amendment, was given time in which to tell why Chicago should continue as the great head center for this branch of the government. He read his side of the case among other things stating that a number of western cities had greater claims for the location of this depot than Omaha, and gave statistics provided by the Interior department to show the location of bidders for supplies during the fiscal year 1897, and the position of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri in their distribution.

Simpson of Kansas, who had felt the mailed hand of Reed early in the morning, was at his best in supporting the amend-ment, which he did in a five-minute talk. showing, among other things, what a saving it would be to the government should Omaha secure the warehouse, Incidentally, he epoke of the Union Pacific and its relation to the government, covering back into the treasury half of its earnings to pay ob-ligations. He argued that the establishment of the depot in Omaha would be in the interest of the people, saving them from tax-

ation, etc.

that was brimming over with good points, designed to catch votes, which were forth-coming. He spoke of the work in conference, how it had received the support of five out of six conferees, and the careful consideration which had been given the subject. Reviewing what had been said by his opponents, he read a clipping from Omaha Bee, which showed how double rates were charged on many commodities bought n Nebraska, sent to Chicago, and then back to Omaha for distribution. He made the bold stitement that the depot in Chicago was used as a convenience for that city and Illinois rather than for the Indians of the northwest; that the maintenance of a warehouse in New York cost \$22.583 annually and Chicago, \$13,324, but thought that Omaha would materially reduce both these figures, which accounted for opposition of those places. Throughout, it was a tactful presentation of Omaha's case, and made a good impression. VOTE OPENS THEIR EYES.

Sherman closed the debate, but not till Dingley of Maine had his shy at the measure. When the vote was to be taken on Curtis' motion to concur, Stark and Sutherland of the Nebraska delegation rounded up the demo-crats and populists, interest by this time hav-ing extended throughout the chamber. There was an exodus from the cloak room. Mercer personally laboring to secure a creditable showing, even though defeat should follow his efforts. But to the surprise of almost every one, the vote for concurrence stood 54 to 47, Curtis having been clever enough to move to concur before Sherman could get in his negative proposition. signal victory that it dazed the Illinois and New York delegations, and on coming to inusire reasons, found they had been hypnotized by the west. While Mercer showed himself a most firished adept in securing votes, too nuch credit cannot be given the rest of the Nebraska delegation, which labored unitedly or Omaha.

There was a call for tellers by Cannon, but he was laughed from his position, and before the foxy gentleman from Illinois could re-cover his shattered forces, the house ad-journed. The success of Omaha was cause for jubilation, Allen, Thurston and Nebraskans throughout unreservedly pronounced the vic-tory of inestimable value for Omaha, as it meants the entrance wedge for broader legis-lation in the future.

WINS AFTER A BITTER FIGHT. Omaha Pulls Off a Prize Despite New York and Chicago.

Omaha people very little understand the difficulties that lay in the way to success of the plan to secure an Indian supply depot for this city. They know in a general way that the New York and Chicago interests were opposed to the move, and that the powerful influence of those two great centers of commercial activity was being exerted

to its utmost to prevent any change in the policy which has given them control of the expenditure of several millions of dollars annually for the Indians. Echoes of the fight have reached Omaha from time to time, and the people here have felt that their interests were being faithfully watched by the state's representatives, headed in the lower house by Dave Mercer and in the senste by Senator Allen. It was from Chicago that the chief opposition came, sithough the New York representative, Mr. Sherman of New York, was the most aggressive. One Chicago paper referred to the matter as a bit