THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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RUSH TO THE RESCUE

Authorities at Washington Act Promptly on Cuban Question.

AID FOR AMERICANS WHO ARE NEEDY

President McKinley Sends an Urgent Message to Congress.

SENATE APPROPRIATES SUM OF $50,000

Only Eighteen Minutes Occupied in Passing Relief Measure.

RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Money to Be Expended by Secretary of State Either to Purchase Supplies or Bring the Destitute Back to United States.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The president today sent the following message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money.

The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people, and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

The latest report of Consul General Lee estimates 600 to 800 Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that congress make an appropriation of not less than $50,000, to be immediately available for use under the direction of the secretary of state.

It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by congress should, in the discretion of the secretary of state, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, May 17.

RELIEF FOR STARVING AMERICANS.

Senate Promptly Passes the Appropriation Asked For.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Cuba engrossed the attention of the senate today. The public interest in the subject was shown by the great crowds which besieged the galleries throughout the day. Among the occupants of the diplomatic gallery were Sir Julian Pauncefote and Minister Hatch of Hawaii, and in the reserved gallery was General Dan E. Sickles, ex-United States minister to Spain. Neither the Spanish legation in Washington nor the Cuban junta was represented, so far as could be observed. Two phases of the subject were presented. First came the question of relief to destitute and starving Americans in Cuba, and at 2 o'clock Mr. Morgan's resolution caused spirited debate. The first question was presented in the president's message as soon as the session opened. Immediately following its reading, Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution originally introduced by Mr. Gallinger, appropriating $50,000 for relief of American citizens in Cuba.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Secretary Pruden of the white house staff presented the president's message on Cuba. It was taken to the clerk's desk and read with the closest attention from senators and spectators. Following the reading of the message Mr. Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, favorably reported with amendments the resolution introduced by Mr. Gallinger last Thursday appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in Cuba. The resolution as amended is as follows:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, That the sum of $50,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in the island of Cuba, said money to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the president of the United States in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines to such citizens and for transporting to the United States of such of them as so desire and who are without means to transport themselves.

Mr. Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution and there was no objection. The only speech made was that of Mr. Gallinger, who spoke briefly. He said he had been impressed at the great mass meeting, attended by 3,000 persons yesterday, with the statement made there by a correspondent who had traveled through the stricken district of Cuba. This gentleman had stated that there was an abundance of food in Cuba and that it was needless to give relief in that direction. The real trouble, he said, was that the Cubans were herded in the towns and prevented from going out to get food. The most effective relief, Mr. Gallinger said, would be a demand by the president and the government that the Cubans be released from their bondage in the towns and permitted to go where they could secure food. The senator was ready to assume his share of responsibility for such a step. Still, if the resolution just reported gave a measure of relief he would heartily support it without urging the other plan of relief he had suggested.

The resolution was then put on its passage and without division it passed unanimously, there being no response to the call for the nays. It had taken exactly eighteen minutes for the reading of the message, the presentation of the committee report and the brief speech and the final passage of the resolution.

When the Morgan resolution came up today Senator Wellington of Maryland made a vigorous speech in opposition to it. He said the republican party had come into power to relieve the people of this country of distress. The first duty of congress, he said, was not to Crete, not to Cuba, but to the American people. Senator Wellington said that as a republican he wanted to say that he most emphatically and heartily approved of the policy of Grover Cleveland in regard to Cuba. Cleveland, he said, was entitled to the thanks of the people because he would not rush this country headlong into war with Spain.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama asked who are the jingoes and the question brought out loud applause from the galleries.

Mr. Wellington replied that jingoism was the spirit which would draft the country into war regardless of reason.

Mr. Stewart criticised Mr. Wellington's indorsement of the Cleveland administration. Mr. Stewart favored the resolution.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia replied to Mr. Wellington, saying that the Maryland senator had evidently spoken under a misapprehension. Mr. Wellington, he said, was entirely mistaken in supposing that the resolution was an act hostile to Spain. He also said that there was no reason for sympathy for Spain.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the Morgan Cuban resolution was taken up. At that time the galleries were filled to overflowing as the crowds awaited something in addition to the relief resolution passed at the outset. The Morgan resolution declares that a condition of public war exists in Cuba and that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States. Mr. Morgan stated that unless some senator desired to speak he would ask a yea and nay vote on the pending motion of Mr. Hale to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hale suggested the absence of a quorum, and a call, after some delay, brought forty-six senators, just a quorum, to the senate. The vote was about to be taken when Mr. Wellington, republican of Maryland, arose for his maiden speech, which proved to be a vigorous protest against the resolution and a plea for its reference to the committee on foreign relations. He said that while a declaration of belligerency might not be serious, yet the senate should pause and consider the serious results that might follow such a declaration. A new administration had just come into power, he said. Back of it stretched four years of depression and disaster. Capital had been in hiding or had sacrificed its principal as well as its returns. Back of us stretched four years of idleness. The republican party had come into power on certain propositions. First of these was the question of an adequate tariff bill. He believed the first duty of congress was to the American people rather than to the Cubans and Greeks.

"The policy pursued by the late administration and by Grover Cleveland meets my approval," declared Mr. Wellington, "and as a republican I am prepared to say that Grover Cleveland did his duty in refusing to rush headlong into a radical Cuban policy. This resolution is a defiance of Spain. You may say that Spain is a weak power and that we can annihilate it in thirty minutes. Are we ready for war? Do the American people want war? I do not believe it. Until you are ready for war, do not take steps which will bring on war."

Mr. Pettus of Alabama was on his feet and inquired: "The senator speaks so emphatically of jingoes, let me ask him, who are the jingoes and what are the jingoes?"

There was laughter and loud handclapping in the galleries on this inquiry, evidently because the question was made against the opposition to the resolution.

"The senator needs no information from me as to who are the jingoes," responded Mr. Wellington. "It is the spirit that would drag our country into war with Spain; it is the spirit that would draw us into controversy with every country of Europe and make more enemies than friends."

Mr. Stewart spoke briefly, saying it was strange to hear this indorsement of the last administration from a republican senator.

"I do not endorse the last administration," interrupted Mr. Wellington, "except so far as foreign affairs are concerned."

Mr. Stewart went on to say that he could see no difference between the McKinley administration and the Cleveland administration. The only difference between the two, he said, was one of persons.

"Mr. McKinley is a very pleasant gentleman," added Mr. Stewart, amid laughter. "I do not intend to draw comparisons, but simply say that Mr. McKinley is a pleasant gentleman." Mr. Stewart argued for the resolution, saying it voiced the sentiment of the American people who wanted no more "Cleveland policy" on Cuba.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia replied in a sarcastic vein to some of Mr. Wellington's remarks, and then read a carefully prepared manuscript involving the legal points in the recognition of belligerency. After concluding his legal argument, Mr. Daniel branched out on the general subject of Cuba, and aroused the keenest attention by his vigorous words. The diplomacy of Spain had succeeded for two and one-half years, he said, in blinding American diplomacy into the belief that war did not exist in Cuba. But the world knew that war existed there, high-handed, red-handed, bloody, cruel war. It is a war in which Spain employs more troops than England employed in seeking to put down the American revolution, and yet senators were met with the statement that a recognition of a state of war in Cuba would be inimical to Spain. He denied that the recognition of an existing fact could be construed as a hostile act, but in any event the fact should be responded to and the great influence of the United States thrown toward the cause of civilized and Christian usage. It might give Spain a right to blockade Cuba, but in that case Spain would suffer more that the United States.

"It is said this means war," continued Mr. Daniel. "I deny it. If Spain should declare war against us because we recognize the belligerency of its former subjects, who had carried on a war for two and a half years, it would have an unjust cause of complaint and war against us and we would have a just cause of complaint and war against it. I do not wish to see the American people involved in war. I look upon war as one of the greatest calamities that can befall a people. But it is a greater calamity for the high public spirit of a great nation to be so deadened that it can look upon murder and arson and pillage with indifference, and for the public spirit of a nation to be so dead that it is afraid to do an act of justice for fear of war."

Mr. Mason of Illinois then secured the floor, and will speak when the resolution is taken up at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

During the session bills were passed as follows: Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Salt Lake, Utah; conferring jurisdiction on the court of claims in the case of book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against the United States; appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Abilene, Tex., and a like amount for Aberdeen, S. D.

Mr. Pettigrew, populist of South Dakota, called up the resolution for the appointment of a commission of five senators to investigate the issue of patents for lands to the Pacific railroads and to the California and Oregon railroad.

Mr. Gear, chairman of the Pacific railroads committee, moved to refer the railroad resolution to his committee, saying there was no need for a special committee.

Mr. Pettigrew insisted that a reference to the railroads committee would commit the resolution to its graveyard. He spoke of the alleged manipulation of the Pacific railroads and the urgent need of an investigation in order to protect the government's liens on the branch lines of the Pacific system. The senator criticised the senate resolution on Pacific railroads, saying they had taken the word of the "pliant tool" of the roads in opposition to the proposed investigation. He declared his belief that 1,000,000 acres of this land had been patented through bribery and other irregular means.

Mr. Morgan, a member of the Pacific railroads committee, said the regular committee could make the investigation, as it had been conducted and was anxious to make the proposed investigation. His motion to the effect was carried and the resolution adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Butler of North Carolina was agreed to, requesting the president for information as to the authority by which a sale of the Union Pacific had been agreed upon by the executive and any combination of purchasers.

At 5 o'clock an executive session was held and at 5:30 the senate adjourned.

HOUSE SIDETRACKS THE MATTER.

Bailey of Texas and Dingley of Maine Do the Business.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The house confronted the Cuban question today, made a party issue of it and adjourned without taking any action. President McKinley's message was received without demonstration, and on its heels Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill in response to the president's request. Mr. Bailey of Texas asked for consent to consider in connection with the bill an amendment embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. Mr. Dingley would not consent to consider the amendment nor Mr. Bailey to consider the bill without the amendment, so for the time the question was sidetracked.

Then the house devoted two hours to debate on the conference report on the features of the Indian bill opening for settlement the gilsonite lands in the Uncompahgre reservation in Utah, and failed to accept the compromise agreed on by the conferees and asked for another conference with the senate on the bill.

Meantime the senate resolution, practically identical with Mr. Hitt's bill, had been sent to the house and Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for its consideration. The deadlock between Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey was renacted, and while Mr. Bailey was endeavoring to get consent for the consideration of the two Cuban measures together, Mr. Dingley put in a motion to adjourn. This motion was carried by a vote of 90 to 69—thirteen answering present. Under the rule for bi-weekly sessions recently adopted the adjournment carries the question over to Thursday.

The conference report of the Indian bill recommended a compromise on the gilsonite lands of the Uncompahgre Indians in Utah, providing that the government retain title to

(Continued on Third Page.)

GREEKS SUFFER A DEFEAT

Edhem Pasha Pushes on Victoriously and Occupies Domokos.

DESPERATE BATTLE WITH MANY KILLED

Prince Constantine Sends to Athens a Dispatch Announcing the Fact that He Was Compelled to Retire.

LONDON, May 17.—The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent with the Turkish forces in Thessaly telegraphs:

"Edhem Pasha has moved on from point to point and finally occupied Domokos. The Greeks have sustained a crushing defeat."

ATHENS, May 17.—Midnight.—A dispatch just received from Domokos says that the Greek right wing has been compelled to retire six kilometers.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says the following telegram has been received from Constantinople:

"Our right wing, under Colonel Mastrapas, has been compelled to retreat. It still holds Vousel, but may find it necessary to retire on Phourka pass. It was necessary to bring up all the reserves in order to repulse the furious attacks of the enemy. Our wounded have been sent to Lamia. The conduct of the army was praiseworthy."

ATHENS, May 17.—The most intense excitement prevails here. All the cabinet ministers have been assembled since noon at the ministry of marine. Here the dispatches from the front are being received. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, May 17.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens sends the following official account of the fighting:

"Over 50,000 Turks simultaneously and continuously attacked our whole line. Our artillery and infantry did splendid work. Twice all the regiments of the enemy wavered and fled, although their attack was soon renewed with fresh forces which in turn we were enabled to hurl back.

"The stubborn resistance and splendid vigor of our troops finally compelled the enemy to give away altogether. All attacks on our left were repulsed. On our right we did not fare so well, the attack of the enemy was repulsed and they massed in great numbers for the next attack. Our line wavered and was broken, and the wing all but turned but for the timely arrival of the reserve.

"The enemy had gained ground which it was impossible to regain, and we, therefore fell back on Boisi. The Turks had 50,000 troops with 30,000 reserves. Our force was only 35,000. We have lost heavily, but the enemy must have lost thousands."

LONDON, May 17.—According to a dispatch from Athens to the Daily News the Greek retreat in Epirus became so disorderly that it caused a panic in Arta where the prisons have been broken open and many of the prisoners have escaped.

FIGHTING TO BE RENEWED.

LONDON, May 18.—1 a. m.—The latest new from the seat of hostilities via Athens shows that yesterday's battle ended at about 9 o'clock, but will be resumed in the morning. It is evident from the Greek account that the Greeks have suffered a serious defeat and if the left wing has given way, as appears probable, Edhem Pasha may be able to cut off the Greek retreat and separate General Smolenski at Sourpi from the main army.

This is Edhem Pasha's reply to the foolish attempt of Colonel Manos to snatch a victory in Epirus. If Greece had prevented Manos from playing this last card of a gambler Turkey might perhaps have ceased hostilities. As it is now she is in full possession of Thessaly and the powers will find the task of protecting Greece more difficult than ever.

The dispatches from Athens represent the populace as astounded when the news of the fighting came. They had hoped to the last that the powers would prevent Turkey from going further. One report represents the Greek government as threatening to take extreme and desperate steps unless Europe arrests the progress of the invaders.

ANXIOUS CROWDS AT ATHENS.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Athens says:

"This afternoon (Monday) has been one of great excitement. The whole city turned out to discuss the news of the fighting and the newspapers issued special editions. The impatient crowds gathered around the office of the minister of marine, questioned everybody coming out and finally invaded the building.

"The minister of justice, M. Triatuafliaca, announced the news as it was received to the anxious crowd. The ministers have been sitting in council until a late hour. Word has been received that General Mavromichalis has been severely wounded in the leg and forced to relinquish his command to another officer."

SULTAN DEMANDS TOO MUCH.

Powers Will Protest Against the Cession of Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—All the powers have agreed to protest against the cession of Thessaly to Turkey and the abolition of the capitulations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The representatives of the powers here held a long meeting yesterday and drew up a note which will be presented to the Turkish government as soon as one of the ambassadors receives the necessary instructions from his government. This note does not deal with the peace conditions, but merely repeats the request for an armistice and declares the powers will not permit Greece to be crushed. Although it is assumed in some quarters that the Porte, in accordance with eastern usuages, has demanded more in order to obtain less, it is pointed out that if the Turkish government desired to bargain it would not have formulated its conditions officially. The tone of the military officials here and elsewhere is most emphatically against abandoning Thessaly. They argue that if Europe has been unable to make Greece evacuate the island of Crete, how will Europe be able to force Turkey out of Thessaly?

PARIS, May 17.—The Temps, referring to the peace terms demanded by Turkey, says: "Europe cannot consent to the cession of Thessaly. On the firmness which the powers now display depend the success of the whole scheme for reforms and the peace of Europe."

LONDON, May 17.—The conditions proposed by the Porte as the terms of peace with Greece have been freely discussed in the lobbies of Parliament today and the idea of the retrocession of Thessaly and of such an indemnity as is suggested is ridiculed as impracticable and absurd. At the outside an indemnity of £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 and a slight strategic rectification of frontier are considered as likely to be the terms finally settled upon.

CAUSES RESENTMENT IN RUSSIA.

Europe Cannot Consent to Demands of the Turks.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The newspapers of this city protest vigorously against the excessive and unacceptable "conditions" which Turkey demands as the price of peace with Greece. They declare that if Turkey insists upon them Europe will be obliged to abandon mediation. The Novoe Vremya says that in the event of Turkey's insistence upon the terms it has presented the powers will have to take practical measures to "preserve Greece from the pretensions which threaten its national existence."

Dislodge the Greek Forces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—The governor of Janina telegraphs that a division of Turkish troops under Osman Pasha, after having fought for two days before Arta against much superior forces of Greeks, has succeeded in inflicting very great losses on the enemy and has dislodged the Greeks from the strong position which they occupied.

KING GEORGE ON THE SITUATION.

Greece's Apparent Road Chats on the War and Its Causes.

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LONDON, May 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., commissioned by the World to interview the king of Greece and the sultan of Turkey, has fulfilled his mission and now is returning to his parliamentary duties. He telegraphs from Vienna to the World's London bureau the following account of his interview with King George:

VIENNA, Austria, May 17.—King George of Greece, who accorded to me a special audience while I was in Athens, said during the interview: "Peace is most desirable, but it must be honorable and not too humiliating."

The king was very cordial and conversed freely, speaking English well. He is a fluent talker and has a frank, agreeable manner. As to personal appearance, he is of good height, has a pleasant expression of countenance and bears his 52 years well. The absence of restraint from the interview is illustrated by a playful question the king addressed to my son: "Did you shoot any Greeks?" his majesty smilingly inquired. "Sire," answered the boy, "I am a noncombatant." King George is highly indignant because the great powers combined against little Greece.

"All those powers, and even Bulgaria, have been permitted to seize and keep portions of Turkey," he observed, "while Greece alone is forbidden to do so and is attacked by the powers for moving in that direction. The policy of England has been especially injurious, because constantly shifting. Recently it favored Greece; now it is hostile."

The king always has been friendly to Turkey up to the time of the war. He prefers a Turkish alliance to Ottoman hostility. He thinks this war enfeebled only a small part of the anti-Slav states in southeast Europe. "The incursions of irregulars into Macedonia before the war I regretted," King George explained, "but it was impossible to prevent them. Crete is an ever recurring difficulty and there are 15,000 Cretan refugees in Greece."

I suggested to him that Cretan Mussulmans have been horribly treated. The king admitted it, but said that Greece, if she had the suzerainty, would protect the Mussulmans in Crete just as she has protected them in Thessaly. "It is the fault of the powers," he insisted, "that the scheme of Cretan autonomy was prevented from succeeding."

Russia is hated by the Greeks because the Greeks are non-Slavs and because Russia is regarded as the prime cause of the war. Queen Olga of Greece is a Russian, but she is very amiable. King George's position was critical under Delyannis as premier, owing to blunders, deceit and cowardice, but with Ralli as premier he is stronger, throwing the responsibility for Greece's present situation upon the Ethnike-Hetairia, or National Brotherhood, the secret organization which forced the war. Most of the Greek officials are weak and shirk responsibility. All are afraid of the Athens mob, which is the same excitable, blind, fickle, conceited populace as betrayed Demosthenes. BARTLETT.

Miscalculations of Greece.

LONDON, May 17.—The correspondent of the Daily News with the Turks in Thessaly writes:

"The Turks showed me yesterday a number of Greek staff maps with the positions they intended to occupy carefully marked out and with the numbers of the various Greek regiments and the positions they contemplated occupying. They also showed me a printed map with the frontier moved about 100 kilometers north in anticipation of Greek victory."

Plot to Murder King George.

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says it is reported there that a plot to murder King George has been discovered at Athens, and that many arrests have been made.

Greeks Return to Arta.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17. — Osman Pasha telegraphs from Touros Epirus, saying that after a desperate battle near Arta on Saturday the Greeks retired to Arta with the loss of 2,000 men killed.

SIOUX FALLS HAS A COMPLAINT.

Lodges Charges of Discrimination Against the Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has filed a long complaint with the Interstate Commerce commission, in regard to alleged discrimination of Pacific railroads against Sioux Falls and in favor of Duluth. The senator goes into details in his specifications, and urges the commission to take up this subject in the interest of Sioux Falls. The commissioners who heard him promised that the subject should have prompt investigation. Judge Yeomans of the commission said tonight that he had not looked over the complaint, but if it is apparently well founded the commissioners will undoubtedly proceed to the west for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the subject.

There was a rumor today that an attempt would be made to reconsider the action of the house on Thursday relative to the warehouse at Omaha. None was made, however.

Senator Allen and Congressman Sutherland left for Nebraska tonight, the postponement of the Havemeyer trial permitting the senator to go home for a fortnight at least.

Bills were passed in the senate today for the relief of Isaac Marsh and George M. Anderson of Nebraska.

Senator Kyle has passed his bill for a public building at Aberdeen, S. D.

Representative Sutherland has introduced a bill to purchase a site for a public building at Hastings and appropriating $10,000 therefor.

Comptroller Eckels has approved the Metropolitan National bank of Chicago as a reserve agent for Lemars National bank, Lemars, Ia.

John T. Pierce of Sioux City stopped off in Washington tonight, en route to New York.

"SUGAR" CHAPMAN GOES TO JAIL.

Recalcitrant Witness Occupies Two Cells at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Elverton D. Chapman, the recalcitrant Sugar trust witness who refused to answer a senate committee's questions as to whether he had acted as a broker for any senators in speculations in the Sugar trust, occupies a cell at the District jail tonight and will continue therein for twenty-five days. Chapman surrendered himself to United States Marshal Wilson at 4 o'clock today, in accordance with an understanding previously reached. The commitment papers were given Deputy Marshal Cook, who in a private carriage escorted the broker to the District jail. There he met Warden Leonard and soon took possession of his cell. He was very cheerful and inclined to be jocular in his conversation.

Two cells have been assigned him, one for sleeping purposes and the other as a sitting and office room. Rugs cover the floor, and a table, brass bedstead, chiffonier and several chairs adorn the cells, but no luxurious curtains hang over the doors, nor do decorations set off the walls. He will, however, have plenty of reading and writing materials to busy himself with and the calls of friends to entertain him during the visiting hours. Mr. Chapman was much surprised at the cleanliness of the institution. The jail will furnish him ordinary fare, while soups and fancy dishes served by a private waiter will be sent to him from a hotel. Mr. Chapman's sentence is for thirty days, which, with the rebate for "good behavior," makes an actual period of twenty-five days.

Corbett Expects to Be Seated.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The senate committee on privileges and elections will meet tomorrow and will take up the Oregon case. Mr. Corbett, who holds the commission from the governor, expects that the committee will make a favorable report on the question of seating him.

WILDE COMES OUT HEALTHY

End of His Imprisonment Finds Him in Good Condition.

EDWARD LANGTRY'S CONTEMPT FOR LILY

Husband of Notorious Beauty Expresses Himself Freely Concerning Her California Divorce Suit and Its Outcome.

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LONDON, May 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The extraordinary lack of enterprise of London newspapers was again shown this morning, in that only one of them had any mention of the approaching release of Oscar Wilde, which was noted by the World several days ago. The official statement of his condition also verifies the World's constant information that he has been throughout in excellent health; that he was a model prisoner; had been treated most considerately, and that he would at once leave London. Other newspapers were as constantly telling of his wretched health, which threatened him with madness, his cruel treatment in prison, his reputed intention to brave criticism and live in London, and the talk of theatrical managers here renewing his plays, are equal nonsense. The public would not stand it for a moment.

New York correspondents of London newspapers continue to refer to the World's great enterprise in securing Sir Ashmead Bartlett's interviews with the sultan and the king of Greece and description of the recent battles in Thessaly. Sir Ashmead being released from captivity by the Greeks, is sure of an interesting and good naturedly satirical reception on his return to Parliament. He was due in Paris today, and may be expected back tomorrow. Meanwhile the cartoonists, not only of England but of every nation, express the keenest sympathy with Greece, hostility to Turkey and contempt of England. One might expect this of Punch or Judy, or Le Journal Amusant, but we find in the collection also the Kladderdeutsch of Berlin; Jugent der Wahre, Jacob LeGrelot, the Melbourne Punch also joining in the chorus. The funniest episode of the season is that the German Nebelspatter thinks King Antonio still rules Spain and represents him with a kingly crown.

LANGTRY IS NOT DIVORCED.

Edward Langtry was seen again at his home at Southampton by a World correspondent yesterday when he repeated what he had already given to the World exclusively, that he would refuse to recognize his wife's American divorce; so if she marries in England, and he has the disposition, she can be prosecuted for bigamy. The first news of the divorce reached Mr. Langtry yesterday, being conveyed to him by a World representative. He was fishing at the time on the river Avon at Ringwood, near Southampton. He has been staying at Avon Castle hotel with a friend. He expressed not the least surprise at the news, though he had heard of no proceedings from the time he was served with a citation at his home, No. 9 Victoria Square, Southampton.

He says: "I cannot for the life of me see how the divorce can do her one particle of good. If she has got it to get married again she will undoubtedly be committing bigamy, for which the public prosecutor could order her arrest on touching England."

Mr. Langtry went on to say that nothing could be more absurd than the decree being pronounced on the ground of desertion. He was no deserter from their bed and board, whereas Mrs. Langtry had been over the world with all sorts of fellows. Her latest alliance did not trouble him, he declared, a bit. He suspected a certain young sporting lord. He denounced what he characterized as the traducers who said that he had received money from Mrs. Langtry. To use his exact words: "She sent me a check to North Wales for £5. I had been ten weeks in the doctor's hands, and I immediately returned it." As to his general treatment of his wife, Mr. Langtry said: "I have always treated her well, commencing with the marriage settlement. By it, should I die first, she comes in for all I possess. The property is in the north of Ireland, and some time ago, under an assumed name, she visited my place and made most searching inquiries into its workings. She ought to have had more sense than to think that I was going out to California to answer a summons that was simply waste paper. A woman of 45 years of age ought to have more sense. Our only child, a daughter, was born in 1881. I was in America at the time, having been sent out there on some fool's mission and kept knocking about Chicago and New York for three months."

KNOWS OF HER DOINGS.

Mr. Langtry spoke freely of matters and men with whom Mrs. Langtry's name has been more or less coupled. He knew of her present of a valuable yacht; her having received £25,000 from a well known sporting squire for an assault which he committed on her with his boot, and of her now being actively engaged in managing her stable of some forty horses, racing under the name of "Mr. Jersey." He had seen her but once in fifteen years, though when crossing over to Jersey to her home she had taken a steamer at Southampton within a very short distance of his home. Personally, he said, about his wife, he did not now care a penny; she was out of his mind as she was out of his heart.

At this point he put together his salmon rod and started down the stream which runs through the Shakespeare birthplace, apparently unconcerned at the recent developments in the California divorce court.

BALLARD SMITH.

BALLARD SMITH HAS HIS WOES.

Overcharged by a London Cabman and Patronized by a Police Sergeant.

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LONDON, May 17.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The vagaries of the cab law here are a caution to strangers. Today I took a hansom at Charing Cross for Earls' Court. I supposed the fare to be a shilling, and so my fare book makes it. I tendered 18 pence, which cabby refused with contumely; then 2 shillings, then half a crown, rather than have a row; then 5 shillings. At first he was about to deny me a look at his cab and private number, but I insisted and he showed them to me and an adjoining cabman. Then he didn't want to drive me to the nearest police station. When I arrived there, although the sergeant was scrupulously polite, it was I who was the offender, and I expected every moment to be put into a cell. Then I asked if I was to prosecute the cabman. "No," was the reply, but my money would be returned to me. I was about to leave it on the desk, when his majesty pushed it back. I was entitled to be driven back, but I would not have trusted that cabman three feet. Tomorrow I shall be summoned by him and probably fined. BALLARD SMITH.

Memorial Service.

PARIS, May 17.—A memorial service for the repose of the soul of the late Duc d'Aumale was held this afternoon in the Church of the Madeline. The ceremonies, which were most impressive, were attended by all the French ministers, the members of the French institute and a great number of officers in uniform. Queen Victoria sent a wreath of flowers tied with a satin ribbon on which was inscribed "A mark of respect, affection and sincere friendship from his sincere friend and cousin, Victoria, R. I.

Yachting Exhibition.

LONDON, May 17.—At the conclusion of the levee held at St. James palace today the prince and princess of Wales drove to the Imperial institue and opened the yachting and fisheries exhibition, which has been arranged as one of the features of the queen's jubilee celebration. There were no formal speeches, the prince of Wales merely announcing in a few words that he had great pleasure in opening the exhibition. The exhibition bid[illegible] to be one of the most popular enterp[illegible]ts of the season. Its main object is to [illegible] the great changes that have taken plac[illegible]achts since 1837. In order to accompl[illegible]s there have been arranged several hu[illegible] of models of yachts which date from [illegible]r of the queen's coronation. The great[illegible]e of the show, however, is the fine di[illegible] of yachting cups which have been loan[illegible] their fortunate possessors. There are [illegible]400 of these.

WILL E[illegible]ORE HUDSON STRAITS.

Canadian Steamer Diana Being Provisioned at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 17.—The steamer Diana, which will carry the government expedition to Hudson bay, has arrived here from St. Johns and will be provisioned at once for its long sojourn in the north. The Diana is a fine steamer for ice work and was specially selected on that account. The scientific party and the ship's crew will make the number on board over fifty. The exploration of Hudson straits is expected to be the most far-reaching in results of any yet attempted. The purpose of the expedition is to discover the period for which Hudson straits are navigable in order that grain steamers may run through and load wheat for England at Fort Churchill, which will be the terminus of a railway to be built there from Manitoba. In addition to the various scientific investigations which will be made, there will also be an attempt to learn the fishing possibilities of this vast body of water. The steamer will, if possible, leave here May 20, go round by the front of Newfoundland and proceed north to its destination, taking its chances of working through the ice. If all goes well, it will return about the end of October.

Disperse Uruguayan Insurgents.

MONTEVIDEO, May 17.—A battle, lasting six hours, has taken place between the Uruguayan troops and the insurgents under Lamas and Saravia. The government forces were victorious, according to the official report. It is further stated that the revolution is dying out owing to the insurgents lacking ammunition, and on account of numerous desertions from their ranks. Later in the day it was officially announced that the insurgents had been completely routed and that the revolution is considered ended.

Canada Bars Verascope Pictures.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 17.—The verascope pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will be barred from Canada. Sir Oliver Mowatt, minister of justice, has drafted an amendment to the criminal code making it a misdemeanor to exhibit pictures of prize fights in Canada. The penalties are severe, including a fine of $500 and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Denver Man Killed in London.

LONDON, May 17.—H. B. Chamberlin of Denver, Colo., was killed while bicycle riding near Stains yesterday morning. Mr. Chamberlin was formerly president of the Chamberlin Investment company of Denver and was connected with several New York insurance companies.

CITIZEN TRAIN IS AFTER OMAHA.

Proposes to Open Up His Claim Against This City.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Journal tomorrow will say:

George Francis Train has reopened his claim to the city of Omaha and he intends to press it to the last. If he wins he will be worth $20,000,000; if he loses he will be no poorer than he is now. Certain of his friends have investigated the matter and they are convinced that his cause is just and that the claim, growing out of the old Union Pacific litigation and subsequent proceedings in which he was legally declared a lunatic, is valid.

These friends have employed a large syndicate of eastern and western lawyers to conduct his case, and Proprietor Merrifield of the Continental hotel, where Citizen Train lives, and ex-Mayor Bemis of Omaha are protecting his interests.

The following characteristic interview with Citizen Train will also be published:

"Ten days ago," said the Citizen, "a strange man, evidently a mechanic, came to me while I was sitting in the park. I did not wish to talk with him at first, but he persisted and I yielded. He said that a short time ago he made a trip to Omaha and there he met a cousin of his, who is a lawyer, and who lives in a handsome house in that city. 'This is a nice place you own,' remarked the mechanic.

"'Yes,' was the response, 'but between you and me, I really believe George Francis Train owns it, because he bought the ground on speculation many years ago, but was cheated out of it. There is a cloud on the title, though, and the same cloud rests upon hundreds of other pieces of land around here.'"

Citizen Train repeated the substance of that conversation to Mr. Merrifield, and he became deeply interested, and with former Mayor Bemis made inquiry into the matter. Mr. Merrifield and Mr. Train refused to divulge the names of lawyers in the syndicate, but they admitted that it had been formed. Full details for publication, they said, would not be given out until June 1.

TO REINSTATE ALLEN O. MEYERS.

Last Breach in the Order of Elks is Healed.

CINCINNATI, O., May 17.—The Cincinnati lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has received an order from the grand exalted ruler for the reinstatement of Grand Secretary Allen O. Myers to his rights and privileges. This is the last of the factional fight in the Order of Elks that started three years ago.

Christian Endeavor Rates.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Colorado lines have practically agreed upon the reduction of rates that shall be in effect in intermediate territory when the present low rates to the Christian Endeavor in San Francisco shall be in effect. From Chicago to Colorado common points the rate will be $12.50 and from Colorado common points to Chicago the rate will be $15. From the Missouri river to Colorado common points the rate will be $9 and from Colorado common points to the Missouri river $10. From Chicago to Missouri river will be $7.50 and from the Missouri river to Chicago $9. The reductions range from 15 per cent to 50 per cent of the regular fare. Corresponding reductions will be made from St. Louis.

Another St. Paul Banker Indicted.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 17.—Another sensational indictment in the bank cases was reported by the grand jury tonight. The Allemania National bank was among those which failed during the past winter and this indictment was for grand larceny against Albert Scheffer, president of that bank. The ground for the charge is an overdraft on his personal account to the amount of $6,657. Scheffer has for several years been prominent in politics in the northwest.

Proposed Impeachment.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 17.—The house of representatives today adopted resolutions to impeach State Treasurer Clarence Collins, charging him with "high crimes and misdemeanor, incompetency, malfeasance in office and conduct detrimental to the public good."

Anti-Scalper Law Sustained.

HELENA, Mont., May 17.—The supreme court today sustained the anti-scalper law.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 17.

At Marseilles—Arrived—Elysia, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—Spree, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed—Friedrichs der Grosse, for New York.

At Hamburg—Sailed—Phoenicia, for New York.

At Gibraltar—Sailed—Fulda, for New York.

At New York—Arrived—Massachusetts, from London; Cevic, from Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Pavonia, from Boston for Liverpool, and proceeded.

ROCK ISLAND IS IN

Third of the Great Transmississippi Roads to Add Its Assistance.

GIVES $20,000 TO THE EXPOSITION

President Cable Announces This as the Road's Subscription.

INFORMATION GIVEN OUT AT CHICAGO

Messrs. Lindsey and Rosewater Get the Welcome News.

ALL THAT WAS ASKED PROMPTLY SUPPLIED

Lead of the Burlington and Northwestern Followed by the Rock Island, Making $80,000 from the Three Roads.

R. R. Cable, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, yesterday announced that the railroad company of which he is the head would subscribe $20,000 to the Transmississippi Exposition to be held in this city next year. This important announcement was made to Z. T. Lindsey, manager of the Department of Ways and Means, and Edward Rosewater, manager of the Department of Publicity, who called upon President Cable at his office in Chicago.

The announcement of this support of the exposition was in the form of a pledge to subscribe $20,000. The annual meeting of the stockholders to elect officers and direct