"The purpose of the republicans," declared Mr. Hitt, "is to secure peace with inde-

He said conditions in Cubs had changed

since congress passed the last resolution.
Mr. Balley would, by a resolution, interfere
with the resolutions which are now pending. Mr. Hitt said he had been in favor of

belligerency. The question was now one of expediency. The executive was exerting every effort and there was hope that he would solve every question. Mr. Hitt opposed interference with diplomatic negotia-

tions of the executive branch of the govern-

MORE SPARRING.

Mr. Dailey in reply to Mr. Hitt said that f the latter desired to make the question of

recognition of belligerency one of party politice he was willing to accept it and the

hips could carry.
Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said that no one

could tell how many Americans had starved

but for independence for Cuba.

This speech closed the debate on the adop-

tion of the rule. Then came another parlia-

SPEAKER IS SUSTAINED.

on a personal visit to Cooa in January last. He told of Charles Govern, an American

Robbins' own personal knowledge, had been

captured by the Spaniards, whose American passport had been struck from his hand by

the Spanish officer, who had been tied to a tree and cut to pieces by the Spaniards. An American citizen from Indiana, he

knew, who, refusing to give money to a Spanish officer who demanded it, had been

struck on the head with a sword and

If money did not suffice to relieve the Amer-

Americans for a month, and that the appro-priation must be repeated monthly for an

indefinite period as long as the war was per-

mitted to continue.

There was an interesting passage when Mr.

Livingston was declaring that the only sensi-ble course was for this government to end

the trouble by recognising the Cubans, and

Mr. Hitt interrupted bim to ask:
"Don't you think it would be better for

the president to use his authority to secure

now that I have answered your question, answer me; when will the president do that?"

M'KINLEY'S PLANS.

Mr. Hitt hesitated, and Mr. Livingston

"I have no right to speak by any au-

thority." Mr. Hitt began, and hesitating to

"I have reason to believe that the president

is taking as active steps as he can to secure the independence of Cuba and that fact I am

convinced has reached Spanish headquarters, for the news reaches us today that the min-

ster who will probably be in power in thirty

days has said that the Cuban war is utterly

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke of Genera

Weyler as "the Nero of the Nineteenth Cen-

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania paid tribute

en left there by the neglect of the last

to the president for securing the release from Spanish prisons of forty Americans who had

Mr. Clayton of Alabama criticised the re-

ublicans for holding out diplomatic pre-

dictions that the president would act, and

being seked their authority for the state

ments, disclaimed any authority.

The debate was closed for the democratic side by Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, who declared that two-thirds of the republicans decired the resolution for recognition, but be-

ause of the failure to organize the house

Mr. Bell of Colorado said the resolution was

mere attempt to avoid practical legisla-

ion, that Havemeyer and Scarles had hastened to Washington when it was known

the message contained nothing

Wanamaker, who, he said, had

that a message was to be sent to congress to

SIMPSON MAKES A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Simpson recommended that charity

should begin with Americans at home and

Mr. Hull of lows and Mr. Brown of Ohio closed the debate for the republicans. Then

The report of the conferees on the gil-

the Indian appropriation bill, was presented

tion to the report on the ground that a monopoly of the gileonite would result, was renswed, and reflected. Mr. Sherman re-

quested the house to make a final proposi-tion, stating that the chairman of the senate

conferees had said that if the report was rejected he would move the acceptance by the senate of whatever proposition the house

m'ght make or that the senate drop the whole question. The hours adopted an amend

(Continued on Third Page.)

lands, the only unsettled feature of

the resolution was adopted without a dis

inimical to commercial interests.

ccome a "calamity howler."

enting vote.

word his answer rightly, finally continu-

answered Mr. Llvingston, "and

for that purpose.

independence?"

pressed for an answer.

itizen and newspaper man, who,

administration.

GLAD HAND TO CUBA

Morgan's Resolution Recognizing Belligerency Passes the Senate.

ONLY FOURTEEN VOTES CAST AGAINST IT

Alabama Senator Carries His Point with Good Majority.

Delivers an Eloquent Speech Supporting Resolution.

TELLING APPEAL FOR STRUGGLING CUBA

Wants a War Ship Dispatched to the Island to Maintain the Cause of Liberty_Details of the Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- The long and exciting debate on the joint resolution recognizing a state of war in Cuba and declaring that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States passed the senate by the decisive vote of 41 to 14 at a late hour this afternoon. The announcement of the vote was received with tumultuous applause, which drew from Senator Hawley a protest. The resolution is:

a protest. The resolution is:

Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the government of Scain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America snall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each and all the rights of beliggerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

The vote on the final passage of the reso-

lution was	as follows:	
Yeas:		
Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butter, Carter, Chandler, Chilton,	Foraker, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris (Kan.), Hetteld, Jones (Ark.), Kenney,	Nelson, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Rawlins, Shoup, Stewart,
Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullon, Davis, Deboe, Nays:	Lindsay, McHride, Mantie, Mason, Mills, Morgan,	Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turple, Waithall—4

Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hear, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White, Wilson-14. Burrows, Caffery, Fairbanks, Gear, An analysis of the vote shows that the af-

firmative was cast by eighteen republicans. nineteen democrate and four populists, and the negative by twelve republicans and two democrats. Prior to the final vote the motion of Sen-

ator Hale to refer the resolution to the com-mittee on foreign relations was tabled. Yeas, 34; nays, 19.

Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana proposed a sub-stitute, providing that the president extend speech in the senate. the good offices of the United States to Spain toward securing an end to the conflict and the ultimate independence of the island. This, too, was tabled; yeas, 35; nays, 15. Then followed the adoption of the original

resolution.

The voting occurred after an exciting de-

Mr. Thurston, who presided over the rethe stirring scene when the convention enthusiastically inserted a Cuban plank in the platform, and declared that this resolution was in partial fulfillment of that pledge. Messrs. Elkins and White urged a conservative course and an inquiry by a commit Then came the first vote-that on the Hale motion to refer. It was a test of strength and the defeat of the motion as-

sured the passage of the resolution. Mr. Fairbanks tried to stem the tide by offering a compromise proposition, somewhat on the lines of the Cuban plank adopted at St. Louis, but it met the same fate as the

This brought Mr. Hale forward for a final He spoke with intense earnestness and feeling, and with a trace of bitterness in his words. He declared that the elements opposed to the resolutions-democrate and populists-had furnished the bulk of the vote favor of the resolution, and that the foreign policy of the administration was thus dictated by its opponents. He expressed the fear also that the resolution would lead to war with Spain. Mr. Spooner added his protest against tying the hands of the administration

the auggestion that party lines were drawn on the resolution, and asserting that the administration should have dispatched a war vessel to Cuba to protect our officials on the The final vote was then taken.

THURSTON'S SPEECH. Mr. Thurston, in opening the debate, spoke of the bloody contest which had raged during the last two years. There was ample information as to its tent from American correspondents who had written their dispatches on the fields of bat-tle, from the reports which filled the records of the senate and in the archives of the state department. Every man in the United States ought to be ready for action on this question at this time, and if any senator was not suf-ficiently informed Mr. Thurston commended him to the consideration of his constituents The senator referred to the St. Louis convention, over which he presided, and pictured the scene, "when with a mighty shout that seemed to lift the roof shove our heads" the Cuban resolution was passed by the con-vention. That declaration could not be faithfully carried out unless we first recognize the Cubans as belligerents and thereby the foundation for the full execution of that declaration. It was whispered, Mr. Thurston said, that this resolution came from democratic sources and that this republican administration should direct the policy on this great subject.

"I am a party man of the ultra type," proceeded Mr. Thurston, "but over and above my duty to my party is that to my country. to humanity and to God, and I would be worthy of my great party if I shaped my course on this resolution through party con-

SPAIN IS IMPOTENT. Mr. Thurston read the interview of former Premier Sagasta, published today, and de-clared that this was a complete admission of all that had been asserted of the impotency of the Spanish cause in Cuba.
"Peace in Cuba!" exclaimed the senator.

"If there is peace in Cuba, it is the peace of the devastated fields. Peace in Cuba! If there is peace in Cuba it is the peace of desolated homes. Peace in Cuba! If there is peace in Cuba, it is the peace of ravished women and starving children, and the pacaus of this peace are sung by the uncoffined dead. If peace ever comes to Cuba, it will come under the Cuban flag, when that last remnant of despotic authority is turned back to foreign shores."

The senator spoke at some length on the points of international law involved and

These things the United States of Amer. ica can constitutionally and lawfully do. Let them now. Let us dispatch the mightiest battleship of the government to Cuba. Let us station it in the harbor of Havana, that us station it in the harbor of Havana, that its frowning guns may disturb the spirit of tyranny by night and by day, and its shinng stars may cheer the hearts of those will

are struggling to be free." closing reference to the battleship, but th. presiding officer quickly checked the demonstration. While Mr. Thurston spoke the galleries had filled to overflowing, and crowds were at the entrance awaiting an opportunity

ELKINS URGES MODERATION Mr. Elikins of West Virginia followed in a speech urging that the senate should not act precipitately, but should await the in-quiries now being made by the officials of the government. He insisted that there was nothing before the senate to warrant action at this time. There was no Cuban govern-ment to recognize, he asserted. What was the postoffice address of its president, if the recognition was to be sent to him, asked Mr. Elkins. It would have to be delivered by General Miles with the army behind him, asserted the senator. He derided the state-THURSTON LINES UP ON AFFIRMATIVE ments of Mr. Mason that Cuban bables were taxed at birth, and Cuban brides taxed at the altar.

"What becomes of the grown people?" he asked sarcastically.

"Very few of them grow up," answered Mr. Mason, amid laughter, Mason, amid laughter.
Senator Elkins went on to say that the possibilities of war were being treated very lightly. He added: "Spain can declare war and not fire a gun and it will cost this na-tion \$500,000,000."

The senator urged that the president was as patriotic and as zealous to protect our interests as any senator. Why, he asked, should this senate seek to coerce the president to action and place him in a false position.

WHITE OPPOSES. Mr. White of California opposed the resolution, and was led into several lively and amusing exchanges with Mr. Chandler. He argued that recognition was exclusively an executive function. Mr. White said the recognition of the Cubans as belligerants would in no way relieve them from the ob-ligations of the neutrality laws. The sen-ator said the real object of this resolution was to bring about war with Spain. It was easily, he said, to kindle the enthusiasm of the American people, but it should be re-membered that true liberty was not to be

found on the battlefield.

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut spoke briefly of the desirability of cautious investigation at a time of serious emergency. He closed at

3:10 p. m. and the voting began.

The pending question was on the Hale motion to refer the Cuban resolution to the committee on foreign relations. The vote was followed with intense interest by the crowded galleries. Senators, who had taken leading parts in the debate, moved hurriedly about the chamber marshaling their forces. The Hale motion to refer was defeated by the decisive vote of yeas 19, nays 34, as fol-

Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Davis, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale,	Hanna, Hanstrough, Hawley, Hour, McBride, Perkins,	Shoup, Spooner, Weilington, Wetmore, White, Wilson-19.
Nays: Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chindler, Chindler, Clark, Cockrell, Paniel	Gallinger, Harris (Kan), Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Mantle, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pettlgrew,	Pettus, Pritchard, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turner, Waithall, Warren-34.

A hum of excitement ran through the galleries as the vice president, in calm tones, announced the defeat of the motion to refer adding that the question now was on the adoption of the resolution. It seemed likely that a final vote would be taken at once, but Mr. Fairbanks took the floor for his first

FAIRBANKS SPEAKS.

He was glad, he said, to observe that there was no difference among senators in regard to their desire for freedom in Cuba. All were anxious to see liberty established on the desolate island. The most desirable course to pursue, he said, was to tender the good offices of the United States in the cause The voting occurred after an exerting debate participated in by Senators Thurston of Nebraska, Elkins, White of California, Fairbanks of Indiana, Hale of Maine, Spoorer banks of Indiana, Hale of Maine, Spoorer the island. Referring to the St. Louis platform Mr. Fairbanks said he fairly reputlated form Mr. Thurston on the Mr. Thurston, who presided over the re-publican convention at St. Louis, recalled Cuban resolution adopted at St. Louis. The platform was for the exercise of the good offices of the United States. The pending resolution was for a recognition of Cuban belligerency. The senator spoke of the misery and want prevailing in the country. The manufacturers were and Weyler, but They were not suffering from Weyler, but the delays of the tariff. "Pass the tariff" was their cry. Mr. Fairbanks then offered the following substitute for the pending Morgan resolution:

Resolved, That the congress of the United States views with deep solicitude the deplorable civil strife in the island of Cuba, which is so destructive to life and property and which is embarrassing and destroying the commerce of the United States with Cuba. The highest motives of humanity and public interest require the immediate cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace, and that the president shall, in a friendly spirit, tender the good offices of the United States to Spain, to the end that bloodshed shall speedily stop and that honorable and permanent peace may be established in the Island of Cuba; and further, Resolved, That the congress of the United

tablished in the Island of Cuba; and further,
Resolved, That the president, in a spirit of amity, tender the good offices of the United States to Spain in an endeavor to secure the independence of Cuba upon terms alike honorable and just to all powers concerned. And if the tresident shall be unable by such friendly intercession to secure the independence of Cuba within a reasonable time, he shall communicate the facts to congress with his recommendations thereon.

CAFFERY OPPOSES.

CAFFERY OPPOSES. Mr. Caffery of Louislana said that the fate of this substitute was plain in view of the vote just taken. He spoke of the unusual course on which the senate was embarking, setting aside all precedents and the consideration of a committee in order to force through the resolution. Inflammatory ments, emanating largely from the Cuban junta, were the basis on which the senate was asked to act. Mr. Caffery entered his vigorous protest against this course, Mr. Morgan then moved to lay on the table the Fairbanks substitute. A yea and nay vote was taken on this motion, as fol-

lows:	WAS	taken on this	motion, as I
Yeas: Bacon Baker, Bate, Berry, Butter, Cannen, Carter, Chuiton, Clark Chuy, Cockrett, Nays:		Davis, Foraker, Gailinger, Hansbrough, Harris (Kan.), Heitfeld, Jenes (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Mantle, Mussen, Mills,	Morgan, Parcoe, Pettigrew, Pettis, Rawlins, Stewart, Tourston, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Walthall—36.
Allison. Burrows, Caffery, Fairbanks,		Hanna, Hawley, Henr, McBride,	Spooner, Wellington, Welmere, White,

HALE SPEAKS. This again cleared the way for a vote on the resolution. Mr. Hale, who has been the ecognized leader of the opposition to the ution, arose for a final word of protest le spoke with intense earnestness and feel ng and with a tinge of hitterness. In the vote just taken the foreign policy of this adpinistration had been dictated and dictated by those in opposition to it. "I believe," continued Mr. Hale, "that the passage of

involves the United States

possibly, and I fear, probably, in war in the Mr. Hale asserted that this administration was confronted with the remarkable condition of having its foreign policy dictated by those in antagonism to it. He felt it to be a most serious and grievous condition. Mr. Gallinger answered Mr. Hale, saying many reasons had been presented against this resolution, but now for the first time senator from Maine presented a politica He did not share Mr. Hale's fears. "As the senator has expressed his loyalty his party," queried Mr. Wellington, "how

to his party," queried Mr. Wellington, "how does he explain the vote just given against he substitute in the language of the St Louis platform?" "When I am in battle," responded Mr. allinger, "I do not permit the enemy to urnish the ammunition.

uproarious approva! from the alleries at this response and the presiding (Continued on Second Page.)

BITTER PARTISAN DEBATE

House Has a Hot Quarrel Over the Relief Measure for Cuba.

SENATE RESOLUTION GOES THROUGH

Democrats Endeavor to Force Action on the Morgan Belligerency Resolution, but Fall to Carry Their Point.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- Cuban affairs urnished the house with a day of bliter partisan debate. The bill appropriating \$50,-600 for the relief of American citizens was adopted without a dissenting vote, but the democrats endeavored to force consideration also of the Morgan resolution for recognition of belligerency of the insurgents. They accused the republicans of endeavoring to evade this issue, but the dominant party, through its spokesman, Mr. Hitt, made the important statement that the republicans desired not to embarrass negotiations which were being projected by President McKinley to secure the independence of Cubs. While Mr. Hitt disclaimed presidential authority for his statement, it was well known that he had been in consultation with Mr. McKinley on the subject and knew whereof he spoke.

The committee on rules presented a report giving two hours to debate on the relief resolution. Mr. Bailey endeavored to present the views of the minority of the committee and tried to move a recommittal, but was declared out of order by Speaker Reed. He made a strong speech and was given the unanimous support of democrats, populists and silverites, while three republicans— Mesers. Cooper of Wisconsin, Colson of Kentucky and Robbins of Pennsylvania-voted to consider the senate resolution. The galleries were packed, and many expressed their usual

sympathy for Cuba.

The speeches were made by Messrs. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Bailey, Hitt and Gros-venor of Ohio, Williams of Mississippi, Livingston of Georgia, Wheeler of Alabama, Adams of Penusylvania, Clayton of Alabama, McMillin of Tennessee, Bell of Colorado, Simpson of Kansas, Hull of Iowa and Brown of Ohio. Mr. Robbins of Penusylvania gave a graphic description of the situation in Cuba

based on a personal visit.

The house rejected the third conference report on the opening of the Utah gilsonite lands, and instructed the house conferees to support the plan proposed by Mr. Lacey of Iowa, by which the secretary of the Interior would lease the lands, the government re- Bailey appealed. ceiving a royalty, and provisions against a monopoly being made. DALZELL ON DECK.

The decks having been cleared Mr. Dalzell from the committee on rules reported a rule for the consideration of the senate Cuban relief resolution, the rule providing for a vote after two hours' debate.

Mr. Bailey thereupon endeavored to secure recognition to present the views of the minority of the committee, but the speaker ecognized Mr. Dalzell to demand the previous question. There was a sharp three-cornered skirmish between Speaker Reed and Mr. Daizell on one side, and Mr. Bailey on the other, in the course of which Mr. Bailey consrked that he knew republicans did not stend to give the minority opportunity to be heard, but advised them to carry out the program with some degree of decency, where-upon he was applauded by the galleries.

Mr. Simpson shouted: "Don't ask for decency from that side."

The proposition which Mr. Bailey was attempting to present was a substitute rule for the consideration of Senator Morgan's resolu-tion for recognition of the belligerency of the nsurgents, which is now before the the appropriation for relief had been lisposed of

PREVIOUS QUESTION ORDERED. The previous question was ordered, 117 to the democrats, populists and silverites uniting in opposition and two republicans. dessrs. Cooper of Wisconsin and Colson of Kentucky, voting against the rule and their party. The keynote of the republican course was sounded by Mr. Dalzell, who de clared that the only question before the louse was that of giving relief to the suffer ing Americans in Cuba

Ogden of Louisiana desired that Mr. Daizell inform the house the cause of the sufferings of Americans to Cuba, but Mr. Dalzell replied that that question was not before the house; that the same information upon the topic was at the disposition of all members.

The gentleman should not attempt to nislead the country into the belief that that is the only question that ought to be before the house," declared Mr. Bailey to Mr. Dalzell. He read the Morgan resolution. The question of belitgerency, Mr. Bailey asserted, was the only one really before the house. If you believe you can vote it down, why not meet it like men and vote it down? he demanded. "The country will have vastly more respect for you if you meet it like men than if you run away from it every time it is presented to you."

On Monday the republicans had been will ing to postpone relief for the suffering Americans rather than meet this question, he continued. They were afraid to submit the question to the house because they knew it would be carried by an overwhelming majority. The rule was not to attempt to enforce the will of the majority, but to sup-

He said: "You declare that Americans are suffering from the effects of war in Cuba and yet you refuse to recognize that war exists in Cuba. If war does not exist there the United States should declare war, for nothing but the necessities of war can justify the penning up of American citizens in cities and starving them."

The action of the house would be a surprise

o the republican masses, for the republican convention had not only declared that was existed, but that it was the duty of the United States to terminate that war. Professing a solicitude for Cubans they now re-fuse to carry it out. "These were fine words," "but in strange contrast to your action today. Then you were anxious to do more than the sound judgment of the country would perhaps sanction. Now, you refuse to do what common sense demands." But the stock gamblers had become alarmed and would rather see the country

insulted than justice done, and the repul lican party was standing as it always did on the side of the immensely rich. They might escape the question here, but could not before the people of the country, for no previous question could save them before that august tribunal. The authorities of international law were in support of recogni-tion, and if this act brought war on the United States, we would drive Spanish ships from the sea and make them pay two fold the damage they did to commerce. Bad as war was, he would not let it deter the United States from its duty toward a weak and suf-fering nation. He could not forget that an-other nation, when our fathers were weak and suffering, had come to our relief, and he would not leave the sentence of piracy suspended over the patriotic Cubans by with. holding from them the aid that France gave

HIT REPLIES. Mr. Hitt of Illinois followed Mr. Bailey. He spoke of the necessity of the passage of the resolution. Money for the relief of Amer-ican citizens in Cuba could not be taken out the emergency fund. He explained how quickly the relief could be given by tele-graph. This would have been done tast Monday, but that a certain gentleman (meaning Mr. Balley) decided to gain some political notocicty and party advantage and made an objection to the resolution, showing he would allow American citizens to starve while he played politics. As far as the republican party was concerned it had demonstrated its friendship for Cuba by bringing in and paging a resolution a year ago, identical in te ms with that offered by Mr. Balley. That was : ment to the house preposition offered by Mr. Lacey, which discuss the successive of the in-

ing the belligerency resolution, Mr. Hitt in-

SAYS DURRANT IS NOT GUILTY

sisted, was for the purpose of embarrassing the president in the milist of negociations for the protection and resist of American citizens in Cuba. By coupling the two together the executive would either have to take action, which in his judgment was not best to take at this time, or refuse the relief which was necessary for American citizens. He called attention to the fact that American citizens were now being released from Spanish prisons through the efforts of the administration. Old Soldier Ewears That Rev. J. G. Gibson Killed Blanche Lamont.

SAW HIM WITH THE WOMAN IN HIS ARMS

William T. Bryant Makes a Sworn Statement Designed to Save the Condemned Man's Life and Implienting the Pastor.

MONTE VISTA, Colo., May 20 .- William T. Bryant, an aged inmate of the Soldiers' Home at this place ,today made a sworn statement to the effect that Theodore Durrant, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emmanuel church, San Francisco, is not guilty of the crime, but that Rev. J. George Gibson, paster of the church, is the murderer. His statement is as follows:

statement is as follows:

My name is William T, Brynnt. I am 63 years oid. I have lived in California since 189 to 1896; I am familiar with the location of the Emmanuel Baptist church in which Blanche Lamont was murdered; I was in the church the night of the murder; I saw Rev. J. George Gibson with a woman in his arms in the body of the church going toward the south corner of the church; I heard him says; "This kills that evidence." I know Rev. J. George Gibson perfectly well; I heard the woman groun a number of times as though in mortal agony; I make this statement as an act of justice to an innocent man. Theodore Durant did not murder Blanche Lamont, but Rev. J. George Gibson did.

WILLIAM T, BRYANT.

The witnesses of the signature are Comemocrats would vote in favor of belligerency. As to playing polities he called at-tention to the fact that a year ago, when a man elected by the democrats was in the white house, Mr. Hitt voted for a resolu-tion of belligerenty. Mr. Hitt declared that at the time he refused to make the resolution joint and thus embarrass the executive. He would not mix the two so as to cause legislation to interthe two so as to cause legislation to interfere with diplomacy.

Mr. Balley went on to say that the democrats had repudiated Cleveland on many other occasions and now repudiated his Cuban policy. As to the different propositions offered the democrats wanted to send the relief recognizing their belligerency. Such a message would do more for the struggling Cubans than all the bread our ships could carry.

The witnesses of the signature are Com-mander S. M. French of the home and E. W Garretson, and Mr. Bryant's oath is certified by Harvey W. Green, notary public. Bryant in Cuba while the gentleman from Texas was masquerading in coarse demagogy. He inquired how long Mr. Balley had aspired to stand as leader of a great crusade, and why he had not protested when a democratic president had ignored the will of has been in the home but a few months bay. ing resided in Denver a year prior to his admission to the home.

BANK TELLER COMMITS SUICIDE.

congress. The republicans had been reared in sympathy with the freedom of Cuba, a Clasped in His Hand Was a Woman's Picture, Though Not His Wife's. republican president (Grant) had advo-cated it and had been opposed by demo-crats. In its own time the republican party would not only vote for beligerent rights, ST. LOUIS, May 20.-George A. Taylor, who has been in the banking business in St. Louis for thirteen years and who was known as a man of integrity, was found dead in bed equally responsible for the great mistake, at the Normandie hotel this forenoon. An John Hay, Lowell, Bayard and Phelps are moty bottle labeled "hydrocyanic acid" and held to be well enough, but the appointment mentary skirmish, when Mr. Bailey moved that the rule be recommitted to the commit-tes on rules, with instructions to substitute for it the rule proposed by him. The speaker declared the motion not germane and Mr. a number of letters showed that he had committed suicide in a most deliberate and dramatic manner. The dead man clasped in his hands the picture of a woman not his wife. No one seems to know who she is. Taylor was paying teller of the Chemical National bank from the origin of that in-stitution until it became merged with the There was a roll call on Mr. Dalzell's motion to table the appeal. The speaker was sustained by 111 to 83, a party vote, and the debate on the resolution was begun by Mr. Williams of Mississippi.

Mr. Williams declared that the republican party, while out of power, had boasted itself the party of coursely for the little. Third National and was retained by the latter bank as assistant paying teller. He remained with the latter a few weeks and on May 1 was employed by the German-American bank as a bookkeeper. Deceased had trouble with his wife, whom he married the party of courage; now that it is in power, it dodges all great questions, the Pa-cific railroad bankruptcy and Cuban quesin Charles City, Ia., and she entered suit for divorce, later having the case dismissed. Mrs. Taylor now lives in Eldora, Ia., with tions, because the plutocrasy demanded inaction on all these questions. Speaker Reed, their child.

The first part of a letter, addressed to the

tion on all these questions. Speaker Reed, if he was an Indian chief, would be known as "The-Man-Afraid-of-His-Followers" because the speaker feared to submit the question of recognition to the house, knowing that American manhood was for it. He called upon Mr. Hitt to state to the house that the president intended by executive action to recognize the Cubans, which statement would be asserted mut a ston to agilandlord of the hotel and written by Taylor, wag as follows: wan as follows:

Kindly notify Mrs. G. A. Taylor at Eldora, Ia. Tell her the money in the Mississippi Valley Trust company, in the name of G. A. Taylor, agent, is mine and that she is to have it. There are notes and money in my trunk also and the German-American bank owes me salary since May 1, 187. She can call and collect it. The money in cigar box on book case belongs to the Northwestern Life Assurance company of Chicago. Ask her to notify them ment would, he asserted, put a stop to agi-One republican member, Mr. Robbins of Pennsylvania, had voted against his party on the last vote and he told the house that his views on the Cuban question were based pany of Chicago. Ask her to notify them and also Missouri lodge No. 1, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, here, and I wish they

Mrs. Taylor has been notified of the death TWO CREEK OFFICIALS KILLED. Fall at the Hands of Lawless Texas Cowboys.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., May 20 .- A courier who urrived here reports the killing of two Creek officials in a skirmish with Texas cowboys struck on the head with a sword and wounded; had afterward been driven from his plantation and was now living in Havana on the charity of the American consulate. He told of thousands of citizens, men and women and children, penned up and starving in cities, and said the methods of Weyler were equaled only by the inquisition. Judge Freeland Marshall and Captain Berryhill, chief of the Creek light horsemen. were the victims. They, with other Creek fficials, were engaged in cutting down unlawful pasture fences near Okmulgee, yesterday, when they were attacked by cowboys n the employ of Texas stockmen, conces were being taken out. Marshall and Boyhill were instantly killed and two of cans in Cuba armed troops should be sent the light horsemen were badly wounded The point was made by Mr. Livingston of Georgia that \$50,000 would suffice to feed the

FIRE MAKES MANY HOMELESS

Apartment Houses and Factory Destroyed in Hoboken, N. J. NEW YORK, May 20 .- Twice tonight fire risited Hoboken, N. J., and the loss was heavy. One whole block was reduced to ashes, 140 families were rendered homeless and a big factory was destroyed. The firdepartment was totally unable to cope with the fiames and help was summoned. The first fire broke out at 8:30 in the big factory building in the block bounded by Twelfth an Thirteenth and Washington and Hudson streets. From the factory the flames leaped to the apartment houses in the factory was occupied by Strauss & Co. (R. H. Mac & Co.) cut glass and similar lines; Gallagher & Palmer, toilet articles, and Belton & Hale wall paper manufacturers. On either side of the factory were apartment houses. There were fourteen of the double flats, each one of the buildings being valued at \$15. 000. The factory building with its contents is estimated to have been worth over \$250.000. Despite the immense aggregation of fire engines the flames spread with terrific fury. The occupants of the apartment houses saved but little of their household effects. About 19:30, while the big fire was at its worst, fire broke out in th big dry docks at the foot of Seventeenth street, which were badly damaged. The property loss is estimated on both fires by chief of the fire department to

Free Silver Republicans Meet. TOPEKA, Kan., Muy 20.-The propose tate mass meeting of free silver republi cans called for today proved a rather slim affair. Up to 2 p. m. only about forty delegates had artived. Thomas P. Anderson, Wyandotte county, was made temporary chairms. He stated that the meeting had been c. lied for the curpose of considering the fiture, as had been suggested by Mr. Teller and other free silver leaders It was a conference and not a convention, and it would elect one delegate to the national conference to be held in Chicago in July. It was the duty of the free silver republicans to organize a permanent party, he said. He believed common ground could be found upon which free silver republicans, democrats and populists could unite. J. P. Rossiter was made temporary secretary and made a speech along the line of Mr. Anderson's utterances. Committees on platform and organization were appointed. ans called for today proved a rather slim

Armour's New Loan Company. KANSAS CITY, May 20.—The Armours of Kansas City and Chicago and several other arge stockholders of the Interstate arge slockholders of the Interstate Na-tional bank have organized a trust com-bany to be known as the Kansas City Cattle Loan company, which will lend amoney to farmers and stock raisers through the local live stock commission merchants, aking as security chattel mortgages on stock and corn. The company will deal in attle paper, buying from commission men and selling to eastern stock brokers. The rew corporation will have a capital stock of \$60,000. The organization will furnish money for which commission men and stockmen have hitherto gone to St. Louis stockmen have hitherto gone to St. Louis or the east.

Mare Bethel is Sold at Auction BERLIN, May 20.-The American trotting nare Bethel, formerly the property of Rob-. Kneebes, was sold at auction today for 55,000 marks, Schmidt, her trainer, being

CHICAGO, May 20 .- (Speci F press has agreed on the fol basis of settlement of the controve service to the World-Herald Lincoln

Journat: As an offset for the concession of the press frauchises to the World-Herald and the Jour. nal, the Associated press will place \$9,600 o the credit of The Bee, applicable to future tolls, and make a further reduction of \$20 per week from the tells for a period of six years, from March 1, 1898. The Associates presa further agrees to establish a double night wire service to Omaha at the tolls nov charged to both papers, to continue in force until the general re-adjustment of tolls is made for the whole country.

These conditions were accepted on behalf of The Bee, with the understanding that the injunction suit will be dismissed.

Associated Press Elects Officers. CHICAGO, May 20 .- The Board of Direct ors of the Associated press met today and elected the following officers: President Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News and Chicago Record; first vice president, Horacc W. White, New York Evening Post; second vice president, Hoke Smith, Atlanta Journal; secretary, Melville E. Store; assistant sec-retary, Charles S. Diehl.

DEPEW IS WANTED IN LONDON. British Public Will Not Be Happy Till It Gets Chauncey. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.)

LONDON, May 20 .- (New York World

Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-There was the keenest expectation and the most acute disappointment when it was announced that Chauncey M. Depew was not coming to London after all. Then it was announced he was going to Paris, then to Berlin, then to St. etersburg, then to Rome, everywhere. He s as well known as he is popular, and havng sources of information and influence quite mpossible to any other man, he is "hail fellow well met" with everybody, from royalty to the favorite of the music hall stage. No one here could or can understand the inconsistencies of American politics. Tom Platt, Dick Croker and McKinley are held of Mr. Depew as a special representative now would be not only no derogation to our ambassador's prestige, but would add to his prestige. Every other government sends here such a special representative, and no possible act could do more to establish per-manent amity between the two great nations BALLARD SMITH. than this.

WILL NEVER CONSENT TO A SALE. Semi-Official Statement Concerning Cuban Question. MADRID, May 20 .- A semi-official state-

never agree to the sale of Cuba nor mediation in a question which it regards as exclusively concerning itself. Americans Capture the Market. MONTREAL, May 20 .- The wire and cut nail manufacturers have been shut out of the western Canadian market by American rivals

as a result of the changes in tariff. There is consequently much complaint. Americans lay down wire nails in Duluth at 55 cents per 100 pounds, as against 67 cents for Canadian. Large orders have been procured by Americans in Winnipeg. There is no base price for wire nails now in eastern Canada. Phits was prices controlling the

a decline of \$1, since the tariff changes. City Linble for Disaster. VANCOUVER, B. C., May 20 .- The first of the trials arising out of the tramway disaster at Point Ellice bridge, Victoria, last May, was concluded yesterday, when the jury decided that the city was liable for the dis-aster. The plaintiff, Mrs. Gordon, whose husband was killed, was awarded \$10,000 damages. Judgment was given to the tramway company with costs. Another case arising out of the same disaster will be heard today A great many other suits, based on similar grounds, are now pending.

Reject Anti-Association Law Repeal. BERLIN, May 20 .- The committee of the lower house of the Prussian Diet, to which the bill amending the law of public meetings and associations was referred on May 18, today rejected the clauses providing that meetings and associations which contravene the criminal law or endanger the safety of the state or public security may be dissolved by the police.

SHIP WOOL BY THE TRAIN LOAD

Large Quantities of the Soft Stuff Being Sent East from Wyoming. CASPER, Wyo., May 20 .- (Special.) -- Shipments of wool to eastern markets from this point are now being made by the big flockmasters of central Wyoming. On Saturday a train of fourteen cars of wool belonging to Robert Taylor was shipped out. Monday J. D. Woodruff shipped a train load and a train is being loaded today by Kenneth Mc-Donald and David Kidd. The wool business of this part of the state has never been as active as during the present season. The wool warehouse has been doubled in size and now has a capacity of thirty-six Freighters' teams loaded with wool have to wait their turns in order to unload and at times they extend for several blocks. s now reaching this place for shipment from all of the interior points in central Wyoming and the Casper shipments this year those from all other towns in the state.

Wyoming Weekly Crop Report. CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 20 .- (Special.)-Crop reports received by the United States signal officer here from all parts of Wyoming, for the week ending May 17, show ming, for the week ending May 17, show that favorable weather for farm work and of lake navigation at Duluth, and that the rapid growth of vegetation existed in all parts of the state. Range grass is doing well, but more rain is needed to give it its full growth. In the irrigated districts of the state, water is plentiful for irrigation purposes and crops are doing well. Reports from county correspondents are as follows: Carbon county, weather favorable for early weather warm, with light showers, grass weather warm, with light showers, grass and shutting out the middle northwest. weather warm, with light showers, grass growing finely and range stock looking well:

Judge Sanborn asked the attorneys for the growing finely and range stock looking well: Albany county, warm, with moderately calm days, range grass doing well, but needs light stock doing well and crops growing finely; Fremont county, crops doing finely, but rain needed; Sweetwater county, weather clear and warm, ranges in good condition. Bicycle Path for Chevenne

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 20.—(Special.)— The Cheyenne city council has adopted an ordinance granting permission to the wheelmen of the city to construct a bleycle path and track around Lake Minnehaha, in Minnehaha park. The track, which will be constructed at once, will follow the shores of the lake and will be one mile tong and welve feet wide. It will be almost and will be, perhaps, the most novel bicycle track in existence, as it will border a beautiful lake, with islands in the center, which will contain grand stands from which every portion of the track can be seen

Chevenne Decoration Day Program CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 20 .- (Special.)-Arrangements have been completed for the observance of Decoration day in this city. The exercises will consist of a morning parado in which the state militia companies, the Eighth United States infantry, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Cheyenne fire department will take part, on Monday, May 31. Memorial services will be held Monday evening, at which Judge J. A. Riner will

Associated Press Adjusts Mently POWERS TO APPROVE

Settlement Between Greece and Turkey to Be Submitted to Them.

GREEKS AND TURKS TO TREAT DIRECT

Then to Pass Up Their Agreement for Approval.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE TO PASS ON IT

Will Probably Assemble in Paris for that Purpose.

ARMISTICE IS FINALLY AGREED UPON

It Will Be Good for Seventeen Days, So the Latest Dispatches Aunounce-Latest News from Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20,-Although It is not definitely decided, it is thought the peace negotiations will be conducted between Turkey and Greece and that afterward, following the precedent of the treaty of St. Stefano, the terms will be submitted to a European conference, which will probably meet in Paris.

ATHENS, May 20 .- An armistice between the Turkish and Greek troops in Theesaly, to extend over a period of seventeen days, was formally concluded today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.-6 p. m .-An armistice was also formally concluded today for seven days, between the Turkish and Greek troops of the frontiers of Epirus. M. Ralli, on behalf of the government, has notified the crown prince of the conditions of the armistice, adding: "I impart these conditions to the commanders of the Turkish forces, declare that from this moment you suspend hostilities and will only resume them in the event of an attack; disclaim all responsibility for any violation of the armistice and invite the Turkish commanders to suspend all hostil-

A telegram received here at midnight announces the arrival of General Smolenski at Ramola, where his presence exerts a calming influence upon the population. TURKS IGNORE THE ARMISTICE.

Attack the Greek Rearguard After the Retreat from Domokos.

LONDON, May 20 .- The latest reports from Athens show that skirmishes took place in ment is issued to the effect that Spain will many places yesterday. The Turkish commanders in Thessaly, pending orders from Edhem Pasha, will only accept an armistice of twenty-four hours. There is little doubt, however, that a forinight's armistice will be arranged.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly what oc-curred after the retreat from Domokos. Apparently the Turks continued to advance, and either in ignorance or willfully ignoring the armistice negotiations, attacked the Greek rearguard. After several combats, lasting three or four hours, the Greeks were compelled, about 7 o'clock in the morning, to retire toward Lamia. The news of the fighting caused a general flight from Lamia during the night. The telegraph officials Canada, Pittsburg prices controlling the during the night. The telegraph officials market. Cut nails have fallen to \$1.99 a keg. fied with the rest and thus cutting off communication led to the wildest rumors at Atheng until the clerks could be induced to restored.

GREEKS AGGRESSIVE IN EPIRUS.

Ignore Efforts to Secure an Armistics and Assault the Turks. BERLIN, May 20 .- A telegram received here from Constantinople this afternoon says that the attempt of the Turkish commander in Epirus to treat with the Greeks for an armistice has resulted in failure, owing to the Greeks having ignored the flag of truce and to their having attempted yesterday, with two battalions of troops, to make a fresh incursion into Turkish territory. The Greeks, it is further stated, also shelled the Turkish ositions. In conclusion the Constantinople lispatch says the Turkish government claims all responsibility for what may fol-

Cretaus Co-Operate with Admirals LONDON, May 20 .- A special dispatch from Canea, Crete, says that the Cretans have decided to co-operate with the admirals commanding the fleets of the foreign powers the work of organizing a government for the island.

Town of Lamin Deserted. LAMIA, May 19 .- (Night, Delayed in Transmission.)-This town is described, with the exception of the prefect, the newspaper correspondents, the telegraph operators and a few others.

UNION PACIFIC FORECLOSURE CASE. Intervening Petition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 20.—The petition of the Credita Commutation company for leave to intervene in the case of the United States of America, complainant, against the Union Pacific Railway company et al. defendants, was argued before Judge W. H. Sanborn, United States circuit judge, this morning Judge Coombs, for the petitioners, said that the comprehensive design and single purpose of all the said great public enterprises by the petitioners was to promote and accommodate an interchange of traffic and trans portation between the country west of the Missouri river at Sioux City and the head

defendants if they would be willing to have inserted in the decree a proviso that the petitioner be allowed to make a connection with the Union Pacific. Mr. Pierce replied that the law covered this point. They would agree to a mechanical connection

Governor Hoadley said he would consent to nothing so far as Mr. Coombs was con-cerned, because if he did so he would be obliged to make further concessions,
Mr. Coombs said this road had not only the right to connect with the Union Pacific but also with the Central Pacific, not in default.

Movements of Ocean Vessels May 20. London-Arrived-Mohawk, from New York.
At Liverpool—Arrived—Waesland, from Philadelphia; Servia, from New York, At Moville—Arrived—Anchoria, from New York, for Glasgow.
At Bremen—Arrived—Munchen, from Baltimore; Havel, from New York.
At Philadelphia—Arrived—Indiana, from Liverpool. erpool. Glasgow-Sailed-Assyrian, for Philhia. Queenstown-Sailed-Belgenland, for delphia; Majestic for New York, Boulogne-Sailed-Ondam, for New Marseilles-Sailed-Patria, for New

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Spaarndam, from New York. At Naples—Arrived—Kalser Wilhelm II, from New York, and proceeded to Genoa. At Cherbourg—Arrived—Columbia, from New York, for Hamburg.