

BEACH IS BELLICOSE

Hasty Words by Sir Michael Likely to Stir Up Trouble.

DISAPPROVED IN MINISTERIAL CIRCLES

Unionist Press, However, Hails His Utterances with Delight.

COUNTRY GENERALLY GREATLY PLEASED

Plain Talk on the Chinese Question Applauded by the People.

ENGLAND MUST ENJOY CHINESE COMMERCE

Chancellor of the Exchequer Would Go to War Rather Than Have Great Britain Lose in a Commercial Way.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The bellicose declaration of the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, is hailed with delight by the unionist press, but not in ministerial circles. Beach's threat of war is disapproved by his cabinet colleagues as entirely exceeding the limits of the language agreed upon at the late cabinet meeting to be employed by the ministers in dealing with the Chinese trouble. Beach is an exceedingly irascible man and only at the last session he made a minority declaration in the House of Commons referring to France, which his colleagues subsequently thought necessary to explain away. It is believed something of the same kind will happen in this instance if the German, Russian and French press take his words seriously. His present outburst is deemed especially unfortunate, in view of the imminent conclusion of negotiations for a Chinese loan under British auspices, an achievement supposed to effectually adjust the balance of European accounts in China.

COUNTRY IS PLEASED

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The country generally is greatly pleased by the announcement made by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Sweden last night, in which he echoed the previous declaration of Mr. Balfour at Manchester on the Indian policy of the government and added that the ministers were determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain. This declaration is recognized as clearly defining the government's position, and both the liberal and conservative newspapers commend the plain speaking.

TRENDS TO PEACE

The St. James Gazette also believes that "the firm statement tends to peace." The Fall Mail Gazette says: "The government is determined that the Chinese door shall be kept open even at the cost of war. These are grave words, but they would be more serious if they did not represent a serious intention. It is the power that talks of war and then recoils from acting that has embroiled the world."

FILE COMPLAINT AGAINST ZOLA

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The minister for war, General Billot, has lodged with the minister of justice, M. Darlan, a formal complaint against M. Emile Zola, and the manager of the Aurore. The complaint will be forwarded to the public prosecutor.

MINISTER OF WAR ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE OF THE NOVELIST

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ENGLAND ANSWERS THE SECOND REQUEST OF UNITED STATES

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Great Britain has again declined to reopen the sealing question. It seems that its previous refusal gave as its reason that while negotiations were pending between the United States and Canada Great Britain could not reopen the matter. To this the United States replied that no negotiations were pending and renewed the request. But the foreign office sends its regrets that the government does not see its way to reopen the question.

SHOULD MAKE NO DISTINCTION

PARIS, Jan. 18.—During the day the socialists issued a violent manifesto exhorting the country not to make a distinction between the Hebrew capitalists and Catholic capitalists, and urging distrust of those who, under the pretense of anti-semitism, propose to expel one portion of the bourgeoisie in favor of another category of the bourgeoisie.

FREE FROM YELLOW FEVER

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 18.—The island of Jamaica has been declared free from yellow fever.

TRYING TO MAKE A SENATOR

Maryland Legislature Takes Its First Vote Without Result.

NUMEROUS CANDIDATES ARE SUPPORTED

Republicans Are as Widely Divided as Ever, and the Prospect is Good for a Prolonged Deadlock.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18.—The first ballot in the Maryland legislature for a successor to Arthur P. Gorman in the United States senate was taken today, each branch balloting separately, with the following result: McComas, 54; Shaw, 11; Shyrock, 3; Findlay, 2; Parrad, 6; Mulliken, 1; Barber, 6; Urner, 1; Gorman, 43; Lowndes, 1; Page, 1; total, 109. Absents: Republicans, 2; democrats, 6. Necessary to choose, 55.

The candidates are: Judge Louis E. McComas of Washington county, Major Alexander Shaw, General Thomas J. Shyrock, ex-Congressman John V. Findlay, all of Baltimore; Thomas Parran, Colonel J. C. Mulliken, Congressman Isaac A. Barber and Milton G. Urner.

DILLONITES HOLD A CONFERENCE

Ask the Government for Relief Measures for Ireland.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Dillonite members of the House of Commons here today, a resolution was adopted urging on all Irish factions abroad a "tolerant commiseration of the events of 1793." The meeting called upon the government to alleviate the potato distress in the south and west of Ireland, approved the introduction of a local government bill for Ireland, demanded relief for Irish agriculturists similar to that granted English agriculturists, and finally requested Mr. Dillon to communicate with John Redmond with a view to concentrated action in Parliament.

MORE DISTURBANCES IN PRAGUE

Proposition to Teach Both Languages Causes Angry Protests.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Jan. 18.—Stormy scenes were witnessed at yesterday's session of the Diet. Governor Cechovsky made a statement in favor of the German and Czech languages as having equal rights, and he proposed to introduce measures dividing the country into districts where the Czech language should be the prevailing one. Therefore, he declared, all officials should be able to speak both languages and both would be taught in intermediate schools. This statement gave rise to angry protests. Further conflicts have occurred in the streets.

JURY'S DECISION IS AGAINST JAY

Finds that Sir Tatton Sykes' Signature Was Forged.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A verdict in favor of Lady Tatton Sykes was rendered in the suit brought by Daniel Jay, a money lender, to recover the sum of £155,870 loaned to the defendant on promissory notes signed apparently by her husband, Sir Tatton Sykes, but which the latter repudiated on the ground that the signatures were forged.

DISQUETTING RUMORS FROM PARIS

Unfounded Report a Mob Had Raided Rothschild Bank.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—It was rumored on the Stock Exchange this afternoon that the Rothschild bank in Paris had been raided by a mob.

Opening of Swedish Parliament

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—The Riksdag, or parliament of Sweden, was opened today by King Oscar in a speech from the throne. His majesty expressed his pleasure at the manifestations of Swedish attachment on the occasion of his jubilee and at the cordial relations existing with all the powers. The budget which was submitted today, provides for an additional grant of 50,000 crowns to the allowance of the crown prince, Gustave, to replace a similar amount which the Storting, or parliament of Norway, deducted. The total estimated expenditure is 124,000,000 crowns.

Honors to Visiting Americans

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (via Galveston), Jan. 18.—The plenis which was tendered by President Zelaya to the Nicaraguan consular commissioners of the United States and the members of the American syndicate of capitalists and contractors on Jinotega mountain was successful and proved a delightful surprise to the visitors. They had a splendid view of extensive and fertile mountains and valleys, of Lakes Nicaragua and Managua and of the Pacific ocean. A lunch was served and was enjoyed by all. The day was delightful, summer weather prevailing.

Bread Riots in Italy Continue

ANCONA, Italy, Jan. 18.—There were renewed bread riots here today. The participants having been expelled from the town assembled outside the town gates, but the cavalry dispersed them. A band of rioters wrecked and tried to burn the country house of a grain dealer. The troops quenched the flames and dispersed the mob. Fifty persons have been arrested. The military bakers are distributing bread to persons without food.

French Exports Increase

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The official returns, just issued, show the imports for 1897 to have amounted to 4,090,156,000 francs, compared with 3,728,579,000 francs in 1896. The exports for 1897 were 3,675,613,000 francs, compared with 3,460,920,000 francs during the previous year.

Forty Killed in an Explosion

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—Forty persons were killed and eighteen injured by an explosion of gas in one of the mines of the Bolezovsk company in the Tazovsk district, on the north shore of the sea of Azov.

Brazil May Sell Its War Ships

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 18.—The Brazilian government is considering the sale of the cruiser Abreu, now building on the Tyne, and the ironclads Deodoro and Floriano, which are being built in France.

Mrs. Walker Gets a Divorce

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Edith Walker, wife of Mr. A. Barclay Walker, owner of the racing cutter Albatros, has been granted a judicial separation from her husband.

Germany's Exports Decrease

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Exports to America from north Germany showed a falling off during the last quarter of \$2,382,211. The decrease was principally in sugar.

Capture Another Dervish Post

CAIRO, Jan. 18.—The same force from Kassala has captured another dervish outpost, Mugala, west of Kassala.

Free from Yellow Fever

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 18.—The island of Jamaica has been declared free from yellow fever.

MISSOURIANS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Secretary Carroll Outlines Plans of the Imperial State.

NO STATE FAIR THIS YEAR

Board of Agriculture Postpones the Show for a Twelvemonth.

PRESIDENT DOOLITTLE'S ANNUAL REPORT

Recommends that a Bill Be Prepared Asking the Legislature for Money to Pay Off the Back Premiums.

LINCOLN, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—The meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held in the chapel of the University of Nebraska, being called to order at 4 o'clock by President Milton Doolittle. The members of the board were all present except S. M. Barker, Silver Creek; R. H. Henry, Columbus; J. D. Ream, Broken Bow; C. R. Glover, Valentine; W. A. Poynter, Albion. Scarcely one-third of the counties of the state were represented by delegates. A few of the counties were represented each by the president of the county association and also by a delegate. This brought out a protest from some of the members against this double representation, whereupon attention was called to the rule making the president of the local society the voting delegate.

The report of the credentials committee showed that there was a contest from Holt county, two fair associations from that county having sent delegates. The settlement of this contest was left to the committee.

Chancellor MacLean delivered an address of welcome, in which he called attention to the good work being done by the state experimental farm. M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City responded, telling of the prosperity of the state and of the good condition of the county fairs. In regard to the experimental farm, he said that if the professors would discover a cure for the hog cholera the present state buildings would be doubled in size and the salaries of the professors be doubled and no one in the whole state would utter a complaint.

NICARAGUA CANAL A GOOD THING

Congress is Asked to Push It with an Appropriation.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 18.—During today's session of the Nicaragua canal convention resolutions were adopted urging upon congress the necessity of legislation to secure the permanent construction of the canal. The resolutions recite that the opening of such a waterway would greatly increase the nation's commerce, would stimulate activity in ship building and would double the effective value of the United States navy. A committee was appointed to visit Washington and personally urge the expediency of legislation. The committee appointed includes S. C. Cobb, Florida; Moore E. B. Watson, Nebraska; M. H. Seore, Iowa; and P. A. Duell, California.

STUDENTS HAVE A LIVELY TIME

Broken Heads and Other Injuries Result from Clash.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Jan. 18.—A street fight which ended in a bloody riot took place among the students of Franklin college, the Baptist institution of Indiana. The seniors and sophomores on one side and the juniors and freshmen on the other have been clashing for some time, and the climax came when the junior class was seen floating over the college. The senior-sophomore crowd gained the roof of the building and tore down the banner, precipitating an exciting struggle. Later another '99 flag was run up over the court house. It was torn down and a scrimmage ensued in the court house park, 100 students taking part. Heads were broken, faces cut and blood flowed freely. A great crowd witnessed the conflict. The officers finally quelled the riot. During the struggle the \$9,000 telescope was badly damaged. Further trouble is expected.

LUETGERT TO TESTIFY THIS TIME

Counsel Believe It Will Strengthen His Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Adolph L. Luetgert will go on the witness stand Friday and tell the jury his story of his actions on the night of May 1 of last year, when the murder of Mrs. Luetgert is supposed to have taken place. This was decided on today at a conference between him and his attorneys. Luetgert and his counsel believe that the testimony will strengthen his case. Luetgert's little son Louis went on the stand today and told in the main the same story he did in the former trial. It is now generally believed the case will be concluded early next week.

DEER, BEAR, BUFFALO AND BEER

Denver Prepares a Feast for Visiting Stockmen.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 18.—The committee on arrangements of the National Stockmen's convention, at its meeting today, adopted the report of the committee having in charge all preparations for the barbecue on the afternoon of January 27. This feast will be historic for the reason that it will be the last in America where wild buffalo, bear and antelope will be served. The menu will consist of eight beavers, four buffalo, six elk, two antelope, four bears, forty sheep, ten pigs, 200 chickens, 100 barrels of pickles, half a ton of cheese, forty barrels of sweet potatoes, 3,000 loaves of bread and 400 kegs of beer.

YOUNG MURDERER IS BOUND OVER

Samuel Henderson Must Answer to the Grand Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Coroner Aakbridge today held an inquest in the case of Percy Lockyer, the 5-year-old boy who was killed by Samuel Henderson, a youth of 15 years who it is believed is mentally unbalanced. According to Henderson's confession he stabbed Percy a number of times and then threw the body into a creek.

SIMMONS GETS HIS THIRD MAN

ST. LOUIS MILLIONAIRE Shoots a Young Man Down in the Street.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Dr. Charles F. Simmons, a reputed millionaire, and president of the Simmons patent medicine company, shot Emil Davidson, bookkeeper for the St. Louis Trust company, at the corner of Central avenue and Olive street, this morning at 11:15 o'clock. Dr. Simmons was in an elderly, gray-haired man, met Davidson on the street. Passerby heard angry words, and the next instant Simmons drew a revolver and fired five times, each shot taking effect. Davidson dropped to the sidewalk seriously wounded, but will recover. Simmons was at once placed under arrest. He told Captain Boyd that the man he shot had attacked his daughter and that in killing Davidson he had avenged the wrong done to his daughter. This is Dr. Simmons' third deadly offense. Several years ago he stabbed his brother-in-law in Mississippi. Three years ago he stabbed his bookkeeper, named McBrule, in a quarrel.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN ARE KILLED

COLFAX, Cal., Jan. 18.—The most disastrous train wreck known in this section was caused this evening by the westbound passenger train on the Central Pacific railroad jumping the track about half a mile east of Colfax. The train carried a large number of overland passengers. As a result of the accident one engineer and one fireman were killed, a passenger was seriously injured and three others, trainmen, badly hurt.

GOLD IS EN ROUTE TO CUBA

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The La Normandie, from Havana, brought \$700,000 in gold today, consigned to a local banking house, in transit to Cuba.

THE BEE BULLETIN

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Variable Winds.

1. Bellioco Talk in England.

Senatorial Bidding in Maryland. No State Fair This Year in Nebraska. Cuban Question Up in the House. Progress of the House-Moore's Case. Editorial and Comment.

2. Rejuvenating the Union Pacific.

Proceedings of the City Council. Affairs at South Omaha. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Doings of the Iowa Legislature. General News of the Farther West. Music for the Exposition. Queen Polaris is Daily Crowned. License Board Ignores More Protests Before County Committee. Plans for Boys' and Girls' Bull Postmaster Martin After the 7th.

11 Commercial and Financial News.

12. "The Skimmer of the Dew."

Temperature at Omaha:

Table with columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows for 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m.

one fare one way, or 10 cents for the round trip.

"All repairs necessary during the term of the year will be made, as required by you, at our expense."

The grounds were well arranged, well enclosed, the buildings in design excellent and well built, with exceptions of roofs, all of which leaked badly, injuring many exhibits. None of these exceptions, however, referred to have been fulfilled. The buildings with bare walls were turned over to this board with a flat refusal to prepare the interiors for occupancy for fair purposes, and that the only date for the holding of the fair is a remedy. The result was, the management was compelled to spend over \$7,000 in labor and material, which should have been done by the Omaha Fair and Speed association, for the first year of 1895. Similar failures have occurred in the past, for the years 1896 and 1897 largely followed.

For the first fair, that of 1895, the motor line of transportation particularly, and on which fair patrons largely depended, was the most signal failure in meeting the demand. In fact, all transportation facilities fell far short of the promises given and upon which the fair location was made. And yet, as this was the first fair held at Omaha for ten years, being new and novel, the result was such that the fair management to pay out. There was, however, on the part of both fair makers and fair patrons, not excepting residents of Omaha, a general denunciation of fair location and means of transportation. A remedy in transportation was promised for the fair of 1896 and partially provided, but in no wise meeting the emergency. The consequence was receipts were \$122,345 less than in 1895. The fair of 1896 was behind the receipts of the fair of 1895 by \$122,345.

DOOLITTLE'S REPORT.

President Doolittle in his annual address reviewed the work of the year. He said that the State fair of 1897 started out under splendid auspices and was greeted by good weather, but the receipts did not equal up to the expenses. The prime reason for this was the smallness of the attendance, caused by the absence of the grounds from the city of Omaha and the inadequacy of transportation facilities. He recommended a number of changes and improvements in order that the people might be conveniently transported to and from the grounds. He believed that the management of the fair could not be blamed for the failure to pay the premiums in full.

He recommends the appointment of a committee on legislation, whose duty it should be to draft a bill providing for an appropriation by the state to pay the balance of premiums and to pay the necessary expenses of the board to the opening day of the next State fair. A large general appropriation should also be asked for, to enable the board to carry on the work and increase its usefulness, without being obliged to rely upon the precarious and uncertain revenue derived from gate receipts of the State fair. He calls upon the members to co-operate in the work of making the Transmississippi Exposition a success and to do all in their power to make Nebraska's showing commensurate with its reputation as an agricultural state.

SECRETARY FURNAS'S REPORT.

Secretary Furnas in his annual report gave the total receipts for the year ending December 31, 1897, including a state appropriation, \$23,000, and a balance on hand from 1896, \$28,375, as \$51,375. Not receivable for the year 1897, including state appropriation and balance on hand, was \$56,506.61. Total expenditures and liabilities for the year 1897 was \$39,375.32. Receipts not meeting expenditures, payments were made as follows: Expenditures, other than for premiums, \$23,116.81, were paid in full. Premiums, total awarded, \$16,264.51, were paid, 55 per cent cash, \$12,267.45, and 45 per cent, \$3,997.06, with evidences of indebtedness payable November 1, 1898.

The secretary encountered in collecting crop statistics is detailed and then the topic of Omaha and the State fair is treated at great length. On this point the secretary says: "The exhibit in itself was conceded by all who personally witnessed it to be the largest, best, most representative and instructive presentation of the products, resources and capabilities of the new west, more particularly for Nebraska, agriculturally, ever presented. The weather was ideal in all respects. And yet with all these favorable environments from a financial standpoint, the result most disastrously surprised all fair patrons and fair patrons. The board for the first time in its history of thirty-three years' work was compelled to scale its premiums, paying 55 per cent in cash and 45 per cent in 'promises to pay.' The public was naturally wretched to know, and is entitled to know, why such results. I have never permitted personal feelings or interests to intervene in the discharge or consideration of official or public duties. From such standpoint I here venture to give a list of facts in this matter I opine none will undertake to controvert, in so doing I will not enter into any of the differences that have existed, and do exist, between the fair management and the association at Omaha with which I am called to deal, certain newspaper criticisms relating thereto, and other matters; simply facts in connection with location of the fair at Omaha and attending conditions surrounding the three fairs held since their location, viz.: 1865, 1876 and 1895.

DROP THE FAIR BUSINESS.

I have long thought, often expressed and here reiterated the conviction that the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture should discontinue its fair business and in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age, advance a step higher, resolve itself into a bureau of agricultural statistics and information, leaving fairs to individual enterprise. Not that I have in any way had any faith in fairs and expositions as great educators and object lessons for high schools and universities. State fairs held under the auspices of state law and government, not only Nebraska, but other states, have been the causes of bickering and dissensions not productive of best results, and will ever continue so, under existing conditions. All this is in reality more applicable to Nebraska than in any other state. This is in fact, a contribution less to the board's assistance than any other in the union and the board improves more in matters of revenue and resources financially in fact, in substantial, involves every dollar for its support. The public generally is not aware of this and when owing to unfavorable weather conditions or other by the board, uncontrolled environments, fairs do not pay out, or the management, but other things with both incompetency and dishonesty. In other states in instances of failures as indicated they have a goodly annual state appropriation to fall back on and use to liquidate their deficiencies. In such emergencies the Nebraska state fair managers have for several years borrowed money in sums of thousands of dollars annually and on their individual responsibility. The board is doing valuable work in the collection of statistics and general agricultural information in the publication of its annual printed volumes of 400 pages, which are distributed free to all desiring. These publications are regarded by others than the board as among the most valuable of such state publications. They are sought for and used in most of the schools in Nebraska as text books; also called for and used in other states for same purposes. During the last year I have responded to

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CUBA IN THE HOUSE

Friends of Belligerency Call Up the Senate Resolution.

D'ARMOND PRECIPITATES THE QUESTION

Wiley and Other Democrats Lead Their Assistance.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT PREVAILS

Republicans Vote Together and Bleek the Program.

DISCUSSION PROMISES TO BE RENEWED

Resolution is Introduced as a Rider to the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and is Ruled Out by the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Cuba had a hearing in the house today and for a time it looked as if parliamentary precedents would be set aside and the senate resolution recognizing the insurgents as belligerents would be attached as a rider to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mr. DeArmond, a Missouri democrat, precipitated the issue by offering the resolution as an amendment, but a point of order against it was sustained. Mr. DeArmond appealed. He urged the republicans who had professed friendship for the struggling Cubans to override the decision of the chair as the only chance of securing action on the proposition.

Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, and other democrats joined in the appeal. The excitement became intense, but the appeal of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, as well as other republican leaders, to their associates not to join in the program, succeeded.

Mr. Conroy (rep., Ky.) warned his side that unless he was soon given an opportunity to vote his sentiments on the Cuban question, he would co-operate in any revolutionary method to secure action. The republican tactics kept to the front the point that the minority were seeking to override the rules of the house and they got every republican vote, sustaining the chair by a vote of 152 to 114. One democrat, Mr. Fleming of Georgia, voted with them on the ground that he could not violate his oath by voting against upholding the rules.

During the debate Mr. Bailey challenged Mr. Hitt to give the house any assurance that an opportunity would be offered to vote on the resolution passed by the senate at the last session, but he received no reply.

Before the diplomatic bill came up, the army bill was passed.

STALLINGS HOLDS HIS SEAT. The first contested election case of the present congress was disposed of by the house today. Chairman Taylor of the committee on elections No. 2 reported that Thomas F. Clark, who filed notice of contest against James F. Stallings, representing the Second Alabama district, had abandoned his contest, and the committee therefore unanimously reported a resolution declaring Mr. Stallings entitled to the seat.

The house then resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill. When the house adjourned yesterday a point of order had been raised against a provision of the bill modifying the method of computing the mileage of army officers. The chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. Sayers (dem., Tex.) said the proposed provision increased the cost of mileage to the government. After some discussion it was temporarily passed over. Mr. Sayers then raised a point of order against the provision requiring the pay of called men by paymasters in person. The point of order was sustained and the provision went out of the bill.

Mr. Little (dem., Ark.) offered an amendment to appropriate \$150,000 for the repair of the national cemetery at Fort Smith. He explained that the cemetery had been totally wrecked by the storm which recently devastated the town. The amendment fell under a point of order.

Without further amendment the bill was passed. The Wheeler resolution for the appointment of members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was also passed.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, then called up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Mr. Bailey objected to any limitation of the general debate.

The bill carries \$1,729,000, an increase of \$37,700 over the law for the current year. As soon as the enacting clause had been read, Mr. DeArmond (dem., Mo.) offered an amendment to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Mr. Hitt raised the point of order that the amendment was new legislation and obnoxious to the rules of the house. Mr. DeArmond, speaking to the point of order said he fully understood the rules of the house, which were designed to suppress, when desired, the will of the house. The chairman of the house committee, he said, might feel constrained to raise this point of order, but he reminded the house that there still reigned, in his judgment, the power at any time, at any place, on any bill, to place what the house believed should be there. For months, he declared, those in control of the house had declined to allow the house to consider what the people of the country, the will of the house, had desired, namely, that congress consider and act upon this question of recognizing the belligerency of the struggling patriots in Cuba. When the people of the country felt as they did it was the duty of members to override these petty little rules which had been used to suppress action.

TALES OF STATION.

The newspapers were filled daily with harrowing tales of starvation and cruelty in Cuba. Should we emulate the example of Nero, who fiddled while Rome burned, and sit idly by and indifferently when men almost within sight of our shores were fighting valorously for principles as holy as patriots ever espoused or heroes ever defended? He taunted the republicans with being subservient to those who desired to prevent action on this subject. Further inaction, he insisted, was a disgrace to American manhood. The autonomy offered by Spain, he declared, was a revolting mockery, a sham and a delusion. He warned the other side that the question could not be evaded; that with this opportunity before them they could not go back to their constituents and plead the rules as an excuse for nonaction.

He was proceeding to denounce the admini-

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