

DEBATING EXPANSION

Vest's Resolution Opposing Imperialism Called Up in Upper House.

COLONIAL SYSTEM A COPY OF MONARCHY

Vigorous Objections on Constitutional Grounds Are Urged.

MORGAN WANTS ACTION ON CANAL BILL

Amendment Accepted Excepting Canal from Neutrality Agreement.

BILL FOR RELIEF OF REGULAR SOLDIERS

According to Its Provisions Those Who Enlisted Only for War and Are Needed at Home May Leave the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Discussion of two questions, each of importance and interest at this time, was begun by the senate today. The territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaragua canal occupied the attention of the body during the greater part of the afternoon.

As soon as the morning routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Vest of Missouri called up his resolution, offered last week, declaring it to be unconstitutional for this government to acquire foreign territory, except for coaling stations or some like purpose, unless its intention was to confer statehood upon a territory and citizenship upon its inhabitants.

Mr. Vest declared that it was a basic principle of this government that the powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed, and maintained that any territorial acquisition without authority either in morals or in the constitution to go beyond that principle. He held that the principle had been sustained by the supreme court in various decisions and that no public man of prominence and no recognized tribunal had ever been reckless enough to controvert it. Mr. Platt, republican of Connecticut, took issue with Mr. Vest and announced that at some convenient time in the near future he would propose some amendments to the resolution, in the course of which he would endeavor to show that the Missouri senator was wrong in his interpretation of the constitution and inaccurate in his deductions from the law.

Opened by Morgan. Mr. Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three-hour appeal for action on the resolution. He said that the whole country, he said, would be disappointed if the bill did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal. In the course of his remarks he agreed to accept an amendment specifically exempting from the bill any territory with regard to any country with which the United States might be at war.

At the opening Mr. Hoar and Mr. Hale presented resolutions of citizens of their states remonstrating against the extension of American sovereignty over the Philippine islands and against the acquisition of foreign territory without the consent of the people of such territory. The resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution for a commission to prepare and carry out plans for the celebration of the centennial of the city of Washington as capital of the United States. Mr. Hoar introduced the following resolution: That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire and report as soon as may be whether some of the regiments established by law by which soldiers in the regular army, who have families or parents depending on them for support, or whose education or opportunity for advancement would be seriously interfered with by longer continuance in the military service, and who enlisted for the war, or under assurances that they would be discharged when the war lasted, may be promptly discharged and their places, so far as necessary, be filled with new recruits.

Vest Takes the Floor. Mr. Vest then called up his resolution offered last week, declaring that the constitution confers no power on the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies and addressed the senate thereon. He did not propose, however, to amend the resolution, but to discuss any treaty now pending or which was to be proposed hereafter to be offered. It seemed to him, however, peculiarly appropriate to discuss the powers of the United States government under the constitution.

Senator Vest said that the declaration of independence had been drawn up with the idea that all governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. It was incredible that the founders of the government could have intended that the time when millions of human beings could be held without their consent, merely as chattels to be disposed of as the sovereign powers of the mother country might choose.

Mr. Vest declared that the United States supreme court had settled that question for all time. Mr. Vest maintained that the constitution applies alike to the states of the union. In favor of what he termed "this monstrous proposition," he said the expansionists quoted Daniel Webster, for whose opinion he himself had the highest respect. The argument of Mr. Webster referred to had been made in a debate with John C. Calhoun when slavery was a dominant issue. Mr. Calhoun had maintained that inasmuch as slavery was recognized by the federal constitution, its extension into the territories acquired by the union of states was constitutional. Then it was that Mr. Webster had declared that the constitution applied to the states alone.

"To say," declared Mr. Vest, "that citizens of a territory are not citizens of the United States is to say that the rights and are mostly the subjects of the arbitrary will of congress is a monstrous proposition; but fortunately the supreme court has determined that question in many cases. I do not deny that power of the federal government to acquire territory, but I deny its powers to acquire territory peopled with millions without their consent and with no intention of conferring upon them citizenship. I may be assured that the point is not good; that it may be evaded by the taking in of vast tracts of lands peopled with barbarians. It may be held merely for commercial advantages, when the congress of the United States shall become so degraded as this, it is only a question of time until the end shall come.

"An Appendix of Monarchy." "We are a great people," concluded Mr. Vest. "We are told that this country can do anything, constitution or no constitution. We are a great people, it is true, but we cannot do more than another great people

MILES ASKS FOR MORE MEN

Necessity is Shown for Increasing Military Establishment.

ACQUIRED TERRITORY MUST BE PATROLLED

Commanding General Points Out that Neither Colonies Nor Home Frontier Should Be Neglected—Estimate of Troops Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Major General Miles appeared today before the house committee on military affairs for a hearing relative to the proposed reorganization and increase of the army. Two bills for this purpose are pending, one drawn by General Miles and introduced in the senate as the Hawley bill and another introduced in the house by Chairman Hull of the military committee.

General Miles addressed himself to the general need of increasing the army without reference to either bill. He said that he had always favored the establishment of a fixed standard for the army. The experience of the last year, he said, had demonstrated that our present military establishment was unable to maintain our position as a first class power. It was necessary now to consider both the military requirements at home, and those in our various colonial dependencies abroad and also the rapidly increasing demands made by our seacoast fortifications. The latter, as far as completed, required some 185 batteries of artillery and when the entire increase in coast defenses was completed, 385 batteries would be required.

The war with Spain had shown pretty clearly how many men would be required. General Miles said. The war had employed 52,000 men for actual field operations at various points. Of these 22,000 men went to Manila, 20,000 to Cuba and 1,000 to Porto Rico. These were men actually in the presence of the hostile enemy. Since then there had been reinforcements for garrison and other purposes.

At the same time the general pointed out that the necessities at home must not be overlooked; the entire frontier had been stripped of troops during the late war, and complaints were coming in that the lives, families and property of those along the frontier were jeopardized by Indians. In particular there were fears of an outbreak in the Sioux country because of the absence of troops. It was, therefore, necessary to withdraw our forces from the frontier as to leave them defenseless or to invite disorder. These considerations, said General Miles, led him to recommend a standard of one soldier for 1,000 population at home, with native troops on a basis of two native soldiers for every 1,000 population.

"If we are to be a first-class power in the world," proceeded General Miles, "we must have a military system adequate to meet our responsibilities the world over. I believe in making that system so small that it will not be a burden on the treasury, but large enough to make it adequate for any emergency."

He believed one soldier to 1,000 population would give an army entirely adequate for every need. It would give an army of 52,000 men according to the last census and about 75,000 on the estimated population of today. In addition to this force the use of native troops would make an effective body in the several colonies.

"And if we are to keep the Philippines— and I have no doubt that we will— we must have a military system adequate to meet our responsibilities the world over. I believe in making that system so small that it will not be a burden on the treasury, but large enough to make it adequate for any emergency."

General Miles then explained in detail the bill drawn by him.

Hearing Takes Spirited Turn. The hearing took quite a spirited turn when several of the democratic members of the committee began cross-questioning General Miles. When Representative Cox requested that General Miles be permitted to ask some questions Chairman Hull expressed the hope that the committee would not divide on political lines, as it had never before separated into majority and minority.

In response to questions General Miles said that at least 2,000 native troops and 7,000 of our troops were required to maintain order in Porto Rico. At least 15,000 were required for western posts exposed to Indian uprisings. When asked how many troops were required in Cuba General Miles said that as troops were moving there now he would not go into details on that point, as he had erroneously construed as comment on his superiors in office. He expected that most of the troops would be off for Cuba within thirty days.

"What will the Cuban government be organized?" asked Mr. Sullivan, a republican. "I do not know; that is a political question," answered the general.

He went on to say that probably 10,000 men would be sufficient for Cuba in the near future. The officers in the Philippines estimated that 25,000 men would be required to maintain order. Altogether about 40,000 men were needed abroad and 35,000 at home.

When Mr. Hay of Virginia suggested that Jamaica, no larger than Porto Rico, was governed by a British force of 1,000, General Miles said that conditions were quite different. Porto Rico was a double purpose, as a base for our ships and forces and also to prevent Spain or any foreign power from attempting to take it.

Friction Between Heads. At the afternoon meeting General Schofield, who preceded General Miles in command of the army, devoted his chief attention to the friction inevitably arising between the secretary of war and the commanding general under the present system. This had occurred during the command of General Scott, who removed his headquarters to New York City to avoid differences arising with the War Department. It occurred also during the command of General Sherman, who went to St. Louis to avoid friction.

The trouble arose out of the system which gave the head of the army the name of commanding general, when, in fact, he had little or no authority, or even influence as commanding general. Whether the name of commanding general should be retained, or whether it depends largely on his personal relations with the secretary of war. If these relations are close, then the secretary of war gets to ignoring the so-called commanding general. In that event the adjutant general becomes a more important officer than the general.

General Schofield said that one of the essential features of army reorganization was to give the president absolute power to select his own commanding officer. Instead of creating the permanent place of lieutenant general, he suggested that the president authority to select any time a lieutenant general, the officer occupying that position retiring to his former grade. The title should also be general-in-chief, instead of commanding general, as that would better express the idea that the head of the army was the executive officer for the president and secretary of war. General Schofield urged also that the heads of

UNCLE SAM'S BOYS IN HAVANA

With Martial Aids and Flying Banners Americans Pass Through City.

WOMEN CRY AND MEN SHOUT "VIVA CUBA"

War Department Designates General Ludlow to Act as First Military Governor of City of Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The Two Hundred and Second New York regiment landed at 6 o'clock this morning and at 10 o'clock a column about 10,000 strong marched from the San Jose wharf to the Christina railroad station. The troops were led by Colonel Seyburn and Major Abbott, the regimental band playing major marching airs. The color sergeants bore the stars and stripes and the blue and gold banner of the "Old New York."

The route, which was a mile and a half long, was the most direct course to the station and did not pass through the principal streets. There were only the ordinary number of people on the streets and it was only occasionally that cries of "viva Cuba," etc., were heard. The onlookers were silent and curious to see the American soldiers.

The regiment arrived at the railway station at 10:30 and after some delay two trains loaded with troops pulled out of the depot. Some of the troops belonging to this detachment are bound for the city of Pinar del Rio, about 118 miles from here. The others will be stationed at Guanajay and Mariel, not far from here, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The troops bound for the city of Pinar del Rio are due to arrive there this evening. The First North Carolina regiment, which arrived here yesterday morning on the United States transport Romanian, disembarked this morning and marched through the city in a column headed by their band. As they reached the camp about 11 o'clock this morning, where they were soon comfortably installed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Alger this afternoon designated General Ludlow to act as first military governor of Havana and to have charge of the city until the arrival of the Spanish commissioners. As for the United States, strong as we are, it will take several hundred years or more to develop our promise and potency. We take up our new position in international politics with a full knowledge of its responsibilities and with a strong resolve to bear a heart. I do not see why objections should be made by England, the United States and Japan should unite for the protection of their interests and if they do object let them."

FEATURES OF NEW ARMY BILL

Introduced in House and Represents

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative McClellan of New York today introduced in the house a bill for the reorganization of the army. It was drawn after consultation with army officers and is supposed to represent the views of the army and the War Department. It makes some very radical changes in the staff and has some novel features. It consolidates the adjutant general's and the inspector general's departments in the general staff, absorbs the ordinance department and the signal corps and transfers the duties of that corps to the engineer corps and the officers to the infantry. It adopts the cavalry strength of the Miles bill, the artillery strength of the Miles bill and the infantry strength of the Miles bill.

One of the new features is a requirement that all officers of the general staff shall perform a tour of duty before each promotion, which would give them the duty at least every ten years. This is the German method.

Westerners in Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The westerners in Washington are at the Ebbitt. Captain Mercer has been called from the Omaha and Winnebago agency by Secretary Bliss of the interior department to talk over matters connected with the White Earth reservation in Minnesota. Captain Mercer expects to be relieved of duty at the Omaha and Winnebago agency and to be succeeded by a civilian.

R. R. Bittinger and wife of Omaha were in the city yesterday en route west. Tobias Castor is in Washington upon matters connected with the interior department.

J. J. O'Connor, agency trader on the Winnebago reservation, is in the city.

In Favor of Sectarian Schools. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and Bishop O'Gorman of South Dakota called on the Indian commissioner today regarding a petition filed by O. E. Mendenhall and a party of sectarian schools. The Indian commissioner has decided to take up this subject after the Indian appropriation bill has been disposed of and it is reported that high Roman Catholic churches will appear before the committee in support of the cardinal's proposition.

News for the Army. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant Colonel Edwin R. Morrison, Third Nebraska volunteers, has been extended fifteen days. Leave granted Lieutenant Edwin R. Morrison, Third Nebraska, has been extended twenty days.

An order has been issued transferring Private Ernest Coleman, Company H, Twenty-second United States Infantry, now at Fort Crook, to the hospital corps.

Interest to Banks. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller of the currency has been advised of the following changes in officials of the First National bank of New York: Edward Munn was today appointed postmaster at Hayward, Sherman county, Nebraska, vice C. Bass, resigned.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION

Two Men Instantly Killed and One is Badly Injured—Leak Not Stopped in Time.

CONNORSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 12.—Natural gas exploded here tonight in Henry Leiken's shop store, killing two men instantly and injuring several others. The store and the one adjoining were badly wrecked. The killed: F. J. McNaughton, 37, and Patrick Ready, 40. The proprietor of the store escaped miraculously. McNaughton was sent to the hospital. He was blown fifty yards and killed. Dr. McNutt's leg was broken and he was otherwise injured.

Shipwrecked Mariners Return. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Captain Corning and nine shipwrecked mariners of the American bark Glendora were passengers on the steamer Orinoco, which arrived today from Bermuda. The Glendora sailed from New York on November 25 for Buenos Ayres with a general cargo. When two days out it encountered a terrible hurricane from the east-southwest with tremendous seas, in which the vessel was wrecked. The crew, owing to the heavy sea carried away the foremast. Meanwhile the vessel labored and strained heavily, causing it to spring a leak. On November 28 the British steamer Lydene from New York to Rio de Janeiro rescued all hands and took the crew to Bermuda.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Threatening; Colder; North Winds.

Yesterday's Temperature at Omaha: Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. 20 1 p. m. 20 6 a. m. 19 2 p. m. 23 7 a. m. 18 3 p. m. 22 8 a. m. 17 4 p. m. 22 9 a. m. 17 5 p. m. 20 10 a. m. 17 6 p. m. 20 11 a. m. 18 7 p. m. 19 12 m. 20 8 p. m. 14 9 p. m. 12

Green and gave him further personal assurances. The United States evacuation commissioner and General Greene and General Chittenden and Captain Hart at noon today to exchange views with the Spanish commissioners. It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers, including Generals Julio Sanguilly and Jose Isacret, should go to the camp near Havana, and remain out of the city until the Spanish vessels were withdrawn. Mr. Jerome, the British consul, had already called at the palace on the same mission.

FAVORS A TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Senator Davis Believes the United States, England and Japan Should Join Their Forces.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 12.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Senator Davis, reviewed by the Daily Mail on the United States policy in the far east, said: "American and British interests run quite parallel in the far east, hence the United States and Great Britain should act jointly in regard to North Pacific and Asiatic interests. Not only do I favor an understanding with Great Britain, but I favor a triple alliance, including the United States, Great Britain and Japan, for the protection of all their interests north of the equator. The rest of the world would have respect for a coalition were formed against such an alliance, what of it? The navy of Great Britain is twice as great as that of any other power except France. The United States navy, now third, will soon be second. The navy of Japan is now seventh and fast gaining strength. These considerations, taken in connection with our possessions, coaling stations and other advantages in the Pacific, show us to be invincible. There are 500 years of old enmity between England and Japan, yet she does not attack the former. The United States, as for the United States, strong as we are, it will take several hundred years or more to develop our promise and potency. We take up our new position in international politics with a full knowledge of its responsibilities and with a strong resolve to bear a heart. I do not see why objections should be made by England, the United States and Japan should unite for the protection of their interests and if they do object let them."

CUBANS ARE KILLED IN QUARREL

Effort Made to Close Theater at Havana Results Fatally.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—Three Cubans were killed and one Spanish officer and two Cubans were wounded last night in an affray between some Spanish officers on duty at a Cuban club, the Havana. A party of Cubans who wished to close the Tacon theater on account of the death of General Garcia at Washington. The Spanish troops on duty intervened and restored order. After the news of General Garcia's death had reached Havana early yesterday evening the Cubans wished to have all the places of amusement closed. They succeeded in closing two places frequented by Cubans, but the management of the Tacon theater, where there were many Spanish officers among the audience, refused to close the house. Thereupon Allegrette, a former captain of insurgent troops, got into an excited argument with the manager of the theater and Allegrette was escorted to the sidewalk by the police. Allegrette entered into a heated discussion with a Spanish officer, who struck him with the flat of his sword.

DIGGING INTO THE TOMB

Drace Coffin to Be Opened Soon in Order to Establish Title to Vest Estates.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 12.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—An excitement prevails here over the opening of Druce's coffin in Highgate cemetery. Mrs. Druce has at length overcome the legal obstacles raised by the duke of Portland and has obtained a writ from the chancellor of the High Court compelling an investigation of the contents of the coffin, which she stated today she believed consists merely of an empty withered head and hands and a roll of lead for a body. The duke of Portland, a legal representative, was surrounded by a strong blockade to keep the public away and the day and hour of opening the coffin are kept strictly a secret, no one being permitted to be present except the duke of Portland and Mrs. Druce. The duke of Portland, a legal representative, was surrounded by a strong blockade to keep the public away and the day and hour of opening the coffin are kept strictly a secret, no one being permitted to be present except the duke of Portland and Mrs. Druce. The duke of Portland, a legal representative, was surrounded by a strong blockade to keep the public away and the day and hour of opening the coffin are kept strictly a secret, no one being permitted to be present except the duke of Portland and Mrs. Druce.

PREPARING FOR DISTURBANCES

Extra Police Put on in Paris to Prevent Any Outbreak.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Several thousand extra police and Republican guards have been distributed about the city to cope with the anti-Bulgarian demonstrations which are expected in view of the reports that the colonel is to be provisionally released today. The city is greatly excited tonight and the troops are under arms. Colonel Picquart's release is still delayed, owing to the judicial quibbles between the civil and military authorities. Max Regis, mayor of Algiers, who was suspected by the prefect for a month on account of a rabid speech he made attacking the governor general, has resigned.

Comie Esterhazy has written M. Mazeau, president of the court of cassation, declaring his readiness, if granted a safe conduct, to appear before the court to be confronted with all the witnesses and to defend his own honor and that of the late Colonel Henry.

COMMISSIONERS BANQUET AT PARIS

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The United States peace commissioners gave a banquet this evening at the Hotel Continental to the United States ambassadors. The banquet room was festooned gaily with American flags. The company included, in addition to General Porter and Secretary of War Taft, the commissioners and their wives, Miss Gray, John Bassett Moore, secretary of the American peace commission, and Mrs. Moore; John K. Gowdy, United States consul general, and Miss Gowdy; Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the legation; E. T. Scott, second secretary of the legation; Lieutenant W. S. Sims, United States naval attaché; General and Mrs. Bates and General and Mrs. Whittier. The company toasted President McKinley, Ambassador Porter and the United States peace commissioners.

EXPRESSES SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE

PARIS, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of a religious society of which he is president the British ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, took occasion today to express his great sympathy for France and his profound conviction that it would unite itself with England and the United States for progress and civilization. "I hope," he said, "that at Christmas time there will be no longer any question of war between Great Britain and France."

MISS YATES' WILL

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 12.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Miss Yates left half her property to General Castellan to inquire what was being done to preserve order. The latter replied that the rates had been ordered closed and the streets cleared, while troops in sufficient numbers to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aides of General Castellan called upon General

ORDERED TO MANILA

Regulars Will Sail for the Philippines in the Near Future.

THEY GO TO RELIEVE THE VOLUNTEERS

Six Regiments Designated to Journey to Our Eastern Possessions.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY ONE OF THEM

Four Thousand Troops to Make Trip by Way of the Suez Canal.

TWO TRANSPORTS ORDERED TO GET READY

Mohican and Mohawk Selected to Sail as Soon as Possible—First Nebraska Will Soon Return to Their Homes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Four thousand of Uncle Sam's own are to make the trip from the east to Manila through the Suez canal, two of the largest troop ships in the service, the Mohican and the Mohawk, having been selected to go to relieve as many volunteers now in the Philippines, the First Nebraska being included in the volunteers to come home, now that the treaty of peace has been ordered to prepare for sea at once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The War Department has begun in earnest the relief of the volunteer troops now stationed at Manila by regulars. This afternoon Secretary Alger issued an order designating for this purpose six regiments of United States Infantry, all of which are to be reserved for service in sub-tropical countries. The regiments are the Twentieth, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Third, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Twelfth, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; and Fort Riley, Kan.; the Seventeenth, at Columbus Barracks, O.; the ninth, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Twenty-second, at Fort Crook, Neb.

They will go forward to Manila as soon as transportation can be provided. It may be that the two regiments still held in reserve, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth infantry, will be joined to the others by the infantry of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth regiments, which were selected in the reverse ratio to the loss sustained by them in the Cuban campaign. The volunteers in Manila will be retired in the order in which they reached that city.

PROBLEM FOR WAR DEPARTMENT

Transportation of Spanish Garrisons from the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The quartermaster's department of the army is now to face a formidable task of transporting from the Philippines all the Spanish soldiers who constitute the garrisons of the islands. There are about 15,000 of these, according to the best information possessed by the War Department. All of the government transport ships in service, which are required for the movement of the United States army, so the War department will be obliged to invite proposals from transportation companies to carry the men. The officials from the secretary down have become so thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of the policy pursued in the case of the Philippines and Santiago prisoners that they are disposed to repeat the experiment if suitable terms can be had. In that case the Spanish transatlantic line, a government-owned and operated line, which is carrying the troops to Spain. Through this at the time caused some criticism by friends of American lines it soon became manifest that the War department had relieved itself of an enormous responsibility. Placing the sick and unhealthy Spanish soldiers in the hands of their own people it avoided any charge of ill-treatment of the men that almost certainly would have been made when the ships came into the Spanish home ports with the large number of dead and dying men aboard.

To carry the Santiago soldiers home cost \$513,830 and it is thought that the Philippines expedition cannot be moved for less than double that sum, owing to the distance of transportation. The authorities are about to send instructions at once to General O'Connell to seek once more through the use of his good offices to secure the release of Spanish prisoners now held by the Filipinos. Until the final ratifications of the treaty are exchanged the title to the Philippine islands does not lie in the United States. Secretary Taft says that the territory in the vicinity of Manila—actually in possession of the United States forces. Therefore, there is a question as to the right of our government to go outside of these limits to release the Spanish prisoners, supposing that Aguinaldo refuses to honor the peaceful application. However that may be, the prisoners will be released in the end, for with the ratifications of the treaty there no longer will be doubt as to the obligation based upon our government to free them.

POCA FEUD BREAKS OUT ANEW

One Man Dead and Five Fatally Wounded as Result of Attempt to Break Up School Show.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 12.—At a school exhibition near Pocca, this county, last evening occurred one of the most terrible tragedies ever enacted in this territory resulting in the death of one and fatally wounding five or six others.

A crowd of young men attempted to disturb the school exhibition and break up the performance. The teacher, named Fisher, tried to eject them, but they turned on him and several of the audience came to his assistance caused a general free-for-all fight between the two factions, who have had a long-standing feud. Harry Flasher was shot in the heart and died instantly; Henry Carney, shot in the back, is dying. Ralph Jones and two others, whose names are not obtained, were fatally shot.

George Gibson was shot in the hand. Has Harding had his skull crushed and several others received minor wounds. This has broken out the old Pocca feud and the end is feared. No arrests have yet been made.

Bank Cashier Charged with Murder

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 12.—A. B. Jones, cashier of the Utah National bank, was arrested today, charged with an attempt to murder Banker J. M. Stout, who was mysteriously shot and seriously wounded while walking on the street a few days ago. Mr. Jones appeared without previous notice of the warrant and pleaded not guilty. He was released on \$2,500 bond.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Dec. 12.

At Stevin—Sailed—Hercul from New York. At Gibraltar—Sailed—Fiesta Bismarck, for New York.

At Boston—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Liverpool. At Rotterdam—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York.

At Queens-town—Arrived—Favonia, from Boston.