INTERESTS GUARDED

Amendments to Nicaragua Canal Bill Considered in Senate.

BILL ATTACKED BY TURPIE OF INDIANA

Characterizes Maritime Company as a Fraud and Bankrupt.

MORGAN CHAMPIONS THE OPPOSITE SIDE

Venerable Senator Morrill Gets Bill Through for Supreme Court Site.

GOOD WORK BY THE VERMONT SENATOR

Building for that Tribunal Will Be Located East of the Capitol-Veteran of 1812 Granted Increase of Pension.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Today's session of the senate was largely occupied with the discussion of the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Turple made the principal speech in opposition to the bill, attacking it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Maritime Canal company, which he characterized as a fraud and bankrupt. He moved a post-ponement of the matter until after the holiday recess. Mr. Morgan defended the bill and the Maritime company and opposed the motion to postpone. Messrs. Berry and Rawlins both offered amendments materially affecting the bill.

Previous to the proceedings upon the canal bill Mr. Morrill made an address in support of the bill authorizing the purchase of a site for a supreme court building and this and several other bills were passed. In his opening prayer Chaplain Milburn made touching allusion to the death of Mrs.

Bright, wife of the sergeant-at-arms of the The senate passed a bill increasing the pension of Eleasir Smith of New Hampshire, who is over 100 years of age, and is one of the three survivors of the war of 1812, to

Mr. Berry gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the Nicaragua canal bill providing for the direct appropriation of money for the construction of the canal and imiting the cost to \$115,000,000. The amendment provides for the construction of the canal by the Maritime Canal company and gives the government a lien upon the property to be foreclosed under circumstances fully enumerated. Mr. Berry stated one object of the amendment to be to eliminate the hond feature of the bill. Another was to deprive the Maritime Canal company of any shares of the stock, as in the present bill, leaving the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica the only stockholders. Mr. Rawlins also gave notice of an amendment to the Nicaragua bill, providing that the act che Nicaragua bill, providing that the act chould not go into effect until the United States should secure by treaty the right to consider and magnifers of war through it in the state of the consideration of the conside it against any other nation with whom the United States may

Venerable Senator Wine His Bill. Mr. Morrill, in accordance with previous notice, addressed the senate on his bill au-thorizing the purchase of a site east of the ing for the United States supreme court Notwithetanding his advanced age, the venerable senator handled the subject with exceptional vigor and effectiveness. urged the propriety of erecting a building in keeping with the dignity of the court and claimed that the recent fire in the court's quarters in the capitol emphasized after the speech, promptly passed the su-

preme court site bill. Turpie's Attack.

Mr. Turple then addressed the senate upon the Nicaragua bill, saying that no one could excel him in seal in advocating the lethmian canal, but while he saw the vast advantage of the proposed waterway, he also was fully aware of the difficulties in the way of putting the plan for a canal into execution. While not opposed to the canal as such be was opposed to the scheme of the Maritime Canal company and he denounced that company as the most venomous opponent of the canal enterprise. He did not believe it possible for that company, with its bad oder, to construct the canal and he held that the Maritime company should get out of the way of the senuine canal enterprise.

He developed this line of attack at length. denouncing it as a scheme of confiscation, the object of the Maritime company being, he declared, not to out a canal, but "to cut a channel of communication at the least possible cost, between the treasury of the United States and the empty coffers of that beggarly corporation."

Mr. Turple asserted that the government could not lawfully guarantee the Maritime company's bonds, as proposed. The case was not parallel to the Pacific railroad companies, as in those cases the bonds were made directly payable to the company.

As to the possibility of foreign jealousy operating to prevent the construction of the canal by this government, Mr. Turple declared that there was no civilized nation that would not be pleased to see the canal The Maritime company had een guilty of innumerable frauds, but even if it had not, he would not support the pending bill, because of the failure to provide for the ownership of the canal by the United States. All obstacles would disappear before a movement on the part of the United States to construct the canel. The opposition of Nicaragua and other countries was to the Maritime company, and to it only, of whose "vapid, empty and thoroughly groundless pretensions the government of Nica-

ragua had evidently become tired." Mr. Turple renewed his plea for a poetponement of the question until the Nicaragua Canal commission should report. He eald he had favored the appointment of this commission because he knew that no commission could report in favor of the Maritime company, as he did not believe the presen commission had. Information was wanted on the three points of feasibility, time and expense and the senate had a right to this information before acting upon the bill. Mr. Turple closed for the day with a mo-

tion for postponement of further considera-tion of the bill until January 10, by which time the report of the commission would be

Morgan Opposes Postponement.

Mr. Morgan antagonized the motion pleading for the continuation of the debate. saying there were many points connected with the enterprise upon which light could not possibly be thrown by the Walke- re-

He depled that the Maritime company had ever applied to the United States for assistance, but, on the other hand, the applicaowned the only concession. He declared, in answer to a suggestion from Mr. Turple, hat it would never do to get an agree-

and Costa Rica because of Costa Rica's suspicion of Nicaragua. Costa Rica knew perfectly well that Nicaragua was desirous of nothing so much as the downfall of Costa

He spoke of Costa Rica's "bargain counter" in the matter of granting concessions, and when Mr. Turple interrupted him with the statement that this was not an PRESIDENT AND CABINET TO BE GUESTS expression of amity toward Nicaragua he retorted that Mr. Turple was growing sentimental on the subject. He declared that Mr. Grace's purpose in getting a new contract was not to build a canal, but to own it—to hold up the government. He denounced this

concession as a "rascally contract." Mr. Grace had called on him twice in one day without being invited and had urged the abandonment of government aid. In reply to a question from him, Mr. Grace said he expected to get his money to build the canal from London. This fact showed where we were drifting. Was there, he asked, a cenator who would be willing to see the canal placed under the control of foreign-

The senate at 5 o'clock went into executive session and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE IN HOUSE. Bill Carries \$6,635,950, \$2,871,857 Less

Than Estimates.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The house today passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill without a single amendment. bill carried \$6,635,950, which is \$176,600 less than was carried by the last bill and \$2.-871,857 less than the estimates. The house also passed the senate bill which was under consideration to amend the laws relating to seamen. All the amendments were rejected. When the house met the pre-

vious question had been ordered the passage of the bill which under consideration when the house adjourned yesterday to amend the laws relating to the shipping of seamen and the vote was taken by ayes and nays. The amend ments were disagreed to, 105 to 125, and the bill was passed without division. On motion of Mr. Hay, democrat of Vir-

ginia, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the secretary of war for information as to what towns in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines are required to be garrisoned, how many troops will be necessary for that purpose and how many soldiers will be needed for the United States proper.

Another resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of state for information az to the alleged outrages upon Bishop Earl Cranston, at Pekin, China, in September lest, and as to what, if any, steps had been taken, to secure suitable redress. At 2:40 the house adjourned.

News for the Army. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- (Special Telegram.)—The following enlisted men now at Savannah, Ga., have been transferred as first-class privates to the United States volunteer signal corps: Privates Michael J. Sherry and Willie Heister, Company M Third Nebraska volunteer infantry; Privates

Edmund J. Earhart, Company A. Alfred E. Huffman and Ross F. Janes, Company D. and Corporal Charles Turner, Company M. Forty-ninth Iowa volunteer infantry. Bills by Nebraska Senators. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—(Special Telegram.)-Senator Allen introduced bills to-

of \$50 per month. Pertaining to Postoffices. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—James T. Brackley was today appointed postmaster at Dana, Carbon county, Wyo.; also Thomas Chyle at Protevi Howard county, Ia. The order discontinuing the postoffice at Twaton, Johnson county, Wyo., was today rescinded

Brigadier General John Tillson, at the rate

Bliss Denies the Motion. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- (Special Telegram.)-Secretary Bliss today denied the motion for a review in the case of Zenas Stotts, involving lands in the O'Neill (Neb.

TAKE VENGEANCE ON FRIARS

Filipino Insurgents Indulge in Bas baric Methods of Punishment of Unfortunate Churchmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 .- The Manila correspondent of the Hong Kong Press gives details of the shocking treatment of honor to our common country.

friars and other prisoners captured by infriars and other prisoners captured by insurgents in the northern part of the island of Luzon. General Leybe, who was sent by Aguinaldo to attack the cities in the extreme north of Luzon, sent a report to his chief that he had brought the entire section raided completely under the control of the Filipinos. Leybe also mentions in his report the capture of 124 friars and lay brothers, many Spanish soldiers with their arms and property, and silver and gold valued at \$800,000.

The Press correspondent states that from Spanish sources have come reports of terrible atricities committed by the rebels who are said to have looted the churche in the towns of Cagayan and Apairt. The correspondent says the bishop was subjected to the grossest indignities. The friars were beaten with sticks, kicked and hung up in the torrid sun for several hours The natives were forbidden to render the friars any assistance. While suffering, hungry and naked in the burning sur Chinese and natives furtively supplied them with food and water. One aged friar was placed upon a horse's saddle and jumped upon until blood poured from his mouth and nose. Another, it is said, was clothed only in a rain coat, carried in triumph for 200 yards, and then cudgeled to death amid savage cries. Nuns in the convent were subjected to shameless treatment.

REQUISITION IS NOT HONORED

John E. Cagney, Wanted in Omaha on Charge of Forgery, Released in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 13 .- (Special Telegram.)-Acting Governor Watkins today reused to honor the requisition issued by Governor Holcomb of Nebraska for the extradition of John E. Cagney, a ticket broker wanted in Omaha on the charge of forging a B. & M. railroad ticket. The governor was not satisfied that John J. Cagney, the man under arrest, was the party wanted, in spite of the fact that Cagney was positively identified by W. P. Cowan, James Boyle and William C. Seybolt of Omaha as the mar who had been arrested in Omaha

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Dec. 13. At New York — Arrived — Pennsylvania, from Hamburg; Amsterdam, from Amster-dam; Friesland, from Antwerp, Sailed— Hesperia, for Glasgow; Saale, for Bremen; Majestic, for Liverpool.
At Antwerp—Arrived—Kensington, from

At Liverpool - Arrived - Pavonia, At Hamburg-Sailed-Pretoria, for New At Rotterdam-Sailed-Mohican, for Balti-

At Naples—Sailed—Patria, for New York. At Philadelphia—Arrived—Carthagenian, from Glasgow.

ment binding the United States, Nicaragua ALL READY FOR THE JUBILEE

Atlanta Fully Prepared to Celebrate the Return of Peace.

Demonstration Begins Today with the Arrival of the Chief Executive and Will Continue for Two Days.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13 .- The peace jubilee, which opens here tomorrow and which will continue two days, is the first demonstration of its character held in the south for fifty years. Then, as now, the occasion signalized the termination of war which resulted beneficially to the United States, the event of a century ago being in honor of the return of the Mexican war veterans. Tomorrow's and Thursday's celebration, which will be participated in by President McKinley, members of his cabinet and the prominent figures of the Spanish war, promises to be a decided success, not only because of enormous crowds, but for the reason that it is the first demonstration since the treaty of peace was sign al.

The business portion of the city is handsomely decorated, the enormous "Arch of Peace" at the intersection of Peachtree street and Edgewood avenue being finished tonight. Governor Joseph F. Johnston and the Alabama legislature will sit with the general assembly of Georgia and receive the president. The two days of the jubilee will be crowded with events from the time of the president's arrival tomorrow morning until his departure at 1 o'clock Thursday night. The great pageant of the jubilee will be the military and civic parade of Thursday. The Fifteenth Pennsylvania and the Third New Jersey regiments, which are to come from Athens tomorrow morning; the Mc-Pherson battalion, the Fifth Georgia militia, the Atlanta artillery, the governor's home guard and a number of local companies will be in line. The Atlanta Legion of Confederate Veterans will escort General Joe Wheeler in the parade, which will consist, in all, of ten divisions. After reviewing the parade the president and party will be the guests at funcheon of the Piedmont Driving club and at 3:30 the chief executive will address the public at Piedmont park. Un-doubtedly the feature of the jubilee will be the banquet at the Kimball Thursday night. Covers will be laid for 300. The list of speakers includes all the notable personages of the government and those of prominence

and a number of newspaper correspondents. CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 13 .- The presidential party on the special train of the Southern railroad arrived here at 5:15 p. m. No demonstration had marked the president's progress up to this point, but during this stop the president shook hands with citizens and students of the University of Virginia.

In response to repeated calls for General Wheeler that officer appeared and was introduced by the president. In response to shouts for a speech General Wheeler said: It gives me great pleasure to come here and to have had the honor of being invited by the president to go with him on this tour of the southern states. I am very glad that he is taking this journey. I want the president dent to know the feelings in the hearts of the southern people. I want him to know and see the efforts the people are making to render themselves good citizens and to bring

cheering. LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 13.-The presidential train pulled into the Union station a little after 7 o'clock tonight and stopped only three or four minutes. Although it was after dark and very cold a crowd of hundreds surged along the sides of the cars to get a glimpse of the president. It was not until the last car pulled through that he was sighted on the rear platform, bowing to the cheering assemblage.

PRICE OF MONUMENT SECURED

Fifty Thousand Dollars for the Tablet to Lafayette, Principally from School Children.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The Lafayette Monument commission, having in charge the erection of a monument to General Lafayette in Paris in 1900, held a meeting here today. The report of the treasurer showed that approximately \$50,000 already had been raised toward defraying the cost of the monument, principally by dime donations by children of the schools, which fully assures the success of the enterprise.

A cablegram was received from Paris stating in substance that the French government accepts the Lafayette monument with gratitude and that it grants a site on the government grounds, beautifully located in the heart of Paris, opposite the entrance to the Louvre gallery and in the rear of the Gambetta monument. The position is said to be highly endorsed by the minister of fine arts and Cambon Place will be called Lafayette square.

Affairs at San Juan. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 13 .- The insular cabinet has decided to secure an Miclent American superintendent for Porto Rican schools. General John W Eaton, formerly United States commissione of education, has been selected and sent

Lieutenant Davidson has been appointed chief of the San Juan police and superintendent of street cleaning. General Henry has instructed the post commanders to prevent the landing of the French cable on Porto Rican soil.

Owing to complaints regarding the inand mail service, Inspector Robinson will take steps to reorganize it.

French Honor Appeared. PARIS Dec. 13.-M. Antide Boyer, the radical socialist deputy, and M. Deroulede, the revisionist deputy, fought a harmless duel with pistols today at Tour de Villebe as an outcome of yesterday's debate, during which M. Deroulede and M. Gauther, an other revisionist deputy, challenged by M. Boyer, referred to M. Boyer as a "washed Panamaist."

BAILEY AFTER JOE WHEELER BRYAN TELLS WHY HE RESIGNS

Young Texas Statesman Objects to the General's Presence in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Representative Bailey of Texas has decided to raise the question of the right of Major General Wheeler to participate in the proceedings of the house, should he attempt to exercise the privilege of a member. He will also raise the question as against either of three other members of the house who entered the service in the United States army during the war with Spain-Messrs, Robbins, republican of Pennsylvania; Colson, republcan of Kentucky, and Campbell, democrat of Iffinois.

None of these members of the house who entered the military service has participated in the proceedings since the session convened, either to introduce bills or vote upon roll call, but last Saturday night General Wheeler attended the democratic caucus. As none but democratic members of congress are members of the democratic caucus, Mr. Bailey raises the presumption that Gen eral Wheeler contemplates resuming his seat Concerning the question at issue Mr. Bailey made the following statement today:

I am simply insisting upon an obedience to one of the plainest provisions of the con-stitution. Section 6 of article 1 declares "that no person holding any office under the "that no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

Undoubtedly General Wheeler is a person and a very distinguished one; undoubtedly the major generalship which he holds is an office under the United States and a very high one. It is, therefore, perfectly plain that when he accepted his appointment in the army he vacated his seat in the house of representatives. The constitutional provision is not only as plain as the English language can make it, but this very question has been expressly decided twice and unanimously decided the same way on both occasions. It areas first in 1893, when Mr. Vannes, who, after qualifying as a member of the house, accepted an appointment as a major in the military office carried no salary and involved practically no duties; but, not-withstanding that, the question was raised and involved practically no duties; but, not-withstanding that, the question was raised and the house unanimously decided that he had forfeited his seat in congress. When the house was about to take the vote the Hon. John Randolph, then the leader of the democratic party in the house, declared that, although it was agreed by everybody that Mr. Vannes had forfeited his seat, he de-aired "that the disposition of the house to sired "that the disposition of the house to exclude by unanimous vote even the shadow

of executive influence should be recorded on their journal, for which purpose he de-manded the years and nays."

The roll was called and the record showed that the heuse voted unanimously in faver of the very proposition which I am new essection.

of the government and those of prominence in the Spanish-American war. Admiral Schley today wired that he was unable to be present. His place, next to the president, will be filled by Secretary Long.

The temperature took a sudden drop tenight and the indications for tomorrow are for clearer and colder weather.

President's Journey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The president and party left Washington at 2 o'clock this afternoon over the Southern rallway for a week's trip through the south, the primary object being to attend the peace jubilee to be held in Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The train will arrive in Atlanta at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The following persons comprised the party: The president, Mrs. McKinley, Sectory Girs, General Smith, Mrs. Smith, Sectetary Wilson, Mies Wilson, Secretary Porter, Miss Forter, Assistant Secretary Porter, Miss Porter, Miss Wheeler, Mi

while holding a commission in the army of the United States. In the discussion of General Wheeler's case I have heard quite a number of men say that the question ought not to be raised, but I have never heard a single man contend that General Wheeler did not vacate his seat in the house of representatives by becoming a major general in the United States army. I would especially regret to be compelled to raise it against General Wheeler; but however Wheeler: but, however much I may regret whenever any man attempts to assert his whenever any man attempts to assert in right as a member of the house after having accepted an office under the United States. I am one of those who believe that it is the highest duty of every man to obey the law and to respect the constitution. I have little patience with the weak suggestion a member of congress shall shrink from that a member of congress shall shrink from his aworn duty because a public sentiment would allow a brave man and distinguished hold two high offices, even though it be against the constitution of our country.

AID FOR SPANISH SOLDIERS

Mexican Government Comes to the Front with a Generous Offer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.-A special from Washington says: The Mexican government has submitted a colonization project to the Spanish authorities in Havana, by which it proposes not only to aid the Spanish government, but to give great assistance as well to the Spanish soldiers who have served in Cuban warfare and are soon to evacuate Cuba. The proposition of the Mexican government is to organize bands among the Spanish soldiers and provide them with free passage to Mexico, where necessary tools seeds and implements for agricultural work will be furnished and in addition oxen and small houses will be given to the immigrants and a certain tract of the public lands of Mexico will be provided for colonization purposes. The government, in turn, is to take a lien upon the products and exact a return of 20 per cent a year until the sup plies are paid for by the colonists, after which the lands will become their own. For those who do not care to accept this proposition arrangements have been made by the government of Mexico to supply a large number of Spanish soldiers with labor on the public works and in the mines at the rate of \$18 a month. The government will be able to provide for several thousand and can furnish suitable tracts of lands to all who desire to go to Mexico under the conditions named.

To accomplish this project, the governconfer with the Spanish authorities and through the assistance of Senor Palomino, the Mexican consul at Havans, the project is being carried forward with success. The Spanish soldiers, who have received no salary for months and even years, in many instances, see no hope for themselves in returning to Spain, where they cannot get employment, and where many of them must starve, as others have done, and hundreds are ready to accept the proposition of the Mexican government as soon as they are allowed to do so.

Steamer Has a Rough Voyage. steamer Ningchow, Captain Cross, from Portland, Ore., November 12, for this port and Hong Kong, has arrived here with two boats gone, bulwarks smashed and cargo damaged.

Demand Protection of Germans. BERLIN, Dec. 13 .- During the discussion the estimates in the Reichstag today Herr Bassermann, national liberal, declared that his party desired the government to give vigorous protection to German citizens in

Believes He Can Be More Useful to His Country as a Civilian.

GOES TO CAPITAL TO FIGHT EXPANSION Thinks the United States is Involve

in a New and Greater Danger, the Colonial Idea of Foreigners.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13 .- Colonel W. J. Bryan, upon leaving his command today, the Third Nebraska, gave out the following interview:

"My reason for leaving the army was set forth in my letter to the adjutant general tendering my resignation. Now that the treaty of peace has been concluded. I believe I can be more useful to my country as civinan than a soldier." Colonel Bryan then proceeded to the discussion of public questions, saying:

"The people of the United States having rescued Cuba from foreign control, may now resume discussion of the domestic problems which confront this nation and to the consideration of the new questions arising out of the war.
"I may be in error, but in my judgment

our nation is in greater danger just now than Cuba. Our people defended Cuba against foreign arms, now they must defend themselves and their country against a foreign idea-the colonial idea of European nations. Heretofore greed has perverted the government and used its instrumental interference for private gain, but now the very foundational principles of our goverment are assaufted.

Antagonistic to All Principles.

"The imperialistic idea is directly antagonfstic to the idea and ideals which have been cherished by the American people since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Our nation must give up any intention of entering upon a colonial policy (such as is now pursued by European countries), or it must abandon the doctrine that governments receive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"We may believe that governments come up from the people, or we may believe that governments come down to the people, from those who possess the heaviest cannon and the largest ships, but we cannot advocate ooth doctrines. "To borrow a bible quotation, 'A house

divided against itself cannot stand: paraphrasing Lincoln's declaration, I may add that this nation cannot endure half republic and half colony-half free and half vassal. Our form of government, even traditions, our present interests and our future wel-

fare all forbid our entering upon a career of onquest.
"Jefferson has been quoted in support of imperialism, but our opponents must distinguish between expansion in the western hemisphere and expansion that involves the quarrels of Europe and the Orient. They must still further distinguish between expansion which secures contiguous territory for future settlement and expansion which

When asked how the colonial policy could

be prevented. Colonel Bryan said:

What Congress Might Do. "Some think that the fight should be made against ratification of the treaty, but I would prefer another plan. If the treaty is rejected, negotiations must be renewed and instead of settling the question according to our ideas, we must settle it by diplomacy. with the possibility of international complications. It will be easier. I think, to end the war at once by ratifying the treaty and then deal with the subject in our own way. The issue can be presented directly by a resolution of congress declaring the policy of the nation upon this subject. The president in his message says that our only purpos in taking possession of Cuba is to establish a stable government and then turn that gov-

"Congress could reaffirm this purpose in regard to Cubs and assert the same purpose in regard to the Philippine islands and Porto Rico. Such a resolution would make a clear-cut issue between the doctrine of self-government and the doctrine of imperialism. We should reserve a harhor and coaling station in Porto Rico and the Philippines in return for services ren-lered and I think we would be justified in asking the

same concession from Cuba. "In the case of Porto Rico, where the people have as yet expressed no desire for an independent government, we might with ropriety declare our willingness to annex the island if the cit zens desire annexation; but the Philippine islands are too far away and their people too different from ours to be annexed to the United States even if they desire it.

Colonel Bryan left Savannah tonight for Washington and will arrive there Wednesday afternoon. He intends to enter actively into the fight against the colonial policy.

PROGRESS IN BOTKIN TRIAL Poison Expert Admits to Cross-Ex-aminer that There Are Things

He Does Not Know.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.-The Botkin ase is proceeding with great rapidity. The ross-examination of the witnesses who have already appeared has been gone through with rapidly and the attorneys for the defense have not been at all severe in their questioning. Mrs. Botkin appears to be sufering under the strain.

Dr. L. H. Bishop, who attended Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane during their illness. estified to the symptoms of the victims and his treatment of them. He admits that he did not know what had caused the death of his patients until after a chemical analysis of the candy had been made. His first impression as to the cause of the trouble was tomaine poisoning. The witness suffered at the hands of Lawyer Knight, who questioned him on his knowledge of poisons and their symptoms. He admitted that he did not know the nature of the illness of Mrs. Dunning or Mrs. Deane and that he did not know until two days later that they had

Dr. Downs of Dover, who also attended Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane, gave testimony similar to that given by the preceding

Dr. Wolf, the analytical chemist who analyzed some of the candy sent to Mrs. Dunning, testified that he analyzed three pieces of the candy and found about half of a grain of porcelain arsenic in the three pieces. He identified some of the candy, but could not dentify the box. His testimony was of an

ST. LOUIS. Dec. 13.—The Post-Dispatch says it is rumored that the St. Louis National bank, a majority of the stock of which is owned by Russell Sage and the which is ewied by Russell Sage and the Goulds, is being absorbed by the Bank of Commerce, both of this city. The officers of neither bank will make any statement. At the close of the market today the stock of the former advanced from 104 to 108 and the latter from 175 to 180.

Probable Fusion of Banks.

Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

5000	lesterda	, a Lemb	erature at	Omaba
	Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg
	5 a. m	0	1 p. m.	
	G A. m	0	2 p. m.	
N	7 a. m	1	3 p. m.	1
44	8 a. m	2	4 p. m.	
	0 a. m	3	5 p. m.	
d	10 n. m	2	6 p. m.	
	11 A. m	0	7 p. m.	
	12 m	3	8 p. m.	
			9 p. m.	

GARCIA HONORED IN DEATH

Funeral of Cuban Patriot Given th Distinction Due to His Rank -Tribute by Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The solemn high mass of the Catholic church was performed over the remains of General Calixto Garcia at St. Patrick's church today before the body of the distinguished Cuban leader was committed to the vault in the National emetery at Arlington.

Escorted by two batteries of United States artillery, the procession halted before the door and the military guard grounded arms with a ring of metal on the pavement while at the same moment the church bell aloft tolled slowly and solemnly. The procession moved down the aisle from the door the comin borne by a detail of artillerymen. The Cuban flag was draped over the silverbound coffin.

To the left in pews reserved for them sat the honorary paribearers, General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army; General Lawton and General Joe Wheeler who were among the first to greet General Garcia in Cuba; General Shafter, commander of the American army of liberation; Senator Thurston, whose devoted wife lost her life less than a year ago in visiting the unhappy island in behalf of the Cuban people, General Ludlow and Senators Proctor, Mason

The comn was deposited before the altar and the solemn high mass was begun. Those who officiated were: Rev. Joseph McGee, deacon; Rev. Chartes Warren Currier of Baltimere, sudbeacon, and Rev. Clarence E. Woodman. The sermon was by the Most Rev. John Ireland; the absolution after mass was by Rev. George Dougherty, master of ceremonies, St. Augustine's, Washington, and there were present in the sanctuary Rt. Rev. D. St. Baretti, Mgr. Stephen of the Catholic Indian bureau; Rev. Dr. Rooker, secretary of the Apostolic delegation, and other priests. A preliminary service was held at the hotel by Rev. Joseph McGee. At the conclusion of the mass, the body was transferred to Ar-Fington with military honors, where it was motto now is always to be ready and it was deposited in a vault to await shipment to Cuba.

Of General Garcia's career Bishop Ireland

His objects were civil and political freedom for Cuba. He sought these ideals with absolute sincerity and absolute disinterestedness. Under this same principle we must judge all men and under such principle does God judge them. The eyes of the Most High rested with complacency upon soldiers in different camps, for in different camps the for future settlement and expansion which secures us alien races for future subjugation.

"Jefferson favored the annexation of mecessary contiguous territory on the North American continent, but he was opposed to find the following out at a high purposes. The sequiring of remote territory."

different camps, for in different camps the soldiers did their duty as they saw duty. The soldiers of Cuba fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to that government; the soldiers of America obsysted duty in obsying their companies of the sequiring of remote territory."

The soldiers of Cuba fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to that government; the soldiers of America obsysted duty in obsying their companies of the sequiring of remote territory."

The soldiers of Cuba fought for a principle, for the betterment of that country; the soldiers of Spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to that government; the soldiers of Spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to that government; the soldiers of Spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to that government; the soldiers of spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to that government; the soldiers of spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to that government; the soldiers of spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to that government; the soldiers of spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to the soldiers of spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to the soldiers of spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to the soldiers of spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to the soldiers of spain fought from devotion to Spain and for loyalty to the soldiers of spain fought from devotion to Spain and fought from devotion to S time as this that we must look upon the his-tory of battlefields and accept the judgment of the God of Battles as it is meted out to the nations which have resorted to the argument of the sword.

Now war is closed, let peace and friendship enter into our souls and reign between America and Cubs, between America, Cubs and Spain. Let there be upon us the peace of God made manifest among men. Let Catholic faith and Castilian blood renew their

best traditions.
United they had had in the past a glorious history. Today, with the blessing of civil and religious liberty, they should not be unworthy of their feats in other ages. The friendship and the aid and the institutions of America are pledged to Cuba, and she must prosper if she profits by all her oppor-

OUTLINE OF PARIS TREATY

Resume of Provisions of Seventeen Articles Covering Relations of Two Countries in New Territory.

PARIS, Dec. 13 .- The correspondent of the Associated Press has obtained from a source usually reliable the following outline of the peace treaty: Article 1 provides for the relinquishment

Article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Article 3 provides for the cession of the

Philippines for \$20,000,000 as compensation.

Article 4 embraces the plans of the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings and all property pertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines.

Article 6 is a redunctation by both nations

of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other. Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years.

Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain and of all prisoners held by it for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States. Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 10 establishes religious freedom on

churches equal rights. Article 11 provides for the composition of courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and

Article 12 provides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 13 provides for the five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territory. giving Spanish books admittance free of Article 14 provides for the establishment

of consulates by Spain in the ceded terri-Article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in same treatment as to American for ten years Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting

of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall terminate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities Article 17 provides that the treaty must be attified within six months from the date of

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations

signing by the respective governments in order to be binding. NINE SECTION MEN MANGLED

Stepped from One Track to Another to Avoid Approaching Freight— Engineer Did Not See Them.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.-Nine men were killed and three injured at Winsper bridge near Corfu, on the New York Central railroad today. They were Peles, with the exception of John Warner, their foreman, who is among the killed.

The men were engaged in shoveling snow. All were frightfully mutilated. The men stepped from one track to avoid an approaching train, right in front of a fast express train running in the same direction as the first and were literally ground to

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER WARSHIPS TO HAVANA

Navy Department Takes Precautions Against Sudden Insurrections.

NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION IS APPARENT

Brooklyn, Texas, Castine and Resolute Will Hold City in Subjugation.

ANARCHISTIC OUTBREAKS TO BE CHECKED

Sunday Night's Demonstration Followed by Attack on Funeral Cortege.

VIOLENT AFFRAY WITH KNIVES AND GUNS

General Brooke, Who is to Control the Island, Will Leave for Cuban Metropolis as Soon as Staff is Organized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The Brooklyn, Texas, Castine and Resolute have been ordered to Havana. While there is not the faintest desire to convey a threat in the dispatch of these war ships to Havana when they lie within the harbor they will hold the

town in perfect subjection. It is surmised that the suggestion came from Admiral Sampson, who is now in one of the suburbs of Havana, as a result of the nfortunate eruption Surday night at the Hotel Ingisterra. At any rate the event rought the authorities to a sudden realizaion of the exact state of affairs in Havana and the imminent danger of another such outbreak, which perhaps might run into the proportions of a riot and cost many innocent

With only a small force of American soldiers in Havana province and those re-moved at such a distance from the city as to make it difficult of access in time to be of service to the American element in the city, now swollen to large proportions by the advent of many hundred commercial men and others seeking opportunities for employment, the necessity for some protection was apparent.

To increase the number of soldiers materially is not easy in view of the difficulty of transporting them as well as providing for them when they reach Cuba, but the navy's decided to hasten the ships named to Havana to form a formidable bulwark against any anarchistic outbreaks that might occur before the completion of the American occupa-

tion of the city. The Texas is a full-fledged armor-clad and might stand a deal of pounding even from the heaviest fortifications; the Brooklyn with its protective system can be rated as even better than the New York of the same type; the Castine is an efficient though small gunboat and the Resolute is a transformed merchantman with a battery large enough

to make it formidable. Funeral Cortege in a Rtot. HAVANA, Dec. 18.—About 9 a. m. today, when a funeral procession which was excepting the bearan containing the remains of Jesus Sotolongo, who was killed Sunday night, reached the corner of Infanta and San Jose streets, a violent affray took place between the members of the funeral party and some employes of the military hospital. The following were wounded: Dr. Betancourt, Cuba deputy for Santiago; Rafael Portuondo, Cuban deputy; Cuban General Vidal; Cuban Colonel Rivas; Francisco Lucas Blanco, a Spaniard; Ramon Garcia, a Spaniard; three women and two children.

Garcia, who was stabbed, my die, and Portuondo was badly hurt. One version of the affray is that the military hospital employes and a number of Spanish privates who were standing on the hospital portice refused to remove their hats when requested to do so. Thereupon the Cubans, it is alleged, tried to knock off the hats and a fight ensued. The privates fired on the procession, the windows of the hearse being broken and bullets striking the coffin.

The procession, which consisted of 180 carriages, continued to the Cuban camp near Mariano, where military honors were ren-There were more than fifty wreaths of

flowers from the friends of the dead man and the procession and ceremonial was virtually a demonstration against the Hotel Inglaterra outrage. The Navy department has taken steps toward possessing itself of the navy yard at Havana and orders just issued assign Commodore Cromwell to duty as commandant of

the new naval station there and Chief En-

gineer Howell, Lieutenant J. H. Glennon,

Pay Director J. A. Smith and Surgeon Gatewood to duty at the same station. The Navy department has just learned with much vexation that the Spanish government is about to sell the splendid floating dry dock which was brought to Havana from England just before the war at a cost

of \$650,000. Admiral Sampson made a most determined struggle to have the dock passed to the United States with other property of a permanent character, but he was overruled by his colleagues on the commission, General Wade and Butler, who accepted the Spanish contention that the dock should be regarded as a ship and not as stable property. The dock is to be sold, therefore, by

the Spanish officials next Friday. Spanish Excesses Described.

Attached to the protests of last Tuesday by the American Evacuation commission to Captain General Castellanos in regard to the violent acts of the Spanish troops retiring from Santo Domingo, and Batabano, was a document signed by the alcalde of Santo Domingo and other civil authorities and notable residents of the town. The document in question relates to incidents of November 27 and was brought by messenger from Santo Domingo, near the north coast about 100 miles west of Havana. The facts were hitherto unknown to the Americans here, the telegraph connections at Santo Domingo having been destroyed and etters from there being withheld by the Havana postoffice.

The alcalde avers that the Colon battalion Colonel Aramella commanding, partially sacked the town, beat Cuban men and slapped the faces of Cuban women. Two or three hours before the time for the battalion to leave Spanish privates looted a general store and divided \$2,000 in gold among themselves. They then went through the principal streets shouting out, "Death to Americans," "Death to Cubs." Espana," and smashing doors of private houses, and beating and slapping any men or women whom they could catch. A Cuban officer named Ochoa was nearly killed.

STOPS THE SALE OF FRANCHISES.

Spaniards Disposing of Valuable Concessions Before Occupation. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- From informaion received here it appears that the autonomist government of Cuba is making a strenuous effort to dispose of a number of valuable franchises and concessions before