

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATOR BLANCHARD TALKS ON MONROE DOCTRINE.

Policy of the Administration Upheld by the Louisiana Statesman—Seed Distribution to Be Continued—Nothing of Interest in the House.

Washington, Feb. 12.—In the senate Tuesday the long-pending resolution which has brought out much criticism of the secretary of agriculture was passed without division. The measure was amended so as to provide that the purchase and distribution of seeds shall proceed aheretofore.

M. Blanchard (dem., La.) was then recognized for a speech on the Monroe doctrine. He strongly commended the president for the reassertion, on an enlarged basis, of the Monroe doctrine, and advocated that it be given the sanction of legislative endorsement. He said the time had come for such a declaration by congress—broad, bold, comprehensive, not made in anger nor menacing, but firm. The senator's speech, while bold and firm, was in good temper, and evinced a spirit of kindred friendship and peace toward what he termed "our *cis-Atlantic* cousins." Among other things, he said:

"Shut out of participation in European policies, neither asking nor being invited to take part in the same, are we, too, to be deprived of the right to prescribe and dominate an American policy? On this point the people of the United States are especially sensitive. And it is not confined to any section or class of our people. It pervades all alike; it leaps over party lines and rises above party feeling. On the Atlantic seaboard, in the northwest, the caution of conservatism of capital and the fears of business disturbance may for a moment stay this feeling; but those who count upon this for the display of extreme forbearance on our part may find themselves greatly in error. Go ask the people of the great west and those of the revivified and rapidly recuperating south, and they will tell you that the time has come for broadening of the scope of the Monroe doctrine and for a much more enlarged ap-

"Seventy-three years ago, when this doctrine was first proclaimed, the population of the United States was a little more than 9,000,000; from 9,000,000 of people we have multiplied to 70,000,000. From meager resources, we have plowed and planted, delved, mined and commerce and manufactured, built and constructed our way to enormous aggregate wealth. We do not have to make a demonstration on land or sea to proclaim our power, to mark our readiness for war.

"This republic is not to act the big brother to each turbulent or revolutionary republic, or island, in the western hemisphere and convulse the world about matters of far less importance than many that arise in our own country. But it does behoove us to proclaim a distinctive American policy—a broad, comprehensive policy, that includes within its scope the three Americas—North, Central and South."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) replied briefly to Mr. Vest's criticism on the secretary of agriculture. Mr. Allen contended that any unusual allowance of seeds made by the secretary to Nebraska was due to the drouth there.

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado interrupted with the statement that the eastern belt of Colorado had suffered from this same drouth, but the secretary of agriculture had declined to give the slightest help in the way of seeds.

A discussion of Secretary Carlisle's observance of civil-service methods came up on a provision of the deficiency bill for the appointment of twenty-five expert money counters.

Mr. Chandler sarcastically pointed out that the secretary's letter requesting the twenty-five counters asked that he be given the selection, as the civil-service commission was not able to furnish the class of counters required. It was thus discovered, said Mr. Chandler, that the civil-service commission had broken down, and was so feeble and dilapidated that it could not furnish money counters.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) said there was no disreputability in the civil-service commission. This request of the secretary was due to his desire to control the appointments.

Mr. Allen arraigned the civil-service system. It would in time turn over our government service to a lot of "cigarette-smoking dudes." The senator said the two frauds of the public service were the civil-service commission and the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Wolcott interjected a brief but somewhat sensational speech. He said the real menace to the country was the power of patronage lodged with the executive, and which had never before been used to such an extent as under the present administration. A free-coining bill would have passed through the last house of representatives had not the power of patronage been brought to bear by the administration, especially the patronage controlled by the secretary of the treasury. Colorado was today flooded with appointments, many of them unfit ones, made by the secretary of the treasury for congressmen who had "rated" on the silver bill. Thus constituencies had been daubed. The best service that could be performed would be to deprive the president and his cabinet officers of the entire power of patronage, so that no longer senators and representatives would hang around the White House and cabinet officers begging for morsels of patronage.

At this point, the debate having di-

verged considerably from the appropriation bill, Mr. Hale yielded to an executive session, after which, at 5:35 p. m., the senate adjourned until today.

TRANSMITS CUBAN LETTERS.

President Cleveland Sends the Correspondence to the House.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The president Tuesday transmitted to the house such correspondence relative to Cuba as he deems not incompatible to the public interest. This was in response to a house resolution.

The documents begin with the president's proclamation of neutrality of June 17, 1895, and include correspondence regarding "the right of the consul-general to present remonstrances," "the progress of the insurrection," "protection and destruction of American property in Cuba," and the arrests of a number of persons. The letters of the secretary of state to Mr. De Lome, the Spanish minister, insisted upon the right of Mr. Williams, our consul-general at Havana, to protest against the action of General Campos in confining American citizens and otherwise transgressing on American rights. There is much correspondence also relative to each individual case of the arrest by the Spaniards of the men claiming to be American citizens. In discussing one of these cases Assistant Secretary Uhl, in a telegram to Vice-Consul Springer at Havana, says the treaty of 1795 excludes the exercise of military jurisdiction altogether and requires arrests to be made and offenses proceeded against by ordinary jurisdiction. The military arm, he said, has no judicial cognizance over our citizens at any stage.

IN THE HOUSE.

Little Interest Shown in the Discussions on the Bond Bill.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Under the arrangement made Monday, yesterday in the house was devoted to the consideration of business reported from the committee on the District of Columbia.

About 4 o'clock the debate on the bond bill was resumed. Concurrence was opposed by Messrs. Hill (rep., Conn.), Lacy (rep., Iowa), and Burton (rep., Mo.). Messrs. De Armond (dem., Mo.) and Ogden (dem., La.) spoke in its favor.

A recess was taken at 5:30 to 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to debate.

There were only thirteen members present at the night session of the house. The speakers were: Harris (rep., Ohio), Stone (rep., Pa.), Brown (rep., Tenn.), Howe (rep., N. Y.), Fowler (rep., N. J.), in favor of non-concurrence in the senate free coinage substitute, and Oney (dem., Va.), and Baker (pop., Kan.), in favor of concurrence. At 10 o'clock p. m., the house recessed until 10:30 a. m. today.

Waller to Be Set Free.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Ambassador Eustis has been instructed to accept the offer of the French government to release ex-United States Consul Waller from further imprisonment and pardon his offense on condition that the affair be thereby terminated as between France and the United States, and that the latter make no claim in behalf of the prisoner based upon his arrest, conviction or imprisonment. Waller may, however, sue in the French courts for damages for ill-treatment. These facts, showing the amicable termination of the celebrated Waller incident, appear in the correspondence sent to both houses of congress by the President in answer to resolutions of inquiry upon the subject.

Elliot Is President of the L. A. W.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12.—All the states which the league politicians have been fixing up with so much care for the last three days were smashed to bits yesterday by the election of Sterling Elliot of Massachusetts as president of the League of American Wheelmen and the selection of Louisville as the place for holding the next annual meet. The roster of officers was completed by the unanimous election of the following ticket: First vice president, Charles F. Cossun of New York; second vice president, A. C. Morrison of Wisconsin; treasurer, E. S. Hartwell of Colorado; auditing committee, J. F. Adams of Massachusetts, chairman; J. J. Van Nort of Pennsylvania and G. A. McCarthy of Colorado.

Peoria Gets Eastern Star Home.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 12.—The committee to locate the Illinois Masonic Eastern Star Home met here Tuesday to consider the propositions. The cities competing are Peoria, Lewiston, Pana, Avon, Decatur and Vienna. The committee was shown the sites and decided on Peoria as the location of the home. Work on the buildings will be commenced immediately, and the main structure will be ready for dedication by the annual opening of the Star here in October.

French Cabinet in Danger.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The senate Tuesday by a vote of 158 to 85 rejected the demand of M. Bourgeois, the premier, for a vote of confidence on the question of the Southern railway scandals. The senate then adopted a resolution deploring the irregularities and demanding a searching inquiry. The cabinet met afterward and decided not to resign, but to endeavor to obtain a vote of confidence in the chamber on Thursday.

The Fight Will Take Place.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 12.—Consul Burford, the American representative at Juarez, thinks the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight will take place. He so declared in an interview. What action he will take he declined to say, but admitted that he had received instruction as to what he was to do in the event that the pugilists attempted to meet in the ring.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

FATAL COLLISION ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Pasenger and Freight Trains Meet Near Dongola—Accident Due to Mistake in Orders—Workmen Fall with a Deathly Strike.

Centralia, Ill., Feb. 12.—A disastrous railway collision occurred at the Cairo division of the Illinois Central at 6:47 Tuesday morning. It was a head-end crush between a north-bound passenger train and a south-bound stock train, which met on a sharp curve near the village of Wetaug and resulted in great loss of life and wholesale destruction of property. The killed are:

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, engineer on the passenger.

GUS ANDERSON, his fireman.

FELIX ARMSTRONG, baggageman.

CURTIS E. ADAMS, fireman on the freight engine.

W. R. MCLEAN, brakeman.

TWO UNKNOWN STOCKMEN, beneath the wreck.

The cause of the accident is due to the careless observance of orders on the part of the passenger crew, which left Wetaug at 6:45. The passenger train, in charge of Conductor Andy Odum and Engineer William Huntington, had orders to wait at Wetaug twenty minutes for the arrival of freight train No. 55. Upon arrival at Wetaug Conductor Odum saw two freight trains on the side-track and supposed one of them to be train No. 55, for which he had orders to wait. He made no inquiry, but proceeded with his train. About one-half mile south of Dongola, in a sharp curve, the collision occurred. The trains were going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour when the two engines came together with a crash.

FELL WITHOUT WARNING.

Five Workmen Seriously Hurt by a Collapsing Bridge.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Three temporary spans of a new bridge erected across Tinker's Creek for the Akron, Bedford & Cleveland Electric railroad, ten miles south of this city, fell Tuesday afternoon, precipitating eight workmen into the creek, a distance of sixty-five feet.

The collapse of the structure came without warning, and not one of the men had a chance to escape. It is miraculous that all were not instantly killed. As it was, five were seriously hurt, one of them now being in a dying condition at a hospital. The names of the victims are:

William Newman, Canton, arm crushed and left leg torn apart at the knee joint; head bruised and internally injured; cannot recover.

Charles Greib, Canton, seriously injured internally.

J. C. McMillan, Twinsburg, left foot crushed and badly hurt internally.

Charles McCarty, Canton, bruised. James Freeman, Cleveland, ribs broken and side crushed.

The engineer in charge of the work is unable to account for the accident. The bridge was being constructed on the site of the one which fell under an electric car a short time since, fatally injuring two employees of the road.

SUIT TO BE BROUGHT.

Indiana Republicans Will Likely Test the Apportionment Law.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12.—Nearly all the members of the republican state committee came in Tuesday night for the special meeting of the committee to consider the situation growing out of the decision of the Supreme court in the legislative apportionment case. A canvass of the committeemen shows that unless they change their minds before the meeting to-day they will vote to begin suit to set aside the apportionment act of 1885, and thus force the governor, as they believe, to call a special session of the legislature.

Chairman Gowdy said that he did not believe there was any question but that the committee would direct that suit be begun immediately. It probably will be brought before a republican judge in Clinton county. It is proposed to make all the election officers in all the counties parties to the suit, so that if the case should be delayed before the Supreme court the order of the lower court setting aside the act of 1885 shall be binding at election time against the officers in every county.

Queen's Words Are Meaningless.

Washington, Feb. 12.—One of the best-posted men in congress on diplomatic affairs said last night that the Queen's reference to the Venezuelan boundary question, in her speech in parliament, is as indefinite as the speech and communications by Lord Salisbury. It was a good-natured expression of nothing, for if the Queen had endorsed the principle of arbitration the contention of Great Britain would have been at an end. Senator Davis has given notice of a speech on his resolution on the Monroe doctrine next Monday, and he will, no doubt, have something to say about this expression of sympathy with the contention of the United States on this question.

Arguments for the Kellars.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 12.—Mr. Beasley, for the defense, and Mr. McCabe, for the same side, occupied the time of the court Tuesday in the Kellar-Shanks trial. Both argued that the probability was that Clara Shanks committed suicide, but that if suspicion pointed to any one as her murderer it was to her brother, Dan Shanks, who, Mr. McCabe said, would have been harder to clear of the charge on circumstantial evidence than the Kellars.

Think the Fight Will Take Place.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 12.—Consul Burford, the American representative at Juarez, thinks the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight will take place. He so declared in an interview. What action he will take he declined to say, but admitted that he had received instruction as to what he was to do in the event that the pugilists attempted to meet in the ring.

TO REDUCE EXPENSES.

Movement to Change the Constitution of Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 12.—Senator Kilburn of Adair is preparing a bill to amend the constitution of Iowa to do away with the holding of an election of state officers every year. At present one-half of the state officers are elected one year, and the other half the next. Several states have abandoned this old idea in the interest of economy.

The senate committee on public health decided to recommend the passage of the bill, by Cheshire of Polk, which had grown out of the numerous grave robberies in this vicinity. Senator Cheshire's bill seeks to increase the supply by increasing the class of dead bodies at the disposal of medical facilities. It provides that all bodies, unless claimed by relatives or by friends who are willing to pay burial expenses, must be turned over to the nearest medical college. Now, anybody can be claimed by a friend of the deceased.

The senate committee on woman suffrage decided to report favorably the passage of the woman suffrage amendment.

The Reed bill, providing for free text books, occupied the time of the house. It was resubmitted to the committee, with instructions that a substitute be drawn up providing for books to be loaned free to needy pupils.

CRIMES OF A CRAZED BARBER.

Shoots His Father-in-Law and Mother-in-Law Himself.

Newton, Iowa, Feb. 12.—At noon Tuesday Charles Phares shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. T. Smith, and shot his father-in-law, R. T. Smith. He then killed himself.

Phares was a barber by trade and had been out of work for some time. R. T. Smith is a jeweler and has lived here for about four years. He is dangerously wounded and it is feared he cannot recover. It is believed that Phares was crazy. Mrs. Phares was not present when the tragedy was enacted and is so prostrated that she can throw no light on her husband's conduct. At noon Phares entered his own home and shot his father-in-law, R. T. Smith, in the left side of the face, the bullet passing out at the right ear. He then turned the revolver on his mother-in-law, shooting her in the mouth. The bullet lodged in the brain and produced instant death. As soon as Phares had shot both his father-in-law and mother-in-law he went outside and shot himself through the left temple, dying instantly.

May Postpone Kentucky Election.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—Exactly half the legislative session is gone and no senator has been chosen yet. The patience of some of the best men on both sides has been exhausted, and an end may be speedily put to the bootless struggle.

For the past forty-eight hours five or six prominent democrats and the same number of republicans have been working upon a mutual agreement, the substance of which is that the signers agree to prevent any election at this session, and the democrats especially agree not to stand in the way of needed legislation.

Unless some such agreement is perfected, or an election is had, several republicans are going to vote for the sine die adjournment next week.

Prof. Snyder Chosen.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 12.—The agricultural college board elected Prof. J. L. Snyder, of Allegheny, Pa., to be president of the college, to succeed President Gorton. The election was made on the first formal ballot by a vote of 6 to 1, after two or three informal ballots had been taken. Prof. Snyder will enter upon his duties at the beginning of the new school year. The board decided to place on the market, beginning Feb. 28, the Agricultural College lands in Cheboygan, Antrim, Missaukee, Oceango, Charlevoix and Kalkaska counties. A larger cash payment will be required to stop the practice of stripping the land after a small payment down, and then abandoning it.

Ex-Slaves Want Pensions.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 12.—An organization of ex-slaves has been effected here by colored men, for the purpose of making a demand on congress for pensions.

They will ask that all over 70 years of age shall get \$700 in cash, and \$15 per month thereafter; all over 60, \$600 in cash and \$12 per month; all who were over 5 years old at the time of the emancipation, \$300, and \$5 a month; all over 1 year at the time of emancipation, \$100 cash, and \$1 a month.

Deposits of Gold for Bonds.

New York, Feb. 12.—Deposits of gold were numerous Tuesday, but sub-treasury officials say they can only generalize as to the total amount owing to the great number of small deposits and to the turning in of gold certificates. Up to 2 o'clock approximately \$5,000,000 had been credited to bidders for the bonds as a result of the day's operations. The withdrawals were placed approximately at \$605,000, all for account of bullion brokers.

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries Summoned.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The board of directors of the National Association of General Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian association has decided to call the annual convention of the organization for this city, on June 5 to 9. Five hundred general secretaries, representing the United States and Canada, will attend.

Foraker to Present McKinley's Name.

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 12.—J. Frank McGraw, Governor Bushnell's son-in-law, stated last night that there was a movement on foot to have Foraker nominate McKinley at St. Louis. He added that Mr. Foraker had told friends he would accept the task.