THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

Deseret Evening News.

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NO. 22 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1898. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXXII.

COLORED CLASSMATES.

Welcome President McKin'e' in Their Famous Institution at Tuloegee.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE ADDRESSES STUDENTS

From a Small Frame House to a College of Lecture Halls, Workshops and Dormitories.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 16.—The presidential party arrived here at eight o'clock this morning and was met by the mayor and town council. The trip from Atlanta was without incident. The party entered carriages and was driven to Booker T. Washington's school, where the original program was carried out.

In reaching the normal school, he was ushered into the lecture hall, the appearance of the President calling forth the heartiest cheering.

Prof. Washington was the first speaker.

SPEECH OF WELCOME.

"On this occasion I do not trust myself to give expression to the feelings that fill the heart of every white man and man of the South because of the fact that our the President of the United States, who has the deepest place in the hearts of every citizen, high and low, the members of his cabinet, the governor of Alabama, the state legislature, together with other distinguished citizens, including our own brave and good beloved general, Joe Wheeler, should so unite their immediate duties with the responsibilities of the President of Tuskegee and to this institution.

"We welcome you all to this spot, where without racial bitterness, but with sympathy and friendship with the aid of the state, with the aid of black and white men, with Southern help and northern help, we are trying to show the nation in working out one of the greatest problems ever given to any to solve.

"In the presence of the chief magistrate of the nation I am glad to testify that in our efforts to teach our people to get books and skill and dignity into the common conditions of life, we have not, only the actual help of all classes of citizens in the little town of Tuskegee, but of the best people of the South. Said our present governor in his recent message to the legislature, 'Every dollar put into a college is a dollar invested in the wealth of the state, invested capital that cannot be lost or destroyed, but will increase to our grandsons from one generation to another.'"

Dr. Johnson then introduced the President.

MCKINLEY'S TRIBUTE.

"Teachers and pupils of Tuskegee: The most pleasant duty I have had since I entered upon the duties of my office, is to have the opportunity of a personal observation of your work is indeed most gratifying. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is dear to everyone, and has already a large and growing reputation in the country, and is now to become a still larger one, and all who are connected with this undertaking for the good work which it is doing in the education of its students to lead lives of honor and usefulness, thus exalting the race for which it was established.

"Booker, I think, could a more degrees usefully have been conferred than the educational experiment, which has attracted attention and will repay even of conservative philanthropists in all sections of the country.

"To speak of Tuskegee without paying a great tribute to Booker T. Washington's genius and perseverance would be impossible. The inception of this noble enterprise was his and he deserves high credit for it. His was the wisdom which made it, and his was the progress possible and established to the institution its present high standard of accomplishment. He has won a world-wide reputation as one of the ablest men of his race, widely known and much regarded at home and abroad as an accomplished educator, a good orator and a fine philanthropist.

"What steady and gratifying advances have been made here during the last fifteen years, as evidenced by the material equipment strikingly proves. The fundamental plan of the great undertaking has been steadily followed, but new features have been added, gaps in the course of instruction have been filled by the patronage and resources have been largely increased, until, even the legislature of the state of Alabama recognized the worth of the work and of the opportunities for its enlargement. From one small frame house the institution has grown until it includes the 20 group of dormitories, recitation rooms, lecture halls and workshops which have so surprised and delighted us today.

"A thousand students, I am told, are here cared for by a hundred teachers working together with the preparatory department a symmetrical substitute which has been well called a model for the colored schools of the South. Certain it is that a pupil best at skilling himself or herself for methods by which can have home in the world of useful and domestic occupations.

"In thus I like about this institution is that its policy has been progressive, progressive, it is not so self-centered as to prevent its its own pupils and institutions as to ignore what is going on in the rest of the country or make it difficult for outsiders to share the local advantages. I allude especially to the way in which the annual conferences here have been held by leading colored citizens and educators with the intention of improving the condition of their fellow brothers and sisters.

"We can see an immense field and for which cannot too soon or too carefully be utilized. The conferences have grown in popularity and usefulness and raised not only to encourage colored men and colored women in their individual efforts to cultivate and prepare an amicable relationship between the two races—a problem whose solution was never more needed than at the present time. Patience, moderation, self-control, knowledge, character, will carry, we your victories and realize the best aspirations of your people. At evidence of a kindness and the purpose of this institution is that there is a large of its management evidently in charge of its management evidently in attempting the study of the negro, and their interest in such delicate and practical industry is most laudable.

"In both the day and night schools some of the branches can be taught at small expense, which will give the men and the women who have mastered them immediate employment and enable their success afterwards, provided they study for the principles of industry and have a healthy application. In connection with the Hampton Institute in Virginia, the Tuskegee Institute has done and is today of inestimable value in solving the mode of good citizenship. Institutions of their standing and worthy patronage form a steadier and more powerful agency for the good of all concerned than any yet proposed of suggested. The practical is here associated with the academic, which encourages both learning and industry.

"Here you learn to master yourselves, find the best sense of your faculties with advantages for advancement, learning to meet the high duties of life. No country, such as ours, now has a more supply more knowledge. Some have easier but necessarily better opportunities for self-development. What we can obtain free, most have to pay for perhaps by hardships, labor, mental struggles and difficulties. In this country all can have the opportunity for bettering themselves, provided they exercise intelligence and perseverance and their motives and conduct are worthy.

"Nowhere are such facilities for universal education found as in the United States. They are accessible to every boy and girl, white or black.

"Intensity and industry are the best possessions which any man can have, and every man can have them."

The train left a few minutes after one for Montgomery, where the party is due to arrive at 2:45 p. m.

MILITIA CONVENTION ENDS.

Brilliant Banquet at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago.

Usual Congratulatory Speeches, Novel Menu, Cards Decorated with Exploded Cartridge Shells from San Juan.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—The convention of the interstate national guard association which for two days had been in session in this city ended with a brilliant banquet in the Great Northern hotel. Major General Nelson A. Miles, the national guard of the United States were the guests.

The banquet hall was elaborately decorated with the national colors interwoven with wreaths of smilax and roses. The corps badges of the armies of the civil war and the banners of the states were draped with the corps flags of the army of 1898.

Colonel Francis A. Riddle of the Illinois national guard was toastmaster. With him, at the speaker's table, sat the following:

General Henry M. Duffield, Michigan; Colonel Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; ex-Governor Woodford, Illinois; Major General A. P. Wadsworth, Illinois; Adjutant General A. P. Wadsworth, New Jersey; Lieutenant J. B. Parker, U. S. A.; Colonel John C. Baird, Wyoming; Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Lawton, U. S. A.; Adjutant General J. S. Rowe, Illinois; Colonel Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A.; Judge E. Hanecy; Thomas Conry; Brigadier General Charles Fitzsimmons, Illinois; Chaplain C. R. Dubuck, L. N. G.; Colonel Nicholas J. Rose, A. H. Revell, General John C. Black, Colonel E. B. Bliss.

The welcoming speech was delivered by Colonel E. B. Bliss, who paid a preliminary tribute to the national guardsmen, declaring they represented that home and power by which the government is defended when it is attacked by enemies without and by insurrection within.

The keynote was struck when General John C. Black, responding to the toast "Prophecy from the old army," declared the extension of American territory by the war of 1898 had been done in major measure by the war of 1861-65.

"The great army in the great war established liberty for the citizens of the United States," he said. "The army and the navy in the war of 1898 have proclaimed liberty to the islands of mankind, and that wherever the United States flag humanity struggling for liberty, it will help humanity and crush oppression. All the reputation from the day of its foundation has been for territorial expansion. From the time of Washington to the time of Lincoln, from Lincoln to McKinley, the cause of liberty have been set a little further out. The government need not consider the question of expansion, for it has already expanded."

General Henry M. Duffield of Detroit, Mich., who commanded the Thirty-second Michigan regiment in the fight at Aguadores, July 1, defended the national guard as it was represented in the volunteers in the late war. He said that when it was considered what poor arms the volunteers had against the Mauser rifles of the Spaniards the military success could be given a personal interest in the work in the war. He suggested a plan for the future of the national guard by advising that instead of spending two or three days in camps the guard be placed under the command of a regular army officer for that period of time and get the training that would make the training that makes the regular soldier efficient.

Colonel Thomas P. Dorr called of the "trained American soldier." He placed Lieutenant Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, U. S. A.

"Behind all council chamber doors," he said, "there must stand the soldier, with drawn sword, ready to cut the knots which the statesmen cannot solve. All government officers and all the judges of the courts cannot be enforced unless there is something by which they can be enforced."

Lieutenant John H. Parker, the brilliant young infantryman who organized a Gatling gun detachment and took it to Santiago, said: "Gatling gun detachment, of which I had the honor to be the chief officer, served before the San Juan blockhouse, was introduced to speak on the subject of Gatling guns in the art of war. He was greeted on arising by cries from the Missouri contingent, of "Parker, Missouri."

"Providence now favors not the heaviest battalions," said Mr. Parker, "but the best armed, best trained, best drilled and best disciplined. A small force well armed and well equipped is more effective than a large force poorly prepared for the conflict.

"The weapon of war of our foes," he added, "was handicapped by bad arms, by defective weapons and cartridges that would not explode."

After paying a high tribute to the genius of the army officers who perfected the modern rifle to use in the regular army, he said: "Now, it is a fact that the Mauser was found disabled or defective in the Cuban campaign, because of the machine gun. The use of the machine gun effectively, he said, had been demonstrated in the late war. It was shown that it could be brought to a critical place at the precise moment."

He asserted that the machine gun would revolutionize warfare almost as much as the invention of gunpowder. Machine guns had changed tactics. The national guard, he declared, should be provided with these weapons and drilled in time of peace how to use them. It was a fourth arm added to the services and its use at Santiago was one of the earliest lessons of the war.

General A. P. Wadsworth, adjutant general of Texas, responded to the "national guard of the South." Material in the war with Spain did not obliterate the old Mason and Dixon line, but that it showed that line had been obliterated years ago.

SIXTY-TWO MASSACRED

By Fanatical Rebels Who are Determined to Stamp Our Foreigners.

20,000 CHRISTIANS ARE HOMELESS.

Missionaries Murdered in China—No Attempt to Punish the Marauders by the Mandarins.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 16.—The steamer Empress of India brings news from Chungking, China, via Shanghai, that massacres is still pamphlet throughout the western Chinese province of Sichuan because of the depredations of Yunnanese and the band of 3,000 rebels, who are thoroughly disciplined, and wear uniforms, having for the distinguishing features "the Chinese character meaning "Avenger."

They are determined to rid China of all Foreigners and to wipe out the Christian religion. There are 4,000 Catholic refugees in Chung King, and the property destroyed by the rebels is estimated at 1,000,000 taels. During their raids they have murdered 20,000 people, mostly native Christians, hundreds, and at less have been taken, including several European missionaries.

Yunnanese recently beheaded two Christian missionaries whom the city of Yuntchuan gave up to him as prisoners. He offered them their lives if they would renounce their religion. They refused. J. Fleming, an English missionary, has been killed by natives and soldiers at Ting Fang, thirty miles east of Kan Ying. The mission house was raided and burned down. There has been no attempt to punish the rioters at the hands of the mandarins.

Private demands 1,000,000 taels damages for the destruction of the French missionary property. A French missionary was burned to death at Suichow. The mission was attacked and Catholic converts and allies destroyed to a mob of 1,000 of the Christian heroes.

Desperado Dick of Danville Executed.

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 16.—Dick Collier of Danville was hanged in the county jail at Urbana today for the murder of Charles Fox Bryan, at Sidney in November last. Collier's neck was broken by the fall. John Collier, a brother of Dick, is serving a sentence in the penitentiary for complicity in the murder, which was brutal and unprovoked.

Delayed Steamer Arrives.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Hogan line steamer Matinawa, which left Galveston on December 1 for Boston, arrived here today. She was considerably overdue at Boston and somewhat had been fell for her safety. The Matinawa has some 8,100 bales of cotton on board for New England mills, in which her was discovered but to all appearance extinguished previous to her sailing from Galveston.

TO RAISE MAINE AND COLON.

Swedish Experts and Divers from Europe are Examining the Hulls.

"No Cure No Pay" Principle Will be in Vogue by the Navy Department.

New York, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

The navy department has not abandoned the hope of raising the Maine from Havana harbor and bringing the wreck back to this country for rehabilitation, nor does it seem likely, from the interest taken by responsible wrecking experts, that the Cristobal Colon will be permitted to pound to pieces on the shore west of Santiago. The board of construction has under consideration a formal proposition for the salvage of both these vessels and their delivery at New York or such other point in the United States as the government might select, but no contract will be allowed to begin operations on the vessel until a comparison can be made between the offers from several trustworthy concerns.

The Swedish company, which is said to be the most capable and experienced in the world, now has divers at work on the Colon making an investigation into the difficulties involved in her salvage. Divers and engineers have been brought from the Pacific coast for this purpose, and after satisfying themselves of the Colon's condition and the expense that must be incurred in raising her they will go to Havana and examine the Maine. There is no doubt in the minds of naval officials that the report of these experts will result in a definite offer from the Swedish concern. The navy department has, however, made the rigid rule that no proposition will be considered involving the government in any expense until the vessels are safely delivered in a naval dry dock, on the "no cure, no pay" principle.

One offer under consideration comes from some associated engineers in New York City, who have ample capital and who readily convinced the board of the feasibility of their project from an engineering point of view. Their original proposition, which was subsequently modification, contemplated the payment by the government of 250,000 cash in the case of the Maine, and 45,000 in bonds of the Colon, on her safe delivery at the New York or the Norfolk navy yard, in addition to one-third of the appraised value of these vessels on their arrival, the value to be fixed by a board of arbitrators. The inventory as to the precise amount of insurance involved in this proposition was attractive to the navy department, who will insist on stipulating the exact sum to be paid by the government for the work before a contract is signed.

The method of raising the vessels to be used by the engineers who appeared before the board is extremely simple. Pneumatic chambers attached to chains, passed underneath the vessels through channels by alternating lots of water and compressed air, constitute the lifting power. The chambers will be of sufficient size to enable a diver to walk under the vessel with messenger lines, which as soon as the divers are finished through and made fast to the other side of the vessel, the excavations will be filled in by the process by which they were made to prevent the vessel from settling. Experience has shown that ten or twelve such chambers will be enough to handle and which was practically the same as the Colon, which is not very material.

To effect the release of a vessel situated like the Maine, in a tropic harbor despite, lots of compressed air will be sent at one the hoof simultaneously with the introduction of air into the cylinders. The cylinders are uniform in size, having a bearing on lifting effect of thirty tons each, the constitution of the system, the weight of the vessel and its contents determining the number required to raise it. Their size and weight admit of these cylinders being easily handled in the water by the divers alone, and their distribution, together with the automatic valves with which they are provided, make it possible to exert a uniform force on all parts of the vessel. The chief danger arises from the pressure due to depth under water or other causes or the danger of breaking air hose is wholly obviated by the automatic valves. The cylinders are arranged in array and groups of four power as circumstances require, but experience will alone tell the exact number to be used in actual complete control of the wreck, and when the water is expelled from the vessels, the vessel is lifted to the surface in a single operation. It is asserted that with these cylinders the Cristobal Colon can be raised and righted even in a few days.

In the case of the Maine it is intended to cut away the forward portion of the hull, which was destroyed by the explosion, and after lifting the aft portion of the vessel, to build a bulkhead and false bow to fit the opening.

PHILIPPINE PIONEERS.

Movement Among the American Volunteers to Obtain Their Discharges and Return Home.

GERMANS HAVE ABANDONED DESIGNS.

Admiral Dewey Refuses to be Drawn Out by an Enterprising Associated Press Correspondent at Manila.

Manila, P. I., Dec. 16.—Rear Admiral Dewey, when a correspondent of the Associated Press called upon him today, courteously, pleasantly, but emphatically, declined to discuss the political situation in the Philippine Islands on the ground that his sphere was purely naval.

The admiral seldom gives advice and insisted that his interpreter was in a better position to acquire information than himself. He then proceeded to cross-examine the correspondent about everything afloat. He was glad to hear the insurgents were crowding the Spaniards out of every town in the archipelago, notwithstanding Aguinaldo's grandiloquent refusal to do so.

The news that the insurgents are very revolutionary, in spite of their defiant talk.

Admiral Dewey always believed that the insurgents were friendly especially since the warships of our fleet have visited the different points of their islands and close some of our officers have made some inland, carefully investigating the popular sentiment. All indications prevailing the gospel of peaceful settlement everywhere with highly satisfactory results.

A few influential Filipinos, in an ambitious attempt at self-aggrandizement are clamoring for independence, though unable to realize its true meaning. They are utterly ignorant of the difference between the name and the reality.

The islanders have no military schools that they would be unable to stand without American protection. But, in spite of this, they continue their unreasonable clamor for independence and may possibly cause trouble.

The admiral, however, believes this to be highly improbable in the present junction, though every nothing incident comes.

However, every day that passes with, it is apparent to the navy that it will cause the friendly feeling to steadily increase, the incipient roughness disappearing and the officers are weakening.

The newspapers of Manila are doing particularly valuable work in the simultaneous publication of conciliatory articles intended to conciliate the Filipinos. This course is looked upon as being certain to eliminate the friction with a free United hope.

The admiral is greatly interested in the movement among the American volunteers to obtain their discharges here and engage in pioneering enterprises in the islands. He has been personally interested tried for planters, farmers and miners here. To the suggestion of the native power he he observes, ground, "Let the Filipinos alone and they will soon be the Germans or other ungentlemanly grabbers, the admiral said, he believed the Germans now have entirely abandoned their design to get Philippine islands, though formerly, he said, the German officials here had caused him considerable anxiety.

According to reliable information received from the Filipino insurgents are endeavoring to maintain a brave show for the purpose of securing the best terms possible from the Americans. In the opinion of one admiral that it would be advisable for the United States to make an emergency troops their arrival of troops. The whole movement would be a comparatively trifling sum and the payment of the troops would be a good investment. Our soldiers may save considerable trouble.

Admiral Dewey was strongly convinced that the Filipino insurgents deserve attention and consideration.

He is a believer in the practicability of liberal measures in the direction of local government.

Regarding the possibility of international complications, Admiral Dewey said:

"Prior to the arrival of the monitors I felt somewhat anxious, but I made a bold stand against the whole world."

CHARGES AGAINST HANNA.

Alleged Bribery on the Part of the Senator Strongly Denied.

Washington, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Senate committee on privileges and elections today the charge of bribery against Senator Hanna made by Senator Allison, in connection with the senator's election to his present term of office was briefly discussed and referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Hoar, Spooner and Turley. The subcommittee will investigate the question and practically decide how far it is necessary to go into the matter. The charge is based on the alleged bribery of members of Congress and have not been proved by their authority.

DALLYING BANDITMEN.

Forbid Docking a U. S. Steamer on Account of Neutrality Law.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Dec. 16.—The United States quartermaster's steamer Uppsala Wing, which arrived here on Wednesday last from Porto Rico in order to be docked and which was prevented from so doing by the Danish government officials who took the ground that it would be a violation of the neutrality laws if the vessel be so dealt, lots of compressed air will be sent at one the hoof simultaneously with the introduction of air into the cylinders.

MONARCHY MAINTAINED

Startling Story from Honolulu that the French Nation Will be Petitioned

TO INTERFERE WITH GOVERNMENT.

Persecuted Russian Propose to Emigrate to Hawaii and Organize a Colony of Peacemaking Quakers.

San Francisco, Dec. 16.—The steamer Gaelic arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu, and brings the following news from the latter place under date of Dec. 3:

Three candidates are being prominently mentioned for the governorship of the islands. They are: S. M. Damon, Harold M. Sewall and President Dole. Each candidate has a host of supporters. A petition is being circulated among the natives praying President Dole to accept the appointment for the office. Mr. Damon is an opponent of the annexation and prominently connected with the recent revolution on the islands. Another portion of a semi-social standing nature, is about to be circulated asking France to interfere with the present government and to restore the monarchy.

President Dole will soon leave for Washington to be present when the Hawaiian commission presents their report to Congress.

W. A. Kinney will sail on the 27th for Washington, to represent the Hawaiian Planters' association during the debate upon territorial bounds in Congress. He goes purely as an advocacy and not as a lobbyist in any sense.

At a meeting of the association yesterday in receiving the important letter presented was read and discussed, it came from a society in England, and the letter was signed by a number of a religious and peacemaking Quakers, natives of Russia. The colony of which 1,000 men, women and children are available, for settlement in Hawaii have been practically formed to unite in the Russian authorities for years, and important steps in their religious creed forbids taking life for whatever reason.

The society addresses the inquiry of people was formed in England for the express purpose of taking the Quakers away from Russia and getting a court in some other country. A colony was in Cyprus but not proved. It is stated that there is $10,000 on hand to aid their cause in reaching a Pacific haven.

While no action was taken the proposition was thought well of, and there is every prospect that it will be followed up.

From reports I will be quite evident that the people will be very desirable laborers and citizens.

PHES PAUNCEFOTE'S PORTICO.

Primer Bombards Plate Glass at the British Embassy with Brickbats.

One of Sir Julian's Daughters is Struck with a Missile While Sitting with Her Father.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The British embassy was subjected for several minutes last night to vicious bombardment with brickbats by Joseph W. Pearson, a Washington printer.

One of Sir Julian Pauncefote's daughters was struck on the foot and slightly hurt by the first missile thrown by Pearson. Several windows, the glass in the storm doors and the great plate glass doors of the embassy, which were unceremoniously cut in a design of the British coat of arms, were smashed and ruined.

Sir Julian has requested that Pearson be held until Secretary of State Hay can be informed of the incident.

Sir Julian and his daughters were sitting in the drawing room when there was a crash and the rattling of falling glass. Miss Pauncefote leaped to her feet with an exclamation of pain. Half a brick lay near Miss Pauncefote's foot, which had been struck and cut. In a few minutes the police were on their way to the embassy. Meanwhile Pearson took a position under the portecochere and began to bombard the storm doors, each smashing the glass out of the doors behind them. Now the main doors of the embassy, glass sheets of plate glass, into which the arms of the embassy were built.

These glasses were imported and were valued at $300 each. Pearson deliberately aimed to the porte-cochere and threw a few remaining missiles at the door glasses, breaking one after the other.

A policeman reached the embassy and arrested Pearson.

He refused to reply to questions. He is 26 years old and has been working for the Riverside Street railroads recently. It is thought he is insane.

The social functions of the season will soon be over. A telephone call was made for police and the servants rushed out and were engaged in a fight with Pearson when the police arrived and arrested him. He was taken to the police station, where his mother called later, and said she had noticed her son had been acting strangely and she thought he should be examined for insanity. Jane from condition he had been pursuing diligently for two years past.

The department of state communicated with Sir Julian Pauncefote today and also now Pearson's sister, who called at the state department to act in behalf. As a result a form of insanity inquiry will be issued and if he be adjudged insane Pearson will be sent to the asylum instead of being held for trial. The matter is taken easily at the British embassy, where the chief incident expressed sorrow for the injury to Miss Pauncefote, which he never thought he would be so hurt or hit the morning. As to the prosecution of Pearson it is understood that no special action will be taken. It is said it will be appropriate to deal with by the American authorities and that he will be put in where he will do no further damage.

His offense may be a very serious one, should he be adjudged sane, as special laws govern the case of foreign legations and embassies.

Assumption of St. Louis National Bank.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—The Republic today publishes the following:

"The final steps were taken yesterday for the absorption of the St. Louis National bank by the National Bank of Commerce and the papers were signed and delivered. All accounts in the St. Louis National were checked up last night and that bank is now practically out of existence.

"Cashier J. C. Van Blarcom of the Bank of Commerce, returned yesterday from New York with the bonds and bank stock, purchased from General Fitzgerald, and this, with the stock of the local directors, which had already been purchased, comprised a little over two-thirds of the total stock of the St. Louis National, and was enough to permit the directors to vote to go into voluntary liquidation.

"In this way the St. Louis National will be absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce without the necessity of buying the remaining stock, as those who have not sold their stock will be compelled to accept whatever dividend is declared by the Bank of Commerce as liquidator for the defunct bank."

Porto Rico Postal Service.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The postal contract with the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship company, supplemental to the contract recently with the Red D line has been formally signed. The arrangements are for five regular sailings in connection therewith, stopping the island at least once a week, calling at all principal harbors and ports.

SPANIARDS SEEKING SORROW

Junior Officers in Cuba Desire to Depopulate the Island Ere They Leave.

Parade the Streets Hunting Trouble with Fingers on the Triggers of Their Revolvers.

Havana, Dec. 16.—Via Key West, 16.—The people of Havana, Spanish and Cubans, long for Cuban occupation—the Cubans because they are in unrest and fear, the Spanish residents because they are to stay here after the Spanish soldiers depart and they do not wish the Cubans to become further embittered.

Gen. Arolas, the military governor of the province of Havana, is regarded by the Cubans as being responsible for the violent conduct of individual officers and privates. It is asserted that the feeling in Arolas' initiative is that attacks on Cubans who give the least provocation will not be punished.

Captain General Castellanos keenly regrets the disorders which have occurred and knows that the last days of French rule here may be peaceful as he has many cares to occupy his attention. The talk among the junior officers in the cafes and clubs is that they ought to mark their retirement from the island by killing one or so of the insurgents. They may be said to be about with one finger on the triggers of their revolvers and yearning for trouble.

The Cubans in by arrows and in the suburbs are often insolent and consequently further trouble may not be unlikely.

THEY CAST LOTS.

Kansas Legislators Decide a Tie in Election Returns.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 16.—The state canvassing board decided a tie between A. G. Mock, Republican, and L. M. Marks, Populist, certificates for the legislature from Jefferson county, to determine the seating of Mr. Mock was, but did not demand his certificate, going home with the expectation that it would be sent by mail. Before the certificate was sent, however, the Missouri Pacific ran east to the Twentieth Kansas, en route to Manila, was received. Upon examination one of the votes found for Mr. Marks, Accordingly the state canvassing board reversed its decision and issued a certificate to Mr. Marks.

American Coaling Station.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says:

The navy department is very shortly to send a number to Pago-Pago with material for the construction of a pier and other improvements for the American coaling station there. Had the war not intervened, the government would now have the Mohican at Pago-Pago representing the United States at that place.

At the first opportunity a warship will be sent to Pago-Pago. Another will be sent to Delagoa Bay. The present position of the Mohican is such that at every station where there are international complications in progress for the purchase or exchange of property which may be used as naval stations.

CALIFORNIA AT PARIS.

Governor Asks for Big Space at the Coming Exhibition.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Director of Exhibits John H. McClubens has received a letter from the governor of California asking that as large a space as possible be allotted to the state at the Paris exposition. Horticultural, agricultural, mining and educational exhibits have been asked for. Director McClubens was visited by Mrs. Frances Fenice Watt, the official who looked after California's interests at the Chicago exposition, as a special delegate to the commission to obtain an additional allotment of space for a state who exhibit. Mrs. Watt said that the state of California proposed that California at present exports to France 20,000 gallons of wine annually.

Dominion Liner Safe.

London, Dec. 16.—A dispatch received here from Lloyd's agent at Skibbereen, Ireland, says there is no truth in the report that steamer Dominion, the steamer supposed to be a transatlantic liner, was throwing up signals of distress off that place.

The Dominion line steamer New England, which it was thought might be the vessel reported to be in distress, has arrived safely at Liverpool.

Transport Mobile Makes a Good Trip.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Major Davis, U. S. A., the new transport ship Mobile, which made her initial voyage from Savannah to Havana, arriving there early Yesterday morning:

"Havana, Dec. 15, 1898.—Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: Mobile reached Cuba this morning, Thursday. Navigation Command appointed wharf, last transportation and arrangements. All in charge deserve credit for successful trip. WILLIAMS,

"Commanding."

Pig Iron Sales.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Iron and Steel for morrow will say: The sentiment of the pig iron and bars within a week is far too sure. An inquiry from the Russian government for 100,000 tons of rails to be delivered at Vladivostok within a year, beginning next March, had to be turned down by the Chicago mills because delivery could not be made.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Bill is Introduced to Enable Crippled Veterans of the Civil War,

WITHOUT REGARD TO CONVICTIONS,

To Enter Soldiers Homes and Other Institutions Maintained by the Government for Maimed and Needy.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Representative Riley of Virginia today introduced a bill for the admission of Confederate as well as Union soldiers to soldiers' homes.

The text of the bill follows:

"That after the passage of this act all soldiers, sailors and other persons mentioned in the pension laws of the United States who are crippled and aged, sick and maimed and wounded, shall be entitled to all soldiers and sailors of the civil war of 1861-65 upon the same terms and without discrimination as to whether they were enlisted upon the side of the Union or the Confederacy."

Some precedence various, including the passage of several minor private bills was disposed of at the opening of the session of the House today. The House made the bill to incorporate the National American Bank was then resumed. Mr. Bell (Pop., Colo.) opposed the measure. He took the ground that it was both unconstitutional and against good public policy.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) also unfavored the bill, stating that it would create a gigantic monopoly which would be in no way regulate money and exchange rates.

Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment which provided that the provisions contained under this bill should be conferred on any national bank which filed an undertaking with the comptroller of the currency in conformity with the general requirements of the bill. Mr. Ridgely (Rep., Kan.) offered a substitute providing that the United States should establish such a bank as the bill created and that the bank should have a bank in every city and town exceeding in population 2,500 and in the Central and South American country where the United States had a consular officer, such officer to be the bank's representative.

Boston Boxers.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—Sparring contests between game cocks with gloves on and an exhibition of trained lumber jacks and lady boxers and other attractive features at the poultry and pigeon show last night.

The judges have completed the awards for the pigeon show.

The center of interest in the judges' work was about the silver Wyandottes, in this class awards were made as follows:

Cock first, Campion Beck, St. Louis, score 96½; first, H. S. Steinmeck, St. Louis, score 96½; cockerel, Steinmeck, score 94½; pullet, Steinmeck, score 94.

SET SAIL FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Peace Commissioners En Route to Start for New York Tomorrow.

Agoncillo Lodges a Strongly Worded Protest with the Representatives of Uncle Sam.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The entire American peace commission leaves here for the United States via Havre and Southampton tonight and sails for New York tomorrow on board the American line steamer St. Louis. It is learned that Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, has lodged a strongly worded protest with the commission which this becomes part of the records, it begins with saying that "The Filipino soldiers and gallant general, Aguinaldo, president of the Philippine Republic," has honored him with the post of "official representative to the very honorable President of the United States." Agoncillo then reviews the case at length, saying that at the "insignificant attempt to conciliate Aguinaldo, and the chief, Philippine chiefs, with the commander of the Pacific, Captain Wood in Hong Kong, terminated in the occupation of Cavite, and the American colonel general, Pratt, in Singapore, Dilloman at Hong Kong, and Williams at Cavite, acting as the intercontinental agents of the great nation, to the moment of anxiety, offered to recognize the independence of the Filipino nation."

Mexican Colony Concession.

New York, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Mexico City says:

The last act of the Mexican congress today was the confirmation of one of the largest concessions for many years.

The concession was granted to Capitalists A. Hibbard, of Los Angeles, Cal., and his associates, for colonizing, mining and railway enterprises of the first magnitude. The colony lands include nearly leagues of the Gulf of California, with conditions that a canal be constructed from the lands to Yuma, Cal., and a steamship service be placed from the head of the gulf to the southern Mexican boundary. The service will also be extended to the lower and northern California points. The line will comprise six modern steamers.

The Plate Trust in Succession.

East Liverpool, O., Dec. 16.—The sewer pipe trust has taken possession of all the mills in this section. W. H. Brasfield, of the Irondale mills, is to manage this district, embracing Irondale, Lisbon and New Cumberland.

PALMING OFF OLD STOCK.

Russia Sells Half a Million Obsolete Rifles to China.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 16.—Advices by the Empress of India state that Russia has sold half a million obsolete Berdan rifles to China at a large price through the Russo-Chinese bank. Viceroy Tan of Canton is ordered from Pekin to pay for them at the rate of five taels per rifle and twenty taels per Lion cartridge. Every ten rifles are supplied with a box of cotton porte-cochere and a Mauser. Thousands throughout the empire are to be armed at once with these rifles.

Tragedy in Carthage Upper Circles.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Carthage, Mo., says:

John H. McCrillis, a retired business man for 30 years a leading citizen of Carthage, died and morbidly wounded W. O. Gillian today. Gillian was charged with ruining his home. Both families stand high.

McCrillis gave himself up and was released on giving bond.