

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—There was a most unusual demonstration at the opening of the session of the House today. The blind chaplain, whose ardent Americanism has frequently occasioned remark, prayed fervently today for struggling Cuba and the "success of the battle for independence." When he concluded, the sentiment he had expressed was given a hearty round of applause.

The President's special message, urging the necessity of immediate legislation to extend the limit of the time allowed the government to bring suits to annul grants of public lands, was referred to the committee on public lands.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the pension appropriations under the five minute rule.

VICTOR, Colo., Jan. 17.—A frightful accident occurred on the Midland & Terminal railway. The train was en route to Denver and Colorado Springs, and was just above the city limits of Victor.

Fifteen passengers were injured, six seriously, one or two of whom will probably die.

The 4:20 p.m. train for Colorado Springs was backing out of the main track onto the switch, and reached a point on the main track in the cut, when it was met by an empty runaway box-car, which broke loose near Independence station, about three-quarters of a mile above where the collision occurred. It struck the first coach on the passenger train with terrific force, and threw the latter from the track. Both box-car and coach were telescoped for about fifteen feet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Some talk concerning the resolution introduced by Boatner, La., for the investigation of Comptroller Bowler's course in the sugar bounty appropriation occurred in the House committee on judiciary today. The resolution is still in the hands of the sub-committee of which Ray, of New York, is chairman. Boatner desired to have it taken up by the full committee. It was finally decided to lay it over until next meeting, when the sub-committee probably will report a substitute providing for an inquiry into the law under which the comptroller claims to act, with recommendation as to whether legislation is needed to define and restrict the comptroller's duties. The preamble to Boatner's resolution as far as affects Bowler's course will not be adopted, as the committee think it has no official knowledge of the statements made.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Post's Washington special says:

Disappointment awaits the people of New Mexico and Arizona. They have been knocking for admission into the Union many years, but the decree has gone forth that their prayers will be left unanswered for another two years. They can thank Speaker Reed and his little combine for the dose of disappointment brewed for their consumption. The explanation offered is that it is deemed of the highest importance to check any further growth of the silver strength in the Senate, and the best way to do that is to prevent any increase of representation from the mountain region. Therefore, the House committee on territories will not report the

bills for the admission of the territories named until too late for action by this Congress.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Throughout the German empire today the 25th anniversary of the crowning at Versailles, of King William of Prussia, the grandfather of the present emperor, as emperor of Germany and the consequent re-establishment of the German empire, was celebrated in some form or other. The great event was the gathering in the white hall of the castle, where the emperor surrounded by ministers of state, generals of the army, admirals of the navy, members of the diplomatic corps, and kings and princes, all in glittering uniforms, read a message from the throne. He declared his grandfather's vow to protect the rights of the empire and to preserve peace had so far been fulfilled. He appealed to all sections to sink party differences and support him in protecting the greatness and prosperity of the fatherland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Davis of the Senate committee on foreign relations today reported favorably the resolution enunciating the Monroe doctrine.

The resolution which is preceded by a preamble, is as follows:

Resolved that the United States of America re-affirms and confirms the doctrines and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message on December 2, 1823, and declares it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles and will regard any infringement thereof and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continent, or any islands adjacent thereto, for any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of easement in canal or other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether on the unfounded pretension of rights in the cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under other unfounded pretensions, as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States and as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

The resolution went to the calendar. Gray announced that the report was not unanimous.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The week has ended with everyone's thoughts directed to the imperial anniversary. The excitement caused by the Transvaal incident is gradually abating and the newspapers uniformly express the opinion that this difficulty will be adjusted by diplomacy, although there may be critical stages of the negotiations. The anti-English spirit, however, which was aroused by the invasion of the Boer republic, survives with full vigor, and it is significant that those in political circles who are in touch with the government have the idea that an openly anti-English policy will henceforth be followed by Germany, especially in colonial affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The squadron

will sail on Wednesday, probably for a long cruise, as no torpedo boats have been commissioned to accompany it. Rear-Admiral Drake, in command, will only get his final orders for the cruise at the last moment.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The Conservative organs of Havana protest against the assertion of Marshal Campos that he is the victim of political intrigue. They insist that his recall is due to his failure as a general, and not to political pressure.

Reinforcements of sixteen battalions of troops, under General Barges and Abumada, will be sent to Cuba shortly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—Congressman McMillan reached the city tonight from Washington, and in an interview had with him in connection with the Cuban affairs said he had good grounds for the statement that President Cleveland in a few days will send a message to Congress recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—United States Senator Warner Miller arrived in this city last night to attend the meeting of the national association of the manufacturers of the United States of which organization he is president. In an interview he said: "The object of the association is to get the manufacturers of the country in touch with each other and the industrial life of the nation and to create a public sentiment to induce Congress to establish the policy of reciprocity and to foster the fast mail and communication with the South American points whose trade ought to be ours."

"We must have mail and rapid communication with these countries or we can never have their business."

"The manufacturers' association is also interested in great international waterways and communications and in the building of the Nicaragua canal which is a necessity for modern commercial intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as well as between China, Japan, South America and the Sandwich Islands. It is also a necessity for our national defense. When the canal is built it will practically obviate the necessity for a double navy to guard our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, for it will not only connect both, but decrease the space between them, ten thousand miles."

The association will take the ground that the Nicaragua canal should be owned and operated by the United States. As to the completion of that enterprise there can be no doubt. I know that the canal will be built and the United States does not build it Europe will, and there will be another pregnant cause of war when national troubles and jealousies arise. The present Venezuelan dispute emphasizes the necessity for this canal. Money for its construction could have been secured long ago for Europe if our national legislature had not been talking and passing resolutions about its ownership. If Congress does not do anything this session we will feel perfectly free to look elsewhere for the means to complete the link between the oceans. If the report of the commission sent to examine is such as has been given out in the papers we are prepared to prove its falsity. We can prove by the best engineers in this country and abroad that our work is feasible."