

SPAIN AGAIN REFUSES

Mediation Offered Three Times and Rejected.

WOODFORD'S CIPHER MESSAGE

Sagasta Refuses to Fix a Date for the Conclusion of Hostilities—Situation in Cuba.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: Premier Sagasta has declined the third offer of friendly mediation on the part of the United States. This information was conveyed in a cipher message received from Minister Woodford by President McKinley, Friday. The message was of most unusual one. Instead of being addressed to the secretary of state, it was addressed to the president, a thing that has not happened since Consul-General Lee's famous cablegram to President Cleveland, of nearly a year ago. This cablegram from Woodford was not long, but recited the fact that Premier Sagasta refused to admit that Spain had reached the end of her rope in Cuba; that she was unable to suppress the insurgents; that autonomy was a failure, or that she needed the assistance of the United States in bringing the Cuban struggle to an end.

London, Feb. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: Senor Sagasta's response to the official note, yesterday, by General Woodford, the United States ambassador, complaining of filibustering expeditions, and declares that Spain cannot entertain the suggestion for fixing a date for her completion of the pacification of Cuba.

Starvation in Cuba.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Hon. Charles W. Russell, assistant United States attorney in the department of justice, has just received a letter noting the receipt of a New York draft mailed to United States Consul Barker, at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, whose district of Las Villas embraces Santa Clara, the capital of the province of that name; San Domingo, Remedios and another place in the same province in the eastern part of the island. In explanation of his estimate of the number of deaths from starvation up to the date of his recent visit, viz: 200,000, Mr. Russell says that he got that number from the common talk in Cuba. For instance, he asked a Cuban what the insurgents said about accepting the offer of autonomy, and the answer was that Spain had put 200,000 corpses between her and them, referring evidently to the reconcentrados. The letter follows: "It is with unfeigned pleasure, as well as inexpressible gratitude, that I acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 19th inst., transmitting \$78 United States currency as a donation to the dispensario, a charitable institution to care for the destitute and sick children of this city, contributed, as you say, by certain employes of your department. I must tell you and the other good souls contributing, that the remittance was most timely, as the exchequer was empty, and, as one remarked when this relief was made known, 'We had God, and only God, to look to in order that our treasury be replenished. To God and those charitable Americans are due our thanks.'"

"Mrs. S., of Boston, has notified me that she has sent to my address a case of condensed milk for the same purpose, also for the benefit of families of reconcentrados in an old warehouse, of whom I have heard. I assume it was you who called her attention to these poor, deserving outcasts." After speaking of the good done by Mr. Russell's visit to Cuba, the letter proceeds: "Up to date, my district has received nothing of the relief sent by your people, except through your thoughtful remembrance. Of course, Consul-General Lee has not, nor ever will, in my judgment, have sufficient contributions sent to Havana to share with us, so remote and inaccessible is the transporting of supplies. In view of this, contributions like yours in money will aid in saving those who must die unless sustenance and medicine are immediately furnished. For instance, this remittance from the generous employes in your department will prove more beneficial than 10 times the sum in 30 days hence. I have certificates signed by the alcaldes of the principal cities and towns in my Sagua la Grande zone, showing that my estimate of 50,000 perishing souls, was under rather than above the mark. To my mind, and to all Christian people, there is but one issue in this Cuban question, viz: destitution and starvation."

"I have met the authorities selected and named as a relief committee, composed of women and men, who will distribute all contributions received and render needed relief to the destitute."

"Say to the generous people of America who have never turned a deaf ear to the cry of distress, whether at home or in a foreign land, to send us food, medicine and clothing for the sick."

WRECK ON THE NORTHERN.

East Bound Train Ran Into a Washout Near Pasco.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 8.—A special to the Ledger from Pasco, Wash., says: The overland passenger train that left Tacoma at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was wrecked at 4 o'clock this morning at a small bridge 30 miles east of Pasco, between Hatton and Connell.

Two men who were riding on the platform of the baggage car were killed, and another, who was on the platform of the mail car, next to the tender, had his leg and one hand crushed. The mail clerk was cut slightly about the head. The men who were killed were John Leland and an unknown tramp. Leland was from St. Louis. They both had some money, but were beating their way east.

The man who was injured was one of the Klondikers who was wrecked on the Corona. He was returning home with a companion, and both were riding on the platform of the mail car. They refused to give their names.

The train was in charge of conductor Campbell and Engineer George Ladd. It was running slowly on account of a bad track. The accident occurred on a small bridge over a dry stream, which had been swollen by the recent heavy rains. The stream usually is not more than 25 feet wide. The engine passed over the bridge, but the engineer felt the structure give way beneath him and promptly applied the emergency brake. The bridge sank as the mail car left it, and the baggage car and an empty emigrant car went down with it. The engine left the track and turned partly over. The engineer and fireman stuck to their posts, and were unhurt. The mail car was thrown on its side, stripped of its trucks, and badly smashed. The car was set on fire by the lamps, but the blaze was quickly put out before much damage was done. The express and baggage cars were turned over on their sides, and smashed. The escape of the messengers and clerks was almost miraculous.

The passengers in the sleepers were awakened by the shock, but were uninjured.

TROOPS START NORTH.

The Relief Expedition Sails on the Steamer Elder.

Portland, Feb. 8.—With 371 passengers, including the first detachment of troops for the Alaska relief expedition, 56 horses, 50 dogs and 1,150 tons of freight, the steamer Elder left Alaska wharf for the far north at 10:30 o'clock last night. Though the wharf was well filled with sightseers, it was not crowded to suffocation, for many of the Elder's passengers were from outside of Portland, and had no friends here to see them off.

Some 200 tons of the Elder's freight was for the government relief expedition, 400 tons was miners' outfits, and 550 tons general freight. All the freight save a few outfits was aboard while the passengers were embarking. Everything went off smoothly, and when the gang plank was pulled in, and the big steamer swung out into the river, she was given as rousing a cheer as that which followed her on her first trip northward.

Japanese Going to Klondike.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The call says: Japan is going to invade the Klondike. A standing army of 5,000 able-bodied laborers are preparing to go to the gold fields, and in a month or so they will make a descent upon Dawson City. One of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers will bring them here, but as they will not land on the soil of the United States, there will be no one to stop them, unless Great Britain takes a hand in the matter. One of the Japanese steamers that has been carrying laborers, will be used to carry the men to their destination. It is added that the Japanese will be brought over by a syndicate, and trouble on the Klondike is predicted.

Shipwrecked Crew Rescued.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Portuguese steamer Oventum, which arrived today from Oporto, brought ten of the crew of the American bark Serene, which was wrecked December 31 at Leixoes, near Oporto, during a heavy northeast gale, as heretofore reported. The bark dragged her anchors and went ashore on the rocks. The crew landed with difficulty, saving only the clothes they wore. Captain Dalling remained with the vessel to look after the owner's interests. The Serene sailed from Philadelphia November 1 for Oporto with a cargo of case oil. She was built in Baltimore in 1867, and was owned by parties in New York, whence she hailed. She registered 522 tons.

The White Squadron.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 8.—A special to the Citizen from Key West says: Ships connected with the white squadron have displayed remarkable activity during the last few hours. The cruiser Marblehead put out from port today and joined the fleet. The Nashville, which left here Thursday, fully supplied with coal and ammunition, has returned to the harbor. The torpedo boats have returned and the Cashier and Tryon are in port. The Dupont will arrive tomorrow. The supply boats during the past week have transported large quantities of provisions to the fleet.

DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

Gus Wachline Expelled His Crime in Hillsboro.

Hillsboro, Or., Feb. 7.—Gus Wachline, the condemned murderer of John D. Ledrick, expiated his crime on the gallows at 12:10 o'clock this afternoon. The hanging of Wachline was made a good deal of a holiday affair in Hillsboro. Not only were the residents of the town alive to the occasion, but there were many people in from the country, particularly from Iowa Hill, where the murdered man lived. In addition there was a trio of negro singers from Portland, a peripatetic fiddler patrolling the saloons in an effort to pick up a few dollars, and a phonographic outfit on the streets, with all the latest songs at a dime per tune. The hanging brought business to town, and in emulation of city dailies the Independent and Argus, weekly papers, issued "extra" shortly after the execution.

Wachline passed his last night on earth much the same as he had since he was sentenced to death. He spent most of the time talking to the death watch, and went to sleep about 3:30 o'clock this morning. He was up before 8 but refused any breakfast. Three hours before the execution took place, the office of Sheriff Bradford was besieged with a crowd of men, all anxious to be close at hand when the prisoner was brought from his cell to the scaffold. So great was the crush that at times it was difficult to move about.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when Captain A. M. Collins appeared with the rope, and, walking out of the west window on to the scaffold, he adjusted it to the crossbeam. In this he was assisted by Sheriff Bradford, Sheriff Phyl, of Union county, and ex-Sheriff Ford, of Washington county. After the noose was adjusted, the rope tested with a weight of sand and the trap found to work without a hitch, the more active preparations to enforce the death sentence were begun.

It was 11:15 A. M. when Sheriff Bradford and the 12 jurors passed into the corridor of the jail through the door leading from the sheriff's office. Ordering the door of the cell opened, Sheriff Bradford said: "Wachline, come out."

The condemned man shuffled out from the cell, coatless, both hands in his trousers pockets, with an ugly, surlly look upon his face. The sheriff told him he was about to read the death warrant, but this drew forth no remark. During the reading Wachline seemed to rivet his eyes on the floor, and when the ceremony was over walked back into his cell, sat down on a chair, rested his head in his right hand and seemed absorbed in thought. He was then asked by one of his spiritual advisers if he intended to make any statement on the scaffold. Wachline signified his intention of doing so, and it was thought he would at the last moment make a full confession.

Wachline was brought from his cell to the scaffold through the sheriff's office at 12:03 P. M., accompanied by Sheriff Bradford and Deputies C. E. Deichman and J. H. Westcott. He was placed on the trap, facing north, and asked by the sheriff if he had anything to say.

The prisoner said "yes," and then, in an almost inaudible tone, continued: "All that I want to say is that the statement I have made is true. I am an innocent man. Let Jesus take me as I am."

This was a disappointment to the crowd, which had expected a confession. It was all he would say, and his legs, arms and hands were quickly pinioned, the black cap put over his head, and the noose adjusted about his neck. At a signal from Sheriff Bradford, the trap was sprung at 12:10 P. M., and Wachline was hurled into eternity.

Life was pronounced extinct in 14 minutes, and one minute later the body was cut down and placed in the waiting coffin. The body was afterward removed to the undertaking establishment of G. W. Patterson, where it was viewed by many men and women during the day.

Wachline was hanged for the murder of John D. Ledrick, an aged German farmer, who lived three miles south of Cornelius.

Bad Fire in Winnipeg.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 7.—A Journal special from Winnipeg says the McIntyre business block in the heart of the city was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was four stories high, and contained retail stores, sample rooms, offices, secret societies and the lecture rooms of the Manitoba university. The total loss was about \$500,000; fully insured.

Houses Buried by Snow.

Waterville, Me., Feb. 7.—Small houses have been buried by 20-foot drifts of snow. The Lockwood cotton mills have closed, the operators being unable to reach the factory. There has been no train over the Maine Central for 24 hours.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 7.—According to dispatches from Sucre, Bolivia, there is much excitement there as to the policy of Peru. The pressure on the government to increase its armament, and get ready for the pending conflict, asserting the existence of a treaty between Peru and Argentina is strong, but the existence of such a treaty is denied in responsible quarters.

TO STOP CUBAN WAR

Spain to Be Offered a Heavy Financial Bonus.

UNITED STATES TO GO SECURITY

Secret Negotiations Said to Be in Progress Between the State Department and Insurgents.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Secret negotiations are now actually in progress between the state department and the insurgents in Cuba looking to a stoppage of the war on some financial basis to be agreed upon hereafter. President McKinley has not recognized the insurgents as belligerents, and he cannot therefore treat with them openly, as he would do with a diplomatic representative of an independent nation. Direct communication has, however, been had within the last few weeks between the insurgent government and the administration here.

The insurgents have expressed perfect willingness to assume a reasonable share of the Spanish bonds issued against the Cuban revenues. The proposition has been considered with some favor, and the president and his cabinet have discussed several plans for guaranteeing the Cuban debt on the sole basis of independence.

These negotiations have gone side by side with the gradual massing of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron within striking distance of Cuba. Orders to the cruiser Montgomery to sail at once for the harbor of Matanzas have been issued, and the ship is expected to be received there quite as cordially as the Maine was in Havana. The orders to her commander contemplate a call on Consul Brice at Matanzas. Should everything be found peaceable the ship will proceed to Santiago de Cuba, but should affairs look threatening in Matanzas, another ship will quietly be slipped to the latter port, and before Captain-General Blanco knows what is happening to him American ships will be in the harbor of every important port in Cuba.

The gradual occupation of the island by a naval force is understood to be part and parcel of the negotiations with the insurgents. When they are concluded, if ever they are, the United States will be in a position to offer Spain a heavy financial bonus for giving up the island while at the same time the insurgents will find themselves in a position to make a junction with the United States naval forces at any one of the half dozen ports.

A cablegram has been sent by the state department to Consul Brice at Matanzas notifying him that the Montgomery is en route to that port, and directing him to make the necessary arrangements for its reception. Although it is not admitted by state department officials, the impression prevails that Consul Brice in advising the department of the recent riots occurring in Matanzas, suggested that a warship should be immediately sent there for the protection of American interests. The fact that the state department requested that the Montgomery be sent there strengthens this belief.

The sending of the Montgomery to Matanzas is regarded here as of equal importance to the dispatching of the Maine to Havana.

Stripped of His Rank.

New York, Feb. 7.—Official statements which will soon be published are to the effect that the reason that General Blanco was not successful in securing General Rabi's surrender was that General Rabi had been arrested by General Garcia and stripped of his rank because it was feared he would surrender, says the Havana correspondent of the Herald. General Rabi's brother, it is reported, had been arrested by order of General Garcia for the same reason.

Falling in securing the presentation, Spaniards here expected General Blanco to take the field and conduct a vigorous and aggressive campaign. He publicly announced that such was his intention, but for some reason his plans miscarried and now he is coming home without having struck a decisive blow.

Reports say the rebel forces under General Garcia inflicted a severe blow on the Spanish under General Linarez and General Luque, killing several officers. Reports say that 85 were killed or wounded.

Volunteers are making threats again, and the authorities, in order to be fully prepared, have deemed it necessary to take precautions against a demonstration. Guards have been placed about public buildings and the American consulate.

One of the most important engagements of the present campaign in the Orient was fought on January 31 near Caiman, between the forces under General Luque and the rebels under General Garcia. The Spanish, it is reported, had 150 killed and a large number wounded. From accounts received the fight was a veritable slaughter, the Spaniards being boxed up in a ravine. General Luque sent to Cauto, where the main body of troops was stationed, for assistance, and commenced to retreat toward Holguin.

HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

Senator Lindsay's Reply to the Kentucky Legislature.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Speaking to a question of personal privilege in the senate, today, Lindsay commented sharply on the motives of the authors and promoters of the resolution recently passed by the Kentucky legislature demanding his resignation as senator. Lindsay, after defining his position on the financial question, made it clear that he was the representative of the whole people of Kentucky, and in no sense the agent of the Kentucky legislature. Above all, he was, he said, a senator of the American people, and, as such, would perform his duties and cast his vote in accordance with his convictions and the dictates of his conscience. No business of importance was transacted. After an executive session of three hours, the senate adjourned.

This was private bill day in the house, but, by systematic filibustering, the private calendar, containing the bills reported by the committee on claims, was not reached, the whole time being consumed in passing 18 of the 24 private pension bills favorably acted upon by the house at the session last Friday night. During the consideration of one of the bills, an interesting discussion of the approaching sale of the Kansas Pacific, set for February 17, was precipitated by Fleming, who, with some Democratic colleagues, desired legislation to require the president to bid the full amount of the debt, principal and interest. Powers, chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, contended that the real purpose of the opposition was to compel the government to take the road and operate it. He said he thought the administration, which had secured every dollar owing from the Union Pacific, could be trusted safely to protect the government's interest at the sale of the Kansas Pacific.

THE ORDER MODIFIED.

Prompt Action in This Country Brought Germany to Terms.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The state department has been notified, by Ambassador White, at Berlin, of the modification of the decree issued by the Prussian minister of finance, Dr. Miquel, prohibiting the importation of American fruit. According to the ambassador's cable today, the decree does not, as he advised yesterday, apply to dried fruit, while fresh fruit will be admitted to entry if an examination shows its condition to be satisfactory. If this modification has been made in the decree, it would appear that the prompt representations made by the United States have received an equally prompt consideration on the other side. It is certain that if the decree, as originally promulgated, had been applied to shipments of fruit in transit, as its terms indicated, the shippers would have been in the right to claim indemnity from the Prussian government for the damage sustained by them, and it would be regarded by the United States government as a matter of duty to sustain this demand for indemnity.

The state department is now obliged to await the receipt of full advices of the exact nature of the modified decree, and watch its workings.

Mr. White last evening lodged another formal protest with Baron von Bulow, as president of the bundesrath. The United States consul at Dusseldorf telegraphed today that only dried fruits had been released, and that there were about 11,000 barrels of apples in the bonded warehouse there.

The United States embassy, during the week, has been flooded with apples from fruit merchants, dealers and shippers who have been injured by the decree, and all of them have thanked Mr. White for the vigorous measure he has adopted. It appears that Dr. Miquel and Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten issued the decree without authority of the Prussian cabinet or the bundesrath.

Kansas City Vegetarian Mission.

Kansas City, Feb. 7.—An experimental mission where the poor are to be served meals at a penny a dish and a bed for 5 cents, with a bath thrown in, has been started here under the direction of the church of the Seventh Day Adventists. One hundred and fifty cuts have been placed in a large room in a building on the second floor. In the basement bathtubs have been provided, together with a room for fumigating clothes, and a laundry in which a man may wash his own clothes. The meal consists entirely of vegetables, meat being barred because of its expense and the work of cooking it, and because the management believes in vegetarianism.

Three Men Drowned.

Spokane, Feb. 7.—A Hope, Idaho, special to the Spokesman-Review reports the drowning in the Pend Oreille river of Carl Hagan, C. Randall and O. Hawland. The three were in a boat, which became fouled in thin ice. R. J. Sage, who lives down the river, heard the men shouting about 9 o'clock at night, and tried to get to them, but found it impossible. The empty boat was afterwards recovered, with some letters and a Swedish Bible. The bodies have not been recovered.

Perished on an Ice Floe.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 5.—Eight of the 16 men who went adrift yesterday on an ice floe in Trinity bay reached land tonight, badly frostbitten. It is believed that the others perished.

JAPANESE MAY VOTE.

Thus Their Opposition to Annexation of Hawaii Is Removed.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Japan has been removed as an element in the opposition to the consummation of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands by the United States by conclusion of an agreement with Japan. This document, which has not been generally taken into account in the consideration of means for adjusting three questions that have arisen over the status of Japanese in Hawaii, goes into effect in July, next year, and among other things, it confers upon Japanese within the territory of the United States all the rights accorded to the citizens of the most favored nation, which, of course, carries with it rights of naturalization and the rights of franchises. Presuming that annexation is effected, the Japanese in Hawaii will, in 1899, have the same rights as those in the present limits of the United States.

All that remains to be fixed is the status of the Japanese during the time that must elapse between the adoption of the annexation treaty and the beginning of the operation of the Japanese treaty in 1899. As the pending annexation treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the islands and prepare such legislation as may be necessary to consummate the amalgamation of the territories, this last question can easily be adjusted, along with other details in the bill to be reported to congress.

A MURDEROUS FIT.

Terrible Deed of a Farmer Who Suddenly Became Insane.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 7.—Saul E. Autrey, a farmer, accompanied by his family, went early yesterday morning to visit his aged father and mother, living near Mulberry. Shortly after his arrival Autrey became engaged in a religious argument with the old folks. Suddenly he grasped an iron bar, killed his aged father, mother and his 10-year-old son, and seriously wounded his wife and three remaining children, two of whom are not expected to live. His wife and eldest daughter, although badly hurt, managed to notify the neighbors. When they reached the house they found Autrey a raving maniac, with his clothing on fire. He was overpowered after a hard struggle. The three victims of the crazy man lay on the floor, beaten and mangled almost beyond recognition. He has been chained all day, talking incoherently and swearing that witches were the cause of the trouble.

Handle of Old Claims.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Teller chairman of the committee on claims, today introduced two bills in the senate, embodying the results of the committee's investigation under the provision of the general deficiency act of the last session, urging that committee to investigate and report on meritorious claims against the government which are before the committee. One of the bills involves numerous claims before the court of claims, and there is an omnibus measure providing appropriations under general heads, as follows:

Court of claims cases (mostly under Bowman act), \$1,841,958; French spoliation claims, \$1,043,117; under national contracts, \$795,500; account churches and schools, \$305,974; claims of states, \$4,694,128; miscellaneous claims, \$897,104; claims for adjustment and settlement (in part), \$130,359; total, \$9,765,253.

All but about \$2,000 of the claims of states allowed are for the refunding of moneys advanced for raising troops during the war of the rebellion by California, Oregon and Nevada. Provision is made for the investigation by competent tribunals of the claims of Florida and Tennessee against the United States, and the claims of the general government against these states. Both of these contentions are of long standing.

Provision is also made for adjustment of the claims of 15 other states, amounting in the aggregate to \$129,260, which are the results of expenditures made by the various states in equipping troops during the war of the rebellion. In these cases, an official investigation is ordered, and no appropriation is made.

Many of the claims on navy contracts date back to the civil war, and are on account of insufficient allowance for vessels built under the pressure of the times.

Settlement is made under the heading "miscellaneous," of quite a number of claims which admit of no specific grouping. These claims are varied in character, and cover an extended portion of the nation's history. A large number of them grew out of the civil war. Teller presented a comprehensive review covering all the features of the bill in detail.

Resolution for Non-Intervention.

Washington, Feb. 5.—During the discussion of the appropriation bill in the senate, Cullom yielded to White, for the introduction of this joint resolution: "Resolved, That of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought in no wise interfere with them, and that any intervention in the political affairs of these islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

The resolution was passed by the senate May 31, 1894, having been reported by Turpie, of the committee on foreign relations. White asked that the resolution lie on the table.

VIEW OF CAFFERY

Oregon's Governor Had No Authority to Appoint.

CORBETT CASE IN THE SENATE

Fortifications Bill in the House—Old War Claims Reported to the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 5.—One of the features of today's session of the senate was the speech by Caffery in support of the resolution reported by the committee on privileges and elections, declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the senate from Oregon. Mr. Corbett was appointed by the governor of Oregon, after the failure of the legislature to elect, to succeed Senator Mitchell. Caffery maintained that no governor of a state had the authority to appoint a man to fill a vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—the legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so.

The agricultural bill was under consideration during the greater part of the afternoon, and finally passed. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

The house spent the day ostensibly considering the fortifications appropriation bill. In reality, the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence of prosperity in the South was again the main question of dispute. The feature of the day was the discovery by Simpson, the Kansas Populist, and the exploitation of the alleged fact that Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, wore a London-made top hat. Dingley explained that the hat was made in New York; that the London trademark was simply placed there to please the Anglo-Americans who always preferred things because they were English. All attempts to increase the appropriations in the bill or to amend it in any respect were voted down today.

Handle of Old Claims.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Teller chairman of the committee on claims, today introduced two bills in the senate, embodying the results of the committee's investigation under the provision of the general deficiency act of the last session, urging that committee to investigate and report on meritorious claims against the government which are before the committee. One of the bills involves numerous claims before the court of claims, and there is an omnibus measure providing appropriations under general heads, as follows:

Court of claims cases (mostly under Bowman act), \$1,841,958; French spoliation claims, \$1,043,117; under national contracts, \$795,500; account churches and schools, \$305,974; claims of states, \$4,694,128; miscellaneous claims, \$897,104; claims for adjustment and settlement (in part), \$130,359; total, \$9,765,253.

All but about \$2,000 of the claims of states allowed are for the refunding of moneys advanced for raising troops during the war of the rebellion by California, Oregon and Nevada. Provision is made for the investigation by competent tribunals of the claims of Florida and Tennessee against the United States, and the claims of the general government against these states. Both of these contentions are of long standing.

Provision is also made for adjustment of the claims of 15 other states, amounting in the aggregate to \$129,260, which are the results of expenditures made by the various states in equipping troops during the war of the rebellion. In these cases, an official investigation is ordered, and no appropriation is made.

Many of the claims on navy contracts date back to the civil war, and are on account of insufficient allowance for vessels built under the pressure of the times.

Settlement is made under the heading "miscellaneous," of quite a number of claims which admit of no specific grouping. These claims are varied in character, and cover an extended portion of the nation's history. A large number of them grew out of the civil war. Teller presented a comprehensive review covering all the features of the bill in detail.

Resolution for Non-Intervention.

Washington, Feb. 5.—During the discussion of the appropriation bill in the senate, Cullom yielded to White, for the introduction of this joint resolution: "Resolved, That of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought in no wise interfere with them, and that any intervention in the political affairs of these islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

The resolution was passed by the senate May 31, 1894, having been reported by Turpie, of the committee on foreign relations. White asked that the resolution lie on the table.