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CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the New and the Old World in a condensed and comprehensive form. More than 100,000 copies of Salmon have been left over from last year's pack at Astoria.

The famous Tombs prison in New York is to be torn down to give way to a new and handsome structure.

Clouse Clodius, aged 17, was struck by lightning and seriously injured at his home on Mill creek, Walla Walla county, Wash.

Portland, Or., will celebrate the Fourth of July this year. Committees have been appointed and plans discussed to have the finest celebration ever seen in that city.

Adolph L. Lutgert, a well-known sausage manufacturer of Chicago, has been arrested accused of murdering his wife and burning her body in acid to hide the traces of his crime.

The New York Herald's special from Madrid says no doubt remains that the work of pacification in the Philippine islands is at a standstill. The early months of the year have been fully revealed by a correspondent in Manila, who gives many incidents with dates to show that the insurgent bands are still active.

Special reports from the principal fruit and grain centers of California announce a general rainfall, which in a few weeks will be the best crop and in other sections has come too late in the season to be beneficial. The California wheat crop will be generally lighter, but growing cereals look much better along the foothills than on the plains.

Firms and individuals in this country interested in trade with Cuba, and who desire peace in the island as soon as possible, have sent to the secretary of state a memorial, setting forth how their business interests are suffering, and giving facts about the struggle in Cuba, in the hope that measures may be devised to terminate the war.

The general traffic manager of the O. R. & N. says that all the railroads interested have agreed to put into effect the new grain rate on June 9 next. This action will be in accord with the law passed by the last Washington legislature, making a reduction of 10 per cent on previous rates. It is estimated that the new rate will effect a saving for the farmers of Eastern Washington and of Northern Idaho of from \$150,000 to \$300,000 a year.

George Francis Train has reopened his claim to the city of Omaha, and he intends to press it to the last. If he wins he will be worth \$20,000,000; if he loses, he will be no poorer than he is now. Certain of his friends have investigated the matter, and they are convinced that his cause is just and that the claim growing out of the old Union Pacific litigation and subsequent proceedings in which he was legally declared a lunatic is valid.

Four men were drowned at the Cliff house in San Francisco.

Two blacksmiths of Brownsville, Or., have invented a new machine for pulverizing clods. It has been tried, and it is said, works to perfection. They have applied for a patent.

Of the 114 Chinese who came on the steamer Victoria to Tacoma, only fifty were admitted. The other sixty-four will be returned, orders from the secretary of the treasury to that effect having been received.

Judge Day, of Ohio, qualified as assistant secretary of state. Rockhill, whom he succeeded, will remain until Assistant Secretary Day becomes entirely familiar with pending negotiations, when it is expected he will be appointed to some foreign mission.

Harry Flynn was drowned in Lake Michigan, near Chicago, and 1,500 people saw him die and were unable to aid him. During the excitement which prevailed Albert Mattari, a spectator, dropped a stone, which caused that heart disease was the cause of the second accident.

The O. R. & N. will send experts to the Seven Devils mining district to make estimates of the probable traffic of that region. The company is figuring on dividing the freight business with the Union Pacific. The construction of a sawmill near Riparian is a part of the company's plan.

The cabinet has decided to send one of the new gunboats now building on the Pacific coast to Sitka, Alaska, about July 1. Great activity in Alaska, growing out of the gold discoveries, has made the president and cabinet deem this step advisable for safeguarding American interests.

The recall of the *freres* from Crete has been received with indignation by the Athens public. The Delyannis organ attack the government bitterly for appealing to Europe, but most of the papers accept this as inevitable and violently attack the Ethniko Hetairia, asking it to render an account of its action.

Eli Mackay was run over and killed in the Southern Pacific yards at Salem, Or.

The steamer Nicaragua, which has just arrived in New York, brings the news of a disastrous earthquake in the islands of Guadaloupe and Montserrat, of the Leeward group, in the West Indies. One hundred people lost their lives, and the property damage is enormous. Twelve brick houses in Guadaloupe, and six in Montserrat were demolished, and scores of others cracked and ruined by the shock.

CUBA HAS AN INNING.

President's Message Brings on a Sharp Debate in the Senate.

Washington, May 19.—Cuba engrossed the attention of the senate today. The public interest in the subject was shown by the great crowd which besieged the galleries throughout the day.

Two phases of the subject were presented. First came the question of the relief of destitute and starving Americans in Cuba, and at 2 o'clock Morgan's resolution caused spirited debate. The first question was appropriated for the president's message. Immediately following its reading, Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, presented a favorable report on a joint resolution originally introduced by Gallinger, appropriating \$50,000 for relief of destitute Americans in Cuba. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, that the sum of \$50,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in the island of Cuba, said money to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the president of the United States in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and other necessities for the transportation to the United States of such of them as desire and who are without means to transport themselves."

Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and there was no objection. The chief objection made was that of Gallinger, who spoke briefly. He said he had been impressed at the great mass meeting attended by 3,000 persons yesterday with the statement made there by a correspondent who had traveled through stricken districts in Cuba. This gentleman had stated that there was an abundance of food in Cuba, and that it was needless to give relief in that direction. The real trouble, he said, was that the Cubans were herded in the towns and prevented from going out to get the food. The most effective relief, Gallinger said, would be a demand by the president and the government that the Cubans be released from their bondage in the towns and permitted to go where they could secure food. The senator was ready to assume his share of responsibility for the resolution. He stated that the resolution just reported gave some measure of relief, he would heartily support it without urging the other plan of relief he had suggested.

The resolution was then put on its passage, and without a division, it passed unanimously, without a dissenting vote to the call for the yeas. It had taken exactly eighteen minutes for the reading of the message, the presentation of the committee report and the brief speech and final passage of the resolution.

Washington, May 19.—The house of representatives today took up the question of an advisory committee without taking any action. President McKinley's message was received without demonstration, and on its heels Hitt asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill in response to the president's request.

Bailey asked for consent to consider in connection with the bill an amendment embodying Morgan's resolution for recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Dingley would not consent to consider the amendment, nor Bailey to consider it without amendment, so, the question was sidetracked.

Washington, May 19.—President McKinley today sent to congress a message recommending that an appropriation of \$50,000 be at once made for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba, and the removal to American soil of such as wish to come, but are without means to make the journey.

The president's message to congress was as follows: "The senate and house of representatives of the United States—

"Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the western districts in the west and eastern parts of the island. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. Local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to supply the needs of the destitute, and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

"The latest report from Consul-General Lee estimates that from 600 to 800 Americans are without means of support. I have assured him provisions will be made to relieve them. To that end I recommend that congress make an appropriation of not less than \$50,000 to be immediately available for use under direction of the secretary of state. It is desirable that part of the sum which may be appropriated by congress should be in the discretion of the secretary of state, also be used for the transportation of American citizens, who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

"William McKinley, "Executive Mansion, May 19, 1897."

Protest Against Tobacco Tax. Cincinnati, May 19.—The tobacco manufacturers of the first Ohio and the Sixth Kentucky districts met at the Ohio state house this afternoon, with the proposed increased rate of tax on manufactured tobacco from 6 to 8 cents per pound. A committee of three has been appointed to present the protest to the United States senate.

More than one-third of Great Britain is owned by members of the house of lords.

Wilmington, Del., May 19.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, formerly ambassador to England, arrived in this city from New York this afternoon, with the log of the Mayflower in his possession. He deposited the log in a safe deposit vault for safekeeping until he conveys it to the governor of Massachusetts.

Chino, Cal., May 19.—As a result of a drunken brawl this afternoon at a winery here, Dario Romero was fatally stabbed by Joaquin Alvarado, and the abdomen. Alvarado was arrested while attempting to escape.

THE CAUSE OF CUBA LIBRE

Friends of the Patriots Meet in Washington.

SYMPATHY FOR INSURGENTS

Senator Chandler Would Send an Army to the Island to Stop the Atrocious War—Spain's Action Compared.

Washington, May 18.—An enthusiastic audience of men and women, many of them well known in Washington, packed the Columbia theater to its doors this afternoon, at a monster mass meeting held in behalf of the cause of the Cuban insurgents. The theater was appropriately decorated. Seated on the platform and participating in the exercises were Senators Gallinger and Ayrault, Senator Butler, of South Carolina; Rev. Hugh Johnson, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church; Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, and a number of others identified with the interests of the insurgents.

General William Henry Brown, president of the Cuban League, called the meeting to order and introduced Senator Gallinger as the presiding officer. The latter made a brief address and read a number of letters and telegrams of regret, among them being those from Senators Frye and Burrows, and Commander Clarkson, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Senator Chandler sent the following letter of regret: "Washington, May 18.—Senator A. A. Guirre, Washington—Dear Sir: Meeting though unable to attend the meeting tonight, I send a few words of sympathy, and of hope for the relief and independence of Cuba. As I wish to see the United States declare and maintain the independence of the island, as France did that of the American colonies and made the United States a nation of course I shall, as a practical friend, vote for every method pending to the same beneficial end. I hope and believe that congress and the president will soon formally recognize a state of war and Cuban belligerency. This step followed as it will be by all the independent nations of the Western hemisphere, cannot fail to insure the Cuban independence which is sought for. Moreover, without delay, we ought to send a fleet to enter the harbor and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba; first, to protect the lives and property of American citizens, second, to stop the atrocious and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Spanish generals.

"In advocating all these measures, I am conscious of no passionate hostility to Spain. In 1891, she recognized the Southern Confederacy within less than two months after its military operations began, and, surely, if she cannot hold Cuba without making one vast desert and graveyard by driving the inhabitants into the cities to starve, and by hanging, shooting or garroting Cuban patriots, she has no right to demand that we should recognize her as a belligerent. If, between 1861 and 1865, one Confederate general had been thus put to death, all the powers of Europe, with one accord, would have sent their fleets and armies 3,000 miles across the ocean to stop the blockade and to establish and maintain the Southern Confederacy. Yet, General Robert E. Lee and all his generals were as truly guilty of rebellion and incendiaryism as was Theodore Mendez Gonzales, who was shot for that offense at Cabanas fortress in Havana November last.

"We blame England for abandoning the harmless and peaceful Armenian Christians to massacre by the Moslems and for submitting the liberty-loving Greeks to slaughter by the Turkish sultan. England reports that we dare not stop the methods of uncivilized warfare applied at our very doors by the American Crete—the fair island of Cuba; and both charge and counter-charge are justly made.

"In helping to make Cuba independent, we are observing a traditional and universal American policy; the duty to protect the rights of the weak against the severance of Cuba from Spain. In 1896, the Democrats pledged themselves to do this by their declaration of sympathy for the people of Cuba in their present struggle for victory and independence; and the Republicans declared that the United States should endeavor to 'restore peace and give independence to the island.' There need be little fear that these pledges will be violated. President McKinley willingly recognizes the binding force of the platform upon which he was elected, and we soon do his part toward making Cuba free and independent. He may proceed with what will seem to impatient spirits to be undue caution, with the cries and groans ringing in his ears of unarmed men, women and children enduring inhuman cruelty and a deadly murder, but he will not fail to be faithful in his pledges, and he will before long register the decree which went forth in his triumphal election that Cuba should be taken from the control of Spain, and made peaceful and independent. In this faith in a great party and its president, let us rest patiently and most hopefully. William E. Chandler."

The letter was received with enthusiasm.

Chicago, May 18.—Judge Gibbons rendered a decision today declaring the American Tobacco Company an illegal corporation, and prohibiting its agents from carrying on its business in this state. The decision sustains an information filed last December by Attorney-General Maloney, asking that the American Tobacco Company be enjoined from selling paper cigarettes, on the premise that it was an illegal trust monopoly and a conspiracy in the business in question.

In Memory of O'Connell. Genoa, May 18.—Today a bronze medallion in memory of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot and orator, was unveiled in the facade of the Palazzo de Asarta, where he died on May 18, 1847. The unveiling was preceded by a solemn mass and procession in the cathedral of San Sisto, the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa.

The poles of Jupiter are flattened almost exactly like those of the earth. The phenomenon can be plainly seen with the telescope.

THEY'RE AT IT AGAIN.

Greeks and Turks in a Fierce Engagement—Two Thousand Killed.

Headquarters of the Greek Army, Donkoon, May 19.—The Turkish attack on the Greek right wing began at 2 P. M., but the flank attacks are considered to be fatal, and it is believed the main attack of the Turks will be made on the Greek center, where Crown Prince Constantine is in command. Two Greek cannons are doing great execution on the principal Turkish column, which is advancing through the hills. The Turkish infantry at several points is in contact with the Greeks. The attack on General Smolenaki, near Almyros, is only a strategic operation, and the Turks will endeavor to cut between the two Greek armies, occupy the road leading to the Otrery mountains, and cut off the retreat of the crown prince.

Must Not Be Crushed. Constantinople, May 19.—Representatives of the powers yesterday drew up a note which will be presented to the Turkish government as soon as possible. The note contains the necessary instructions from his government. This note does not deal with peace conditions, but merely repeats the request for an armistice and declares the powers will not permit Greece to be crushed.

Although it is assumed in some quarters that the porte, in accordance with Eastern usages has demanded more in order to obtain less, it is pointed out that if the Turkish government desired to bargain it would not have formulated its conditions orally.

The powers have agreed to protest against the cessation of the Thessaly to Turkey and the abolition of capitulations.

Two Thousand Killed. Constantinople, May 19.—The governor of the province of Thessaly, in a telegram to the Turkish government, stated that there had been a battle between the Greeks and the Turks, in which 2,000 men were killed. The Greeks were victorious, and the Turks were driven back to their strong positions.

Constantinople, May 19.—Osman Pasha telegraphs from Louros, Epirus, that after a desperate battle near Arta, Saturday, the Greeks retired to Arta with a loss of 3,000 men killed. The Turks had 250 killed and wounded.

London, May 19.—According to a dispatch from Athens to the News, the Greek retreat in Epirus became so disorderly that it caused a panic in Arta, where the prisons have been broken open and many prisoners have escaped.

Athens Is Excited. London, May 19.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Athens says: This afternoon has been one of great excitement. The whole city turned out to discuss the news of the fighting, and the newspapers were full of editorials. The impact of the news was such that the ministers gathered around the office of the ministry of marine, questioning everybody coming out, and finally invading the building.

The minister of justice, M. Triantafyllas, announced the news as it was received to the anxious crowd. The ministers have been sitting in council until a late hour. Word has been received that Gen. Mavromichalis has been severely wounded in the leg, and obliged to relinquish his command to another officer.

Lull in the Battle. London, May 19.—The latest news from the seat of hostilities by way of Athens shows that the battle yesterday ceased about 9 o'clock in the evening, but will probably recommence this morning. Thus far no account of the fighting has been received from the Turkish side. It is evident from the Greek account that the Greek forces have suffered a serious defeat, and if the left wing has given way, as appears probable, Epirus may be able to cut off the Greek retreat and separate General Smolenaki at Sorpri from the main army.

Turk Must Come Down. London, May 19.—The conditions proposed by the porte as the terms of peace with Greece have been freely discussed in the lobbies of parliament today, and the idea of the retrocession of Thessaly, and of such an indemnity as is already offered, is ridiculed as impracticable and absurd. At the outside an indemnity of £5,000,000 or £6,000,000, and a slight strategic rectification of the frontier, are considered as likely to be the terms as finally settled upon.

Arid Land Act Not Operative. Olympia, Wash., May 19.—Assistant Attorney-General Vance has handed an opinion to Governor Rogers, in answer to an inquiry addressed by the governor after his tour of investigation of the arid lands of the state, as to whether there is any arid land act in the state which is operative, and which gives the governor the power to appoint a commissioner of irrigation or other officer to execute the provisions of what purports to be an arid land act.

Mr. Vance advises the governor that he is compelled to hold that the arid land law of this state is inoperative, for lack of a legislative provision for an officer to execute the intent of the law, and that there is no authority vested in the governor to create an office not provided for by law.

Drowned While Fishing. Banta, Cal., May 19.—J. H. F. Lillien, a well-known fisherman, was accidentally drowned at Paradise dam yesterday. The men were fishing for shad in a boat, but drifted too close to the falls and the boat capsized. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

Brazil Signs Extradition Treaty. New York, May 19.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the extradition treaty with the United States has been signed.

Mexico, May 19.—The north-bound passenger train on the Mexican Central, which left here Sunday morning, was wrecked at 9:30 o'clock this evening between Leon and Francisco, owing to the breaking of a wheel. The engine, tender, baggage-car and third-class coach were capsized. The San Antonio sleeper was thrown down the bank and turned over, while the special sleeper Newport was thrown on its side. Passengers were badly shaken up, and there was some scalp wounds inflicted. Some of the passengers returned here for treatment.

AT THE GATE OF THE PRISON

The Country Editor Knocked But Was Not Admitted.

WILL SOON BE ACCOMMODATED

He Made a Pressing Appeal to Be Locked Up in San Quentin Prison for Eight Years for Manslaughter.

San Francisco, May 17.—W. A. Sehorn, editor of the Willows Journal, Glenn county, made a pressing appeal today to Governor Budd to be locked up for eight years for manslaughter.

"I have no warrant for your commitment," said Warden Hale, "and must refuse your request."

"Then I shall stay around here until I am locked up," was the reply.

Sehorn waited at the prison till late in the evening, hoping he would not have to spend another day outside the walls. At last, he went to the hotel near the prison gates, there to remain until necessary papers for his incarceration are furnished.

"I have been found guilty of manslaughter," Sehorn explained, "and as the supreme court has affirmed the decision of the Glenn county court, I hastened here to surrender myself. My first obligation is to my bondsmen, whose good friends of mine who stood by me in my hour of trial. It was to spare them from any further trouble that I desire to begin to serve my sentence. It may look strange, my trying to break into jail, but I realize there are eight long years for me within San Quentin's walls, and I am eager to begin at once to serve my time. It would look more natural for a man to stave it off as long as possible, but in my case I can have no peace of mind till the punishment begins."

Sehorn was convicted of shooting and killing J. E. Fustan, a druggist at Willows, California. Sehorn still maintains that he shot in self defense, or rather, with a strong conviction that he was defending his own life in shooting. Twice the jury disagreed. On the third trial, Sehorn was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years imprisonment. Last Monday the judgment was affirmed by the supreme court.

A BLOODTHIRSTY INDIAN.

Killed Four White Men and Is Looking for More to Shoot.

Eldorado Canyon, Nev., May 17.—An Indian called Ahvot shot and killed two teamsters of the Southwestern Mining Company, named Lee Franzen and Ben Jones, on the ore road between the mines and the main line of the Nevada Pacific. The Indian had several months ago been captured by Christopher Neilson, a prospector, and killed him also. The teamsters left the mines this afternoon on the down trip, but did not arrive at the mill on time. Manager Charles Gracey, supposed to be the murderer, did not suspect anything out of the way until an Indian came in about 6 P. M., and reported that Ahvot had taken a gun and might kill the teamsters. Gracey at once sent a man up on horseback. Six miles up the canyon, the Indian had broken down, and the bodies of the teamsters lay on the ground near their wagons. He returned and warned the people at the mill. A. H. Gracey, the foreman, drove fourteen men in a wagon to the scene, and brought the bodies down to the mill.

Franzen had several bullet holes in his body, and Jones one. A party went to Neilson's cabin early this morning and found him dead in bed. A Chinaman, just arrived, reports that Charley Monaghan, who lived alone on the bank of the river, was also shot by the Indian. The Chinaman Indian has several more victims who live alone on the route he probably took after killing the teamsters.

More Chinese for Nashville Exposition. Tacoma, Wash., May 17.—Collector Saunders today received directions from the secretary of the treasury to admit the remaining sixty-four of the 114 Chinese bound for the Nashville exposition, who were brought here three weeks ago on the steamer Victoria. The telegram from Washington says that this action is taken upon the urgent request of the Chinese government, and that the first fifty of the lot were sent East last week, including the 261 recently admitted at the exposition, in addition to a considerable number brought over by the Chinese Pacific line. The Chinese have certificates entitling them to remain in the country one year after the exposition closes, but like the Chinese admitted on similar terms for the Atlanta exposition, it is considered doubtful if they can be collected and sent back when their certificates expire.

Sent to Jail for Filthiness. San Francisco, May 17.—W. B. Bradbury, a local millionaire, was today sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the county jail for violating the civic ordinance prohibiting expectorating on the floors of street cars. This was Bradbury's second offense. He claims the privilege of spitting when and where he pleases as an inalienable American privilege, and will make test case of his postment.

Philadelphia, May 17.—Ex-postmaster-General John Wanamaker, at a banquet of the Business Men's League, this evening, made a remarkable speech on national and state politics. After commenting on the failure of promised prosperity to appear in consequence of President McKinley's election, Wanamaker said that the low state to which the political religion of the nation was brought by unscrupulous bosses must eventually result in a new party.

Protesting Against the Dingley Bill. Paris, May 17.—The official chamber of textiles and daperies has addressed a communication to the United States pointing out the dangers which the Dingley tariff involves to the industry and the trade of the whole world.

New Florida Senator. Tallahassee, Fla., May 17.—Stephen R. Mallory was elected United States senator today on the 25th ballot.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 tons of pure silver are held in solution by all the waters of the earth.

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

Theodore Durrant Makes His Appeal to Governor Budd.

Sacramento, May 17.—An appeal for the life of Theodore Durrant, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont, was today heard in the court of last resort. Governor Budd sat in final judgment in the case, and Eugene Deuprey, attorney for Durrant, argued eloquently for the life of his client. The governor listened to the argument in silence, and only once did he show any sign of being impressed. That was when Attorney Deuprey asked him to compare certain writing of Rev. Dr. Gibson with the writing on the package sent by the murderer to the mother of his victim. The governor scrutinized the writing closely, and asked to be given the originals for comparison.

Durrant's attorney had prepared to spring a sensation in the case by producing a document, purporting to be a confession of a San Quentin convict named John Rosenberg, that he was the murderer of Blanche Lamont, and Durrant had nothing to do with the crime. The alleged confession was introduced, but was devoid of influence, owing to the fact that the governor had learned of the matter, and had ascertained positively that John Rosenberg did not arrive in California until seven months after the crime was committed.

The governor said nothing that would give an intimation of what he would do in the case, nor did he show that he was particularly impressed by any argument that was advanced.

GUNBOAT NASHVILLE.

Averaged Nearly Seventeen Knots on Her Trial Trip.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 17.—"The fastest vessel of her class in the world," was the verdict accorded by the officers at the conclusion of the speed trial of the new gunboat Nashville today on Long Island sound.

The speed required by the government was 13.07 knots. The average speed made by the vessel was 16.76 knots, making an excess of speed very nearly three knots. With a bonus of \$20,000 for each excess knot, this means a total of \$60,000 for the builders.

The time for the thirty miles out was 1:35:38. The elapsed time for the second run was 1:48:18. The gunboats Nashville, Wilmington, and Helena were provided for by an act of congress approved March 3, 1893, and in January of the year following their building was awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va. So thoroughly have they carried out their contract, that Helena only have the vessels won the highest praise for their workmanship, finish and performance, but their excess development of speed has already netted the contractors the snug bonus of \$151,463.

TO REGULATE DIVISION.

A Bill Reported in the Senate by Gallinger.

Washington, May 17.—Senator Gallinger reported in the senate today a bill for the regulation of vivisection in the District of Columbia, unanimously adopted by the senate committee of the District of Columbia, providing, first, for the use of anaesthetics in all painful experiments on living invertebrate animals, and second, for the regulation of vivisection in the public schools, and in exhibition for the general public; fourth, for the inspection of all places of experiment by inspectors to be appointed by the president of the United States.

The senate committee on foreign relations today had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of the subcommittee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman. The report was prepared by Davis and Foraker, Republican members, Morgan, the Democratic member, declining to participate in it.

The report consisted of a concise statement of the contents of official reports received from the Cuban government, bringing information up to within a week. This report confirms the newspaper reports as to the situation on the island, and even goes farther in depicting the deplorable situation than do most of the newspaper stories. It does not, however, mention the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition and wretchedly clothed. Deaths are daily reported. Americans are scattered in all parts of the island, and are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

The Americans are generally persons who reside on the plantations, but who have been driven from their homes to the towns, and, being among strangers and without employment, are compelled to subsist on almost nothing. They are not allowed to return to the plantations, even to pick berries or secure the least article of subsistence. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissariat. They have no means of leaving the island, the condition of the roads is so wretchedly deplorable.

The committee was especially impressed with this recital, and the opinion was generally expressed that the situation should be remedied, if possible. It was considered as placing ever a worse aspect upon the Cuban condition, with Cuba than the imprisonment of Americans, of which there are now comparatively few instances.

The report also indicates a generally wretched condition of all the inhabitants of the island, because of scarcity of food and money, especially in the centers of population, and because also, of the pressure of the most malignant diseases, such as yellow fever, small-pox and dysentery.

The reports indicate that the Spanish army is not so strong now as it was a year ago, largely on account of these ravages, while they indicate no diminution of the insurgent forces. The reports were from various consuls, including Consul-General Lee.

GOVERNMENT IS WAKING UP

The Condition of Americans in Cuba Revealed.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS

American Citizens Destitute and Helpless in the Towns of the Pearl of the Antilles—Action Soon to Be Taken.

Washington, May 15.—There was a sudden and violent outbreak of Cuban sentiment today at the capitol, and during the early hours the drift of opinion was strongly toward speedy and radical action by both congress and the executive, but later there was somewhat of a reaction upon its becoming known that the president, while keenly alive to the situation and anxious to learn everything possible that could guide his conduct of our Cuban and Spanish relations, felt that further information was necessary, and for the immediate present the question was not one of recognition of the belligerent status of the Cuban insurgents, but of relief for the American citizens, destitute and helpless in the towns of the Pearl of the Antilles.

The foreign relations committee, it should be stated, while agreeing upon the necessity of relief for the suffering Americans, is favorable to more radical measures, and a number of its members are earnestly desirous of instant action by the executive in aid of the insurgents, but have not succeeded in converting the administration to their views that present action is appropriate and imperative.

The event of the day was a report to their colleagues by a subcommittee which yesterday examined the state department's Cuban reports. This statement, though not given to the public, was so far disclosed in character as to give rise to general comment among senators and members.

The report, based upon facts presented by the United States consuls in Cuba, it is said, brings out in strong relief the destitution which exists not only among the Cuban people, but among Americans and pacifics now in the islands who were driven from their farms and into the towns by Weyer's orders, and are thereby prevented from supporting themselves.

For several days past, the subject matter of this report has been under discussion quietly among a few of the friends of Cuba in congress, and they have lost no opportunity of impressing upon the president their convictions that it is his duty, as the chief executive, to delay no longer in taking active steps to terminate the present condition of affairs in Cuba. These representations, however, have not been sufficient to induce hasty action. The president is moving steadily and with all speed that safety and sound judgment warrant him in collecting facts touching the conditions of the Cuban island today. To this end, Mr. Calhoun is now in Cuba, officially on another mission, but also charged with the observation of the conditions that prevail. When he has reported to the president and the latter has obtained what he regards as a sufficient store of information, based on facts that cannot be questioned, he will be ready either to take himself, or to suggest to congress, such action as these facts warrant.

Meanwhile, he has under consideration the best means of affording relief to Americans suffering as a result of the conditions on the islands.

Today, the president saw, by appointment, Edwin W. Atkins, of Boston, who is largely interested in Cuban sugar plantations. Mr. Atkins gave him a faithful picture of the economic conditions that prevail in Havana and in other parts of the island when he left.

Committee's Report.

The senate committee on foreign relations today had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of the subcommittee appointed yesterday to confer with the president and Secretary Sherman. The report was prepared by Davis and Foraker, Republican members, Morgan, the Democratic member, declining to participate in it.

The report consisted of a concise statement of the contents of official reports received from the Cuban government, bringing information up to within a week. This report confirms the newspaper reports as to the situation on the island, and even goes farther in depicting the deplorable situation than do most of the newspaper stories. It does not, however, mention the condition of American citizens. It is positively stated that hundreds are in a starving condition and wretchedly clothed. Deaths are daily reported. Americans are scattered in all parts of the island, and are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship.

The Americans are generally persons who reside on the plantations, but who have been driven from their homes to the towns, and, being among strangers and without employment, are compelled to subsist on almost nothing. They are not allowed to return to the plantations, even to pick berries or secure the least article of subsistence. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissariat. They have no means of