

A NOTABLE SPEECH

President McKinley Touches the Hearts of Every Confederate in His Audience.

HE IS CHEERED TO THE ECHO

When He Says "We Should Share with You in the Care of the Graves of the Confederate Dead"—He Addresses a Vast Assembly in the Legislative Halls of Georgia—The People Wild with Enthusiasm—A Speech from General Joe Wheeler. The Reception to the President at Night a Brilliant Affair.

Atlanta, Ga., December 14.—President McKinley made memorable the first day of the Atlanta peace jubilee by a notable utterance in his speech before the joint session of the Georgia legislature this afternoon. His reception by the general assembly was warm and hearty in the extreme, and his speech was punctuated with frequent outbursts of cheering. It is admitted on all sides that the address marked an epoch in history and is tonight on every lip. Upon the president's arrival at the capitol he was greeted with a field artillery salute and was at once escorted to Governor Candler's office. There a short informal reception took place. Upon its conclusion the president was conducted to the assembly chamber where he occupied the speaker's chair with Governor Candler on his right.

When President Dodson, of the senate, called the legislature to order the galleries were thronged with men and women. The body of the chamber was well filled with state senators and assemblymen, while the uniforms of various officers and the governor's staff gave a touch of brilliant color to the gathering. On the first row back of the speaker sat Secretaries of War, Long, Wilson, and Smith and Secretary Porter. Beside the speaker's desk and below the president, Generals Wheeler, Lawton and Young in full uniform sat on chairs. The speaker rapped for silence and introduced the president to the audience after congratulating the state of Georgia upon the presence of their distinguished guests.

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As the president rose the audience applauded. During the course of his short speech Mr. McKinley referred to his notes and constantly paused for the cheers to stop. A scene of intense enthusiasm followed when amid impressive silence these words fell from the lips of the president:

"Sectional lines no longer mar the unity of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of forty-five states and our territories at home and beyond the seas. The union is once more the common Atlas of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace with new glories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause we have for rejoicing is saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on field or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others returning, bringing wounds and disease from which they will long suffer. The memory of the dead will be precious legacy and the disabled will be the nation's care."

"A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers as we have always done will never lack defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead as well as the living, have our love. What an army of silent sentinels we have and with what loving care their graves are kept."

"Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate civil war is attributed to American valor; and while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of the government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the confederate soldiers."

"The cordial feeling now happily existing between the north and south prompts this gracious act, and if it needed further justification it is found in the gallant loyalty to the union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead."

"What a glorious future awaits us if, unitedly, wisely and bravely we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity."

A wild cheer went up from every throat in the typical southern audience, a cheer that echoed and re-echoed through the chamber until it was taken up by the crowds outside. Old men who fought for the south, rose from their seats and waved their hats.

One confederate veteran, now a venerable legislator, had passed forward until he was leaning against the speaker's desk, hanging on each word the president uttered. When the reference was made to the confederate dead, this old man buried his head in his

THE ARMY NEEDED

Adjutant General Corbin, Before the House Committee on Military Affairs, Gives His Views

Washington, December 14.—Adjutant General Corbin appeared today before the house committee on military affairs. His statements attracted unusual interest because of their direct reference to conditions in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and the military requirements on which the war department was acting. As to the need of an increased army, General Corbin said that was a most serious proposition. He proceeded:

"The Cuban evacuation commission—consisting of Generals Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampson—has submitted a statement that in order to restore order and preserve order in Cuba, it will require the presence of an army of 50,000 men."

General Corbin said he would send this recommendation, in confidence to the committee, but later it was arranged that it should be submitted without confidential reservations. It was on this recommendation, said General Corbin, that the plan of sending troops to Cuba was based. It might be found that 50,000 men would not be absolutely requisite.

"But we are holding 50,000 men in readiness to go if required," said the general as to the Philippines, "when General Otis in command there, has recommended that 25,000 men were required. In Porto Rico the officers in command there comment that the force now on hand is about adequate for the requirements. The present force there is 6,700. That made 31,000 men, leaving, with an army of 100,000, about 18,000 for reserves at home."

"It must be borne in mind," said General Corbin, "that an army in time of peace is life insurance. It is a preparation for an emergency. If we had such an army last June there would have been no such loss of life as occurred."

"Do you think 50,000 men for Cuba a conservative estimate?" asked Mr. Jett, of Illinois.

"I think it is," answered the general. "And how long will that last?" asked Mr. Hay.

"I wish I could say," answered General Corbin, "but no man can say."

Owing to importunities of congressmen, for the release of volunteers the Associated Press was requested to send General Corbin's statement on that point. He said:

"The department is disposed to deal very leniently as to letting off men who are needed at home. In some cases colonels have been instructed to reduce companies to eighty men, so as to let off men who are urgently needed at home, and even below eighty we are making discharges on satisfactory statements that the presence of the men are needed at home."

Washington, December 14.—The Nicaragua canal bill held its place as the principal subject before the senate again today, the pending question being Senator Turpie's motion to postpone until January 10th. Speeches were made by Senators Harris, Money, Stewart and Morgan.

Senator Harris spoke upon the general features of the bill. He said that as a boy he was attached to a surveying party in the isthmus in 1859, and ever since that time he had been the zealous advocate of the general proposition that a canal should be built across the isthmus. Still he did not consider it practicable for a private corporation to construct the canal and he urged government ownership. He said he considered the Panama canal as entirely impracticable. He supported Senator Berry's amendment relieving the bill of its bond provisions, saying it would greatly improve the measure.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty formed the basis of a brief speech by Senator Money. He advocated delay in order to afford opportunity for negotiation of the treaty. He said he should at least notify Great Britain that we desire a modification of the treaty as a first step. In this connection he referred to the entente cordiale existing between this country and England, saying that he wanted to see the two nations brought even closer together.

Dating the importance and propriety of dealing fairly and courteously with Great Britain in this important matter.

Senator Bacon gave notice of an amendment to the bill providing that work should not be begun on the canal under the bill until the government of Nicaragua should consent to a modification of the treaty granting title to the United States in perpetuity to the canal's right of way and also ceding articles 53 and 54 of the concession from that document.

Senator Stewart advocated the bill as a most important step in the progress of the commerce of the world and urged senators to accept it as it stands.

Replying to Senator Money, Senator Morgan said he never claimed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was not in full force, denying the assertion imputed to him that that treaty had vanished into the air. He had been of the opinion that the treaty had been abrogated by the acts of Great Britain and would still hold that opinion but for President Cleveland's recognition of the treaty, a recognition which had given it a vitality that it did not previously possess.

At the conclusion of Senator Morgan's remarks, an agreement was reached to vote upon Senator Turpie's postponement tomorrow after the senate went into executive session.

Dating the early part of the session Senator Vest called attention to private pension bills and entered a protest against their passage without due consideration, as he said the senate was falling into the habit of doing. He did not want to deprive any honest applicant of his pension, but he wanted the abuses stopped.

The senate adjourned at 5:25 o'clock p. m.

SURVIVORS OF THE LONDONIAN

Eight More of Her Crew Rescued—The Steamer Maria Rickmers Takes Them From the Wreck—Eighteen of the Crew Perish

Baltimore, December 14.—Eight additional survivors of the crew of the lost steamship Londonian were brought into this port tonight by the North German Lloyd steamship Maria Rickmers. They are Captain E. B. Lee, Third Officer Joseph Cottier, Boatswain Behm, Quartermaster F. Carlsen, Seaman J. Webb and W. Carness, Second Steward D. Darnell and Second Cook W. Martin.

These with forty-five previously rescued by the Johnston Line steamer Vedamers, complete the list of survivors, eighteen having been lost in an attempt to leave the disabled ship in one of her small boats. Of the latter two were cattle-men, and the balance were members of the crew.

When the Maria Rickmers sighted the wreck a heavy swell prevailed, making it difficult to launch a boat, but without an instant's hesitation the attempt was made and Second Mate D. Lenz, of the Rickmers, together with six men, put off to the rescue. For more than three hours futile attempts were made to reach the wreck. Finally as a last resort the rescuers got in close to the stern of the disabled craft and shouted to those on board, all of whom were huddled on the bridge to make their way aft and throw them a line. This being complied with, the shipwrecked sailors were instructed to make the line fast about their bodies and throw themselves into the water. One after another they obeyed and were thus drawn aboard the life boat.

When the rescuers and the rescued reached the side of the Rickmers, it was found that the sea was still so high as to make it impossible to bring the boat close alongside, and one after another of the occupants of the little craft were hauled aboard with lines and the life boat set adrift. The wreck of the Londonian drifted away in the darkness and those who had been on board of her have little doubt that she ultimately sank.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. R. Bellamy.

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SPANISH SHIPPING

Not to Enjoy Preferential Treatment in Cuban and Porto Rican Trade

Washington, December 14.—Spanish shipping is not to enjoy preferential treatment in the Cuban and Porto Rican trade under the terms of the peace treaty. Something of that nature may be brought about in negotiations that must follow between the United States and Spain as part of the project for the restoration of commercial relations, but so far it has not been provided for, although the Spanish commissioners made a special request that the privilege should be accorded. The text of the treaty has not yet been received at the state department. The document is so long that the expense of cabling the text would be too great and would not be warranted in view of the fact that the government already possesses a sufficient accurate outline of the articles. The American commissioners are expected to sail Saturday which will bring them to their homes by Christmas. They will bring the treaty with them and it is believed that the document will not be published before it is delivered to the department of state, notwithstanding the Madrid intimation that it is to be printed as a "Red book."

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactive Liver and clogged complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea. R. R. Bellamy.

SPEAKER REED SARCASTIC

He Debates the Rules From the Chair.

QUESTION TO POSTPONE

Action on the Nicaragua Canal Bill to be Voted on in the Senate Today. That Measure Under Further Discussion—Senator Vest's Protest Against Railroad Private Pension Bills. The Lodge Immigration Bill Again Postponed.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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An interesting, but brief, debate on the rules was precipitated during the session by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, during which Mr. Dearmond made a speech on decadence of the privilege of debate in the house. He was exceedingly ironical in his reference to the decadence of the old time privilege of full debate. It had become, he said, a thing of the past, a thing of the past to cut off debate upon every important question, and asserted that the rules under which the house was now operating, which could not have been adopted permanently, had become permanent by the attitude of the speaker. Mr. Dearmond was liberally applauded by his side of the house when he concluded.

The speaker from the chair, replied to his critics as follows:

"The gentleman from Missouri has permitted himself to make statements in regard to the speaker and the other members of the committee on rules that I am happy to state are not justified by the facts. The house must not feel itself to have been treated to an unusual discourse upon the lack of liberty given to the citizen. It so happens that in the house of representatives there are many members and that while in the theory every man can occupy all the time in discourse, in actual practice, he has to occupy it in subordination to the rights of every other member, to the rights of the body itself and to the prosecution of public business. In actual practice, also, the

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house may have noticed that, however much despotism is exercised by the rule, there is no subject in the heavens above or in the earth beneath that has not been discussed, even in this political congress. (Laughter.) Now, if the gentleman from Missouri will turn to the annals of congress, away back in 1816, during the period of liberty such as he thinks he desires, he will find that John Randolph, who certainly was heard enough to become famous for a century, was complaining about the despotism of the rules at that period, and was also complaining that even the arch inquisitor himself would have been satisfied with the wickedness of them. So you see that human nature is the same in all times. (Laughter and applause on the republican side.)

The pension appropriation bill was reported to the house and Mr. Barney, republican, of Wisconsin, gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

The senate bill to regulate the sitting of United States courts within the district of South Carolina was passed. The house adjourned at 2:05 o'clock p. m.

GENERAL GREENE RESIGNS

He Declined the Governor Generalship of Cuba—General Lee Greeted with Rejoicings Everywhere

Havana, December 14.—General Greene was informed on December 2nd by Adjutant General Corbin, that the president had determined to appoint him governor of Havana, but he replied, declining the honor and offering his resignation from the army. In his letter of resignation he said that his private business had been entirely without his attention for eight months and he felt that, as hostilities were over, he would prefer to retire to private life. Secretary Alger cabled orders relieving him.

General Lee's presence has provoked numerous demonstrations, though he has sedulously tried to avoid them. He ate luncheon today at the Hotel Trocha with Generals Wade, Greene and Clous and leaving there this afternoon, he passed with his escort through Cerro, a suburb of Havana, where the ladies waved American flags and threw flowers. The crowds along his route cheered enthusiastically. At Marianao his reception was equally enthusiastic.

La Lucha announces that General Lee proposes to treat Cubans, Spaniards and all other nationalities with equal justice. This has produced a great reaction among Spanish residents favorable to General Lee, the hope being everywhere expressed that he will act up to La Lucha's assertion.

The steamer Whitney arrived at 8 o'clock this evening from Port Tampa via Key West with four companies of the Eighth infantry under command of Major Stafford. Havana is quiet this evening.

Mrs. Sampson, wife of the admiral, has stamped an endless chain among her friends in the United States to help the Cuban reconqueradores. The last mail brought her \$200 and she is now feeding a hundred persons daily.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR

British Labor Representatives Received—Equal Pay for Women's Work. American Tobacco Company Boycott

Kansas City, Mo., December 14.—At the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor today the delegates listened with great interest to talks by William Thorne and William Inskip, delegates from the British Labor Congress, and to a response by President Samuel Gompers.

Upon the employment of women Mr. Gompers said: "The American Federation of Labor has always stood for the organization and recognition of those women who are compelled of necessity to work." "But," said he, "we do demand now and we must always demand equal pay of for equal work."

These sentiments were greeted with a tumult of applause. Mr. Gompers paid a warm welcome to the British delegates and declared that the closer the two English speaking nations came together in fraternal union the speedier would we approach the era of universal peace.

At the afternoon session, a resolution presented by Adrian Jones of Chicago, protesting against the passage of the anti-scalping bill recently passed by the national house of representatives, was adopted without discussion.

The convention emphatically reaffirmed the boycott on the American Tobacco Company, declaring it to be a monopoly and a trust and to be under the ban of organized labor.

More Victims of the Gas Tank Disaster

New York, December 14.—Four more bodies were found today in the wreckage of the collapsed gas holder at Twentieth street and Avenue A. This brings the list of dead up to six. No one is missing, so far as the police and persons living near the gas works can tell.

As to the cause of the collapse of the new gas holder, nothing is known. The mass of girders, sheet iron, braces, etc., lies in a great mound, as high as an ordinary three story house.

The reason for the wreck will be known when this debris is cleared away and the experts are thus enabled to see the foundation on which the structure rested. The theory most commonly believed is that the tank burst because of settling of the foundation on one side, sending 5,000,000 gallons of water with great force against the northern side of the structure. It is said that the foundation on which the holder rested stood on made ground which would be very likely to buckle under tremendous strain.

When you ask for DeWitt's

When you ask for DeWitt's Sufferers don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. R. R. Bellamy.



ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEE IN HAVANA

Notified of His Appointment as Governor of Havana Province—Moore Troops Landing—The March Through the City

Havana, December 14.—The United States transport Panama, with General Fitzhugh Lee and his staff on board, entered the harbor this morning.

General Lee was informed by a correspondent of the Associated Press of his appointment as governor of the province of Havana. He said he was much gratified but had only wished for a military command. The general added that he is simply in command of his soldiers; that his duty is to preserve life and property and that he proposes to do so with equal justice to Cubans, Spaniards and persons of all other nationalities. General Lee added that he had nothing to do with the establishment of any sort of government; that his duties were confined to flying the flag of peace and order.

The headquarters of General Lee will be established at Quemado camp, Marianao. Many prominent personal friends called on the general when he arrived here, including General Greene and Captain Chadwick, of the United States cruiser New York. Later in the day General Lee and his staff, accompanied by General Greene in the tug Britannia started for Velado, where he reported to General Wade. Thence General Lee went on horseback to Quemado camp.

A battalion of the Tenth infantry was landed from the United States transport Saratoga today and marched with band playing and flags flying, to Marianao. The soldiers were followed by crowds of people. At every street corner Spanish troops were stationed. There was some enthusiasm in the Cerro suburbs. The troops which arrived here on the Michigan and Panama are all well.

The transport Florida also arrived here today with the Eighth regular infantry and is discharging quartermaster's stores at the pier of San Jose. The Michigan and Panama will land their troops tomorrow morning. They will march to the Quemado camp at Marianao.

INTERNATIONAL CIVILITIES

The American and Spanish Peace Commissioners Pay a Farewell Call on The President of France

Paris, December 14.—The United States peace commissioners presented by the American ambassador, General Horace Porter, and the Spanish peace commissioners, presented by the ambassador of Spain, Senor Leon y Castillo, formally called upon President Faure and the minister of foreign affairs, M. Del Casse, today, to thank them for the kindnesses extended to the commissioners while in the French capital.

President Faure received the Americans at the Elysee palace, surrounded by his military staff. The reception was really an informal exchange of compliments. President Faure, speaking partly in French and partly in English, and Judge Day, speaking for the Americans. The latter expressed the pleasure our commissioners felt in conducting the negotiations in the capital of France, and M. Faure said he hoped they had been pleased with their reception here.

Then Judge Day, in the name of President McKinley, thanked President Faure for the uniform courtesy extended to the Americans here and remarked that Paris had been the scene of the most important negotiations between the United States and foreign powers, particularly the signing of the treaty by which England recognized the independence of the United States. President Faure requested the American commissioners to convey to President McKinley and the American people expressions of the warm sympathy of France. He then wished the Americans a pleasant voyage.

There was a pleasant incident when the American commissioners called at the office of M. Del Casse. The minister of foreign affairs showed the table on which the treaty of the French-American alliance, and the treaty of 1763 had been signed. He also urged our commissioners to come to the exposition of 1900.

Overcome evil with good.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with DeWitt's Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. R. R. Bellamy.

Inquiry Into Pay of Virginia Volunteers

Washington, December 14.—Senator Daniel today secured the passage of a resolution by the senate, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate whether, or not any of the amount due the state of Virginia as reimbursement for transportation and maintenance of volunteer troops had been withheld, and if so, for what cause.