



NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Of the Democratic Party to Take a Hand

IN DEFEATING SENATOR PRITCHARD.

THE COMMITTEE TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES WARDELL, CANNON AND OTHERS

To Raleigh for the Purpose of Influencing Populists—Mr. Strowd Promised Congressional Nomination if he will go to Raleigh and Help Defeat Pritchard.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1897.

It is rumored that a conference was held in this city on last Saturday which was participated in by Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee; Senators Hill, Vilas, Blackburn and others in regard to the Senatorial contest in North Carolina. While each member of the conference expressed a great desire for the defeat of Senator Pritchard, it was decided after mature deliberation that it was not best to have the Democrats take an open stand in the matter, and that the better policy would be to secure the aid of certain Populists who were in favor of Sewall and co-operation with the Democratic party in the last campaign. As a result of their deliberations, it was decided to send Representatives Wardell, Cannon and others who favor co-operation with the Democrats in the future to Raleigh in order to try to influence the Populist members to vote against Senator Pritchard, and to break up co-operation with Republicans in this State and thereby secure co-operation in the future with the Democratic party. It is well understood that the National Democratic Committee have raised a large sum of money to be used in paying the expenses of prominent Populist Democratic fusionists from different States in the Union who are to swoop down upon the legislature and if possible to capture it by storm. Representative Strowd has all the while professed great friendship for Senator Pritchard and has said repeatedly that he was in favor of Senator Pritchard's re-election, provided he would declare his intention to vote for silver in the future as he had in the past. It is said that in his last campaign in North Carolina with Mr. P. that he favored Senator Pritchard's re-election because he knew Senator Pritchard to be a better friend to silver than any Democrat in the State. It is also reported here that Mr. P. charged Mr. Strowd with having written a letter in which he pledged himself to vote for Mr. Reed for Speaker, and it is said Mr. Strowd admitted as much. It is also reported that Mr. Strowd went to Randolph county on the day of the Republican convention of that county in a private conveyance with Senator Pritchard, and that on reaching Ashboro he advised all his Populist friends to nominate candidates for the Legislature who were friendly to Senator Pritchard's re-election. It is now stated upon good authority that the National Democratic Committee have promised Mr. Strowd that if he will go to Raleigh and use his influence to defeat Senator Pritchard, that they would see to it that he should receive the endorsement of the Democratic convention for Congress in his district at the next election.

A Nashua (N. H.) man has spent eight successive Christmases in houses of correction.

Charged with Forgery.

Norfolk Va., Jan. 11.—J. B. White, a prominent commission merchant of this city and New York, has been arrested here charged with forgery. The charge is brought by the Maunns Island Gunning Club of which he was secretary. A quantity of the club's stock had been sold in New York by White, and it is alleged that he forged the name of the Treasurer to checks made payable to the order of that officer, and appropriated the proceeds, amounting to some \$4,200. White, it is said, was shortly to have been married in New York to a wealthy society woman. He is being held here to await the arrival of the officers from New York.

Famine Stricken District.

Calcutta, Jan. 11.—Copious rains have fallen in the most famine stricken districts of India, but a great deal more rain is needed. The Bubonic plague is increasing at Karachi.

Presidential Electors.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11.—The Virginia presidential electors met in the capital here today and cast the vote of the State for Bryan and Sewall. H. V. Strayer, of Rockingham, was elected messenger to convey the vote of the State to Washington.

HERE IS A CHANGE.

But No Landlubber Need Apply.

If You Can Fill the Bill You Will Get \$2.48 a Day.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—An examination will be held by the United States Civil Service Commissioner at Norfolk, Va., on February 10, for the position of special laborer in the office of the inspector of machinery of the United States navy at Mewport News, Va., the salary of which is \$2.48 per diem.

The examination will include simple tests in spelling, plain copy, letter writing and arithmetic. Applicants must be able to write neatly and legibly, must be able to keep a record of weights, tests, etc., of different parts of marine machinery; must be familiar with the simple phraseology of marine engineering; must be able to name the different parts of marine machinery from a drawing, describing their uses on board ship, and their relative positions; must have a practical knowledge of the general construction of a modern naval vessel, and must have had at least ten years experience on board a naval vessel, in a navy yard, or repair work on board ship, or at a private establishment building vessels for the United States navy and having been directly connected therewith. Persons desiring to take this examination should write at once to the United States Civil Service Commissioner at Washington for the necessary application blanks and should file their applications at the earliest possible date.

Made an Assignment.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 11.—W. H. Talley & Co., dealers in dry goods and notions, made an assignment today to W. B. McIlwaine is the trustee. The liabilities of the firm are in the neighborhood of \$17,000. There are a large number of Northern creditors. Mr. Talley has been in business here for some years, and his failure was a great surprise to his friends.

Burglars After Pelt.

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 11.—The Southern Express Company's office was entered by burglars early this morning by drilling a panel out of the rear door. The express messenger's safe was taken to a prominent residence street and burst with a hammer. Express agents claim that nothing was in the safe. No clue to the robbers.

Enoch W. Agnew.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—United States Supreme Court today affirmed the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida in its affirmation of the conviction of Enoch W. Agnew, President of the First National Bank of Ocala, tried for embezzlement.

Crop Report Not on Schedule Time.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The monthly crop report of the Department of Agriculture, which is usually issued on the tenth of each month, did not appear today, owing to delay in receipt of reports from some of the department correspondents. It will be sent out during the week.

Weather Report.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—For Virginia and North Carolina—Fair, colder, westerly to northwesterly winds.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

The President Sends an Important Message to the Senate.

ARBITRATION OF ALL MATTERS

BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A Practical Plan by Which Disputes Between the Two Countries Will Reach a Peaceful Adjustment.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The President sent the following message to the Senate this afternoon, transmitting the Anglo-American general arbitration treaty:

To the Senate—I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain.

The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation and represent concessions made by each party, for the sake of agreement upon the scheme.

Though the result may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unqualified and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is, nevertheless, confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction as embodying a practical plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as matter of course and in ordinary routine.

In the initiation of such an important movement it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character looking to a further advance; and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war, which, of themselves, too often assume the proportions of a national disaster.

It is eminently fitting, as well as fortunate, that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations.

The experiment of substituting civilized methods for force as the means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiest auspices. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned, should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set, and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty, are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by many nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

Profoundly impressed as I am, therefore, by the promise of transcendent good which this treaty affords, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with an expression of my earnest hope that it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Jan. 11, 1897.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, Jan. 11.—Sun's cotton report says: Spot cotton here declined. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot. Futures there declined 2 3/4 points. The Bombay receipts for the half week were 15,000, against 30,000 last week; shipments to the Continent 13,900, against 17,000 last week. The exports were 53,487 bales. Futures here declined 17 to 24 points, closing barely steady after sales of 187,800 bales.

Large receipts at the ports and the interior towns induced general selling today, causing a sharp break in prices. Liverpool was lower, selling orders were received from that market, the South sold, and local long quoted prices opened lower, declined rapidly and closed at about the lowest figures of the day. Stop orders were caught on the way down, contributing to the weakness. The receipts at the ports for the week were estimated on Saturday at 10,000 to 15,000 less than last week, but the total movement is now estimated at about the same or even larger than last week. R. T. Wilson & Co. will issue their cotton circular tomorrow and the fear that it may be bearish induced some selling.

THE RACES.

The Day Like a May Day Up North.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 11.—Warm weather drew out a big attendance for a Monday, as the temperature was like May up North. The racing was spirited, and as all but one of the six events fell to well backed horses, the public got the money. Terra Archer, a ten to one shot, furnished the upset of the day, well ridden by Young F. Morris.

First race, selling, seven furlongs—Campania, 101; Warren, 6 to 5, won; Judge Steadman, second; F. M. B. third. Time, 1:30.

Second race, two-year-olds, six furlongs—Dawn, 89; T. Burns, 5 to 2, won; Lott, second; Redena, third. Time, 1:16 1/2.

Third race, selling, mile and twenty yards—Terra Archer, 102; F. Morris, 8 to 1, won; Cotton King, second; Dave Zac, third. Time, 1:45 1/2.

Fourth race, for three-year olds, 7 furlongs—Farmer Leigh, 107; Warren, 9 to 5, won; Elyria, second; Barney Alder, third. Time, 1:30 1/2.

Fifth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Percy, 113; J. Hill, 2 to 1, won; Gracie C., second; Ida Wagner, third. Time, 1:30.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Alamo, 102; Gatewood, 5 to 2, won; Woodlake, second; Skyblue, third. Time, 1:15 1/2.

LUIS SOMEILLAN'S TRIAL.

Consul General Lee in Attendance.

CAPT. GENERAL WEYLER'S EDICT

The Leader of the Constitutional Party Cheered on His Departure for Spain.

Havana, Jan. 11.—The trial of Luis Someillan, the naturalized American citizen, who is charged with conspiring against the Spanish government, was continued today, the court opening at 10 o'clock p. m., the usual hour. Consul General Lee, who was prevented by official business from being present at Saturday's proceedings when the prosecution closed its case, was in attendance today closely watching the proceedings in the interest of the accused.

Counsel for the defense made a speech that occupied three hours.

Though lacking in eloquence, the speech was vigorous and created the impression that the case is one of mis-taken identity.

Upon the conclusion of the speech the court adjourned to consider the verdict.

Captain General Weyler has issued another edict, ordering the formation of zones of cultivation around the towns in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

A large and enthusiastic crowd cheered the Marquis Apezeguia, the leader of the constitutional party as he was leaving for Spain yesterday. He was escorted to the steamer by G. N. Weyer, the local authorities and delegations from various bodies.

MISS CLARA BARTON

Has Tendered the Services of the Red Cross Association

For Cuba, But Philanthropists and Humanitarians Have Not Responded With Dollars to Pay Expenses.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The American National Red Cross Association officially tendered its services in Cuba through its president a month ago, and later, Miss Clara Barton, the president, offered the individual services of herself and assistants, as in the relief expedition to Turkey, the two necessary conditions being that acceptance and entry be afforded by the Spanish government, and that the funds to supply such relief be provided, as was the case in Armenia by the American people. Up to the present time not a dollar of contributions from any source has been offered and the Spanish government is still holding the Red Cross proposition under advisement.

Kentucky's Electors.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 11.—The Kentucky presidential electors organized at 10 o'clock this morning and settled the vote of J. S. H. Weidling and H. S. Howe, by electing Weidling, the eleventh McKinley elector.

Military Orders.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Lieut. J. M. Helm has been ordered to the Paritan. Ensign H. H. Christy has been detached from the Proving Ground at Indian Head and ordered to the Constellation.

WARDELL ON WATSON.

Representative Howard on the Watson-Black Election Contest.

A SLANDER IN A NEW FORM

MR. DUNNING SAYS IT IS A LIE OUT OF THE WHOLE CLOTH.

Senator Pritchard Ought to be Seated Because That Was the Compact of 1894.

Special Dispatch to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Representative Howard, of Alabama, makes the following statement in reply to the Populist committee—Wardall's attack on Tom Watson:

"The statement that Hanna's influence is being used to affect the Watson-Black contested election case is a vicious and false report. It comes from Wardall, but it is Butler's work.

"Senator Butler betrayed the People's party at St. Louis, and has since that time played the role of Judas Iscariot. Tom Watson and those who stood by the party have been branded by him and his followers as traitors and the paid lackeys of Mark Hanna.

"They now repeat the foul slander in a new form, stating that Mark Hanna's influence will be needed to seat Watson, who is contesting for the seat held by Mr. Black, of Georgia. This charge is made by one of Senator Butler's henchmen.

"Butler betrayed us into the hands of the Democratic party, and his henchman now attempts to destroy our most faithful and able leaders by these foul aspersions, and all this to force us into the Democratic party, whose leader, Senator Jones said: 'Let the Populists of the South go to the negroes, where they belong.'

"Let the party stand by Watson, and he will prove to be its Moses. Let it follow Butler, and he will complete his work of wrecking it. This seems to be his purpose. He will fuse with any old thing to get office; and after getting in himself he forgets his former friends and allies and seeks for a 'new world to conquer.' Pritchard and the Republican party of North Carolina made him Senator, and now he turns, like the erstwhile frozen adder, and stings the bosom that warmed him into life.

"The statement so far as it applies to the whole cloth, Tom Watson ought to be seated because he was twice honestly elected Senator Pritchard ought to be re-elected because that was the compact in 1894, when Senator Butler was elected for the long term. He told me distinctly, in the office of the National Watchman, in Washington, a short time before the Senatorial election, that that was the distinct understanding between Pritchard and himself. By way of explanation he said, 'a bird in hand is worth two in the bush,' and that it was mighty uncertain what the complexion of the Legislature two years hence would be, and for that reason he said he felt perfectly safe in making the compact. Now, every consideration of common honesty demands that that agreement be carried out.

"After reading the newspaper statements in reference to his recent visit to Raleigh as Hanna's agent, Mr. W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee, said: 'The statement is preposterous and is hardly worth notice. I was in Raleigh principally to visit President Andrews, of the Southern Railway, about private matters which had been the subject of some correspondence. I talked only with Dr. Mott about the Senatorial contest, and staunch Republican as I had known him in the past, I was surprised to find him against Pritchard.'

"Mr. Settle went to Greensboro last night, and will go to Raleigh before he returns.

"Mr. Strowd responded to an urgent demand for his presence in Raleigh with evident reluctance. He considered the contest as practically decided in Pritchard's favor.

"Mr. Mott declined to go, and said that Pritchard's election is certain. In the contest between Butler and Skinner for the leadership of the Populist party, he says that he is indifferent.

Counterfeit \$20 Silver Certificate.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—A very dangerous \$20 silver certificate with a portrait of Daniel Manning has been discovered by the secret service department of the treasury. This counterfeit is of the series of 1891, with check letter B and plate number 6.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

All Matters in Dispute to be Settled by Arbitration.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The negotiations for the treaty signed today began nearly two years ago in the spring of 1895, shortly before the death of Secretary Gresham, which abruptly terminated further consideration of the question at the time. The suggestion was one in which Secretary Gresham was wrapped up, and although his conferences with Sir Julian Paunczote on the subject did not reach a very definite point the seeds were sown which grew rapidly under the impetus of the crisis in the Venezuelan dispute a year ago, when the Venezuelan Commission was fairly launched upon its investigation.

Then on March 5th, 1896, when diplomatic relations between this country and Great Britain were under high tension, Lord Salisbury sent Sir Julian Paunczote an instruction to endeavor to renew the subject, transmitting at the same time six heads of a proposed treaty for arbitration in certain cases, the obvious efforts being to offset in part at least the firm refusal of Great Britain to consent to the arbitration of the boundary question.

The proposed scheme was to supplement diplomatic negotiations by a judicial determination of matters of fact disputed by the two governments, and while no binding award was contemplated, the proposal was expected to provide a method of disposing of very many causes of friction which might arise between friendly nations.

It provided that each country should select two or more permanent judicial officers, and when a government should designate one of said officers as arbitrator.

Head two, directed the arbitrators whenever they disagreed to select an umpire whose decision should be an award. Head three, was as follows:

Complaints made by the nationals of one power against the officers of the other, all pecuniary claims or groups of claims, amounting to not more than 100,000 pounds sterling, made on either power by the nationals of the other, whether based on alleged right by treaty or agreement or otherwise; all claims for damages or indemnity under the said amounts; all questions affecting diplomatic or consular privileges; all alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation or commercial privileges; and all questions referred by special agreement between the two parties, shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with this treaty and the award shall be final.

VICTORY FOR SPANIARDS.

Three Engagements in Which the Spanish Troops Win Three.

Battles Were Mere Skirmishes and Without Significance.

Havana, Jan. 11.—Gen. Bosch reports that on January 9th the columns of Spanish troops, under command of Generals Ferrar and Ruy engaged in two encounters with the rebels at Jaguabana and Manzanillo, in which the troops lost one man killed and thirty-four wounded, including a Major, General Ruy's adjutant. The rebel losses were heavy, in consequence of the use of quick-firing guns by the troops.

Gen. Mario, while conveying 36 carts to Victoria Tunas, in the Santiago de Cuba province, had sharp engagements with several rebel bands during his march from Becerra plains to a point within a few miles of Victoria Tunas. The rebels occupied strongly entrenched positions on echeleon, but were attacked with great gallantry and dislodged by the troops. The Spanish losses were seven men killed and four officers and seventy six privates wounded. The rebel losses are unknown.

The column of Gen. Sanquinin, while reconnoitering around San Luis, in the Pinar Del Rio province, destroyed a rebel camp, burned forty huts and killed three rebels. Continuing his march, Gen. Sanquinin met a large party of rebels at Travieso, and after an hour's sharp fighting, drove them from their positions, the enemy leaving 23 of their dead on the field. The Spanish loss was 17 privates wounded.