# SENATE TAKES IT UP

Opening of the Debate on the Financial Bill.

ALDRICH EXPLAINS THE MEASURE

House Adopted Sulzer Resolution Calling on Gage for Information Concerning Deposits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-In accordance with the notice previously given by him. Senator Aldrich today opened the discus-gion of the financial bill with the explanation of a substitute for the house bill. The subject was carefully prepared and was read from manuscript. It was delivered in clear and distinct language, but without any effort at oratory. Sena tors present gave him careful attention, but no one interrupted him with questions or otherwise during the delivery, nor did any one manifest a disposition to reply after he had concluded. The senate adjourned until Monday for the purpose, it understood, of giving those who may wish to reply to the Rhode Island senaan opportunity for presentation

Pettigrew resolution con the Philippine war went over until Mon day, when it is understood some senators pine question. Senator Beveridge als otice of a speech for Tuesday on the Philippine question, prefacing his no tice with a resolution declaring his own

The house sitting was very brief again today, the only incident being the adop tion of the Suizer resolution introduce yesterday calling upon Secretary Gage for information regarding the deposit of government funds in certain New York sational banks. The resolution, as adopt ed, was made more general in its scop and an amendment was added to cove information respecting the transactions relating to the sale of the New York custom-house site. Secretary friends had been informed that he cour ed the fullest investigation, and was prepared to submit all the facts to congress rdingly there was no friction the passage of the resolution, which was

#### THE ROUTINE REPORT. the Senute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 -- At the opening of today's session of the senate, Beveridge (rep. Ind.) presented the following

"Resolved, That the Philippine islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such and to establish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archivelago

as the cituation may demand."

Beveridge asked that the resolution lie on the table until next Tuesday, when will speak on it.

A resolution was presented by Pettigrew (sil. S. D.) calling on the secretary of the navy for the report of Admiral Dewey of April 13, 1888, in which the admiral said he could take Manila at any time. He asked immediate consideration, (rep. Wis.) objected, and the

resolution went over.

Allen's resolution calling for the correspondence between the treasury departent and the National City bank and the anover National bank, of New York, was agreed to, with modifications. The consideration of Pettigrew's resolu-ion concerning the advances reported to

have been made by Aguinajdo through General Torres to General Otls, after the beginning of hostilities in the Philippines was postponed until Monday.

A brief explanation of his attitude upo the contest of Quay for a seat in the sen ate was made by Hour (rep. Mass.) He said he had received numerous letters urging him not to vote for the seating of Quay upon the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, on the ground of charges against the personal character of Quay. Hoar referred to the fact that he had frequently investigated the subjecof the right of a governor to fill a va cancy, and to numerous speeches and re-ports he had made in support of the the ory. It was not to be expected that sen ators altting here as judges could change their convictions upon such appeals. Such requests he considered in the nature of appeals to him to stuff a ballot-box and make false returns simply because the petitioners think some one else should be He hoped his explanation would be a sufficient reply to the writer.

of the letters. Pettigrew called up the bill providing for a settlement of the accounts of th national treasury with the public land states under the law granting 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the states and extendin provision so as to make it cover the lands embraced in Indian and military reserva Pettigrew stated that the passage bill would require the payment of about \$12,000,000 by the national govern-

Berry (dem. Ark) antagonized the charging that its passage would invoke the wasting of public money and would be unfair and unjust to the states which there were no reservations. On motion of Berry, the bill was amended, to 4, so as not to apply to reservation ands. It was then committed to the committee on public lands.

Aldrich Opens the Debate.

The senate then, at 1:55 P. M., took up the financial bill, and Aldrich (rep. R. L) addressed the senate on this bill as Zollows:

The general purpose of the bill is to declare anew that gold is the monetary standard of the United States; to estab-lish confidence in the intention and ability of our government to give the great-est possible measure of stability of value to its currency, and to provide the means for securing for it at all times an equapurchasing power with gold to lighten in every possible way the burdens impose apon taxpayers by existing public obligations, and to strengthen the public credit

"The first section contains a clear and decided declaration that the gold dollar is and shall continue to be the standard unit of value, a new and more emphatic pledge on the part of the United State that all forms of money it may issue or an equality of value with the gold coin adopted as a standard and with the speeific provision that the United States notes and treasury notes shall, upon presentation at the treasury, be redeemed in stand-

departure is intended by this bill from the public policy which was adopted years ago and has been consistently adhered to by three successive admini-

"The bill now before the senute contains no disavowal of the position heretofore taken upon the question of international bimetalism, and places no obstacles in the way of its accomplishment in the future. If it is possible to secure permanence of tive values to gold and silver coins the free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio, this permanence can only be secured by concurrent action of all the

leading commercial nations. "No sane man can be found outside of the ranks of the small band of bold, able and aggressive leaders who at present dominate the policy of the democratic party, who believes for an instant that opening of our mints to the free coinage of allver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will raise the value of silver buillon from

rice, measured with relation to gold.
"The democratic advocates of free coinage are not in any sense bimetalists, but sliver monometalists of the most pro-

nounced type.
"The second section provides for a reserve fund of \$150.000.000 in gold to secure the prompt and certain redemption of out-standing United States notes and treasury This fund is increased \$50,000,000 notes. over that which is now held by the treasury for redemption purposes. That this amount of \$150,000,000 can be held without embarrassing the treasury will be evident when we consider that the total amount or gold in the treasury on the lat of November, 1899, exclusive of the amount held to pay gold certificates, was \$555,000,000, and the available cash balance, including the gold reserve, was \$289,000,000.

"This section makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to replenish the reserve fund from time to time by the use of the notes redeemed. This he may do by exchanging the notes for any of the fund of the treasury, or money which may be deposited at the treasury or subtreasury;

or he may use the notes for securing gold coin under the provisions of section 3700 of the revised statutes. 'In case all of these methods shall fall and the gold in the fund shall fall below \$100,000,000, then it becomes his duty sell United States bonds, the proceeds to be used to restore the fund to the maximum amount by paying the gold so ob-tained into the general fund of the treas-ury, and then exchanging it for an equa-

unt of noise which have been re ned from the reserve fund. The com mittee having in view the rapid increase in the gold production of the world, and the equally rapid increase in the available stock of gold in the country, are of the inion that it will not be at any time cossary to sell bonds under the provisions of this section."

Aldrich quoted statistics on the gold product to show that there will be no difficulty in securing, by use of notes, the gold which will be necessary to maintain the fund at its maximum amount.

Maintaining the Reserve. "In considering questions affecting the adequacy and use of the gold reserve," he said, "we are bound to inquire in the ability of the treasury to maintal an equality of value between the silve dollar and silver certificate and the gold dollar, without provision for direct ex changeability. Our own experience and and Germany, clearly prove that It possible to keep in circulation, at a painty of value with gold, a large but limit ulation, at a par

amount of legal-tender allver or notes based upon such silver, without any pro vision for a compulsory redemption in gold "The amount of silver certificates in circulation on December 1, 1899, was \$394,222, 800, and of standard silver dollars \$38, 272,454, a total of \$472,525,254. This amoun will be gradually increased by the silve oinage which will take place under th provisions of the act of June 13, 1898. Both liver dollars and sliver certificates are by law receivable for all public dues, and as long as the ordinary receipts of the gov-ernment are more than \$500,000,000 per annum, it is evident that silver certificate are not likely to go to a discount.

"The government itself, in the absence of a positive injunction, would be bound to maintain the value of this form o currency, through the ordinary business channels of exchange, for self-protection. "The committee does not suggest any changes in the status of the silver dol

lar or the silver certificate. We do no ropose to take away from silver any o the monetary privileges or prerogative, which it now enjoys. In fact, we believe the legislation suggested will greatly strengthen its position in our monetary

The third section makes it the duty of the secretary of the terasury, as fast a the standard silver dollars are coined, at required by law, from the bullion pur-chased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of treasury notes, and provides that, upon the cancellation of the notes, silver carificates shall be issued against the silver

dollars so coined.
"The fourth section authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury to re-ceive deposits of gold coin, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations not less than \$20. The provisions of this section are in most respects the same as those contained in the 12th section of the act of July 12, 1882. The purpose of rapidly increasing amount of gold in the

fifth section provides that no United States notes or treasury notes shall hereafter be issued or reissued in denominations of less than \$10, and all such notes of smaller denomination, whenever ed, shall be canceled, and notes of \$10 or upward substituted therefor, It also provides that no sliver certificates of a higher denomination than \$10 shall be

Conversion of Bonds.

"The sixth section gives to the secre-tary of the treasury power to convert a portion of the national debt into bonds bearing 2 per cent interest. The proposi-tion contemplates a profitable anticipation of payments and consequent reduction of

"In order to induce the holders of the outstanding bonds to consent to the con-version proposed, and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected thereby. the secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay to them in exchange a sum not greater than the present worth of such bonds, computed to yield an income of 2% per cent per annum, and their par

The surplus in the treasury over and above the amount required for an ade-quate working balance, and for the reserve fund created by this bill, would allow the secretary to pay, without diffi-culty, the \$8,000,000 which would be required to effect this reduction of inter-

"In fact, under present conditions, and with the necessity confronting us of more promptly turning current receipts back into the channels of business, the pay ments suggested would afford welcome

relief from dangerous congestion." Aldrich, in discussing the effect of this transaction on the national debt. said the ommittee is of the opinion that it would not place this portion of the national debt beyond the control of the government.

'We trust that our expenditures will soon be on a peace footing, but we real-ize that we shall have large disbursements for some time to come, which it may not be possible to pay from the current revenues. In considering the possibilities of the future, we cannot over-look the fact that the national debts of the world have increased at an aston

ishing rate. "We believe it impossible to overestimate the advantage which would accrue to the United States from placing its national debt upon a 2 per cent basis, and keeping its obligations issued at this rate 

the committee to recommend this plan of conversion was that the bonds suggested would be much more desirable as a basis for national bank-note circulation than the

outstanding securities.
"It is the duty of congress, in the public interest, to modify the national bank-ing act so as to give to banking associations an opportunity to issue currency with a reasonable profit. If the provis-fons of this bill are enacted into law, we may expect a considerable increase in the national bank-note circulation in the near future, and there is no reason, if the business of the country demands it, why in time the outstanding circulation should not equal the capitalization of the

banks.

"The seventh section provides that, upon the deposit of United States bonds by any national banking association in the manner provided by law, such association shall be cittitled to receive circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited by also provided the posited. It also provides that any na-tional banking association now having

current commercial price to, its mint bonds on deposit shall be entitled to the

"The eighth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit, as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearng interest at 2 per cent per annum shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of % of 1 per cent annually, instead of the tax of 1 per cent now imposed by law. We believe this reduction in taxation is necessary to encourage national banks to increase their circulation, and it will un-doubtedly have the effect of promoting conversion of bonds provided for in the sixth section.

Aldrich received the interested attention of all the senators present, but he was not interrupted by any one. At the close of the speech the senate went into executive session, adjourning at 2:30 until next Monday.

In the House. In the house today, Payne (rep. N. Y.) chairman of the house ways and means committee, presented the Sulzer resolution, as modified by the committee, for immediate consideration. The resolution, as

at consideration. The resolution, as modified is as follows:
"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby requested to furnish the house of representatives the

following information: "First-Copies of all letters, agreements papers or documents between the treasury department of the United States or any person connected therewith and National City bank and the Hanover ional bank, of the city of New York, or any person acting for them, or either of them, since the 4th day of March, 1897, relating to the depositing of public funds, bonds or revenues in said bank or banks, or any other relations or business transctions now existing or beretofore had

actions now existing or herefores had between the government and the said banks, or either of them.
"Second—The amount of public money, bonds or revenue deposited with said banks, or either of them, or with any national bank, by the government, upon what security, for what length of time and the reasons therefor, and whether said banks or any of them have paid the government any interest on said deposits, and if so, how much, and all other infor-

mation concerning the same or in any way relating thereto.
"Third—And also the date of the sale of the custom-house property of the United States in New York city to said National City bank, the date of the execution or the deed thereto, the date and manner of payment of the purchase money therefor, the disposition of the proceeds of the said sale, and whether or not the government has paid any rents for the said property or any portion thereof, for any purpose, since the day of sale, and if so, to whom, and all facts relating to the transaction." Sulper (dem. N. Y.) arose after the pre sentation of the resolution, and said he would accept the amendments. Richardson (dem. Tenn), the minority

leader, asked for five minutes, which he desired to yield to Levy (dem. N. Y.). The request was complied with, and Levy offered an amendment to the resolution which included a request for the secre tary's reasons for delaying the deposits in national banks until the panic had oc-curred. Levy said he had warned the secretary of the treasury in September that the panic was imminent. Had the secre-tary heeded that warning and deposited government funds in national banks in September and October, instead of buying bonds, the panic would have been averted.

The amendment was promptly ruled out of order, and the resolution, as offered by Payne, was adopted. The house then, at 12:20 P. M., adjourned

TEST VOTE ON THE QUAY CASE. His Strength Will Be Learned Without a Direct Vote. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-A special to

Herald from Washington says:

An opportunity is to be offered to test
the full strength of ex-Senator Quay in the senate without a direct vote on the question of seating him. This will come some time next week, when the committee on privileges and elections reports his case back to the senate. There will be two reports, one signed by ators Burrows, Caffery, Pettus, Tur-ley and Harris, against seating Senator Quay, and another signed by Senators Chandler, Hoar, Pritchard and Spooner is When these reports are submithis favor. ted, a motion will be made by Senator Chandler to proceed to the immediate consideration of the case. The question of and active monetary use to the large and | rights of a senator to a seat being one of e highest privilege, it is competent for Mr. Quay's friends to insist upon immediate consideration. They are anxious to have a test made of his full strength and I believe the result can be accomplished by a vote on this question. Should a majority prefer to continue with

the currency, bill, it is not improbable that Senator Quay may conclude to have his appointment withdrawn. Hawali Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-The senate committee on foreign relations today or dered a favorable report on the bill creating a territorial government of Hawall, A few modifications of the original bill will be made, the most important being the validation of the sale of lands since annexacion, and fixing the tenure of the supreme court judges at nine years. The provision for a delegate in congress remains in the bill. The amendment concerning the sale of

the public lands is as follows:
"That all sales, grants, leases and other dispositions of the domain or agreements concerning the same and franchise granted by the Hawalian government in con formity with the laws of Hawaii prior to ptember 11, 1899, are hereby ratified and

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	The following subscriptions to Lawton fund have been received by	500
	Merchants National bank:	
į	E. Ehrman	~
	Union Meat Co	5
	Meler & Frank Co	1
	Hammond Packing Co	E
	Total	27

No Advancement of Naval Officers. NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- A special to the

Herald from Washington says:
As a result of the conferences held as the White House between the presiden Secretary Long and the captains of the Santiago fleet, no action will be taken contemplating the advancement of either Rear-Admiral Sampson or Rear-Admiral Schley. Nor will a court of inquiry be appointed unless an official request shall be received from Admiral Schley, who is now at Buenos Ayres.

Confirmed by the Sennte. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-The senate today confirmed these nominations: To be major-general by brevet, Briga-

dier-General Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V. To be major-general, Brigadier-General J. C. Bates, U. S. V. To be brigadier-generals, Colonel S. B. M. Young, Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Young, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur MacArthur, Lieutenant-Colonel William

Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. - Among the house measures introduced today was one by Wilson of Idaho, for a constitutional amendment authorizing uniform marriage

and divorce laws. Assets, Twenty Dollars. SALT LAKE, Jan. 4.—W. J. Stephens, of Ogden, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy today. As set forth, his liabilities amount to \$555,852, while he claims exemption on \$20 worth of property, which is the sum of his assets.

gat see Fifth and a Strange

#### ROBERTS INVESTIGATION

HOUSE COMMITTEE AGAIN TAKES UP THE MORMON'S CASE.

Schroeder Opens His Argumen Against the Congressman-Elect -Testimony Excluded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-The Roberts investigating committee resumed its ses-sions today for the purpose of hearing the arguments and bringing the inquiry o an early conclusion.

It was expected ex-Secretary John G Carlisle would be present to sum up the ase egainst Roberts, and that Roberts personally would make the argument in his own behalf. Word came from Mr. Carilele, however, that he had not understood his personal presence was desired, but he was ready to submit a written argument on any of the questions in-

Chairman Taylor stated that the state ment of a witness absent in Utah had been received, but as Mr. Roberts declined to admit it in an informal manner, the matter would be taken up later.

Mr. Roberts said he wished to present matter tending to show the untrustworthi-

ness of witnesses appearing against him. It included a published card signed by Thomas J. Brandon, discislming having given out certain information relative to Roberts; also the court records in which Roy Brandon was a party, Mr. Roberts also offered a telegram from the pro-prietors of the Salt Lake Herald concerning the testimony of Mr. McDaniel. Tay-ler excluded the telegram, however, say-ing there was no color of right or propriety in receiving the testim of Roberts' refusal to admit the statement of the absent Utah witnesses.

Mr. Schroeder, head of the gentile dele-gation here to oppose Roberts, then pened the argument against Roberts. The argument was largely technical, and was divided under three general heads, viz. First, whether or not the member-elect has the constitutional qualifications, in-cluding citizenship; second, whether or not the constitutional provisions as to citi zenship include one who has impaired his citizenship by crime or unlawful status, and whether Mr. Roberts has so impaired his citizenship; and, third, whether a member-elect has the statutory qualifica-tions, and whether the house has the pow-er to establish qualifications beyond those in the constitution. Mr. Schroeder read from many law books concerning thes

"The evidence clearly shows," proceeded Mr. Schroeder, "that in 1820 Mr. Roberts had been in the status of a polygamist, and the question is as to the effect of this

He said that while Utah was a territory there was no doubt as to Roberts' dis-franchisement under the Edmunds-Tucker act. And when Utah was admitted to statehood, Mr. Schroeder contended, Rob erts' citizenship was still impaired. status of polygamy was such that Rob-erts could not relieve himself from it without some affirmative act. As to the right of the house to exclude him. Mr.

"Suppose a raving maniac should pre-sent himself at the bar of the house an ask admission, on proper credentials, could not the house, in self-protection, deny him admission? Suppose a man afflicted with leprosy presented himself, would not the have power to keep him out?" Schroeder said Roberts had ad mitted his relationship with his plural He had publicly said he woul-if he would give up his wives. This was an offense against the orals, as against the law, and Mr. erts should be excluded from a seat. At this point a recess was taken until

2 o'clock.

The afternoon hearing was enlivened when Senator Rawlins, of Utah, was drawn into a discussion of polygamy. Mr. Schroeder had continued his argument when Mr. Rawlins interrupted to correct a detail as to certain statements given before a congressional committee rela tive to polygamy. Chairman Tayler thereupon asked Mr. Rawlins, who was once a delegate from Utah, if it was not understood at the time the state was admitted that polygamy was at an end.

polygamous marriages was interdicted by the Mormon church, and that this would have a salutary effect in terminating the practice. But I did not hold out to congress that family relations already estab-lished would be broken up." Mr. Tayler asked if it was expected that

the law against polygamy would be vio-lated, Mr. Rawlins answered that it was thought there might be sporadic cases but as a general system polygamous relations would gradually terminate. "Do you think," continued Mr. Tayler, "that Utah would have been admitted if it had been understood that in a few years she would send to congress a man

maintaining polygamous relations. Mr. Rawlins said he did not think con-gress believed the practice of polygamy would be continued. The course of events years had clearly shown that the practice would end in time.

"Did you not believe and state at the time," asked Mr. Tayler, "that the polygamous system was dead and burled? Mr. Rawlins did not recall such state

Mr. Tayler read from the specifies of Mr. Rawlins of those days to the effect that, while polygamy had only existed, the world was progressing and that the discussion was becoming "ancient his-Mr. Roberts here asked to put a ques

tion to Senator Rawlins, and asked: "I will ask the senator if he thinks congress understood at the time Utah was admitted that the president of the United States would appoint to federal office in the state of Utah men practicing polygamy?"

There was some question as to whether There was some question as to whether Mr. Rawlins should answer the question. He finally proceeded, saying that for years polygamy had prevailed in Utah. Under it many people had established strong conjugal relations and ites. But the proclamation of the Mormon church forbidding further polygamous marriages had given general as disfaction and its was given general satisfaction, and it was commonly accepted that the practice would come to an end. Mr. Schroeder concluded his argument as to the historical aspect of polygamy and the law in

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster addressed the con nittee in behalf of the great number of women interested in the case, and who were not represented before the commit-tee. She spoke vigorously, dealing with the Roberts case and the general moral interests it involved. This concluded the day's proceedings, and the committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow,

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE. Standing and Special Subcommittees Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.- The senate committee on commerce today referred all the bills before it to the subcommittees, ncluding the Hanna shipping bill and the Frye bill for a department of commerce. The committee appointed the following standing subcommittees: Ships and shipping-Frye, Elkins, Han-

na, Depew, Jones, Turner and Martin,

Lighthouses, monuments, buoys, etc. McMillan, McBride and Caffery. Lifesaving service and stations-Nelson, Penrose and Berry,
Bridges—Vest, Jones of Nevada, Elkins,
Special subcommittees were also apointed to report upon particular bills as collows:
To establish the department of com-

nerce and industries-Nelson, Hanna and To authorize the construction, operation Guam and the Philippines-McMillan, Mc-Bride and Turner.

To authorize the appointment of a committee to report upon the industrial and commercial conditions of China and Japan —Gallinger, Hanna and Martin.

MacArthur's Promotion. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- In the execu tive session of the senate today there was a brief discussion of the promotion of General MucArthur. The discussion grew out of an inquiry by Senator Pettigrew as to what the general had done to enti-tle him to such distinction as had been conferred upon him. The inquiry was re sponded to by Senators Carter, Hawle, and others, who explained that Genera MacArthur's record had been uniformly good from the time of the civil war unti and including the present campaign in the Philippines. After these explanations the

Shoup Party Returning East. SALT LAKE, Jan. 4.—Senators Shound Idaho and Clark of Wyoming, mem ers of the committee on territories, accompanied by Binger Hermann, commis ier of the general land office, and Governor Murphy, of Arizona, spent the day here on their way from Arizona and New Mexico. The party left for Wash-ington this evening.

nomination was confirmed without an op-

posing vote.

STATE'S STRONG CASE.

Evidence at Molineux Trial Damas ing to the Prisoner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4-Interest did not ag for a moment today in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Adams, Three of the witnesses called gave testimony concerning the sick ness of Henry C. Barnet, who died at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in the fall of 1898, and who, the prosecution claims, was poisoned by cyanide of mer-cury contained in Kutnow powder.

The prosecution was also enabled to in-troduce the marriage certificate of Roland B. Molineux and Blanche Chesebrough, the alleged purpose of offering it being to fix the age of Molineux. In one of the letters asking for a patent medicine signed "H. C. Barnet," the writer gave his age. It corresponded with that in the certificate, but did not answer for Barnet.

A witness testified today as to the effort by Molineux to have Cornish disciplined by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.
All the testimony today strengthened the prosecution's case, except that Bar-net's attending physician, while conceding that there had been mercurial poisoning, insisted that the cause of death was heart

failure, following diphtheria. Gilbert B. Sayers, paying teller of the National Shoe & Leather bank, was posttive in his identification of the poison-package address, the admitted Molineux etters and the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters as having been written by the same

SAVANNAH CONSPIRACY CASE. Examination Postponed Until Janu-

ary 16.

NEW YORK, Jan 4 - The examination of William Green and the three Messrs. Gaynor, indicted in Savannah, Ga., for frauds in connection with the Savannah harbor and Cumberland sound Improve-ments, in charge of ex-Captain O. M. Carter, was continued today before United States Commissioner Shields Abram J. Rose, of counsel for the ac-

cused contractors. first accepted, the amended complaint and then moved for the ilscharge of the accused contractors. He onceded that his clients were the persons charged in the Savannah indictment, but be contended that the paper did not prove probable cause, which was the only other ssue that could here be raised in behalf of the prisoners. He also argued that an indictment under the existing statutes could not be considered a court proceeding. He further said that Captain Gillette, who testified yesterday, had not and could not testify to the Illegal acts alleged to have been committed by the cor tractors prior to July 20, 1897, when took charge of the Savannah district. Commissioner Shields overruled Mr. Rose's motion and said that he did not think that he had the right to certify to the points raised, so that Mr. Rose could present them to Judge Brown, of the United States district court, and an opinon he obtained. Mr. Rose said that his witnesses at present were in other states, and he asked for a two weeks' adjourn-

ment so as to get his witnesses and the necessary papers.

The assistant district attorney said that Mr. Rose was simply fighting for time, so that, as far the charge of conspiracy is concerned, it would be outlawed by the statute of limitations.

United States Attorney Irwin, of Savannah, also opposed further delay, because Mr. Rose had not suggested the line of evidence he proposed to introduce in be-half of his clients. He further stated that under the statute of limitations, the conspiracy charge would expire by July of

Commissioner Shields said the defendants were entitled to adjournment, and by agreement of all the counsels interested, the examination was continued until Janu

Wanted for Murder

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 4.—W. H. Brumley, alias W. H. Hickey, who is wanted at Dolores, Colo., for killing John South, his partner in the cattle business, is under arrest here, and will be held for the Colo-rado authoritles. It is said the killing folowed a quarrel after a dissolution of partnership. The prisoner admits he is the man wanted, and gays he killed South because the latter broke into his house. He was arrested on a description furnished from Colorado.

To Prevent a Lynching.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.-A special train with 24 members of the governor's guard aboard, left tonight for Lumberton, N. C., where it is said an attempt is about to be made to lynch Reuben Ross, a negro, convicted of rape, and twice reprieved by Governor Russell.

Victory for the United Verde. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-United States Sen ator Clark, of Montana, and other directors of the United Verde Copper Company obtained a decision in favor of their of reorganization from Justice Gilders seve, in the supreme court today. Judge Glidersleeve denied the motion to continue the temporary injunction asked for by George A. Treadwell, a minerity stock-holder, and vacated the preliminary inholder, and vacated the preliminary in-junction granted restraining the sale of the property of the corporation, which was originally announced to take place becember 19. The sale will now take an end to its war with Great Britplace January 9. Justice Gildersleeve says that, in his opinion, the complaint falls to state a cause of action.

French Claim on Santo Domingo. SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 4.- The French onsul has refused to accept the govern nent offer to pay the amount of Bolsmare-Caccavelli claim of 280,000 france three installments every fortnight, and insists on an immediate settlement. zens are raising funds by public sub-scriptions, and the patriotic feeling is very strong. The town is quiet, and no disturbances are feared. Three days have been granted for the payment of the

Chicago Elevated Railway Dispute CHICAGO, Jan. 4.-Judge Gibbons to day decided the habens corpus proceed ings between the city and the Northwest-ern Elevated Railway Company by dis-charging from custody the motorman and conductor arrested Tuesday for attempt-ing to run a train after the city authori-ties had issued orders forbidding such ac-tion. Enter in this day a sattlement of the To authorize the construction, operation tion. Later in the day a settlement of the and maintenance of a telegraphic cable dispute was reached by city officials and between the United States and Hawaii, representatives of the road.

### ANOTHER STEAMER SEIZED

AND EMPEROR WILLIAM THINKS IT IS GOING TOO FAR.

East African Liner General Stopped at Aden and Her Cargo Searched by British Officers,

BERLIN, Jan. 4.-The imperial mail steamer General has been detained at Aden, and occupied by British troops, with the object of searching her cargo, which is to be discharged. The General is owned by the German East African line.

The selzure of the General has consid erably aggravated the situation here, and the indignation against England is intensified. The government is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations but England will do well to hasten to make the "amende honorable to Germany.

On absolutely reliable authority, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William is now thoroughly aroused by the repeated of vessels, not one of which, he has been assured, is guilty of carrying contraband. He regards the selzure as high-handed proceedings, which England would not have dared to undertake if the German navy were more powerful than it is.

His majesty is said to be particularly incensed because information has reached him showing that the seizures were not due to the blundering of British navai officers, but to strict orders from headquarters, which the officers are merely carrying out. He has instructed Count on Bulow, the foreign secretary, to demand exact and full reparation outrage done to the German flag.

HAMBURG, Jan. 4.-Although the manifest of the German steamer General, seized at Aden, show there was no war material on board, she was compelled to

PRENCH IN A TIGHT PLACE. Can Do Little Until Reinforcements Reach Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The position at Colesburg is by no means dear, but it is apparent that without reofforcements General French is finding considerable difficulty in driving the Boers from the hills surrounding the towns.

From Ladysmith it is reported that all is well, though the statement must be taken in connection with the news that sickness is increasing, while the Times correspondent mentions that medical appliances are not too abundant,

The open-door principle was the founda-tion of British policy in China during the protracted negotiations which followed German and Russian acqui-sition of harbors and territory on the Chinese coast. Nothing came of it, and the British government ended by taking possession of a harbor opposite Port Arthur. When the Spanish war came on, England was anxious to have the Americans retain the Philippine Islands and co-operate with her in the mainte-nance of the open-door principle in the far East. The first object was secured when the treaty of peace was negotiated in Par-is, and the second has been accomplished by the diplomacy of the cabinet at Wash-

ington. The vigilant Washington corresp of the Daily Chronicle and the Manchester Guardian have announced the success of the McKinley government in securing piedges from Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan and Russia to a guarantee that America shall have equality of treat ment in all portions of China under for-eign influence, with the exception of pure-ly naval stations. The assent of Italy ly naval stations. The assent of Italy dione is lacking to render this collective guarantee of the open-door principle op-

What England was unable to bring about, the United States government has virtually done, and the British press is slowly awakening to a sense of England's obligations to America. Certainly if the Americans were under obligations to Engand for friendly services during the war with Spain, the favor has been fully re-turned and in a characteristic American way. While the state department has been working on the solution of the opendoor problem in the far East, British cruisers have been attempting to close a neutral port in South Africa against American breadstuffs and establish a ratal precedent against England in the event of war with any great European power. The contrast between these two policies

requires no comment.

The London press today is filled with contradictory dispatches from New York and Berlin respecting the disposition to be made of this question, but it is confiiently assumed in diplomatic circles here that compensation will be made for the selzures and that foodstuffs will not be classed as contraband of war.

THE RUNAWAY SUPPLY TRAIN. British Will Make an Attempt to Re-

capture It. NEW YORK Jan. 4-A dispatch to the Herald from Nasuwpoort says: An extraordinary occurrence took place last night. A number of trucks loaded with foodstuffs got loose and ran away from our lines down the Colesburg deallyity toward the Boers at great speed. Fur ther down there was a broken culvert com manded by the Boer guns. Three trucks

crossed the culvert and remained on the line, marvelous to say. Others fell over,

while some remained on this side. The engine-driver of the train attempted to rescue it, but was shelled by the Boers and was obliged to retreat.

A train was then sent to rescue the goods in the wrecked train, escorted by a cavairy company of the Suffolks, but when it reached Plewman's siding it was subjected to a terrific fire from a Hotchkiss and a big gun, and also rifle fire. The train and its escort had to hurry off. An attempt will probably be made to de-

stroy the goods. We command Norvalspont bridge with two guns, and also the Colesburg road bridge. The Boers have no way of retreat except by way of Normberg. Big developments are expected.

PROPOSAL FROM THE TRANSVAAL, Boers Want McKinley to Use His Good Offices. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-A special to the

Herald from Washington says; There is reason to believe that the Transvaal government has only ain. The proposition came through the American consul at Pretoria. No answer has been given by the state department. and unless Great Britain inclmates that she is desirous of the president exercis ing his good offices, there is no reason to believe that he will comply with the Boer request. It is to be expected that a reply will be made acknowledging the receipt of the consul's presentation, which he will transmit to State Secretary Reitz, but this probably is as far as the government will care to go at this time. It can be stated on authority that there is no intention on the part of the administration to depart from its policy of noninterference, unless requests for media-

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Hatcher. tion are received simultaneously from Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Supplies for the British Army. NEW YORK, Jan. 4-The steamship Saoine. Captain Thomas, will leave this port bound for Delagon bay with a miscellaneous cargo, and, although no definite information could be obtained from her com-mander, it is believed that she has on loard an immense quantity of provisions arms and ammunition, army blankets and general supplies for the British army in

the Transvasi.

A rumor to the effect that the Norwegian steamship Thordish had been churtered by Edward Pefry & Co., through Bennett, Walsh & Co., to carry municious to the British army in South Africa, was denied by both Mr. Perry and Captain

There is absolutely no truth in the rumor," said Mr. Perry. "We have char-tered the Thordish for our regular trade, which is exclusively with China and Japan, and will not carry any supplies of any lescription to either army." Inquiry at the British consulate failed

to throw any light on the destination of either the Sabine or Thordish. Bechuanns Rise Against the Boers, NEW YORK, Jan. 4 -- A Kimberley dis-

patch to the Herald says: The De Beers company has decided not to pay a dividend, but to husband its resources, owing to the complete stoppage

Native rumors are current to the effect that the Bechuanas have risen against the Boers and have captured two guns. The enemy remains quiescent

Pains are being taken by the enemy to conceal their losses in the recent battles.
Boshof is said to be full of wounded, and at Jacobsdal there are at least 250. There is a field hospital containing many hundred. dred attached to the camp at Ollfants-

In view of the probable prolongation of the siege, steps ar being taken by the military authorities to ration the whole of the inhabitants. The medical officers say that apart from waste by the death rate is not exceptionally high for the time of year.

Roer Recruiting at Butte. BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 4.-Two hundred and sixty men have signed an agreem here to go to South Africa and serve in the Boer army. They are Irish-Americans, German-Americans and French-Americans, Only men between 39 and 49 and without any one depending on them were collected. They will leave as soon as an agent of the Transvaal government, now on his way here, arrives

Discharged Her Contraband, ROME, Jan. 4.-The German steamer Kanzler, with the Dutch and Russian Red Cross detachment for the Transvaal on board, discharged a quantity of her cargo at Naples today, as it was contraband of war. The Kanzler belongs to the same ompany as the Bundesmath and the Gen-

The Berne Arbitration. LONDON, Jan. 4.-The British foreign office knows nothing about the report that the Berne arbitrators have made their award in the Delagon bay railroad quesion, and so far as the foreign office offifals are able to ascertain, it has not yet een made.

MISSING BOOKKEEPER. Case of Strange Disappearance Reported From Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.-Charles A. Trucy, onfidential bookkeeper for F. P. Bagley & Co., marble dealers, has disappeared. Neither the wife of the missing man nor the employers can give a reason for Tracy's disappearance. Sunday afternoon, December 10, Tracy disappeared from the home of G. W. Townsend. fownsend and his wife are bookkeepers, and as an expert accountant Tracy mute-been assisting Townsend and had worked with him the Sunday afternoon proceeding

his disappearance.
According to Mrs. Townsend's statenent, Tracy came to the house at 2 clock, worked with her husband over the books until 4:15, and then started home, waiking east toward the Cottage Grove-avenue cars. - Since that hour, the bookkeeper has not been seen in Chicago, For a year Tracy had been troubled with exhausted nerves. At the office of the marble firm, Mr. Bagley said Tracy's dition, and he could not account for the

bookkeeper's disappearanc.

Mrs. Tracy is a daughter of David Hardie, of Philadelphia, who at his death, 19 years ago, was chief engineer in the United States navy, and a full cousin of Admiral Schley. She was mar-ried to Mr. Tracy in Philadelphia on No-

ember 30, 1887. A deficit of \$49,000,000 in revenue below expenditure is estimated for Russian gov-ernment finances this year.

Tonight Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, lious, constipated, take a dose of

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