

SENEATE TAKES IT UP

Opening of the Debate on the Financial Bill.

ALDRICH EXPLAINS THE MEASURE

Calling on Gage for Information Concerning Deposits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In accordance with the notice previously given by him, Senator Aldrich today opened the discussion of the financial bill by 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.

The house sitting was very brief again today. The only incident being the adoption of the Saker resolution introduced yesterday calling upon Secretary Gage for information regarding the deposit of government funds in certain New York national banks. The resolution, as adopted, was made more general in its scope and an amendment was added to cover information respecting the transactions relating to the sale of the New York custom-house site.

THE ROUTINE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—At the opening of today's session of the senate, Beveridge (rep. Ind.) presented the following resolution: "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 archipelago as the situation may demand."

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current commercial price, to mint gold coins in the Philippines. The measure is not in any sense bimetallist, but silver monometallist of the most pronounced type.

"The second section provides for a reserve fund of \$100,000,000 in gold to secure the prompt and certain redemption of outstanding United States notes and treasury bonds. This fund is increased \$50,000,000 over the fund now held by the treasury for redemption purposes.

"This section makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to replenish the reserve fund from time to time by the sale of the notes redeemed. This he may do by exchanging the notes for any of the funds which is now held by the treasury or he may use the notes for securing gold coin under the provisions of section 3700 of the revised statutes.

"The third section provides for the sale of the notes redeemed. This he may do by exchanging the notes for any of the funds which is now held by the treasury or he may use the notes for securing gold coin under the provisions of section 3700 of the revised statutes.

"The fourth section authorizes and directs the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits of gold coin, and to issue in denominations of 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 13, 1890.

"The fifth section provides that no silver certificate shall hereafter be issued or renewed in denominations of less than \$10, and all such notes of smaller denomination, whenever they are cancelled, shall be cancelled in \$10 or upward substituted therefor.

"The sixth section gives to the secretary of the treasury power to convert a portion of the national debt into bonds bearing 2 per cent interest. The proposition contemplates a probable anticipation of the public debt to \$1,500,000,000.

"In fact, under present conditions, and with the necessity of confronting us more promptly turning current receipts back into the channels of business, the payment of interest on the national debt will be a relief from a dangerous congestion."

"We believe it impossible to overstate the advantage which would accrue from the proposed measure of placing the national debt upon a 2 per cent basis, and keeping its obligations issued at this rate as far as possible in the future."

The eighth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at not less than 6 per annum, shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of 1 per cent per annum, instead of the tax of 1 per cent imposed by law.

"The ninth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at not less than 6 per annum, shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of 1 per cent per annum, instead of the tax of 1 per cent imposed by law.

"The tenth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at not less than 6 per annum, shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of 1 per cent per annum, instead of the tax of 1 per cent imposed by law.

"The eleventh section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at not less than 6 per annum, shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of 1 per cent per annum, instead of the tax of 1 per cent imposed by law.

"The twelfth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at not less than 6 per annum, shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of 1 per cent per annum, instead of the tax of 1 per cent imposed by law.

"The thirteenth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at not less than 6 per annum, shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of 1 per cent per annum, instead of the tax of 1 per cent imposed by law.

"The fourteenth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at not less than 6 per annum, shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of 1 per cent per annum, instead of the tax of 1 per cent imposed by law.

"The fifteenth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at not less than 6 per annum, shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of 1 per cent per annum, instead of the tax of 1 per cent imposed by law.

"The sixteenth section provides that any national banking association having on deposit as security for its circulating notes bonds of the United States bearing interest at not less than 6 per annum, shall pay a tax upon such circulating notes of 1 per cent per annum, instead of the tax of 1 per cent imposed by law.

ROBERTS INVESTIGATION

HOUSE COMMITTEE AGAIN TAKES UP THE MORMON CASE.

Schroeder Opens His Argument Against the Congressman-Elect—Testimony Excluded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Roberts investigating committee resumed its sessions today for the purpose of hearing the arguments and bringing the inquiry to an early conclusion.

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ANOTHER STEAMER SEIZED

AND EMPEROR WILLIAM THINKS IT IS GOING TOO FAR.

The East African Line's General Stopped at Aden and Her Cargo Searched by British Officers.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The imperial mail steamer General has been chartered by the British navy, with the object of searching her cargo, which is to be discharged. The General is owned by the German East African line.

The seizure of the General has considerably aggravated the situation here, and the indignation against England is increasing. The government is earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations, but England will do well to hasten to make the "amends honorable" to Germany.

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STATE'S STRONG CASE.

Evidence at Molnoux Trial Damaging to the Prisoner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Interest did not lag for a moment today in the trial of Roland B. Molnoux for the murder of Mrs. Adams. Three of the witnesses called gave testimony concerning the sickle which was used in the murder.

The testimony today strengthened the prosecution's case, except that Barneby's testimony concerning the sickle, which had been mercifully postponed, was heard.

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on are received simultaneously from Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Supplies for the British Army. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamship Sabine, Captain Thomas, will leave this port for Delagoa Bay with a miscellaneous cargo, and although no definite information could be obtained from her commander, it is believed that she has on board an immense quantity of provisions, arms and ammunition, army blankets and general supplies for the British army in the Transvaal.

A rumor to the effect that the Norwegian steamship Thorwald has been chartered by Edward Petry & Co. through Bennett, Walsh & Co. to carry munitions to the British army in South Africa, was denied by both Mr. Perry and Captain Bennett.

"The Sabine is absolutely no truth in the rumor," said Mr. Perry. "We have chartered the Thorwald for our regular trade, which is exclusively with China and Japan, and we will carry any supplies of any description to either army."

"Inquiry at the British consulate failed to throw any light on the destination of either the Sabine or Thorwald."

Bechuanas Rise Against the Boers. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A Kimberley dispatch to the Herald says: "The De Beers company has decided not to pay a dividend, but to have its resources devoted to the complete stoppage of the mine."

Native rumors are current to the effect that the Bechuanas have risen against the Boers and have cut off the railway. The Boers remain quiescent.

Captains are being taken by the enemy to conceal their losses in the recent battles. Boshoff is said to be full of wounds, and at Jacobstad there are at least 250. There is a field hospital containing many hundreds of wounded, attached to the camp at Ollantsham.

Boer Recruiting at Bulle. BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 4.—Two hundred and sixty men have signed an agreement here to go to South Africa and fight for the Boer army. They are Irish-Americans, German-Americans and French-Americans. Only men between 19 and 40 and without any other commitments are allowed to enlist.

The Boer Recruiting at Bulle.

Advertisement for Tonight Hood's Pills, featuring a list of ailments like indigestion, constipation, and headache, and a signature for Chas. H. Hitcher.