PEBATE ON THE WAR

Pettigrew, in the Senate, Savagely Attacked the President.

MADE SOME STARTLING CHARGES

Declared the People Were Purposely Kept in Ignorance of the Real State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A spirited and at all times sensational debate was pre-cipitated in the mente today on the Phil-ippine question, the basis for the speech making being a resolution of inquiry offered neveral days ago by Pettigrew of South Dakota, to which substitutes were proposed. Pettigrew attacked the administration policy in the Philippines, and him that his instructions were to allow also made some startling charges against nothing to pass him which would be helpthose who were supporting the administration. He declared that a systematic effort was being made to prevent accurate information from reaching the people of the United States, and that it was a po-litical scheme to further the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for renomination and reelection. The debate was terminated by a resumption of consideration of the cur-

Stewart of Nevada made an elaborate speech on the question of the national finances. Before adjournment, the house, after prolonged debate, passed the bill conferring additional powers upon the director of the census.

rency bill at 2 o'clock.

THE ROUTINE REPORT. Philippine Question, Finance and the

Trusts In the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-An unusual amount of routine business, including the presenting of petitions and introduction of resolutions, was transacted by the sen-ate today. Among the bills introduced was one by Spooner (rep. Wis.) providing in brief, that when the insurrection in the Philippines shall have been suppressed, the government of the islands shall be vested in such person or persons as the president may direct until congress shall

decide how the islands shall be governed.
At the conclusion of the morning routine business, the resolution offered by Pettigrew (sll. S. D.) several days ago, together with the substitute for it of-fored by Lodge (rep. Mass.); was laid before the senate. The object of both the resolution and the substitute was to obtain from the president, if not incompatible with public interests, all information in regard to the insurrection in the Phil-

Lodge suggested that both Pettigrew's on and his own substitute be withdrawn and that the resolution offered by Hoar (rep. Mass.), with suitable amend-ments, be adopted as a substitute for both. The resolution offered by Hoar was sweeping in its call for information re-lating to the Philippine insurrection, but Lodge said his desire for all information concerning the insurrection was so great that he proposed to offer an amendment extending its provisions.

It had been stated, he said, that there was danger of an uprising in Manila by the Pilipinos, with the object of murder-ing Americans and all foreigners. It was stated also that Pilipinos had threatened to throw bombs into the funeral proces-sion of General Lawton. He wanted information on these points, as well as upon others. He wanted to know what infor-mation the government possessed as to treated American and Spanish prisoners, there being wide divergence of informa-tion upon that point. If the government had information relating to the encourage-

It was a matter, too, of common report effect because of the inslern Lodge, "no sensible man wants to con-

Pettigrew Attacked Administration. To this Pettigrew objected. He had, he id, asked in his resolution for specific information, which he desired. He then launched into a rather sensational speech containing many bitter attacks on the administration. The information covered by the amended resolutions of the Massachusetts senator was not all that might be called for. Senators might ask, he said, for information concerning the desecration of churches by American soldiers in the Philippines and as to many other of the horrors that follow in the path of war. It was evident, he said, that the object of the administration was to keep letailed information from the people, and perialists than whether the information asked for should reach the Filipinos. ch an objection to the sending to the menute of information as that it won unicated to the Filipinos was ridiclous, since the Filipinos already were in people should have it

"The trouble with the imperialists,"
said Pettigrew, "is that they have confounded the interests of the people of the
United States with the political desires

Petitigrew said he wanted the informa-tion which he was seeking whether the president regarded the publication of it as compatible with the public interests or not. And he wanted it whether the resident desired it should or should not

If any amendment is to be made to the resolution," said he, "it ought to be made to read that the information should

discussion of the censoring of dispatches from the Philippines. He declared that important and significant facts had been | ment was defeated. stricken from news dispatches from Ma-

the American people.
"As an instance of this work," said he, "the Sulu treaty was mangled and partly suppressed until after the election in

He discussed at length the proclamation issued by the president, declaring that It was in such shape that General Otts of the country shall be applied to them."
recommended it should be changed in orfer not to provoke hostilities on the part of the Filipinos. Subsequently he said it was altered materialis, and as altered was published to the Philippine nation. was published to the Philippine nation. Section. The senate then, at 5:10 P. M., As originally drawn it was, to his mind, went into executive session, and soon at fat declaration of war, and when Agui-torward adjourned until Monday.

naldo and his leaders came into po sion of the original they so regarded it.
"The whole wretched business," declared
Pettigrew, vehemently, "was one of conrealment and duplicity, intended to de ceive not only the people of the United States, but also the Islanders them-

In substantiation of his charge that the

dispatches from the Philippines were cen-sored in the interest of the administration, Pettigrew quoted from a letter writ-ten by Robert M. Collins, Associated Press representative at Manila. In this letter Mr. Collins related the substance of an interview upon the subject of cer soring dispatches which he had had with General Otis. Pettigrew read the state-ments of Mr. Collins in which he had said it was the evident desire of the officlais to prevent certain information from When he (Collins) had filed a dispatch containing information which he thought was proper to send to the United States, he had been informed by the censor that he had been instructed to cut out any-thing that might hurt the administration. Subsequently, when he had desired to send a story relating to the use of silver in the Philippines, the censor had told nothing to pass him which would be helpful to William Jennings Bryan in the United States.

Upon this point Pettigrew became particularly sarcastic, and again adverted to what he termed the president's desire to succeed himself as president, even though essential information had to be suppressed to accomplish that end. Pettigrew declared that the president himself really began the war in the Philippines, and was re-

sponsible for it. "If." said be, "the administration had had a spark of honor in dealing with the Filipinos, it would have told General Merritt to lay the whole truth of the inten-tions of the government before Aguinaldo and his associates."

Had this been done, Pettigrew believed half the trouble might have been averted. That he had fired the first shot which had precipitated hostilities, nobody denied. Even after the fighting had begun, he said, an effort was made by Aguinaldo to se-cure a suspension of hostilities, but he had been told by General Otls that now the fighting had been begun, it must con-

tinue to the grim end.
"If," said Pettigrew, "I were a Filipino, take no grander position before the nations of the world than to admit that it is wrong. We have reached the turning point. We must decide whether we are to pursue a course of rapacity and aggres-sion on the British principle or to pursue course of justice and right. No nation ong can pursue such a course as the im-perialists have marked for us—a course of wrong and treachery to friends—and hope to stand well before the nations of the world."

Pettigrew was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

Stewart on Silver. The currency bill was then taken up, and Stewart (sll. Nev.) addressed the senate, opening with an attack on the repubcan party for bringing in a measure utterly contradictory to the St. Louis platform." He then entered upon a general discussion of the financial conditions of the world, and attacked the advocates of the gold standard for denying that either the supply or the demand for gold has any effect in estimating the quantity of any particular commodity which a given amount of gold will buy. Refer-ring to the reply of Secretary Gage to the ate, he said:

"The secretary of the treasury is not so bsolutely ignorant of money science as his contention that the value of gold ne changes would seem to indicate. In mation the government possessed as to mation the government possessed as to reprisals placed upon other tribes by Aguinaldo and the Tagals. He wanted especially to know how the Filipinos had treated American and Spanish prisoners, the creation and spanish prisoners, the creation, and that, to keep it in the creation, and that, to keep it in the creation, and that, to keep it in the creation, and that the business the treasury would disturb the business. had information relating to the encourage-ment received by Aguinaido and the in-surgents from the United States, and what effect that encouragement had upon the surgents of the rebellion, he thought commodity gold upon which to stamp money, although every foreign financial trouble takes gold out of the country and that the anti-imperialistic league had been deposits it in foreign vaults. In his lec-using our soldiers to oppose the war. This work, Lodge thought, had had lit-sesses intrinsic value, while in administering the treasury he regards the volu the persons engaged in it. Little atten-tion had been paid by the government to this treasonable action, "because," said the treasury in banks to keep it in use and

Lodge, "no sensible man wants though vert a bore into a martyr, even though the bore be malevolent." Lodge thought shape their transactions in view of the probable supply of money; but when they probable supply of money; but when they Hoar said he was in general accord with example of the secretary and assert that is colleague. He wanted the distinct the quality of the material used as money his colleague. He wanted the distinct the quality of the material used as money recommendations and instructions of the is the only question of importance, without to the Philippine commission. Lodge suggested that the resolution of Pettigrew and his own substitute be laid the absurdity of the intrinsic-value theory, on the table, and that of Hoar, with his as well as speculative, they act on the as well as speculative, they act on the table. quantitative theory of money? In their business they have in view the supply of money, but many of them in their argunents follow the teachings of the Cleve-ands and the Harrisons and maintain hat all they want is intrinsic value in the

money in circulation, no matter whether the volume is large or small." conclusion, Stewart said: The passage of this bill, whatever may have been the intention of its authors, will bring this question squarely before the American people. If this bill should be-come a law, there will be no dodging the It must be met and that issue will be between a government with a colossal and imperial concentration of capital, wielding the sovereign power of the Unitit was quite as evident the political suc-cess of the president and of the republican party was of greater concern to the im-measure of value, consisting of the legalender money of the United States." Aldrich (rep. R. L.), in charge of the financial bill, asked to have some arrange-

ments made regarding that measure, Jones (dem. Ark.) replied that no demo-erat was ready to speak on the bill; but possession of it. The real reason for objecting to its publication was that it was still to delay it unduly. Aldrich said the bill had been before the senate for three weeks—an ample time in which to prepare for its discussion. Therefore, he had a right to insist that the bill be dis-

United States with the political desires and ambitions of their puny president, and regarded him and his success as more ure. To this, Aldrich said he was unable important than a rightful treatment of the Filinings." posed of as soon as possible. importance should go to a vote without discussion from all sides.

At the request of Aldrich, the financial measure was postponed until 2 o'clock Monday nevt. The sonate then agreed that when it adjourned today it be until

Monday.

Consideration of the census measure conferring additional authority upon the director of the census, was then begun, be transmitted to the senate if not inbe transmitted to the senate if not incompatible with the president's interests
as a sandidate for re-election. The fact
offered. Pettigrew offered an amendment
directing the director of the census to collect statistics in regard to the distribu-Pettigrew then devoted some time to a to which machinery has displaced man-discussion of the consoring of dispatches ual labor, and in regard to private and corporation indebtedness. The amend-

Allen (pop. Neb.) proposed an amendment providing for the collection of sta-news it was regarded by the powers that tistics relating to trusts, and that, too, was defeated by a viva voce vote. Allen the as undestrable that they should reach

> "If these institutions are trusts," he said, 'If they are in violation of law, they are entitled to be heard before the laws the gathering of information regardin trusts was a scheme to sidetrack him.
>
> The bill was passed without further ob

CLARK AND HIS CAMPAIGN

CONTINUATION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION.

Four Witnesses Testified in the Alleged Bribery in Montang-Lawyer Wellcome's Part in It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. IL-More progress was made in the senatorial investigation case of Senator Clark, of Montana, than on any previous day in this case. White-side concluded his testimony and three other witnesses, State Treasurer Collins, Fred W. Cowen, a railroad conductor of

Senator Clark's namesake detailed the particulars of his acceptance of \$19,000 from Wellcome, said to be one of Clark's

proceedings. Cowen's connection with the proceedings was confined to a visit to Helena at the request of Bickford, one of Senator Clark's friends, with the hope that he could influence the vote of Speaker Stiff. He said Bickford had told him that Clark would pay Stiff \$15,000 to refrain from vot-ing, but that the proposition was withdrawn, and was never presented by him

to Stiff. began his redirect examination of Whiteside by asking him concern-ing the legal suit brought against the witness by Dr. Cole Campbell, attorney for the memorialists, witness by Dr. Cole, a member of the capitol commission. The witness said the suit had been decided in his favor. I would fight until I was gray against the unthely aggression of the United States. If the suit had been decided in his favor. He said also, when asked to explain his this country is wrong this country could inability to specify the exact time, that he had an average of half a dozen conversations a day with Wellcome and Charley Clark, Senator Clark's managers, during the entire time of his association with them in connection with the sena-torial contest. He said furthermore, the eason he had been able to give the names not mentioned in his testimony in Mon-tana was that he did not on either occasion have before him memoranda which he had row.

Whiteside said he had been a supporter of Clark until the senatorial election of 1893, when, becoming convinced that Clark was using money to secure republican votes for himself, he withdrew. He had not, however, become identified then with the Daly faction and as late as 1898 had antagonized the policy of the Daly managers on the question of fusion. At this point, Whiteside was with-drawn temporarily in order to allow State Treasurer Collins, of Montana, to testify. He had in his possession the \$30,000 turned over to the state by Senators

Whiteside, Clark of Madison county, Myers and McGarr. He identified and de-scribed each of the envelopes containing the money and, holding the big bills up so as to get the benefit of the full light, exhibited them to the members of the amittee while he described them in detail. He said the money had been turned over to him by the legislative investigat-ing committee. Collins turned the enrelopes over to the committee and, laying the exposed bills on the table in front of him, continued his testimony, which was for only a brief period.

Whiteside was then recalled and identi-fied various envelopes as having been given to him to hold for himself and Clark of Madison county, Myers and McGarr. Faulkner, in his re-cross-examination, made a test of Whiteside's capacity to identify bills held at a distance or more feet, the witness having testified to seeing the money given State Senator Clark at this distance. named correctly three bills out of four. Whiteside was finally excused, but was asked to remain in attendance upon the

committee. was next called. He stated he was a democrat and had gone to Helena more favorably inclined to Clark than toward any other candidate for senator, but he had changed his opinion after he had investigated the methods of his namesake. Clark testified that he had reeived \$10,000 in \$1000 bills from Wellcom on January 4, 1898, and that the money was given him on the express condition that he was to vote for Clark as long as his vote was wanted. He detailed the preliminary talk with Wellcome, saying Velicome said to him:

'We want you with us, and we want you hard," adding, "we are going to get the votes necessary to elect our man and if we don't get them one way, we will "I asked Wellcome what there was in

"There is \$10,000 for you, provided you comply with the condition

"The condition being my vote for Clark as long as required."
Wellcome had told witness that he would out the money in Whiteside's hands for him, but the latter testified he replied that was not satisfactory; that he did not doubt Wellcome's word, but that he "must see the money." Wellcome then told him that big bills were scarce; tha "the old man would arrive from Butte that night, and he would bring plenty of eash with him," Accordingly th \$10,000 in \$1000 bills, was given to him by Wellcome that night.

After counting it, he had placed it in an envelope, marked the envelope and hand-ed it to Whiteside for safe keeping. He said that when Wellcome gave him the money he had called him over into a corner of the room and, holding the bills up, had said that he had a fine engrav-ing he wanted to show him. The commitee adjourned until 2 P. M.

Attorney Foster, representing United State Senator Clark at the afternoon ser don. The witness stated he had first met Marcus Daly about 10 days before the leg islature adjourned in 1899. He said he had \$5250 from Daly for representing him as his counsel in one transaction. also said that before the meeting of the legislature in January last he had not had high opinion of Fred Whiteside, believ conduct in the state capital location matter had not been exemplary. For this reason he had declined to join White ide and Campbell in their scheme to expose the alleged bribery proceedings in nnection with a United States senator until Whiteside's record should be cleared up. He had, however, accepted the explanation made by Campbell, and had then agreed to meet Wellcome. He declared, response to an inquiry, that he of belong to the Daly faction, "nel

Inture." The witness said that when Campbel had approached him first he had understood the use of money was to be ex-posed, whether by Senator Clark or any to know of Carter (rep. Mont.) If he pro-posed to deny this information to the plan for him to take money from Wellme and mark it, and then turn it over to Whiteside had not been acted upon be-tween himself and Whiteside. He had not any intention of holding the money him-self. Replying to a question, he said he was only a witness in this case. and detective, you mean,

before nor since the meeting of the legis

suggested Foster, to which the reply "Yes, If you call it detective work to go into a combination to expose bribery."

He stated that when the \$5000 in money was taken out of his pocket by Wellradiator in the corner of the room.
"I was not interested in the picture on the wall to which Wellcome directed my

attention," he said. "I was looking after the money." Speaking of the fact that he had not kept some of his promises to Wellcome the witness said that he did not consider It wrong to deceive "that kind of a

"Whether a misrepresentation is reprehensible," he said, in the same connection depends upon to whom you are making it and the purpose for which it is made." On redirect examination Clark stated that the \$250 given him last June had been given for the purchase of a half interest

State Senator W. A. Clark, of Madson county, a namesake, but not a relative of the senator, and Fred W. Cowen, a at the instance of W. M. Bickford, who rallroad conductor residing at Missoula, the home of Speaker Stiff, of the Montana house of representatives, were heard.

Collins statement related entirely to the depositing of the \$50,000 in \$1000 bills turned that Bickford had said that up to that depositing of the \$50,000 in \$1000 bills turned ver to the legislative investigating comsupport to Clark, and that they were mittee by Whiteside and by that commit-tee deposited with the treasurer. Collins witness had suggested that as Stiff exhibited this money, and the exhibition attracted a large attendance of outsiders in the committee-room. committed to Conrad, the offer of \$15,000 should be made to him simply to stay away when the vote was reached, not casting any vote for a candidate for the senate. Bickford had asked for time to senate. Bickford had asked for time to see Clark, and when they had next met managers, on the understanding that he had told him that \$15,000 would be paid if was to vote for Clark for the senate. The Stiff would refrain from voting and that witness said he had only accepted the \$1000 would be given to him for services. for the purpose of exposing the lings.

Later Bickford had said that Clark had become apprehensive that Stiff would not stand by the bargain, and had called the deal off.

Cowen sald later that he had never men tioned the proposition to Stiff. He was to have talked with Stiff on the train going to Missoula, but the proposition was with drawn before the opportunity was pre-sented. On cross-examination Cowen said ses had ever been made to him for making his revelation in this case.

THE ROBERTS INVESTIGATION. Only Difference in the Committee Is

as to Manner of Excluding Him. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Roberts nvestigating committee held a protracted executive session today in hope of reaching a conclusion, but so many legal ques-tions were discussed that a final result was not reached, nor any vote taken in-dicating the standing of the committee. Another meeting will be held at 10:30 tomorrow morning. A member of the com-mittee is authority for the statement that the delay is due mainly to a desire for unanimity and to avoid, if possible, two reports. The members are practically agreed on the facts involved. The differnces relate to the manner of excluding Roberts.

DEWEY'S REPORT.

What He Thought of the Manila Sit. untion Before He Left Hong Kong. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Responding to the senate's resolution of inquiry, the secretary of the navy today sent to the senate a copy of Admiral Dewey's report from Hong Kong, dated March 31, 1898, relative to the capture of Manila. The text of the report shows that it was made in response to a telegram of in-quiry from the secretary, and the admiral gives in detail the names of the available vessels under his command, and also a list of Spain's vessels and other means of defense at Manlia. He states that his own squadron was in a high state of efficiency. Speaking of the Spanish force, he said it numbered "about 15,000 soldiers of all arms in all the islands, of which half are in the vicinity of Mania. The The islands are now in a state of insurrection and my informants state that even the Spanish soldiers, who constitute only a small part of the whole, are disaffected. Both ships and forts are in need of am-To this statement he added the follow-

"I believe I am not over-confident in stating that with the squadron under my command the vessels could be taken and the defenses at Manila reduced in one the defenses at Manila reduced in one the defense at Manila reduced in one that the near future." day. There is every reason to believe that with Manila taken or even blockaded, the rest of the islands would fall either the rest of the islands would last eather to the insurgents or to ourselves, as they are only held now through the support of the navy, and are dependent upon Mathematical the loss of many lives, much property shipping. Out of 40 junks that were passing between Kobs and Osaka in tow, all but five were lost. Of the 194 men on board but five were lost. Of the 194 men on board but five were lost. State Senator Clark, of Madison county, and are the lawy, and are ing to assist us!"

> CONGRESSMAN CUSHMAN SICK. He Has Developed Symptoms of Scarlet Fever.

> WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Congressman Sushman is confined to his residence, and the physician who has been attending Mrs. Cushman during a severe attack of scarlet fever says Mr. Cushman has devel oped symptoms of the same disease Cushman went to the capitol Tuesday for the first time in several days to hear Beveridge's speech on expansion and the Philippines.

At the request of Senator Foster, John Burton has been ordered reinstated to his former position as clerk at Vancouver barracks, where he had been for eight years prior to the Spanish-American war He was ordered to the Philippines with General Otis, and, broken in health, re-turned to find his former position occu-

Collector Ivey, of Alaska, said today be would resign shortly and prepare to go to Cape Nome. He expects to locate perma-nently at Seattle. He does not propose resigning while complaints remain lodged

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The president today sent these nominations to the sen

Andrew F. Caldwell, agent for the Indians of the Fort Hall agency, Idaho. Sergeant-Major O. C. Nichols, to be se and lieutenant, Thirty-fourth volunteer in

Favorable Reports. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The senate committee on Indian affairs authorized a favorable report on Senator Pettigrew's bill for free homes on lands ceded from the Indians. A favorable report was made on Shoup's bill to fatify the agreement with the Fort Hall Indians for the cession of a portion of their lands.

Gage's Cousin Dying in Want. TOLEDO, O., Jan. 11.-William W. Gage, a cousin of the secretary of the treasury, penniless and depending upon charity for medical attendance, is dying at a boarding-house in this city. He is a widower and lost all of his property during the civil war, while he was in the South. He was for a time a prisoner of the Confederacy. A number of years ago he came to Toledo and has been a

real estate broker.

Three months ago he became ill, and his money was soon exhausted. His landlord has been providing for him and today noti-fied Secretary Gage of his condition. The dying man's only son went to the Klonthree years ago, and has not been heard of since.

Chess Playing Blindfolded.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.-Harry N. Pillsbury champion chess player of America, .prac tically accomplished last night the feat of playing simultaneously 16 games blind-folded. Pilisbury played against members of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club and at 2 o'clock this morning had not only successfully completed the majority of the games, but had won the greater number. It is the first time that any chess expert has played so many games without seeing the board.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug glats refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CZAR TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ENG. LAND'S WAR IN AFRICA.

Chinn's Troubles, Domestic and For eign, Are Multiplying-France's Ambition-Japan Preparing.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. II.-A digest of opinions of the principal Chinese and Japanese papers as received today by the steamer Empress of Japan, 13 days from Yokohama, indicate that Russia is unmistakably revealing her intentions in the far East. The China Gazette says that, tak-ing advantage of England's pressing engagements in South Africa, the Russian government, through its consul at Hankow, has revived its claim to the Jardine Matheson land, making a demand for the property in the most peremptory fashion. The Russian consul claims that the question of the disputed ownership of the land has been absolutely decided in favor of his government, and he has announced his intention to take forcible possession of the property without further negotiations. His actions are said to have been extremely high-handed. Relations between the British and Russian residents are strained to the breaking point. China's troubles, foreign and domestic,

are said to be more complicated now than ever before. Hong Kong native reports say that the French are still holding the Chinese taltao at Kong Chow Wan as hostage, until their demand for the hand-ing over of the Luichi magistrate has complied with. The French consul at Halhow has left for Halphong, and serious outbreaks are daily expected.

The rebellion in Central China has be-come formidable, and advices from Chang Sha, dated December 20, state that the insurrection in Hengshand district is spreading rapidly, a large body of insur-gents having already entered Ping Slangh Shien on the frontier, touching the Yun Nan borders, and the center of some new and valuable coal mines.

The state of anarchy in South China and more particularly in the province of Kwang Tung, is causing no little anxiety to the British authorities and to all hav-ing an interest in the integrity of the Chinese empire. The Cantonese are the race in China least disposed toward the pres-ent dynasty, and their disloyalty has been increased by a weak and corrupt provincial

Forming the buffer between the rest of the Chinese empire and the French posses-sions in Annam there have been for years bodies of armed men, only partially un-der control, who have worried the French when it suited, and then these actions have been disavowed when necessary. The French in Kwong Chau Wan have been attacked by bands, which the Chinese authorities claim are pirates whom they are unable to suppress. Unless England mpels drastic measures and some firm hand takes control in South China, France may seize the excuse to include this, almost the richest province in the Chines

mpire, within French territory.

There is abundant evidence in the Japa ess press of the probability that Japan drifting into a war with Russia. The Japanese apparently do not shrink from the dangers of such a conflict, their gov-ernment having recently given an order in England for 100,000 suits of warm winter clothing for Japanese soldiers, in prepara-tion for a campaign in Russia. The Kobe Chronicle asserts that a Japanese cruiser with a large force of soldlers on board recently sailed from a Japanese port under sealed orders, and that three trans-ports have been chartered to carry troops to Corea. The following is a specimen of Japanese journalistic opinion:

"The Japanese are convinced that permit Russia to acquire Corea or estab-lish Russian ascendancy in Northern China would be strategically, politically and commercially a deadly menage to Japan's rapidly developing strength, Japan believes her navy is strong enough to at-tack Russia, and the general opinion is

Christmas eve a storm of great severity swept over the Japanese coast, causing these vessels, all but 25, who were picked up by the police launches, were drowned At Sakai, three fishing vessels for only two persons being saved. At Namazu, 18 lives were lost. A number of other districts report heavy losse to shipping and of life. The loss of life is estimated at

from 400 to 500. Since December 1 trains have been running regularly on the Russian railway connecting New Chwang, Port Arthur and Tallen Wan. The Russians are being congratulated upon the rapid completion of a railroad of not less strategic than commer-cial importance to Russia. It is said, however, that the line shows signs of having been hastly built, so that a high rate of speed cannot be attained by trains.

The latest news from Corea is that the island kingdom purposes to throw open Port Hamilton to trade. Three little ands constitute the group known as Kyo-The central islet was occupied in 1855 by Great Britain, while the easter island served for exerc'sing troops. orean government now intends to make a harbor at the central island, and to appropriate land for a foreign settlement on the western. As the place offers no great opportunities for trade, it is supposed the ove is really political rather than com-

The government of the federated Malay states is carying out a scheme for the wholesale importation of Chinese laborers. Fifty thousands coolles from Canton province are being shipped direct to the Malay peninsula ports. The Malay government contributes \$5 per head towards this transportation expense.

French Chamber of Deputies. PARIS, Jan. II.—In the chamber today M. Colliard, socialist, moved a vote of 300,000 francs to relieve the strikers of the Loire coal basin. The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, asked for postponement of The premier, M. Walthe motion, pointing out that the lace-makers were still on strike, and the parliament and the government could intervene in the strike. But, he added, when there may be need for help, the government would consider the matter The motion was then postponed and the

Fighting in Congo Free State. BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—The Soir says a letachment of Congo Free State troops under Baron d'Hanis, the Belgian com mander, had two battles with the rebel-lious Bataloas, in the neighborhood of Baraka, early in October last, in which 30 of the Bataloas were killed, while the Congo Free State troops suffered no casualties. Among the killed were three

Prince Albert Buys a Vineyard. BERLIN, Jan. II. - Prince Albert of Prussia has bought the celebrated Wilhelm vineyard, at Markbrunne, for \$5600

Li Hung Chang at Shaugeni, SHANGHAL Jan. II.—Li Hung Chang has arrived here, on his way to assume the viceroyship of Llang Kwang.

Money Order Business With Mexico CHICAGO, Jan. 11 .- A special to the

Record from Washington says: The first report on the exchange of in ternational money orders between the United States and Mexico was received by the postoffice department today. In discussing the new convention, Superintendnt Metcalf, of the money order division,

"The first report is gratifying and indicates the great benefits the business mea fifth. But he took a soldier's horse, and, of the United States will receive from the promptly mounting again, rejoined the

system. There were about 30 money orders taken out the first day. We have been working for ten years to secure this convention, and it is a matter in which the business men of a large number of the large cities have a great interest.

"I have had considerable corresponder with one of the largest firms in Chicago on the subject, and they have asked per-mission to have 5000 money-order blanks for use with Mexico printed. I expect to receive similar applications from a num-ber of other large firms in Western cities. There is every reason to believe that our merchants will take advantage of the new system, and that it will prove a great blessing to both."

NAVAL OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

Lieutenant-Commander Greene Killed Himself at Montevideo. WASHINGTON, Jan. IL-The following

cablegram was received at the navy de-partment from Admiral Schley, commandng the South Atlantic station "Montevideo - Secretary of the Navy: Lieutenant-Commander F. D. Greene com-mitted suicide Wednesday evening. Arrangements have been made for burial ashore. A board is appointed to examine the circumstances of the case and report. The officers' friends at the department are at a loss to account for his act. He has an excellent record and no bad habits. Lieutenant-Commander Greene was born in Indiana, and was appointed a man in 1867. He graduated in 1871, an went to the Congress. Hecoming an ensign in 1872, while on the Ticonderoga, he may in succession duty on the Monitor, on the Kansas, on the Shawmut, and in the coast survey. He became a master in 1875, and a lieutenant in 1882. He made cruises in turn on the Yantic, the Alert and the New Hampshire, and came to the naval proving-grounds here in 1890. The following year he was on duty at the Washington navy-yard, where he re-mained until 1893, when he went to the Pacific coast on the Monterey. He was in service on the Ranger, the Adams, and the Petrel, and again at the Washington navy-yard in 1896. In the following year he was attached to the Alliance, but when the war broke out he became the executive officer of the Montgomery. He be-came a lieutenant-communder in 1896, and was again ordered to the Montgomery, on the South Atlantic station, where he was serving at the time of his death.

AVAILABLE FOR SEA DUTY. Dewey Will Command a Fleet if He Wants To.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: If Secretary Long approves the recomendation of the board of officers engaged in revising the naval regulations, Admiral Dewey will continue to be available for sea duty. A provision inserted in the regplations permits his assignment to com nand a fleet and to a sphere of duty as the secretary of the navy may direct is not expected that the admiral will again go to sea, though if he were to make application for a sea assignment the department would undoubtedly be glad

to give it to him. The admiral is officially on duty as mber of the Philippine commission He is not expected to return to Manth with any members of the commission, but will be detached from that body after it has submitted its final report. Instruc-tions have been sent to Rear-Admiral Philip, commandant of the Brooklyn navyyard, to have the battle-ship Texas rea for duty by January 2h. No decision has yet been reported as to the officer who will be assigned to succeed Captain Sigs bee, who is under orders to relieve Com-mander Clover of the duties of the chief of the naval intelligence bureau on February 1. The Texas will join the New York in the West Indics.

The Detroit and the Machins, when the Santo Domingo incident is disposed of, will also join the flagship there. these four tible for the fleet to enguge in

Satisfactory Test of the Albany. NEWCASTLE, England, Jan. 11.—The new United States cruiser Albany, which was given an official trial off this por January 9, completed her endurance trial today, consisting of a continuous run of six hours, under natural draught. test was very successful. The ship be-haved well in heavy sea. The result of the trial was as follows: Average speed per hour, 19.54 knots; revolutions, 149; rsepower, 5624; coal consumed, 144 tons per 24 hours.

DR. M'GLYNN'S FUNERAL.

Forty Thousand Persons Looked or

the Face of the Dead NEW YORK, Jan. Il.-The funeral to day of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, in St. Stephen's church, of which he was formerly the pastor, was the occasion of a manifestation of popular affection such as has been rarely witnessed.

The coffin containing the remains of the beloved priest was deposited at the altarrall of the church, and from 5:36 A. M. un til the doors were closed, at 12:30 P. M. 40,000 persons looked upon the face of the dead. For four hours a compact stream of humanity poured into the church. They moved in pairs up the middle size to the foot of the coffin, where they parted, one person going to the right and the other to the left, and then, after gazing upon the face that had been leved by so many thousands, they passed out of the church Many remained in the church, and the pews were crowded with more than 2500 persons long before the doors were c that time there were many on street who had not been able to gain ad-

The head had been slightly raised in deference to an understood wish that everybody in the church might see the features of the dead from different parts of the church. The purple robes of the priest still clothed his body, and a cruciffx was clasped in his hands. The feat ures wore the same benevolent expression as in life. The chancel was in black and All the candelabra, altar fixings and altars were clothed in these sombe colors, the white altar cloths having been exchanged for black with white fringe. To the left of the middle sanctuary, as one faced the altar, was a magnificent one faced the altar, was a magnificant cross of flowers, surmounted by a dove. To the right was a large pillow of red carnations, forget-me-nois and migrious-ette. Both were striking designs. Among the first to push their way through the crowd, with the sid of 300 pelicemen designs. tailed to preserve order in the vicinity the church, were 56 letter-carriers fro the Letter-Carriers Union, which h held Dr. McGlynn in great respect since his ald to them. These men brought a handsome floral wreath with old Celtic lettering reading "Saga Thoron," or, in Binglish, "Our Beloved Priest," The obsequies began at 9:30 with a sol-

emn chant for the dead, conducted by Rev. Thomas F. McLoughlin and Rev. Thomas O'Connor, of St. Stephen's. The mass of requiem, according to the rules of the Roman Catholic faith, was selebrated by Rev. Charles McCreudy. Right Rev. Mgr. J. F. Mooney, vicar-gen-eral, delivered the sulogy, and the final absolution was given by Archbishop Corrigan. The body was taken to Calvary cemetery in Brooklyn.

Cromwell as a Cavalryman.

John Morley, in the Century, Winceby or Horncastle fight (October 11, 1843), as soon as the menhad knowledg of the enemy's coming, they were very full of joy and resolution, thinking It a great mercy that they should now fight with him; and on they went, singing their psaims, Cromwell in the van The Royalist dragoons gave him a first volley, as he fell with brave resolution upon them, and then at half pistol-shot a second, and his horse was killed under him. But he took a soldler's horse, and,

charge, which "was so home-given an performed with so much admirable courage and resolution that the enemy stool not another, but were driven back on their own body." It was clear that a new cavalry leader had arisen in England, as daring as the dreaded Rupert, but with a coolness in the red blaze of battle, a piercing eye for the shifts and changes in the fortunes of the day, above all with a power of wielding his phalanx with a combined ateadiness and mobility, such as the flery prince

Whether Rupert or Oliver was first to change cavalry tactics is, among experts, matter of dispute. The older way had been to fire a volley before the charge. The front rank discharged its pistols, then opened right and left, and the second rank took its place, and so on down to the fifth. Then came the onset with swords and butt-ends of their firearms. The new plan was to substitute the tactics of the abock; for the horse to keep close to-gether, knee to knee, to face the enemy front to front, and either to receive the hostile charge in steady, strong coheston, or else in the same cohesion to bear down on the foe, sword in hand, and not to fire either pistol or carbine until they had broken through.

A MERCILESS WAR.

Western Buffalo Herds Swept Away by an Army of Sportsmen.

Philadelphia Record. Nearly 5,000,000 buffaloes have been wiped out of existence during the past 30 years on the Western plains. The work of de-struction began when the construction of the transcontinental roads was entered upon. The contractors in some cases cu-tered into arrangements with hunters to furnish their workmen with buffalo meat at so many head per day. The construction of the great transcontinental road divided the great herd of buffaloes into two parts—one south of the Missouri river

and the other north, In 1871 the northern herd was ro estimated at 3,000,000; organized bands of 100 each set to work, and the average destruction was estimated at from 3000 to 4000 buffaloes per day. In two years it was estimated that 1.750,000 buffaloes killed. During the first few years of this regularly organized crusade the Indian killed 400,000, and settlers and mountain Indians killed about 150,000. The grand to-tal for these years is figured out at about 3,700,000 buffaloes. By the year 1882 it was found that there were not more than L000.-000 left, and these were very widely scattered. At that time there were 5000 hunters in the field, shooting them down wherever found. In 1963 Sitting Bull and somwhites killed the remaining 10,000. Such a merciless war was never witnessed in my civilized country. There are now 380 buffaloes in captivity.

ANCIENT DEAD.

Thousands of Bodles Taken From London's Business Center.

Chicago News. Removal of human remains from the crypt of St. George's church, at Southwark, London, which is now in progress s another instance of the gradual dis dead. From many burial grounds in the neart of London these removals have taken place of late years as business en-

For example, from St. Michael's, Wood street, has been taken the dust of thes buried between 1850 and 1853-a period 300 years. That takes one back to the days of Queen Bess, when her brave and reckless seadogs were laying the founds

ion of the British navy. Many of the dead removed must have been contemporaries of Shukespears; many must have witnessed the execution of Charles I, experienced the horrors of civil war and been assounded at the court doings of the restoration. During the last 10 years the remains of tens of thou-sands have been taken from London to Brookwood Thousands were reme from St. Botolph's in 1893, large wooden cases being made to receive the crumbling

St. Louis Physician Shot. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.-Dr. J. J. Mulhall, a prominent physician, was found dead in his office this afternoon. He had been not known. A pistol was found beside the

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. II.-Today's stateent of the condition of the treasury Gold reserve 22,001,186

The number of timber rafts on all the rivers of European Russia is said to be more than \$0,000 yearly, with a total of

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