"Certainly," replied Mr. White,

would send silver and silver certificates under the present law into the Treasury and eventually cause a disparity in the price between gold and silver because of

the Government's inability to pay in gold.

Mr. Hill said, in his opinion, the two
dangers which threatened the gold standard were the greenbacks and sliver. He
asked if Mr. White did not agree
that much of the sliver could be
recoined into subsidiary coin and the remainder made exchangeable. Mr. White
agreed to this proposition.

Secretary Gage said that the question
involved in the bills before the commit-

involved in the bills before the commit-tee was simple. He agreed with Mr. White that in times of duliness or busi-

ness depression, the bankers and other

holders of money in the centers of population would gradually withhold gold

lation would gradually withhold gott and allow silver and silver certificates to

pile up in the treasury through the pay-ment of custom duties and taxes. If Con-gress falled to make gold and silver ex-

changeable it implied a doubt, no matter how slight it might be, and the bank-ers and holders of money refused to take the risk. "Why should they take the risk," he continued "If you refuse to remove it?" Why charge them with re-

ponsibilities you would not take?' he saked, striking the table emphatically. Secretary Gage said that his experience

Amendments to the Subsidy Bill.

stead of requiring all of the owners

performance of the contract

many years.

Neuville, in the painting kn

an invalid for many years.

'House of the Last Cartridge.'

David Graham Adee Dead.

Commander John W. Quackenbush.

Roosevelt in Colorado.

tion in honor of the Vice-President-elect.

Washington Grain Inspection.

L. H. Pearson, secretary of the State Scaln Department, has made his quarter-

ly report of the number of carloads of

grain inspected at the three inspection points in the state. Tacoma inspected

points in the state. 169 of barley, 76

of oats, and 8 of rye. Seattle inspected 1574 carloads of wheat, 136 of barley, 134 of

oats and 3 of rye. Spokane inspected

698 of wheat, 48 of barley and 52 of oats.

An Anti-Vaccination Doctor.

NEW YORK. Jan. 10 .- The Board of

instructed to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Leverson, of Brooklyn, who is said to have treated 30 cases of small-

pox without reporting them to the Board of Health, and to have advised his hear-ers to shoot persons who might attempt forcible entry to their houses to vacci-

CANTON, O., Jan. 10,-The body of Cap-

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Lazative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 26-

reports two new cases of small-The board's counsel has been

sign, and in lieu of a bond the Secretar

THE DEATH ROLL.

Renr-Admiral Thomas Phelps.

Major Nat Burbank Dead.

associated with the Picayune for

on the country as builion.

gold.

APPEAL FOR TAGALS

Sensational Memorial Introduced in the Senate.

THROUGH TELLER'S HANDS

Colorado Senator's Effort to Have It Printed Met With Vigorous Opposition-Consideration of the Army Bill Resumed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-Considerable progress was made by the Senate today with the Army reorganisation bill, but the final vote upon the measure seems to be as far off as ever. Today's proceed-ings were characterized by several sharp colloquies, some of which were of a decidedly personal nature.

An appeal was presented by Teller, from more than 200 persons in Maniia, urging the United States Government to cease its operations against the Filipinos. The appeal is sensational in its statements and so unusual in form that Hawley made a vigorous objection to its publica tion as a document. He declared that it was a treasonable danunciation of the Government, an attack upon our soldiers. Consideration was concluded of the com-

mittee amendments of the Army reorganization bill and the Senate took up the amendments proposed by individual Senators. The amendments providing for the appointment of General James H. Wilson, General Fitzhugh Lee and General Shafter to be Major-General of the eral Shafter to be Major-General of the regular Army and retired, precipitated an extended and, on the part of Petti-grew, a bitter debate. The amendments prevailed, however, despite the opposi-

On the desk of Gallinger, at the opening of today's session of the Senate, lay a bunch of beautiful roses, sent by friends as a testimonial of his efforts to secure the abolition of the canteen in the Army. Vest and Rawlins amounced that they had been detained unavoidably from the Sonate yesterday when the vote upon the canteen question was taken. They would have voted, had they been present, to sustain the action of the Senate co that is, against the abolition of the can

ren. Teller presented the memorial from 2006 "Pilipinos and peaceful inhabitants" of Manila. The memorial was in the form of an appeal to the Congress of the United States, and, as Teller stated, was "signed personally by the leading people of Manila and that section — lawyers, makers and professional men, representing the best elements of that community. It reviewed the circumstances leading up to the present struggle of the Filipinos for independence. It paid a high tribute to the work of Aguinaldo and his condjutors in their endeavor to obtain liberty and independence for the people of the Philippines. Reference was made to some of the principal events of the present revolution against American authority, the petition urging that the American troops had falled to make serious impres-

sion upon the revolutionary party. It pointed out that Aguinaldo had declared he might lose the hope of victory, but he would not lose the hope of dying for the liberty and independence of his people. It pointed out that the revolution has the support of practically all the people of the Philippines, and declares that though 100 revolutionists be destroyed, 1000 will rise up to support the fight for independ. ence. All of the islands of the archipel-ago, says the memorial, are supporting the revolution, and they will not yield until the last drop of Filipino blood has

tinues, bearing in mind the history of America and its humanitarian doctrines asks the Government of the United States to cease its "persecution" of men "strug. gling to be free-strugging against greatgling to be free-strugging against greater odds and greater wrongs than those
which inspired the fathers of the Republic." This they ask "in the names of
Washington, of Jefferson, of Lincoln, in
the name of justice and in the name of
the God eternal." The appeal directs that
an autonomy similar to that enjoyed by
an autonomy similar to that enjoyed by
Mr. Untermeyer argued against
Mr. Untermeyer argued against
technical bisections raised by the G

to give them liberty and independence. When the reading of the memorial had been concluded. Teller presented an order for the printing of the Filipino petition I protest against the paper being print.

ed as a Senate document," said Hawley, "It is an attack upon the United States, its authority and its troops, and a passionate appeal to the Filiphnos to continue to kill our men. If Jefferson Davis had brought forward a similar paper after the battle of Gettysburg and demanded the battle of tiety sourg and demanded to have it read and printed as a San-ate document, it would have been a mild crime in comparison with this." On account of the objection of Hawley,

the order went over until tomorrow.

Consideration of the Army bill was reamed, the pending question being the amendment offered by Proctor, of the milltary committee providing how volunteers might be appointed First and Second Lieuants in the regular Army.

A committee amendment to increase the number of first-class privates in the Signal Corps from 200 to 250 was adopted. To section 51 of the bill providing for retirement of officers, amendments were made that the section should not apply to any officer whose active service in the mase that the section should not apply to any officer whose active service in the Army does not exceed 15 years, "and it shall not apply to any officer who has been placed upon the retired list by virtue of any special act of Congress or to any officer who has already any officer who has already received such high grade." In discussing those amendments at length, Teller said:
"I want to say that the bill was drawn in the Army Office. It was drawn with

the idea of taking care of the pets of the service." The pending bill, he said, was neither just nor reasonable.

ctor said the pending bill certainly Proctor said the pending out certainy had not been drawn with the idea of rewarding favorites as susgested by Teller. He felt that the bill went as far in providing for the retirement of officers as suspending for the retirement of officers as it, could go reasonably. Penning action upon the amendment proposed by Teller to increase the retired list, the whole mat-

er went over until tomorrow.

An amendment offered by Penrose An amendment offered by Pearose, authorizing the members of societies and corps and regimental organizations of Spanish War veterans to use and wear upon occasions the distinctive badges of such organizations, was adopted. Pen-rose also offered an amendment providing in elaborate terms against the dese cration of the United States flag but ob-jection was made, and it went over. Daniel offered an amendment authoria-ing the President to select from the list

of Brigadier-Generals of volunteers two officers, without regard to age, for the purpose of appointing them Major-Generals of the regular Army and retiring them. Daniel stated that the amendment was intended to provide for the retireat of General J. H. Wilson and General

Sewall offered an amendment to the amendment, authorizing the President to select a regular officer, not above the runk of Brigadler-General, to be appointed as a Major-General and retired. In answer to an inquiry of Teller, Sewoil re-plied that his amendment was intended to apply to the benefit of the "man who conquered the Spanish Natton"—General

Pettigrew declared there was nothing in the history of the conflict at Santiago served

which warranted the proposed action by the Senate. "It is conferring distinction for honor not won." he declared, "and for services not resdored. I am opposed to it. If I read the history of that engagement correctly, the credit for our victory certainly does not belong to Gen-eral Shafter."

Pottigrew then sent to the clerk's deak and had read a chapter of Senator Lodge's history of the Spanish-American War, giving an account of the battle of San-tiago. After the clerk had read for some time, Pettigrew himself took up the read-ing, making, as he proceeded, sarcastic remarks upon General Shafter's conduct

of the battle.
"Yet," said he, "this is the man who is "Tet," said he, "this is the man who is to be especially honored by Congress, after it has laid before it this damaging testimony from the most eminent historian of this body. The victory at Santiago was not only not won by General Shafter, but in spite of General Shafter. Now we propose to promote him for mere blundering, incapacity and inefficiency, without parallel in history. We have already promoted Corbin, who was not away from Washington during the war, and Almworth, who acted as a clerk merely, and now we propose to put Shafter upon the list to emphasize the fact that Congress never promotes anybody unless it is sure he has never done any fighting."

Sewell made a warm defense of General Shafter. He declared that General Shafter. He declared that General Shafter.

sharter. He deciared that General Shaf-ter had been selected to command the Army in Cuba as one of the best soldiers in the Army—an officer who had settled satisfactorily all the Indian troubles in the Southwest, and who was the fighting man of the period. That he was a mili-tary genius, said Sewell was conceded by military authorities and all competent to judge. Sewell's amendment judge. Sewell's amendment was agreed to & to 11, and the original amendment, as amended, was agreed to without di-

Pettigrew offered as a new section of the bill an amendment providing that one-third of the vacancies made by this act shall be made by selections of officers from the volunteers. Proctor opposed the amendment. Daniel spoke in support of the amendment. Without concluding his speech, Daniel yielded the floor until tomorrow. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral of Representative Clarko, and as an additional mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

COUNT BONI'S DEBTS.

Hearing of the Castellane Suit in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.-The suit brought by Anton J. Dittmar, the New York lawyer, as assignee of Asher Wertheimer, the London bric-a-brac dealer, to enjoin the trustees of the estate of the late Jay from paying over to the Counte Castellane any portion of the income her share of the estate, was called in e Supreme Court soday on an applica-in to continue, pending the trial of the ction, a temporary injunction issued by ustice Fitzgerald preventing the Goulds rom sending any money to their sister. by an agreement between counsel the ilds have been permitted to send to the ountess \$19,800 a month for the last

Mr. Untermeyer, of counsel for Dittmar, presented an affidavit today from Wertheimer, giving a detailed account of all the articles sold by him to the Castellanes and alleging that they were worth all that was charged for them. Annexed to his affidavit, Mr. Wertheimer has placed much of the correspondence that passed betwen himself and Count Castellane. In the earlier letters the Count acknowledges the receipt of goods ordered by him and agrees to settle, as alleged by Mr. Wertheimer in his allidavit. Interest, says the count, on all credit purchases is to be reckoned at 4 per our chases is to be reckoned at 4 per cent per annum. In several letters the count pleads the Spanish-American Warriss an excuse for not meeting his obligations. He says that his income has been recipient knows thous' they will be at the asserting the disposal of the creditor. In a letter partment is greatly in need. It was made the disposal of the creditor. In a letter partment is greatly in need. It was made that he made by an arrangement with this brother-in-law by which Mr. Werthelmer's bill would be paid in eight their made by an arrangement with the floure proposition to shorten the their brother-in-law by which Mr. Werthelmer's bill would be paid in eight Naval Academy course, from six to four days. In a letter written in January, years, the committee did not insert it in the bill. days. In a letter written in January, 1900, the count asked Werthelmer to discontinue legal proceedings, saying that he was about to visit America to realize on certain securities for the benefit of his

Countess de Castellane, he said, were given for historical bric-a-brac and valu-able paintings, chiefly obtained from sales at Christie's in London. "Some of " counsel continued "has been sold by Count de Castellane and some of it has been bought by George Gould, his broth-er-in-law, and one of the defendants. In the face of these facts, one of the defendants swears on information and be-lief that parts of this claim are fraudu-lent. Mr. Werthelmer has to carry these acceptances at a high rate of interest and when he asks that his indebtedness be paid, the Goulds come in and make this shameless defense. In this transaction, Count Castellane shows himself as mean and thorough a scamp as can well be conceived. He does not see fit to give us back our furniture, which we have expressed our willingness to take, but sells it. He then has the audacity to say that five pictures are not from the col-lections to which they were alleged to belong when he purchased them from Mr. Wertheimer."

Colonel James, for the Gould trustees said Mr. Untermeyer had attached to his new affidavits an amended complaint and he would ask for time to consider whether he should not oppose it.

Mr. Untermeyer dealt with the legal aspect of the case and cited authorities to show that the action could be carried on here and that the trustees should be enjoined from paying over a greater sum to their sister than the court would per-mit. Colonel James opposed the motion to continue the injunction and held it

could not be continued legally. Mr. One Asher Werthelmer is a dealer in "One Asher Werthelmer is a dealer in bric-a-brac in London. As has been stated, Miss Anna Gould married Count Castellane and with him went to Paris to live and became a citizen of that country. Mr. Werthelmer became acquainted with the couple shortly after their arrival, and during the yeurs 1895 and 1898 and afterward sold them paintings and other furniture. To gain an idea of some of the transactions I will show you two. One was the sale of a wardrobe One was the sale of a wardrobe for \$125,000 and \$9000 for a comm representation that they were made by real party in interest. We hold that this court is without jurisdiction over the person of the Countess de Castellane and is without power to determine what part of her income is necessary for the support of herself and chitdren. This is an attempt to collect a debt that has not been established. By the answer which the defendants interpose, the honesty of that debt is questioned. Even though the court had jurisdiction, the will of the late Mr. Gould would prevent the maintenance or payment of the claim, for in a codicil to his will Mr. Gould expressly provided that no beneficiary under the real party in interest. We hold that this provided that no beneficiary under the

will should have power to encumber the share to which he or she was entitled." Colonel James then quoted a number of authorities to show that it was lawful and just for a person so to place his estate in the hands of the trustees and to provide that his helrs should not be al-lowed to contract debts in anticipation of their income. Colopel James asked the court to dismiss the injunction and let Wertheimer have his redress in the French court, to which both of the de-Wertheimer have his redress in the French court, to which both of the de-fendants are subjects. Decision was re-

INDORSED THE GROUT BILL

SECRETARY WILSON'S ARGUMENT IN ITS SUPPORT.

The Measure Is Intended to Protect the Farmer and the Public at Large.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Wilson made an argumout before the Senate committee an agriculture today in support of the Grout oleomargarine in support of the Grout electrariae bill. He said the measure was intended to protect the farmer and the public at large. Mr. Wilson said that the amount of butter disposed of annually is about 18 pounds per capita, and of electrariae something over 100, and he said in response to Judge Springer, that he considered this denserous competition.

response to Judge Springer, that he considered this dengerous competition.

He was of the opinion that there was danger in the imitation of butter by the use of coloring matter, and thought in time the use of improved methods would result in driving renovated butter out of existence. The Secretary said he did not accept the opinion that the regular ot accept the opinion that the regulaon of the oleomargarine business would njure the beef cattle business; and said hat farmers would find it profitable to teep and fatten their own beeves. Incldentally, he expressed the opinion that farmers of the South would get far more in the way of returns by raising cattle and the crops necessary to that end than they would out of the sale of a few thou-sand barrels of cotton-seed oil to the elec-margarine-makers. He said that more than half the substance used in Washingon for butter is oleomargarine, and that he had butter for his own table shipped direct from a creamery in Iowa. Secretary Wilson has addressed a letter

the chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry in defense of the Grout bill, in which he says: "Although the act approved August 2, 1888, has served well to identify oleomar-

garine and prevent deception on the part of merchants generally, it has not fur-nished adequate protection to producers and consumers. In all the earnest efforts to protect consumers, the most serious obstacle has been the introduction of colored gleomargarine in original packages. Hence I deem the first section of this bill of pressing importance. It is the purpose of this bill so to exercise the taxing power of the Government as to render the counterfeit product unprofitable, and thus protect genuine butter and prevent

"Considering the provisions of the sec-ond section of the bill as a whole, I do not see why it should be opposed by oleo-margarine manufacturers and merchants. If the higher tax upon the product when colored in imitation of yellow butter serves, as is hoped, to prevent deception and fraud, that must be a satisfaction to all who believe in honesty in producon and trade as well as among consum-

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Secretary Long's Recommendation

for an Increase Accepted. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House ommittee on naval affairs today practically completed the naval appropria-tion bill, but it will not be in shape to make public until tomorrow or Saturday. The question of the increase of the Navy, which usually entails the largest contest, was easily settled this year by the accept-ance of the recommendation of the Secance of the recommendation of the Sec retary of the Navy for two battle-ships and two cruisers. The committee also finally decided to give the full increase of enlisted men asked for by the Secretary-

5000 men, instead of 3000 men, as tenta-tively agreed upon resterday.

The bill also will carry a provision to commission two classes from the Naval ons. He says that his income has been dunced by the war. In one letter the bunt assures Mr. Werthelmer that this icome will shortly increase and that the icome will shortly increase and that the immediately upon their graduation in helpfest knows that as soon as the June. This action was taken to provide the additional officers of which the de-

There is a possibility that in addition to the increase of the Navy a number of submarine boats of the Holland type on certain securities for the benefit of his of submarine boats of the count offered to sell on his will be provided for at the last moment, but this is hardly probable. The represiture, taking in payment the drafts held against the has a confidential report of the Board of ticable for the Filipinos, who desire full technical objections raised by the Goulds liberty and independence and they urgs and then passed to the merits of the Count and the United States. The acceptances given by the Count and Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department, signed by Admirals O'Neill, Melville, The acceptances given by the Count and Bradford and Naval Constructor Wood-Bradford and Naval Constructor Wood ward, which strongly opposes the authorization of further boats of this type.
Eight of these boats were authorized

by the last naval appropriation bill. The conclusion of the Board is as follows:
"Without desiring to discredit Mr. Hol-iand in any way, or to detract from the merits of the boat, the Board is of the opinion that the utility of boats of this class has not yet been sufficiently demontrated to warrant the construction of thers than those already authorizedeight in number-which are considered a sufficient number to experiment with

"As regards the cost of the present oats, namely, \$170,000 each, the Board is of the opinion that if the cost of co struction, with a reasonable profit to t contractors, is alone considered, it is a very high price: but if the expenses of the company in developing the boat is taken into consideation, the price is not excessive."

FINANCIAL BILLS.

Hearing on the Overstreet, Levy and Hill Measures. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- Secretary of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Horace White of New York, and several other prominent financiers today appeared before the House committee on coinage, weights and measures, at the request of the com-mittee and gave their views on the Over-street, Levy and Hill bills to maintain the parity of the money of the United States. The three bills, although containing different provisions, each provide for the exchange at the option of the holder of gold and sliver coins of the United States. To accomplish this, the United States. To accomplish this, the Overstreet bill authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to use the gold reserve fund in the Treasury, and the Levy bill authorized him to Issue two-per cen-bonds. Before the hearing Chairman Southard read a letter from John H. Rhoades, chairman of the finance committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, heartly inforsing the bills urging the enactment of the proposed legislation at this session of Congress. "We believe," said Mr. Rhoades, "that the sooner all defects in the legislation moved, the better it will be for the coun try at large and for business in general; and we also feel that action in this di-rection should be taken now at the present session of Congress, rather than be delayed and acted upon at the next session of Congress when another elec-tion is approaching. The marvelous de-velopment of the mercantile interests delayed and acted now in progress demand, in our judgnt, the serious attention of Congrorder that the ground work may aid and the superstructure begun of a broad and comprehensive banking sys-tem, which will be adequate to the needs of the coming generation. I fear none of us realize what lies before us in the way of expansion of business during the coming 25 years of this century, of growth, and how quickly the vacuum thus created will be filled up and we will once more find ourselves face to face with a need for currency at a time when a quick expansion of credit is absolutely necessary to prevent financial disaster and a monetary panic." Mr. Levy of New York, who was pres-

ent to advocate his bill, created some PUNISH KIDNAPING

Bryan, the recent Democratic candidate for President, had told him that if elect-ed President he would find a way to pay the obligations of the Government in sil-BILLS INTRODUCED IN SEVERAL The only question at issue was the means to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to secure its maintenance. He then took up the language of the bills and gave the Hill bill his endorsement.

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, asked LEGISLATURES.

vernor Mount, of Indiana, Suggest a Severe Penalty-History of the Ross Case.

Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, asked whether to make silver and greenbacks exchangeable in gold did not in fact make them simply promises to pay in SPRINGFIELD, III., Jan. 19 .- A bill was SPRINGFIELD, Ili., Jan. 12.—A bill was introduced in the House today for the punishment of kidnaping. The penalty is fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding 25 years, or a fine not exceeding 25000, or both. The bill contains the proviso that this punishment shall "not extend to a parent taking his or her minor child, unless such parent is deprived of the right to have the custody of such child by order of a court of competent jurisdiction." "Then you desire to impound 300,000,000 in silver and eventually dump the silver on the country as bullion."
"Not at once, but gradually," replied Mr. White. "We should do just what Germany has done. I think we would be lucky if we could get back half of what we paid for the silver."
Questioned further, Mr. White said a failure of crops, anything which would greatly lessen the demand for money, would sand silver and silver certificates.

A NEW YORK BILL

Senator Plunkitt Has Some Facts About the Charlie Ross Case. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Senator Piun-dtt, of Manhattan, last night intro-uced in the Senate a bill to punish kidnaping of children under 16 years of ago, by fixing the limit of imprisonment for

uch an offense at 5 years. Senator Plunkitt said he had facts in his possession concerning the abduction of Charile Ross in 1874 which had never of Charile Ross in 1874 which had never been published. He said: "The abduct-ors of Charile Ross were New York river thloves, Mosher and his companion. The wagon in which Ross was carried away was hired in New York by Mosher and driven to Philadelphia so as to prevent any possible discovery of the offenders. The wagon was driven about 30 miles out of Philadelphia, and was there absu-doned. Mosher and his companion ac-companied their victim, taking passage companied their victim, taking passage on the train to New York. Fear kept Charlie Ross quiet. Upon arriving at New York Ross was taken on one of Mosher's river craft, and, finally, to prewent detection. Charlie was thrown over-board in the bay after being tied to from so as to sink and make coming to

the surface impossible.
"The New Yorker who let the horse and wagon to Mosher never claimed his property for fear of being charged with com-

had taught him that if a man showed the slightest inclination to evade respon-sibility for enterprises he had undertak-en, he was hurt in his community. It was the law of life, he said, and it was "When Mosher was shot while attempt-ing to rob the Van Brunt mansion at Bay Ridge, he made an effort to explain the progressive law. He saw no risk in the Government removing every doubt as to Charlie Ross affair, but death came as on as the name passed his lips."

GOV. MOUNT'S RECOMMENDATION.

its pelicy and purpose.

Mr. Cockran, of Missouri, asked the Secretary if silver was to be made redeemable in gold, why it would not be better from the standpoint of economy to sell the silver and place it in the gold fund for redemytion purposes. He Would Punish Abduction by Death or Life Imprisonment. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The 626 fund for redemption purposes.
"If it could be done without seriously disturbing the money marketa," replied Secretary Gage, "I think that course would be more honest." general assembly of Indiana convened to-day. Governor-elect Durbin, Republican, will be inaugurated next Monday.

Governor Mount, in his farewell mes-sage, deplored the brutal lynchings that have dishonored the state, and said: "The remedy must be found through the co-operation of good citizens in de-Amendments to the Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate committee on commerce today agreed to make several additional amendments to the ship subsidy bill. One of these extends the benefits of the bill to ships engaged in both foreign and coastwice trade, such as those of the Panama Railroad line. The amendment grants subsidy to the extent that the cargo is foreign. Another amendment is inserted on page 24, which permits a majority of the manding a rigid enforcement of the law, and not through mob violence." The message says of kidnaping: "Where the kidnapers have no legal or blood claim, where the abduction is for ransom or for any other unlawful purpose, should be made in extreme cases puni

The Horton-Butler Contest

able by death or imprisonment for Bfa."

page 24, which permits a majority of the owners of a steamship to sign contracts with the Secretary of the Treasury, in-ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.-Randolph Laugh lin, attorney for the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners, filed suit in the Circuit Court today for an injunction is authorized to retain 25 per cent of the earned compensation as security for the against the principals in the Horton-But-ler Congressional election contest, to pre-went them from instituting proceedings because of the board's refusal to produce the ballots cast in the last election, and for an order defining their duties in the premises. A temporary writ was issued for the appearance of the defendants Saturday morning to show cause why the NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Rear-Admiral Thomas Phelps, retired, of Washington, D. C., died at the New York Hospital conight of pneumonia. He was taken to injunction should not be granted. James Butler was declared elected to Congress from the Twelfth Missouri District, and the hospital only yesterday from the ho-tel where he was staying. He had come to this city to be with Mrs. Phelps, who is sick at the New York Hospital. Mr. Horton, his opponent, is contesting the election

Colorado Republicans Unseated. DENVER, Jan. 10 .- The House of Rep-NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Major Nat Burbank, of the Picayune, widely known as a dramatic critic and as the author of the humorous column of that paper, died sentatives today voted to seat Henry Hart. W. C. Pochon and Andrew Park, Democrats, in places of R. Kerr, W. F. Doertenbach and William Walk, Republisuddenly in a street-car today.

He came here with the United States
Army during the Civil War and had cans, from Pueblo County. This reduces

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10 .- Both house f the Legislature convened in the As-PARIS, Jan. 10.—General Lambert, Senembly-chamber today to receive the message of Governor LaFollette. The mes-sage was devoted almost entirely to a ator for the department of Finisterre, is dead after a short illness. He commanded in the defense of the mansion made faliscussion of taxation and the primary election law.

sous by the battle-painter. Alphonse de Lends to the Belief That All Men WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—David Gra-iam, brother of Assistant Secretary of

Are Purchasable. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.-Bishop Pot.

State Adee, and well known as an author, died this morning. He had been or, in his address at the Academy of dusic last night, said:
"Nobody who has followed the history of this Republic can be insensible to the enormous change in the relation of the population of this land to its great busi-WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Commander John W. Quackenbush, United States Navy, retired, died today at his home in this city, aged 54 years. tess centers. Two leading cities of in-terior size in the state in which I live during the last decade have actually lost in population, and the community sur-rounding them have lost still more large-COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 10.— Colonel Theodore Rocsevelt arrived in this city on the Rock Island train at 7:35 this morning, and at II o'clock, acly. The growth, on the other hand, of two or more large centers of population of America is enormous. These are startling companied by Philip B. Stewart and Dr. Gerald B. Webb, boarded the Colorado Midland train, on which he continued his Journey westward to the hunting-grounds, where he will seek sport with mountain cts in our history. In other words, the drift of the most active men and of the youth of the land for educational or oth-er purposes is increasing to those great centers. More than ever they strike the note, more than ever they set the pace.
"I want to speak to you about the relations of such a factor as this to communidions and bear. The party left the train at Riffe. Colo., tonight, and tomorrow they will ride to Meeker. Colo., where the well-known guide, John Goff, awaits les in our municipal and National life, them with horses, hounds, guns, ammunition, provisions and cooking utensils. A crowd was assembled at the Midland depot to witness the departure of the hunters, and it made a noisy demonstrawhich ought to be remembered. One of these I believe to be the curious decay in that life, whether it is National or municipal, of the influence and power

of the individual. That great political revolution which began in France, which had for its masters Rousseau and the rest, stood for the emancipation of that der world, for the freedom of the individual life and mind. "There has been at work during the last 25 years in the United States, prominently, I think, certain great tendencies toward centralization of power. You see it in the domination of capital, in honest aggregations of money, which makes it possible for three or four individuals in the back office of some bank to create in half an hour a convuls in the financial markets of the world.

"You see it in the concentration and organization of the great industrial en-terprises which have startled the world, not alone with their enterprises, but with their genius and ability. The difficulty in modern life is with the organized force that touch the individual life. They are so great and so rich, and so many hand. ed, that for the individual to stand up against them is something more than or dinary courage will dare to attempt. That is the whole tendency of our modern life. As the result of it, a conviction has come to pass, which exists widely not only in such communities as yours and mine, but all over this land, that there does not sxist a man who is not a pur-

can row, O., Jan. 10.—The body of Cap-tain James Barber, nephew of the Presi-dent, reached Canton today, accompanied by the young widow, who made the trip from Hong Kong. The funeral service and interment will be held tomorrow. "About a year ago there came into my atudy in New, Tork some one whom I had never seen, a stranger, whose name upon his card I did not recognize, and whose errand I could not divine. "Sir," said be, "I am from such and such a part of the country. In that part of the country a flerce political campaign is now in progress. One of your clergy (it was in a territory and not in a city) is chasable man. and interment will be held tomorrow. President and Mrs. McKinley sent a beau-tiful floral wreath from the White House

attacking from the pulgit the moral character and moral standards as a gentleman, a candidate there for a very high office, whem I represent.

"I gaid: I have not any clergymen out in that part of the world. I have no more jurisdiction there than you have." He said: "Perhaps not, in the sense you mean, but it is one of your men."

"What do you want me to do." said

"What do you want me to do," said I. I want you to stop it," said he, "and I am authorised by the distinguished gen-tleman whom I represent to eay that it you will stop it, he will make it worth your while.

"I felt like saying 'It will come high."
I got up and walked to the door. I opened it and stood there. He looked towards it a moment in some perplexity I said. Does it not occur to you, sir, that this interview is at an end? He went

"I mention that incident as a proof of the statement I have made here. Here was a person in a distant part of the country, a candidate for a very high position, who had not the smallest hesitation atton, who had not the smallest healtation in sending an emissary to me with an intimation that if I were prepared to silence a speaker who was saying disagreeable things, that money would be
put up to make it worth while.

"The appailing fact is that from the topto the bottom of our social structure—the
Judge upon the bench, the Legislator in
the halls of legislation the magistrate in

the halls of legislation, the magistrate ! the hais of legislation, the inagistrate in the law courts and the polloeman on his beat, are all believed by the great ma-jority of the people to be purchasable men. That such suspicion should exist is itself a dishonor so deep and damning that no community ought to be willing to rest in it for an hour."

New York's Reform Movement. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—President Will-iam H. Baldwin, Jr., of the committee of 15, gave out a significant interview after the committee had been in executive session for two hours, in their office in the United Charities building. Mr. Bald-win declined to go into details regarding

the meeting, but said:
"You may rest assured that our hired
invastigators will get all the evidence
there is, and that when Lewis Nixon's ommittee of five gets through, we will committee of five gets through, we will
be able to take up their work there and
carry it to a finish. The Tammany committee is all right, and is doing good
work. It will accomplish its purpose.
Matters of such magnitude and importance and so far-reaching were discussed
by our committee that it is absolutely
tracestible for me to any another word. possible for me to say another word,

A KANSAS CITY TRAGEDY.

Young Woman Shot Her Husband to an Office Building.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.-Philip H. Kennedy, agent for the Merchants' Dia-patch Transportation Company, was shot four times and killed by his wife, Lulu K. Kennedy, at his office, in the New Ridge building, in the heart of the city, late this afternoon. At 5:30 this afternoon, Mrs. Kennedy

appeared at the entrance of the office of the transportation company, and, seeing her husband, Philip H. Kennedy, inside, requested him to step into the hall. He had barely passed through the door into the hall when his wife opened fire on him with a revolver, shooting him four times and killing him instantly. The woman kicked the lifeless body of her husband as the credition. she exclaimed: "Now you will never se-duce another woman." Mrs. Kennedy, who was formerly Miss

Lulu Prince married Kennedy December 4, 1900, and the groom's action during the ceremony indicated that he was not a willing party to the contract. The father willing party to the contract. The father and brother of the bride accompanied the couple during the marriage ceremony. Last Tuesday Kennedy brought suit to annul his marriage with Miss Prince. He alleged in his petition that he was forced to marry her by threats to take his life if he refused, and the threats were made not only by the father and brother of the young woman, but by her also. The petition said that he never lived with her as his wife. as his wife.

The girl's family claims that she and Kennedy were engaged to be married, when he met another young woman and fell in love with her. He broke the en-gagement with Miss Prince, they say, and the cards were out announcing his marriage with the other young woman when the father and brother of Miss Prince took a hand in the affair. Kennedy was about 10 years of age, and his

Refused to Be Driven Out.

Times-Herald from Indianapolis says: The sequel to an attempt made by a mob of white men last night to drive from Newburgh, Warwick County, a ne-gro, whose wife is alleged to be a white woman, may be an attempt to lynch the lack man. The negro moved into the village a few days ago. The report that his wife was a white woman aroused in-dignation, and he was ordered to leave. He refused to obey the order, and a crowd CENTRALIZATION OF POWER of 30 or 40 whites went to his house and commanded him to come out. The negro fired at the whites, and the shooting be-came general. Sixty shots were fired, but no one was wounded. The mob finally retired. The hSeriff of Warwick County went to the scene of the trouble and un-successfully urged the negro to leave, the latter declaring he would stay in his house. The negroes of Newburgh congre-gated at the cabin, heavily armed, expecting an attack.

> WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President oday commuted the sentence of Charles L. McUin, who was to have been hanged in this city tomorrow, to imprisonment for life. In December, 1839, McUin, who was a motorman on one of the street rall-ways, killed another motorman, Jealousy was the cause.

> Charged With Raising Bills. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.-George Dyer is under arrest here on an indict ment from Wolf County, Kentucky, charging him with raising \$1 bills to \$10. Dyer had sallsted in the Army, and was on his way to Manila.

New Transcontinental Scheme. DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 10.—It was re-orted in Duluth railroad circles today that there was another transcontine scheme afoot in which this city was terested. It is a proposition for a from ocean to ocean, consisting of the Grand Trunk, Wisconsin Central, the Mc-Kenzie & Mann road and the James Duns muir connection from Winnipeg to th Pacific. William McKenzie, when in Du luth a year ago, announced that within two years his road would enter Duluth from the direction of Winnipes. Mr. Mc-Kenzie and Mr. Mann recently attempted to purchase the Northern Pacific & Manitoba line, and, not being successful, an nounced that they would begin operation on an independent line at once.

Conferences With Hill. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—James J. Hill today conferred with J. P. Morgan, Jacob Schiff, James Stillman and E. H. Harri-man, but nothing in the way of news developed. The president of the Great Northern road declined to make any reply to the report that the so-called "deal" with the St. Paul road would fall through. One of his assistants is authority for the statement that Mr. Hill's conferences with the railroad and financial magnates here are for the sole purpose of effecting a better agreement among the roads in the West.

Used 20 Years

We do not know of any other hair preparation that has been used in one family for twenty years; do you?

But Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, of New Portland, Me., says her mother used Ayer's Hair Vigor that long and always liked it as a hair dressing.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling out, for keeping your scalp clean and healthy, and for restoring color to gray hair.

- One dollar a bottle

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us \$1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. He sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass. Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

are a newspaper editor, the beneficiary under one policy; a medical examiner, an undertaker and a prisciphter, who acted as agant for the company. The Evening

ournal says:
"It is said that the Colonial Insurance "It is said that the Colonial Ins mpany has been swindled out of large company has been swindled out of large sums of money secured on bogus policies, and that there has been a wholesale traf-fic in dead bodies between Bellevue Hos-pital in this city and a certain under-taking establishment in Union Hill, N. J." Thomas J. Kelly, of New York, said to be an agent of the Colonial insurance Company, has been arrested and locked on in the Jersey City Laid.

INSURANCE SWINDLERS.

up in the Jersey City Juli.

Jersey City Company Causes the Arrest of Four Men.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.-Belleving that they were the victims of "graveyard" in-surance swindlers, officers of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, le-cated in Jersey City, today caused the arrest of Thomas Martin, editor of a Union Hill, N. J., newspaper; William Necker, an undertaker at Union Hill, and Thomas J. Kelly, a puglist, whose right name is said to be Thomas Waldron, and who until recently was an agent for the company. Dr. Richard Jaher, a West Hoboken physician, and formerly the medical examiner in Union Hill for the residual examiner in Union Hill for the company, went to police headquarters, but, after making a statement, was not placed under arrest. Secretary and Manager Ernest Heppenheimer, of the insurance company, said he did not think Dr. Jaher had been guilty of a criminal intent, but he had been careless in signing papers presented by Kelly. Martin, Kelly and Notice. and Necker were each released on \$1000

An indictment had been found against the four men upon the charge that they had complied to secure immurance spen the life of Robert Brenner, a boy of 11, who was the brother of Martin's wife. The insurance was secured in August last, when Brenner was an inmate of Believue Hospital. Martin was the bene-ficiary. Brenner's application had been secured by Kelly, as agent, had been examined and passed by Dr. Jaher, and his body had been buried by Necker, the un-dertaker. It was charged that Brenner was dying with consumption when the

was dying win consumption when the policy was granted.

Manager Heppenheimer said that Kelly, while an agent of the company, had taken very bad risks, on which the company had paid money to Necker and Martin as beneficiaries. He said that three cases had been found in which Kelly and the others had defrauded the company it. was believed there were other cases. company had noticed a high death rate among the persons insured by Kelly, and refused to insure Brenner for more than \$22. The policy was made out by Kelly for \$454. When Brenner died, in October last, the company started an investiga-tion of Agent Kelly's work, and soon afterward arrested him and Dr. Jaher. Mr. Heppenheimer also said that one of the men insured by Kelly had been in Bellevue Hospital shurtly before the insurance was piaced, and died soon af-terward. One case was so flagrant that the company heard of it, and Necker, having reason to fear trouble, accepted a return of the premium. In this case the policy was for \$1000. In the other suspected cases the insurance was for smaller amounts. The company canceled several policies written by Kelly on persons who have since died of lingering dis-

Wholesale Milliners Give a Mortgage DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—A chattel mortgage was filed with the city clerk this afternoon by MacAuley & Co., wholesale milliners, in the sum of \$5,000. The mortgage covers the entire stock and as-sets of the company for the security of sets of the company for the security of all creditors alike, none being preferred

Headache Billiousness, sour stgmach, constipa-tion and all liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C.L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills. ARE YOU'

BANKRUPT in health. constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.