DEALING WITH FILIPINOS

HOAR CRITICISES OUR POLICY IN THE ISLANDS.

He Wants a Committee Appointed to Investigate the Administration of Affairs There.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—For the first time this session the Philippine question was touched on in the Senate. The interest taken indicates that it will occupy the attention of the upper branch of Congress for some time when the tariff bill is reported. The Philippines were the subject of an address by Hoar, who spoke on his resolution introduced yesterday, providing for the appointment of a Senate committee to investigate the administration of the islands. Hoar spoke at some length regarding the unreliability of statements which have been made from time to time regarding the situation in the Philippines and the causes which led to the outbreak.

Lodge, Hoar's colleague, said he regarded the resolution as a reflection on the Philippine committee, of which he is chairman, and the necessity for the latter would cease were this resolution to be adopted. The discussion was leading rapidly to an opening of the whole Philippine question, when it was agreed that the resolution should go over until tomorrow.

Mason made a speech in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, and discussed the protective policy generally.

When the Senate met a concurrent resolution was passed appointing a joint committee of Congress to consider the question for a site for a hall of records to be erected in Washington.

A resolution offered by Harris was also passed, directing the Attorney-General to inform the Senate as to what steps had been taken to secure the payment of interest still due the United States on account of the subsidy debt of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Hoar called up his resolution, offered yesterday, providing for an investigation of the conduct of the Philippine campaign, etc., and after explaining that the purpose of the resolution was not to interfere with the work of the Philippine Commission, he claimed that we ought to have some reliable information regarding the war in the Philippines, which he characterized as "a painful controversy."

"During the Civil War," Hoar said, "there was a committee which reported upon their responsibility the facts which were needed for the Senate and for the country. There are many things about which the public has been in doubt, as, for instance, the statement appearing in the public press and twice made in the Senate, that Aguinaldo had sold out his countrymen. We want to know who prompted the Filipinos' independence. Some charge that Dewey did, and Dewey says they lie, and the matter was allowed to stop there.

"Was it worth while for us," he continued, "to be considering these great questions which involve the propriety and good faith and integrity of our dealings with these unfortunate people in the matter of their liberty when we were in the dark?"

Lodge replied to his colleague, saying the question had been debated at great length. He asked that the resolution should be referred to the committee on Philippines, of which Lodge was chairman. He thought any other reference would be the most serious reflection of which the Senate could be capable, notwithstanding Senator Hoar's disavowal of any intention to cast reflection upon the committee. He considered the time well-fitted to investigate any questions of dispute in connection with the Philippines, but would admit frankly that he did not consider such an investigation necessary. If found necessary to appoint another committee, he thought all must agree that the necessity for the existence of the standing committee would cease.

Replying, Hoar again disavowed any intention to reflect upon Senator Lodge's committee. All that he wished was that some committee would take the testimony bearing on the subject while it was available, and he added that if his colleague's committee would take cognizance of the subject, he would be satisfied. Continuing, Senator Hoar said:

"I do not know of any one able to give a statement of the truth as to the differences between Governor Taft and General Chaffee. I get some dreadful stories from brave soldiers and officers of high rank about the manner in which the war is conducted. I have heard of an investigation now going on in regard to one transaction, which, if true, has covered with a foul blot the flag which we all love and honor. I think there should be a place where any Senator who makes such a suggestion on his responsibility can say: 'I want two witnesses on that subject brought here, and then we shall know.'"

He said he had been taunted by newspapers for three or four years with a statement attributed to General Lawton, to the effect that if certain people at home would hold their tongues there would not be any difficulty with the islands. But what the General is understood to have said is that we should stop this accursed war; it is time for diplomacy, time for mutual understandings. There is no one, Mr. Hoar declared, who can tell whether General Lawton said that or whether it is a forgery, or whether, he said, the other is a forgery. General Otis had shocked the country by saying that we should keep 40,000 troops in the Philippines for a considerable time, but instead of that number we have 70,000, and Hoar asked how long we were going to keep them there.

"If General Chaffee is right," he said, "there is not a man in those islands who is not conspiring against the Government and eager for his liberty. Now give us a little light. Take the most zealous men in this body and give us a committee that will hear the evidence, put questions, hear both sides, and let us know what is the truth. We are engaged in the unholy office of crushing out a republic, the first great republic ever established in the Eastern Hemisphere. If we had dealt with this people as we dealt with Cuba, we should have had today a civilized, happy, peaceful republic, sending their youths to our schools, studying our laws, imitating our example, animated by a love and affection and a gratitude such as no one people on earth ever yet felt for another."

One of the great events of history, he said, was the civilization of Japan. Another was the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Japan has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of taking her place among free nations, at which the declaration was made that everything Japan has she owes to the United States, and yet in half a century she has encountered China as a superior and Russia as an equal. That came, Hoar said, from the application of a world power that he should like to have his country exercise; that came from the application to the affairs of modern life of the great doctrine of the immortal declaration.

Lodge urged that the resolution be referred to the Philippine committee, of which he is chairman, and said that if the Senate saw fit to charge that committee with the investigation of any question, past or present, the committee was competent to deal with it and would deal with it honorably and effectually.

Hoar replied that all he wanted was that there should be somewhere a tribunal to take evidence of these questions as far as practicable.

Carmack, while in entire accord with the resolution, said that these matters should be handled by the Philippine committee. The necessity for an investigation is apparent, he said, because there has been a constant joint debate between the civil and military authorities in the Philippines ever since we came into possession of them. It being evident that a number of Senators were desirous of being heard on the subject, it was agreed that the resolution should lie on the table for a day.

Mason then called up his resolution for reciprocity with Cuba. Reciprocity, he said, is not free trade in homeopathic doses, as has been stated, but the legitimate doctrine of protection. Under the McKinley bill containing the doctrine of reciprocity, the nations of the world treated us with much consideration, but the Democrats ridiculed this policy. The Dingley act, however, furnished the first opportunity to the Republican party to redeem its promise. Reciprocity would not help large manufacturers and injure small ones, he contended, if both are in the same business. In conclusion Mason said:

"There are men whose patriotism I do not question today, who are willing to bind Cuba hand and foot, as to commerce with other nations of the world, and by refusing reciprocal trade with our own country, to administer to the little republic commercial starvation, until she knocks at our door for admission. I can not and will not so vote. I cannot, in view of our demands upon Cuba, with which she has readily complied; in view of the high purpose for which we went to war against Spain and drove her forever away; in view of the brave American lads who went out to fight for humanity's cause, and in view of the graves of our heroic dead, approach the discussion of reciprocity with Cuba with that degree of cold commercialism with which I would treat the great nations of the world. It may be for the present that the farmers making beet-sugar would be injured by such a reciprocity treaty as we may make with Cuba, but the same farmers will be benefited by the breadstuffs, meat and provisions for which we will find a market in Cuba."

The Senate at 3:23 P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL LAWTON'S LETTER.

The One Referred to by Hoar in His Speech in the Senate.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—The letter from General H. W. Lawton, to which Senator Hoar referred in his speech in the Senate today, was written to John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, and was dated Manila, October 6, 1899. When General Lawton was killed Mr. Barrett thought Mrs. Lawton would value the letter highly, and sent it to her. Mrs. Lawton, who lives in a suburb of Louisville, gave the letter to the Evening Post. The first part of the letter simply commends an article Mr. Barrett had written for a New York magazine. The part that has caused so much discussion follows:

"I agree with you that mistakes have been made here, but I would to God that the whole truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America. I wish our people could know it as I know it.

"I agree that, if the real facts in connection with the history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the hostile influence, local and external, such as the Catipunan and juntas, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these Philippine Islands and people and their relations to the great East could be understood at home in America, we would hear no more political talk of unjust shooting of government into the Filipinos or unwise threats of hauling down our flag in the Philippines.

"You are right. Some of us have modified our views since we first came, and if these so-called anti-imperialists of Boston would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground here and not in distant America, they would—I dislike to believe them to be other than honest men misinformed—would be convinced of the error of their exaggerated statements and conclusions, and of the cruel effect of their public utterances here. They want to caution me about exposure under fire, but if I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men. These are strong words, and yet I say them because I know from my own observation, confirmed by the stories of captured Filipino prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America and circulated among these ignorant natives by the leaders, who know better."

Metcalfe Sent For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate sub-committee, considering the charges against Wilder S. Metcalfe, nominated for pension agent at Topeka, Kan., decided today that the charges were of such a character as to necessitate an explanation from Metcalfe, and he has been telegraphed to come to Washington. Metcalfe is accused of shooting a Filipino prisoner while an officer of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—General Wilder Metcalf left Lawrence for Washington tonight, where he will appear before the Senate committee on pensions and repudiate the charges against him that he killed a Filipino prisoner in cold blood at the battle of Caloocan. General Metcalf is very sure that he will be able to explain matters in a satisfactory manner to the committee. Lieutenant Left, of the Twentieth Kansas, who is attending the State Normal School at Emporia, said tonight that he knew exactly who did the shooting of the prisoner and can tell the circumstances under which it happened. He says he has found that the statement made by him several months ago to the effect that Metcalf shot the prisoner is a mistake.

Senate Committee Considers Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House Nicaragua Canal bill was considered today by the Senate committee on interoceanic canals, but action was deferred in order to permit further investigation of the proposal made by the Panama Canal Company. The motion for this postponement was made by Senator Mitchell. It provides for a meeting Friday and instructs Senator Morgan, as chairman of the committee, to confer in the meantime with the President for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Panama proposal has been received by the Isthmian Canal Commission, and in case it has been received, to ascertain from the chairman of the Canal Commission what time will be necessary for the Commission to prepare a report on it. This report was adopted unanimously. The action was due to the expressed wish of a majority of the members of the committee to afford an opportunity to give fair consideration to the Panama offer. There was also a sentiment expressed against any prolonged postponement.

Deal Temporarily Checked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The agitation reported to have sprung up in Denmark in opposition of the transwer of the Danish West Indies to the United States has administered, in the opinion of the officials here, a check to the proposition which will operate indefinitely. Unfortunately for the project, it came at a time when the cession practically had been arranged for; the treaty had been drawn, and the Danish Government had approved it informally, when it was obliged to withhold action in the final stage by force of public sentiment. It is believed, however, that the work already done will not be a total loss. The subject will be allowed to rest undisturbed for awhile, to be reopened at an opportune moment.

Ten Miners Killed.

SOUTH McALISTER, I. T., Jan. 14.—Ten miners lost their lives in the explosion yesterday evening in mine No. 9 of the Milby & Dow Mining Company at Dow, I. T. The victims are: Jack McCoy, W. F. Keith, B. F. Farhurst, E. M. Prichard, Bert Gatlin, John Bemmas, Thomas Blua, John Blua, M. B. Dow, John Beattel.

The 10 men who lost their lives were the only persons in the pit, and none were left to tell the story. All the bodies were recovered, and as none were burned, the conclusion is that death was due to afterdamp.

Stops the Cough and Works off The Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

HOMES FOR SOLDIERS

RIXEY'S PROPOSAL WAS DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

Gardner, a Michigan Republican, and De Armond, a Missouri Democrat, Spoke in Favor of It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House continued the debate on the pension appropriation bill today, and devoted much time to the proposition advanced by Rixey (Dem. Va.) to open the doors of the soldiers' homes to ex-Confederate veterans. Two notable speeches were made in support of the proposition, by Gardner (Rep. Mich.) and by De Armond (Dem. Mo.). De Armond's eloquence aroused both sides of the House. The Republicans, with the exception of Gardner, took no part in the discussion of the Rixey suggestion, which met with much opposition on the Democratic side, on the ground that it was utterly impracticable.

As an ex-Union soldier, Gardner sympathized with the spirit that sought to take care of our own, and predicted that the time would come, and at no distant day, when the homes for disabled veterans, built and maintained by the common Government, would be opened alike to needy soldiers, whether of the Union or Confederacy. His explanation of the sentiment that it is better to care for the destitute than to care for the graves of the dead, immortal though they might be, was greeted with a round of applause on the Democratic side. He spoke of the better feeling engendered between the sections by the Spanish War, and said that since then whatever differences existed among the people of the country had ceased to exist as sectional difference, and notice had been served on the civilized world that in any future war with the United States the whole country must be reckoned with.

Miers (Dem. Ind.), taking advantage of the latitude allowed in general debate, delivered a speech on the general political situation, mainly devoted to the Administration's policy in the Philippines.

Otey (Dem. Va.) took issue with his colleague (Rixey) regarding the methods of relieving needy ex-Confederates. He proposed as an alternative proposition that the money in the Treasury to the credit of captured and abandoned Confederate property be distributed, 10 per cent annually, to the Confederate homes in the South. He declared that the day would come when monuments would be erected in the National capital to Lee, Jackson, Stuart and Forrest, not as rebels, but as grand and great Americans. Otey, who said he himself glorified in the fact that he had been a rebel soldier, convulsed the House repeatedly with amusing stories illustrative of his arguments.

Gibson (Dem. Tenn.), speaking on the Philippine policy, said the Republicans believe in retaining the archipelago and question the loyalty of every American who desires to relinquish them.

Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) interposed to say that he questioned not only the loyalty, but the intelligence of any one who would utter such a sentiment on the floor of Congress.

"It has become the favorite practice of the Democratic party in the South," replied Gibson, "to charge every man who loves his country with ignorance."

With some display of heat, he said he would hurl the epithet back into the face of the gentleman from Kentucky. Wheeler explained that he did not intend to charge those in the South who had followed the Union flag with ignorance. He had only meant to brand as ignorant those who charged disloyalty to men who believed it had policy to retain the Philippines.

De Armond (Dem. Mo.) approved the suggestion of Rixey to open the doors of soldiers' homes to ex-Confederates. He took issue with those who had declared that the Confederate soldiers had sought to destroy the Government of the United States. The leaders of the lost cause, he said, believed implicitly in the theory of secession, and the rank and file, not indulging in finespun theories, finding that war had come, fought for their homes and firesides. This sugestion to allow those on the losing side to enter the homes of the winners was worthy to be considered in calmness and charity. He paid a high tribute to Rixey, who had made the suggestion, and to Gardner, who had indorsed it. Those two men, said he, were typical of the better sense and better sentiment of American statesmanship. When a man like Gardner could rise above the petty bickerings of today and, forgetting the animosities of the past, remember only the valor of his countrymen and express such sentiments as he had, De Armond said he hailed it as the dawning of a brighter and a better day.

"Mr. Chairman," said De Armond, "I think the time has already arrived when in the North and in the South there is a common sentiment of pride in the glory and manhood of the American soldier of the war of the sixties. And the time has come now when a great many—and, if we do not realize it, our children will—of the leaders of the South will be pointed to as the brightest ornaments of our time. I believe that in all the Christian era there has not arisen a leader of men with all the better elements of manhood, a nobler and more magnificent specimen of the best that manhood can do in its proudest and most glorious and successful moments, than General Robert E. Lee. I am perfectly willing to stand by the bill and the advocacy and support of it."

Snodgrass (Dem. Tenn.) took the view that the care of Union soldiers by the Government was in return for services rendered the Government, and said that if the homes could be opened legally and constitutionally to needy ex-Confederate soldiers, they could be opened to any other needy American citizen.

Lamb (Dem. Va.) contended that the Union and Confederate veterans could not live in harmony together, because the former would be in the soldiers' homes as a matter of right, while the latter would be there as a matter of charity. He read telegrams received from ex-Confederates in Richmond, protesting against the Rixey proposition.

Hooker (Dem. Miss.), the one-armed Confederate veteran, in a brief but vigorous speech, argued that the Confederacy had not attempted to destroy the foundations of the Federal Government, but to preserve and defend the principles underlying the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of 1789.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Dick (Rep. O.), Gillett (Rep. Mass.), and Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.) as visitors to the Military Academy, and Dayton (Rep. W. Va.), Conner (Rep. Ia.), and Kehoe (Dem. Ky.), as visitors to the Naval Academy.

At 4:35 P. M. the House adjourned.

PACIFIC CABLE HEARING.

All That Mackay Asks Is That Congress Pass No Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate committee on naval affairs today gave a hearing to representatives of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company. George A. Ward, of New York, president, and William Cook, general counsel, were present. Mr. Ward said that for a great many years John W. Mackay has had a great desire to see a Pacific cable laid, because of his being identified largely with the Pacific Coast, and then went over the ground covered in the hearing before the House committee. In opposing the proposition that the Government lay the cable Mr. Ward asked if it were fair or just for the Government to lay a cable in competition with a private enterprise, and if it is good business policy for the United States to spend probably $15,000,000, when it could get everything it desired from a private cable without the outlay of a dollar. Senator Perkins remarked that the construction of this cable is a matter of National pride with Mr. Mackay. Mr. Cook declared that his company wants no subsidy, no grant. All they ask is that Congress pass no bill at all.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

Cooper Explains the Provisions of His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Cooper, chairman of the House committee on insular affairs, and author of the bill establishing civil government in the Philippines, today made a statement of this plan of self-government for the islands. He said:

"It has been suggested in opposition to the provision in the House bill to establish a civil government in the Philippines, to begin January 1, 1904, that it is unwise to pass a law to take effect two years from now. But it is a mistake to say that the effect of such a law would be postponed for two years. On the contrary, it would have an immediate effect upon the minds of the Filipino people, especially upon those of the educated and intelligent and in the language of the Commission, would satisfy their desire for definite knowledge of the intention of Congress with respect to their country."

Speaking of the difference between the House and Senate bills, Cooper said:

"The chief difference between the two bills is in the provision for the establishment of civil government. The Senate bill simply continues in power the existing government. The bill which I introduced in the House goes farther than that, and provides not only for the present and temporary government of the islands until January 1, 1904, but carries a system of government to go into effect on and after that date in accordance with the recommendations of the Philippine Commission in its last report, received about three weeks ago."

Suggestion Made to Exclusionists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Some suggestions have been made by the State Department to those interested in passing a Chinese exclusion act that it would be well to have the proposed legislation conform to the treaty of 1894, which provides that the United States shall have the right to exclude Chinese laborers. It is also suggested that the law should be limited to the life of the treaty. It is the opinion of the State Department that to pass a law without limitaion and without mentioning the treaty might be taken by China as an affront, in view of the fact that the treaty is still in existence. Members of Congress say that the Chinese Government thoroughly understands that the exclusion act is to be extended, but that China would prefer that such exclusion should not be in terms that seem to trample upon her and ignore the treaty between the countries.

More Men Needed in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who was before the House naval committee today, pointed out the urgent necessity for an increase of men and officers in order properly to man the new ships. He advocated an increase of the enlisted force of at least 3000, and discussed with the committee plans to increase the number of cadets at the academy, either by giving an appointment to each Representative in Congress every two or every three years, instead of every four, as at present, or by giving the President and United States Senators appointments. The discussion brought out the fact that European governments provide an increase of men and officers every time a new ship is provided.

Putting Hemp on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Hansbrough presented an amendment to the Philippine tariff bill today admitting free of duty hemp grown in the Philippines, and relieving it from the export duty charged in the Philippines when shipped to the United States.

Fine Business Block Burned.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 14.—Fire tonight destroyed the Kennard block, the finest business structure in New England north of Boston, and seriously damaged adjoining property, entailing losses of $500,000.

Belasco Secures a Theater.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—By an agreement with Oscar Hammerstein David Belasco has secured the Theater Republic for his own productions in New York. The theater is leased to Mr. Belasco for 10 years.

SITE OF THE PROPOSED McKINLEY MONUMENT AT CANTON.

The accompanying picture is a view of the site chosen upon which will be erected a splendid monument in memory of the late President McKinley. Postmaster A. B. Crossman is the Portland representative of the McKinley National Memorial Association, which has undertaken to raise funds for the monument. He has opened a subscription list at the postoffice, where persons desiring to contribute to the fund may call. It was the late President's wish that he be buried in Canton, and it is in the little Ohio city that the memorial will be erected, to defray the expenses of which contributions are being solicited all over the country. Governor T. T. Geer is, by virtue of his office, an honorary member of the board of trustees, which includes names of prominent and representative men from every state. The officers of the association are: President, William R. Day; vice-president, M. A. Hanna; treasurer, Myron T. Herrick; secretary, Ryerson Ritchie.

STEEL TARIFF BILL

MEASURE DRAWN UP BY CONGRESSMAN BABCOCK.

Places Heavy Products of the Furnace on Free List—On Other Articles Rates Are Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, today introduced a bill placing a number of articles on the iron and steel schedule on the free list, and materially reducing the duties on other articles throughout the iron and steel schedule. The presentation of this bill has been awaited with much interest, owing to the attention aroused last year by a somewhat similar bill, and Mr. Babcock's position, both as a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee and Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. The bill is more extended than that of last year, and was drawn after conferences and correspondence with the steel and iron interests, the purpose being to place the rates on a strictly protective basis. The articles placed on the free list are the heavy products of the furnace, while the rates on other articles of the schedule average about one-half the present rates. Speaking of the measure, Mr. Babcock today said:

"This bill has been drawn with care and attempts to meet present conditions intelligently. It is an effort to maintain the authority of protection in accordance with the best traditions and to prevent the party from becoming responsible, by nonaction, for schedules that have been outgrown by changed conditions of finance, and may be made use of by combinations to extort unreasonable prices from domestic consumers.

"The bill represents the views of many intelligent men who are themselves interested in the iron and steel industry and who are experts on all matters on this subject. I have also had the aid of experts from the Treasury Department in analyzing the laws and framing this bill, and, therefore, it is in shape to pass without opening the general tariff question.

"I have been especially careful not to reduce a schedule where labor was the greatest part of the cost of the article, and there is no single item in the entire bill, whether it provides that the article shall go on the free list or whether it remains on the dutiable list, that will in any way affect labor. The whole bill is in line with the Republican protective policy, as advocated in the National platforms, and by its greatest champion, the late President McKinley."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mrs. Mary C. B. Warfield.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Mary Cabell Breckinridge Warfield, aged 74, mother of Dr. Benjamin B. Warfield, president of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and Dr. Ethelbert D. Warfield, president of Lafayette College, is dead. She was a sister of Inspector-General Joseph C. Breckinridge, Attorney Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Sister Maurice.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 14.—Sister Maurice, for 55 years a member of the community of Sisters of Providence at St. Mary's of the Woods, in this city, the mother home of the order in the United States, is dead at the age of 72 years. She had been at the head of the Department of Literature, Art and Science in the girls' college conducted in connection with St. Mary's for half a century. Her name was Madeline Schnell and she was born on the Rhine, being brought to Indiana when a child, and entering St. Mary's about the time it was opened by the six sisters who came from France to found the order.

Ernest Lindsay.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 14.—Ernest Lindsay, who entered upon a mercantile career in St. Joseph in 1868, and who subsequently became a banker and capitalist, died last night from tuberculosis of the bowels. He leaves an estate estimated at about $1,000,000. Mr. Lindsay was a native of North Carolina, and took a prominent part in the Civil War on the Confederate side.

General G. S. Griffen.

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 14.—General G. S. Griffen, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home here today, aged 77 years.

Violated the Postal Laws.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Scriptural quotations reflecting on a person's character and sent by postal card through the mails are a violation of the postal laws, according to a verdict returned by a jury in the United States District Court today. The case was that of I. P. Bullis, of Orchard, Ia., against Rev. William Whitehead, an evangelist of Aurora, Ill. Mr. Bullis last Summer received several postal cards signed by Mr. Whitehead, each of them quoting scripture to the effect that Mr. Bullis was a hypocrite and that he had disinherited his daughter. "God will smite you till you plead for mercy," was one of the quotations used. Mr. Whitehead sought to prove that he had reason for sending the cards, but the court ruled that his reasons were immaterial. The defendant was fined $50 and costs.

New York Money Order Business.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Joseph Elliott, the superintendent of the money-order department for the general postoffice, has just handed to Postmaster Van Cott the annual statement of his department for the year just ended. It shows that 3,512,527 domestic money-orders were paid; amounting to $22,295,511; an increase in number of 485,546, or 16 per cent, and in amount $4,256,331, or 25 per cent over the year 1900. Of international money-orders there were paid in 1901, 90,398, the amount paid being $1,160,422. The domestic money-orders issued and fees received were: Number, 112,528; fees received, $1,394,947, an increase over 1900 in number of 8454, and in amount of fees of $92,079. Of international money-orders there were issued in 1901, 27,392, the amount of the fees received being $483,248, an increase in number issued of 1633, and in amount of fees received of $19,339 over 1900.

PHILLIPS CLOSES OUT.

Lawyer of the Ex-Corn King Says He Is Broke.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—A notice was posted at the opening of the Board of Trade today, calling for the closing of all open deals with George H. Phillips, the former "corn king." A heavy call for extra margins is said to have been the cause. The call was made yesterday afternoon and Phillips and his staff worked all night over the firm's books. The trouble is said to have been due to a 3½-cent break in rye yesterday. Phillips is credited with holding a line of 1,500,000 bushels of this cereal, mostly in May options. The break yesterday was caused by a sale of only 50,000 bushels. Phillips is said to have on his books also 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of May wheat and about 2,000,000 bushels of May corn.

The effect of the notice was instantaneous, the whole list opening off sharply. Wheat opened 1 to 1½ cents lower, corn ½ to 1 cent lower and oats nearly a cent lower. Mr. Phillips opened negotiations with elevator men before the opening of the board in an endeavor to dispose of his rye outside the pit. The negotiations fell through and May rye, which closed yesterday at 66¾, opened with sales from 61 to 60. The whole Phillips line was dumped into the market. Brokers acting for Armour & Co., however, bought nearly all of it, and the market rallied in consequence sharply to 65.

Members of Mr. Phillips' staff stated that he was still in good financial condition. H. Hulbert, Phillips' office manager, declared that it was the suddenness of the call for the extra 10 per cent margins which embarrassed Mr. Phillips. He stated that Phillips had traded but little on his own account, the grain for the most part belonging to customers.

Lawyer Says He Is Broke.

Later Jacob Ringer, attorney for Mr. Phillips, gave out a statement saying that his client had been practically wiped off the financial slate.

"He is broke," said Mr. Ringer. "Men whom he worsted in former deals went after him and they got him."

Phillips gave out a statement in part as follows:

"The amount involved in my trouble of today is about $80,000. My customers had their trades well margined. I was 'long' about 1,200,000 bushels rye, 5,000,000 bushels wheat and 600,000 bushels corn and oats. Saturday a member of the board interested in breaking the rye market sent notices calling for an extra margin of 10 per cent on rye. This naturally caused selling orders Monday and the representative of the member mentioned, finding the market bare of orders, forced the market down 3 cents. This was done in a moment and the news flashed all over the country causing consternation among holders of rye contracts, many of whom sold on a weak market. A decline of 1 cent in wheat, coupled with rumors reflecting on my strength, resulted in unusually heavy calls for margins. I was for the moment unprepared, and the only alternative left was to close out. I have no excuses to offer and no complaints to make."

Break in Prices at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The announcement this morning that a prominent grain trader had failed to meet his obligations, having been caught heavily long on wheat, corn and rye, on country account, aroused great excitement for a time on the produce exchange, which was attended by a decided break in prices. May wheat dropped over a cent and corn ⅝. Big stop loss orders were reached on the decline and throughout the day nervousness prevailed in wheat and corn. Rumors of heavy exports rallied the late market ½ cent and closed it steady.

Caused a Decline at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The embarrassment of Phillips caused a sympathetic decline all along the line here. May wheat went off 1 cent, May corn ¾c and oats about ½c, compared with last night's closing. Considerable long wheat and corn were forced out on stop loss orders and orders to cover margins, but the buying on the decline was good and all markets rallied, but closed slightly lower than yesterday.

TEXAS BANKER IN TROUBLE

Ex-President of a Beaumont Concern Arrested for Forgery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—J. P. Withers, president of the American National Bank, of Beaumont, Texas, until recently, is at the Midland Hotel, in the custody of a United States Marshal, who placed him under arrest last Saturday, upon a charge of forgery of about $29,000 worth of notes and $9000 worth of stock of the First National Bank of Howe.

His arrest here was upon a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner in Beaumont. The arrest has been kept secret because Withers has been trying to adjust matters at Beaumont by telegraph. Marshal Durham left town immediately after Withers' arrest for Joplin, where Federal Court is in session, his deputies taking the responsibility for keeping the arrest secret.

Mr. Withers has not attempted to give bond, preferring, it is stated, to remain in the custody of the Federal authorities. In a telegram today from Joplin, United States Marshal Durham, who left Kansas City after the arrest of Mr. Withers, is quoted as saying:

"A telegram from National Bank Examiner Joseph P. Logan, of Beaumont, Tex., was received by United States authorities here Saturday night to arrest Withers, who, it was alleged, had forged securities of the Beaumont National Bank and appropriated money and securities of the bank to his own use to the amount of $53,000. I know nothing of the charges further than as stated in Logan's telegram. If Withers gives bond, he could not be taken back to Beaumont, but so long as he is in the custody of our officers he will remain in Missouri."

Castro Nearing Panama.

COLON, Colombia, (via Galveston), Jan. 14.—The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon has just arrived here from Savanilla with 400 men under General Garcia. The advance guard of the forces of the Colombian General Castro is reported to be near Panama.

Butte Smelters Resume.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 14.—The Boston & Montant smelters and mines have resumed operations. The blast furnaces of the Great Falls smelters were blown in today, and tomorrow the concentrator will resume. The mines will employ about 3000 men.

HAS NOT SHOWN HER HAND

NEW POLICY OF THE CHINESE EMPRESS IS NOT APPARENT.

Her Advisors Thoroughly Impressed With the Military Strength of the Foreigners.

PEKIN, Jan. 14.—The first week of the rehabilitation of the Forbidden City and of the court's resumption of authority at the capital has been a period of intense interest for all classes of Chinese and foreigners, but the work has hardly sufficed to furnish proof from which deductions regarding the policy of the Empress Dowager under the new conditions can be drawn. That she governs as absolutely as before, and that she recognizes that foreign interests and opinions must be respected, is apparent.

Two powers are gaining ascendancy in the council of the Dowager Empress. The first of these is Yuan Shi Kai, who is pro-foreign to the extent of appreciating the strength of foreign nations and the necessity for China's adoption of the instruments by which such strength was attained. The second power is Yung Lu, the Imperial Treasurer, who is the most influential among the advisers of the Empress Dowager, who is bitterly hostile to foreigners, but who is temporarily impressed with the advisability of conciliating them. Yuan Shi Kai, the Governor of Chi Li Province, having 10,000 or 12,000 of the best troops in China in and about the capital, is the personage the Empress Dowager must consider.

It has not yet appeared that the modernization of the court is more than skin deep. All the old methods of corruption and intrigue for office, the purchase of favors and bribery to secure audiences, have been resumed with a vigor indicating that officialdom is trying to make up for lost time.

Two edicts, which are largely the result of the insistence of the French Minister at Pekin, were issued today. The first in strong terms admonishes all officials to protect and maintain the rights of native Christians, and forbids discrimination against Christians. The second edict dismisses from office a number of officials for complicity in the Boxer movement.

Chinese Fired on British Steamer.

HONG KONG, Jan. 14.—The British steamer Manning, belonging to the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steam Coal Company, Limited, of Hong Kong, has been fired on by Chinese soldiers in the Tam Chau Channel, West River. The Chaplain of the British flagship Glory, the Rev. Charles E. L. Cown, M. A., who was on board, was severely wounded.

More Arrests at Niu Chwang.

PEKIN, Jan. 14.—Paul Lessar, Russian Minister to China, has arranged for telegraphic communication between Minister Conger, and the Consul of the United States at Niu Chwang. The latter has telegraphed that the Russians there are arresting American naval officers and sailors on groundless charges.

Chicago School Fund Is Short.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—For the first time in more than 30 days, Chicago's night schools are closed, temporarily, at least. It is also a serious question if the day schools can be kept open during the regular 10 months. This condition is the result of the low condition of the city's finances.

The average attendance at the night schools has been 4471, and it was estimated that the attendance this year would have been 4500 and that 200 teachers would have been employed in the 20 schools planned to be open. The cost would have approximated $50,000.

Texas & New Orleans Election.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 14.—The Texas & New Orleans (Southern Pacific) today elected the following directors and officers: President, E. H. Harriman, New York; vice-president, J. W. Kruttschnitt, and W. G. Van Leik; directors, in addition to the above, T. W. House, W. B. Chew, R. S. Lovett and C. B. Segar.

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Will be roused to its natural duties and your billousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

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Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER. 30 DAYS' TREATMENT. for 25 cents. Dr. Burkhart's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The announcement comes from every nation on the globe that Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy known. It cures Poor Appetite, Sour, Bloated Stomach, Pimples, Blotches, Dizziness, Catarrh, Tired Feeling in the morning, Palpitation of Heart and Rheumatism. 10 days' treatment free. All druggists'.

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A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

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Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

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