

UNCLE SAM ARBITER.

SENATOR DAVIS ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is Adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as the Stand of the U. S.—Acquisition of American Territory by Foreign Powers Don't Go.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The resolution drawn by Senator Davis and adopted by the Senate committee on foreign relations yesterday, will prove to be a clear and strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine when its text is made public. It is a more forcible declaration than any that has been introduced in Congress on this subject, and its terms are so explicit that they cannot be misunderstood.

The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as set forth in the resolution, is held to be vital to the welfare of this country and the countries of the American continent. The doctrine, it is asserted, is now in force, and has been in force ever since it was established by President Monroe. The resolution declares it to mean the acquisition, by purchase, aggression or otherwise, of any territory on the American continent, by a foreign power is an unfriendly act, and such acquisition will not be permitted by the United States.

The most important feature is that which touches upon a new phase of the Venezuela question—the report that England and Venezuela may reach an agreement and that English money will settle the boundary dispute. The resolution declares that when boundary disputes on the American continent between foreign governments and American governments are decided by arbitration, agreement, purchase, or in any manner whatever, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in such arbitration, or agreement. In fact, it means that arbitration or agreement between foreign governments and those of the American continent as to boundary disputes cannot become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and this government is satisfied that no part of the American continent has been ceded to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement. This practically makes the United States the arbitrator between foreign governments and those of the American continent in all boundary disputes.

This portion of the resolution is considered most important and far-reaching in its effects. It caused misapprehension among some members of the committee, as it is claimed that it may lead to many entanglements. On the other hand, the supporters of the resolution say it leaves everything in the hands of the United States, where the final decision should be, and that the United States will interfere only when the Monroe doctrine has been violated.

The resolution is drawn with a view of covering every possible contingency that may arise in boundary disputes, or the acquisition or sale of territory by one foreign government to another on the American continent, or islands that are considered a part of the Western hemisphere.

PENSION BILL PASSED.
Fifty Days Ahead of Any Previous Pension Appropriation Bill.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The house yesterday passed the pension appropriation bill, to the consideration of which it has devoted the entire week, and then adjourned until Monday.

It was announced in the debate that the bills covering the amendments ruled out would be reported from the invalid pensions committee. The pension bill as passed carries \$141,345,820, about \$20,000 less than the estimate. The bill was passed fifty days ahead of any previous pension appropriation bill.

SENATE HAD THE POWER
Chapman Guilty of Contempt for Not Answering Sugar Trust Inquiries.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The jury in the trial of Rivotron R. Chapman, the member of the New York stock broker firm of Moore & Scherley, who refused to answer questions put by the Senate sugar investigating committee, returned a verdict of guilty after being out all night.

The case will undoubtedly be appealed to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia and thence to the United States Supreme court, whichever way the next high tribunal decides. The defense took numerous exceptions to the rulings of Judge Cole in the course of the trial, which, including objections on constitutional grounds, will be the basis for the appeal. The Chapman trial was regarded as a test case and will be followed by the trial of Correspondents Edwards and Shigler and Broker John W. MacCarthy of this city.

Tighman Struck in Rich.
GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 23.—An examination of the records shows that there are rewards aggregating \$3,500 offered for Bill Doolin's arrest, which are now contingent upon conviction. Doolin was officially reported today, and the money will be paid over to Deputy William Tighman, who alone and unaided, effected the capture.

Harrison's Engagement Announced.
New York, Jan. 23.—Ex-President Harrison's private secretary has formally announced the engagement of the general to Mrs. Dimmick, and that the wedding will not take place until after Lent.

Not Going to Bermuda.
LONDON, Jan. 23.—The admiralty department informs the Associated press that the destination of the flying squadron of British warships now off Spithead has not yet been determined upon by even the admiralty and that certainly the warships are not going to Bermuda or anywhere in American waters at present.

Important, If True.
Colon, Colombia, Jan. 23.—The Panama Canal Company is making gigantic preparations for railroad construction. It is purchasing immense quantities of cross-ties and coal.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

United Germany Celebrates Her Quadracentennial.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—To-day is the quadracentennial anniversary of the establishment of the German empire. Twenty-five years ago, in the palace at Versailles, under the shadow of the frowning guns of beleaguered Paris, William I was crowned emperor of united Germany.

In honor of the event the kaiser ordered a grand celebration to-day. All the members of the reichstag who sat in the first session after the creation of that body in 1871 were invited to be present at the castle. Of the original body only thirty-five are now alive, and out of the thirty who formed the memorial delegation to Versailles upon the occasion of the proclamation of William I as emperor of Germany, the only ones living are the Duke of Jüst, the Prince of Piess, Herren von Drest, von Romberg and von Salze, and Count Lompench. The bundsrath has three members who were in the first session of the reichstag.

In the great White hall of the castle, surrounded by the ministers of state, generals of the army, admirals of the navy, members of the diplomatic corps, kings and princes, all in glittering uniforms, His majesty said:

"We, William, by the grace of God emperor and king of Prussia, etc., make known and hereby publicly declare that twenty-five years having elapsed since the day when his majesty, our grandfather, now resting with God, answering the appeal of the German princes and free towns and the desire of the nation, assumed the dignity of emperor, we have decided to celebrate today the memory of this remarkable event which brought a final and brilliant fulfillment to the aspirations which the German people yearned for so long, and offered the restored empire the position to which it was entitled among the nations of the world by its history, its development and culture. For this purpose we have summoned the plenipotentiaries of our principalities and the representatives of those men, who at that great epoch each prominently contributed to the work of the union of the German people.

"Surrounded by the flags and standards of the glorious regiments, the witness of the death-defying courage of our armies which greeted the first emperor made, we recall to memory with much stirred heart the devoted picture which the fatherland in the union of its princes and nations then presented."

His majesty then thanked providence that the past twenty-five years had bestowed blessings upon the empire and declared that his grandfather's vow to protect the rights of the empire and preserve peace had, so far as God's help, been fulfilled. The emperor also alluded to the work achieved by the German nation for the last twenty-five years under the direction of "its great emperor, and more particularly that of its chancellor, Prince Bismarck," and devoted considerable time to a review of the army's development. He appealed to all sections to sink party differences and support him in promoting "the greatness and prosperity of our beloved fatherland."

He added: "We shall then be able to oppose unitedly and solidly any attacks upon our independence, and devote ourselves undisturbed to the cultivation of our interests. But the German empire is far from being in danger from other states, and, always enjoying the respect and confidence of the nations, will continue in the future, as in the past, a strong pillar of peace."

At the conclusion of the emperor's speech he was heartily cheered.

The Emperor's Royal Decree.
BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The royal decree issued today grants amnesties to offenders whose sentences do not exceed six weeks' imprisonment or 150 marks fine. Those only are excepted who are guilty of insulting their superiors, ill-treating their inferiors or desertion. The decree further announces the foundation of a new Prussian order, the William order, which will be conferred upon men and women who render prominent services in advancing the welfare and culture of the people in accordance with the recommendations contained in a message of Emperor William.

Object to the Santa Fe Lien.
GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 23.—Oklahoma division, Ancient Order of Loyal Americans, in territorial convention at Mulhall yesterday, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the A. O. L. A., in annual convention assembled, most earnestly condemn and protest against the actions of the officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway for the insult offered every loyal American citizen by placing on their charts and maps the English lion, typical of British power and authority in our free America."

He Escaped From Libby Prison.
INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Jan. 20.—Captain J. E. Greer, an old settler and a prominent business man of this place, died suddenly last night of congestion of the stomach. He served with distinction in the Civil war as captain in an Indiana regiment, and was one of those who made their escape through the underground tunnel at Libby prison.

Jameson Batters Off for England.
LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Cape Town dispatch to the Times says: "Dr. Jameson's men are now being handed over to a military escort at the national border. Each man signs a declaration promising Natal to proceed to England as a prisoner and not to raise any question respecting his legal custody en route, nor to attempt to escape."

The Pickler Bill Indorsed.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Members of the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic occupied the attention of the house committee on invalid pensions yesterday. The Pickler bill, which is designed to bring about the changes desired by the Grand Army, received the committee's indorsement.

Atchison's Union Depot Hotel Falls.
ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 20.—The effects of A. Angstadt, proprietor of the Union Depot hotel, have been attached by creditors. The hotel has been running at a loss for several years, as trains no longer stop here for dinner.

BUSINESS PERPLEXED.

The Financial Situation Considerably Disturbs the State of Trade.

New York, Jan. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The situation could hardly be more perplexing for business men. Practical merchants, manufacturers or bankers can have little sympathy for those who minimize their difficulties. No one doubts that the government will raise money to meet obligations, but how far the money market will be disturbed or the treasury reserve first diminished, no one can say. The business world cannot know as yet how far foreign questions may unsettle calculations, though there seems to be every reason to expect peaceful settlement."

"It cannot know what may be the duties on any important article in the important class of imports a month hence; whether imports are likely to exceed exports and draw away gold; whether the deficit of revenue will continue, or what other taxation will be levied. Failure of the Senate to take any action upon financial measures proposed by the president, or those passed by the House affects unfavorably all branches of business. Under such adverse circumstances it is actually encouraging that shrinkage in transactions and resulting commercial disasters have not been greater. But four large failures within a day or two indicate that the same condition cannot continue without much embarrassment."

ANOTHER CAUCUS.
Marylanders Will Bring Out A New Man—Situation Little Changed.
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 20.—Forty-four out of the eighty-one members of the general assembly held an informal caucus last night and, after being in session for over two hours, all those present signed a call for a party caucus to be held Monday night to name a candidate for senator. The followers of Congressman Wellington did not attend the meeting and did not sign the call for the caucus Monday night. Mr. Wellington himself says that he will not be bound by the action of the caucus, should it attempt to pass any resolution restricting the choice to an eastern shore man.

THE MORRISON BOOM.
Locating the Convention at Chicago Has Given It A Good Boost.
CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—There was a decided advance in Colonel William R. Morrison's Presidential stock among Chicago Democratic leaders to-day. It is the universal opinion of the managers that the location of the national convention in Chicago makes Morrison the most prominent among the candidates for nomination. Already plans are being made in Cook county to select a delegation favorable to Morrison. Unless a change in the nature of an upheaval occurs, Morrison will have the Illinois delegation instructed for him or not, just as he chooses.

Indianapolis Is Pleased.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—The announcement here of the engagement of General Harrison to Mrs. Dimmick, his deceased wife's niece, was received with manifestations of approval. Mrs. Dimmick is well known here and esteemed, and it is conceded that should General Harrison be called again to the chief magistracy, the White house could not have a more gracious and charming mistress. From a few sources the comment is made that from a political standpoint the marriage is a mistake, and it effectually disposes of General Harrison as a presidential candidate.

Advertised for a Wife and Got One.
HENNESSEY, Okla., Jan. 20.—The marriage of John Campbell, of Blaine county, to Miss Mabel Hageman, of McClintock City, Ind., was celebrated at the groom's ranch last night. Campbell is a wealthy cattleman, having been in that business in Oklahoma and Texas for twenty years. Four weeks ago he advertised for a wife and received five answers. He sent for Miss Hageman and was married immediately upon her arrival. Both are well pleased at their novel engagement and marriage.

Bishop Haygood Dying.
ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23.—Bishop Atter G. Haygood, the most prominent of the leaders of the M. E. Church, South, will probably die before morning. He is at his home in Oxford, Ga., and his death is expected any hour. He was president of Emory college for several years, then commissioner of the Slater fund, and since 1890 has been bishop. He resided for a time at Los Angeles.

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DAVIS' RESOLUTIONS.

THE ENUNCIATION A TAIL TWISTER.

Text of the Document—It Is Reported to The Senate and Sent to the Calendar—Mr. Gray Announces the Report Was Not Unanimous.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Davis of the senate committee on foreign relations to-day reported favorably on the resolution enunciating the Monroe doctrine. It is the result of the careful consideration of the committee on the advisability of incorporating the Monroe doctrine into the Federal statutes.

"Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that, whereas, President Monroe, in his message to Congress, December 2, Anno Domini, 1823, deemed proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and

"Whereas, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that, with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and should not interfere; but that with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States; and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; and

"Whereas, The doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by executive declaration and action upon occasions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to first be announced, and have been ever since their promulgation, and now are, the rightful policy of the United States; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrines and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain those doctrines and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof—and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continents or any islands adjacent thereto, for any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such an attempt to be dangerous to its peace and safety—or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate or by control of the easement in canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether on unfounded pretension or right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under other unfounded pretensions—as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, and as an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference."

The report went to the calendar. Mr. Gray announced that the report was not unanimous. Unusual interest attached to the Senate proceedings to-day owing to the anticipated action on the report from the committee on foreign relations on the Monroe doctrine. The probable effort of Mr. Pugh to secure a vote, according to notice given on his resolution reaffirming the historic Stanley Matthews resolution that the government obligations should be paid in the money current when they were incurred, namely, silver as well as gold, also tended to draw the large attendance. There was but a scant attendance on the floor, but the galleries were crowded during the other hours of the session. Mr. Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, was an early arrival, carrying a bunch of reports and documents.

A report from the postmaster general on a Senate resolution of inquiry gave the details of the practice long observed of deducting small sums as forfeitures from the wages of railway mail clerks for neglect of duty.

Mr. Wolcott, Republican, of Colorado gave notice that he would on Wednesday address the Senate on Mr. Sewell's resolution placing limitations on the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Frye (Republican) of Maine reported favorably a bill regulating naphtha launches.

Mr. Warren (Republican) of Wyoming presented a resolution concerning the shrinkage in price of farm animals and directing an inquiry. He gave notice of a speech on the subject next Tuesday.

Minister Hatch of Hawaii and Mrs. Hatch occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery.

A German Gunboat Goes to Africa.
LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Capetown dispatch to the Times says the German gunboat Sperber has started for Delagoa bay.

Melville F. Ingalls for President.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Since this city did not get the National Democratic convention a movement to get the nomination has been started. The Cincinnati delegation that went to Washington last week to present the claims of this city to the National Democratic committee, was headed by Melville F. Ingalls, president of the Big Four and other railways, and he is the man that a combination of business men and politicians are considering as a candidate who would command the confidence of business interests in these stringent times.

DENIED AT WASHINGTON.

No Militia Ordered Out by the President—No War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A flat denial is given at the War department to the report from Florida that the department has requested the governor of that state to put the Florida troops in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice. In the first place, it is said the President has no constitutional or lawful authority to make such a request, and in the next place there is no emergency that would justify the calling out of the 1,200 men who make up the Florida militia.

The rumor was current here and elsewhere in the East last night that President Cleveland had learned that Spain, despairing of a successful termination of the war, had offered to sell Cuba to Great Britain. The rumor seemed to be confirmed by dispatches from Florida. The governors of the Southern states, according to advices, had been requested by the War department to prepare the State militia for immediate service. Troops were reported on the move in Florida, and the belief was held in some quarters that the flying squadron of Great Britain was destined for service in American waters.

The cessation of Cuba to Great Britain would certainly be resisted by the United States and on these grounds sensational war predictions were sent out. Nothing is known at the department about the alleged offer of sale of Cuba. However, a crisis has been reached in the Cuban war and President Cleveland is said to have prepared a proclamation, which may be received in the near future recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents last week, when he learned of the recall of Marshal Campos, but under the circumstances, the executive thought that such recognition would be regarded as inopportune and unfriendly to Spain, and he therefore withheld the important document, pending the appointment of a successor to Campos. Now that Campos has been retired there is apparently no reason for withholding it longer.

Compled with the rumor of pending negotiations for the cession of Cuba to the English crown comes an additional assertion that President Cleveland may go beyond the original proposition and recognize the independence of Cuba. This, however, must be taken with a large grain of salt. There is an important distinction between independence and belligerency. Belligerency can be recognized when insurgents have established themselves on a basis of apparent permanency by having military establishments able to cope with the armies of the parent country and having established a form of government. Independence, on the other hand, according to the principle and invariable practice of the United States, is recognized only when the legal government of another nation, by its establishment in the actual exercise of political power, is supposed to have received the express or implied assent of the people.

The London Globe's Arrogant Talk.
LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Globe this afternoon in an article condemning the attitude of the United States Senate committee on foreign affairs, says: "The English people will not stand much more flouting from anybody, and these gentlemen, whom we credit with no more exalted sentiment than the wish to stand well with their Irish constituents, may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation that could only be called appalling."

President's Reply in the Bayard Matter.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President sent to the House his reply to the resolution calling upon him for information as to what he had done about the matter of the speeches delivered by Ambassador Bayard. He transmits copies of the two speeches in full and also copies of the letters from Mr. Bayard, explanatory of them. No action was taken by the President on the speeches, except to notify Mr. Bayard of the action of the House.

Its Destination Not Decided.
LONDON, Jan. 21.—In spite of the assertion of a sensational rumor to the contrary, the British admiralty says that the destination of the flying squadron, now at Spithead, is not yet determined upon, even by the admiralty, and that certainly it will not go to Bermuda or anywhere in American waters for the present.

Redwine May Be Pardoned.
ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—Advices received from Washington seem to leave no doubt that President Cleveland will grant a pardon to Lewis Redwine, now in the Ohio penitentiary, although Redwine has served but little more than one year of his seven years' sentence. Redwine was in the center of the biggest sensation Atlanta has ever known, his defalcation of about \$100,000 wrecked the Gate City National bank, and that it has always been believed, was responsible for the suicide of Tom Cobb Jackson.

General Ewing Hurt.
NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—General Thomas Ewing, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, was struck by a cable car on the Third avenue line to-day and badly bruised. It was first thought that the general, who is about 70 years of age, had sustained internal injuries, but an examination at his home satisfied his physicians that he will be able to be out in two or three days.

Tramps Horsewhipped.
CENTRALIA, Mo., Jan. 21.—Three tramps visited this city Saturday evening and, after becoming somewhat intoxicated, began to disturb the peace by entering stores, restaurants and barber shops and threatening the lives of several citizens. They were locked up by the city marshal. Less than an hour later they were taken from the officers by six masked men and escorted to a lake one mile east of the city. There each tramp was given a severe horsewhipping and then released. The tramps immediately fled.

AT ST. LOUIS.

The Republican National Sub-Committee Meets—Byrnes Sergeant-at-Arms.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—The sub-committee of the Republican national committee, appointed to attend to the details of the coming convention in St. Louis, met at the Southern hotel this forenoon to confer with a special committee appointed by the Business Men's League.

Chairman Carter of the national committee was unable to be present, and his proxy was held by Mr. Manley. The first matter to come up was the selection of a sergeant-at-arms for the convention. There were four candidates for this office, all of whom are on the ground.

After some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Manley said that inasmuch as St. Louis had secured the convention he thought it were better to elect for sergeant-at-arms a man from some other state than Missouri, the first ballot was taken. It resulted in the unanimous selection of Timothy E. Byrnes of Minnesota. George W. Wiswell was elected as first assistant and W. W. Johnson as second assistant.

The committee then adjourned for lunch. At 2 o'clock the National sub-committee, and accompanied by an architect, proceeded to the exposition building, where plans for remodeling the north nave were gone over and everything as to the convention hall satisfactorily arranged.

KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

The Rival Candidates Hunt at Work Marshaling Their Forces.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—Although the leaders of both parties had agreed that there should be no balloting for Senator till February 4, or until after the successor of Wilson had qualified, yet the nominees of the caucuses seem to be so suspicious of each other that they are marshaling their forces here for balloting in both houses separately Tuesday, and the friends of Hunter are claiming he will be declared elected Wednesday. Some Republican Senators insist they will join the Democrats in postponing the election until after Wilson's successor arrives, as there was authority for the agreement. Some of Hunter's most ardent supporters think the scheme to postpone the election of Senator was a trick in the interest of Bradley or Yerkes, and say that they will, therefore, not abide by it. In addition to the opposition from those who want to stand by the compromise agreement, Populist Poor has become estranged from Hunter, but says he will never go to Blackburn, so it does not seem possible for any election of Senator to occur this week. The deadlock between Hunter and Blackburn with their fighting friends on the ground is expected to make trouble. Both sides are very determined and suspicious.

REBATE INDICTMENTS.

Santa Fe Officials Must Stand Trial, but the Shippers Go Free.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—In the United States court to-day Judge Grosscup handed down an opinion on a motion to quash the indictments in the Santa Fe's alleged violations of the interstate commerce act.

The indictments were upheld in part and quashed in part. John A. Henley, general traffic manager of the Santa Fe, and ex-President Rinehart of the road were adjudged to have been properly indicted on two counts.

The indictments against Isaac Thompson, a Kansas City shipper, and Manager Jenkins of the Hammond Packing company, were quashed, the court holding lack of sufficient presentation of facts to show that they had resorted to a "device" to secure a less than the regular rate of shipment.

These decisions are in effect that a shipper could not be held for violation in accepting a rebate and form the first legal interpretation of that part of the interstate commerce law making shippers equally liable with carriers to a violation of the law in discriminating.

Henley and Rinehart will not submit without a stubborn fight and probably an appeal to a higher court.

CONVICT HANGS HIMSELF.

Arnold, Who Killed a Fellow Prisoner, Takes His Own Life.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—George Arnold, a prisoner in the penitentiary, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself with a towel.

Arnold was the man who killed George Murray, a fellow convict, about two weeks ago. He was placed in solitary confinement to await trial at the next term of the Cole county court Sunday morning. A turnkey found him hanging from a ring in the top of the cell dead. He was sent up from St. Louis county in 1895 for ten years for assault with intent to kill. He was a tough character and his murder of Murray was unprovoked.

A Clergyman Assassinated.

TOONSHOTO, Ga., Jan. 21.—There is great excitement near Hall's Station, Wilkinson county, over the mysterious assassination of Rev. Warran Powers, a well known county preacher. He was called to his door at night and shot, falling dead in the arms of his wife. The suspicions of the officers have been directed to a man named Dixon, a member of Powers' congregation, and he is under arrest. It is said that last Sunday Powers preached a strong sermon against the marital infidelities of some of the community, and Dixon took the sermon as applying to him.

Miss Barton Goes to Turkey.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Rev. Charles C. Cregan, secretary of the American board of missions of the Congregational church, lectured here last night on the Armenian question. After the lecture, he said Miss Barton, of the Red Cross Society, would go to Armenia to distribute the relief fund collected in the United States. She would not wait for the permission of the Sultan of Turkey before starting, but upon her arrival in Constantinople she would go to the Sultan with Minister Terrell and ask for permission to visit Armenia in person.