

# WAS SECRET

## STRANGE DOINGS BY GEN. OTIS AT MANILA.

### IS THIS THE ONLY CASE

The Father of Corporal Loranoe de Witt Did Not Know His Son Had Been Killed

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—The arrival at San Francisco of the body of Corporal Loranoe H. de Witt on the transport Sherman has unseated another war department scandal in Washington. From the facts in the De Witt case no other deduction can be made save that General Otis is suppressing information not only to the newspapers, but to the war department as well, sending in reports which contain only that which he cares to have made public.

In this special instance General Otis has never appeared the war department of the body of the young man only through telegrams announcing the arrival of the body from the Philippines. They learned from private sources that he had been shot, and all their efforts have failed so far to gain them any details of the engagement in which the death wound was received.

Loranoe H. de Witt was a St. Louis boy, the son of L. D. de Witt of Maplewood. He enlisted in D company, Thirty-second volunteers, under Captain Comfort, and was made a corporal. Last Monday the De Witt family was notified by the transport Sherman building, father of Captain Frank Knobel, who is also in the Philippines, that a letter from his son bore the tidings that young De Witt had been shot in the brain during a skirmish.

The tone indicated that the wound was serious, though it was positively asserted that the boy was alive at the time the letter was written. The letter was dated at Orani on December 25. It contained no particulars as to the skirmish, confining itself to the mere announcement that the wound had been received.

The De Witt family at once opened correspondence with the War department. Both Senators Vane and Cockrell were approached, but they apparently were unable to get any satisfaction after repeated visits to the department. Several days ago Governor Stephens was notified officially by Senator Cockrell that the transport Sherman had arrived, bearing among her cargo of martial dead the body of the young Missouri corporal, De Witt. Again did the family telegraph to Washington and received an answer until yesterday when a telegram came from Quartermaster pattern, announcing that orders had been given in San Francisco to have the body of Corporal de Witt prepared for shipment to St. Louis. The message did not say when that order had been issued, and today the family does not know where the body is, whether it has been shipped or whether it is lying, unclaimed and uncared for in San Francisco.

It seems a certainty that if a record of the death had been forwarded to Washington by General Otis it could have been found by the Missouri senators. Moreover, Washington advices say that no such death has been called by General Otis.

### NOW HAS AN ALLY.

England Has Formed a Compact With Portugal.

London, Feb. 12.—There exists today what practically amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Portugal. For the past week and longer, there has been circulating through the English press, irrespective of party lines, a nervous apprehension of a great standing opposition and a still more nervous appreciation of the fact that Great Britain, at the present moment, is unable to face it with honor to herself. Constant editorial in the most sensational papers, have almost continuously the phase of the agitation into a national nightmare, which is not at all justified by the tenor of the continental news published in the English papers.

If the general demands for an immediate increase in the active land and military strength, openly urged, to enable Great Britain to cope with the most aggressive movements that could possibly be credited to Russia, France or Germany, were only coherently with the extent to which Great Britain has been drained in order to support her South African war, these manifestations of the press and the consequent public anxiety would easily be understood, but the fact of the return home of an army and naval mobilization, so much exceeds the comparatively slight deficiency in the defensive potentiality caused by the war in South Africa, that an impartial observer can scarcely help coming to the conclusion that there is more under the surface than news from the continent conveys, and after a careful investigation, the Associated Press learns that this impression is quite correct.

### MORE MONEY FOR THE ARMY.

War Department Find New Grounds for Appropriations.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—The final draft of the military appropriation bill, which was to have been completed by the house committee on military affairs, was held up by the notification of the war department that an appropriation for cable and telegraph lines to connect the military posts in Alaska with the headquarters at St. Michaels would be asked. Estimates for this appropriation are now being prepared and it is expected that the bill will be finished at this meeting today.

Some new legislation has been incorporated in the bill. Among the items is a provision that the longevity pay of officers of the regular army, holding voluntary rank, shall be computed on the regular rank. Provision is also made for retiring pay to be obtained on the allowance of sergeant majors, and if they do not draw these allowances they shall be entitled to the money equivalent at the end of their service. Provision is made for the return home of the remainder of civilian employees in the war department who die while serving in the insular possessions. Provision is also made for the return to the states of the quartermaster stores when by state troops during the war.

### TRY TO JOIN GEN. BULLER.

Lady Smith Garrison Makes at Attempt to Fight Their Way Out.

Boer Head Leader, Lady Smith, Feb. 11.—The alarm was given at midnight that the Ladysmith troops were trying to force a passage in the direction of the Free State hanger. Firing was heard but no particulars have been received.

It is reported from the Upper Tugela that in yesterday's fight, while driving the British across the river with heavy loss to them, the Boers had four men killed and eight wounded. On retaking the kopje twenty-two Boers were found killed.

London, Feb. 12.—Spencer Wilkinson, the expert in a review of the South African situation for the Associated Press, says: "A telegram received this evening from Lourenco Marques speaks of a sortie from Ladysmith on the night of Thursday to Friday. Such an attempt of General White to cut his way out was probable and may succeed, though the nature of modern weapons is such against him and there would be heavy loss and many stragglers would be cut off."

"The likelihood of General White's trying to fight his way out would explain the reticence of the war office. It would also explain the demoralization from Chieveley, of which we have only heard through a Boer telegram. 'No decided opinion on the operations of the last week can be pronounced until a connected, authentic account shall have been received.'"

BALLOONIST SAVED THE ARMY. A special dispatch from Springfield bridge, under date of Friday, February 9, gives a new explanation of General Buller's retreat.

According to this dispatch a balloonist on Wednesday discovered the fact that the Boers had developed extraordinary and unexpected artillery strength on Dornkloof, to the British right, where they had managed to draw up a dozen heavy guns, some fitted with disappearing mountings and all cunningly masked. These, but for the balloonist, would never have been discovered until the deadly trap, as they commanded the road the British would have taken in order to reach Ladysmith.

These guns rendered the actual positions of the British untenable and further advance impossible, except at the cost of a terrible and needless loss of life.

EGYPTIAN OUTBREAK DANGEROUS. Perhaps the Entire Egyptian Question Will Be Reopened.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Great Britain's status in Egypt, as affected by the revolt of the native troops, is treated here as extremely serious. This news, which was first announced from Cairo, January 21, has now become an important feature in the French press and receives full confirmation. Its significance will be realized when it is explained that Egypt is a tinder box waiting for a spark may set into flame the Anglo-French animosity. The hope is freely expressed in the French press that England's difficulty in overcoming the insurrection may justify the international opening of the Egyptian question, in which France could not remain a passive spectator.

The reported negotiations to replace the English garrisons in Egypt at the present juncture by Italian troops is denounced here as contrary to the international agreement.

The stories of conferences between Lord Currie, the British ambassador at Rome, and Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador at Paris, regarding the movement are obviously invention, but Sir Edmund Monson's departure to the Italian Riviera was certainly, as announced in the Associated Press dispatches, due to the question of the British government at the bitter anti-English feeling reflected everywhere here.

Officially, Sir Edmund Monson has gone south on account of his health, but it is pointed out, the climate of the French Riviera is quite as bad as that of the Italian Riviera, and if health were the only question the British ambassador could have gone to Nice and Cannes and saved the \$9 a day which he is now compelled to pay for his charge d'affaires, according to diplomatic regulations, to pay during his absence from the country to which he is accredited.

The Archbishop of Aix, Mgr. Gouthes-Soulard, whose name was suggested owing to the letter of encouragement which he wrote to the Assumptionist Fathers on their conviction on the charge of conspiring against the republic, seems determined to get into trouble. He has now written to the Assumptionist organ, Le Croix, a long epistle, vigorously denouncing the government's action.

"The violator of my country's laws," he says "is not I, but M. Waldeck-Rousseau (the prime minister) by stealing my allowance, which is a debt recognized by the concordat."

Gouthes-Soulard has several times been in difficulties with French ministers. As a result of the incident which occurred at Rome during the pilgrimage of the French workmen, headed by Gouthes-Soulard, the latter was fined \$3,000 francs, and later had his allowance suspended for interfering in electoral matters. The government is now urged to depose him altogether.

### ESCAPES SOUTH AFRICA.

A Nebraskan Nearly Has to Go to Fight for Britain.

Fremont, Neb., Feb. 12.—A Fremont railroad man had a rather unpleasant experience in Ontario, Canada, recently. A few weeks ago he took his wife and baby and went to his birthplace, a town near Toronto, for a visit, arriving there about the time a company was being equipped for South Africa. Though he had lived in the United States for nearly fifteen years he had never taken out his final citizenship papers and he soon learned from the authorities that he was on the list of those liable to do military duty. This did not disturb him in the least as he intended to return to this country soon. When he began to make preparations to return he was notified not to leave the country and was told that his departure would be forcibly prevented. He succeeded in reaching the states without interruption, but does not propose to go there again until he is a full fledged American citizen.

### An Exchange of Shots.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special)—Governor Taylor spent the first night at the mansion he has spent in several days. Tonight several shots were fired in that locality and the soldiers guarding the house claim they were fired at them. They returned the fire. The affair created considerable excitement among a detail of soldiers from the state house was added to the guard at the mansion. It is generally believed the shots were fired by an alleged jobber.

# A WARNING.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE'S REPUBLICAN SENATOR'S APPEAL.

### POWER OF GOLD MEN

Must Be Broken or Hunger and Distress to Millions of People Will Soon Follow.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—Shortly after the opening of the senate Saturday, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire was recognized to deliver an address upon the pending financial bill, which was laid before the senate. He said in part: "Those who have absorbed the gold of the world are trying to make it more valuable by legislation. That is the natural meaning of the first ten lines of the senate bill. There is no need of the law for any other object. Absolutely no other purpose is to be subserved by those lines. The passage of the bill without adequate recognition of the desire and determination of the American people that silver shall be re-monetized is a defiance of the republican platform of 1896 and without such recognition in the bill I cannot give it my vote."

"It would be unqualified gold monometalism and to advocate or submit to this is abandonment of republican principles. Any starting of the movement to make gold more valuable than silver is the gold class. Further steps are therefore now demanded, namely, that all the existing silver coin shall be put out from the circulation of real money and that the creation of credit money—that is money all which must be redeemed on demand in gold. If this new principle is to prevail, the real money will be \$4,000,000,000 of gold and the credit money, including the silver money, will be \$10,000,000,000. This gold and credit money are to be built all the checks and other credits in trade throughout the world. How broad the summit and how narrow the base!"

"It is true that, because it is claimed that we have now what are called good times and prosperity in America, bimetalism should be ridiculed and discarded. But our good times are simply the result of the fact that we are so largely in our favor. What would have been our condition if the balance of trade had not been in our favor?"

"In truth, in spite of temporary present conditions, the case in favor of bimetalism still remains unimpaired. The merits of bimetalism are plain. The injury to result from gold monometalism is sure."

"The republican party is pledged to bimetalism. We are blunderers when we sloughed over and over again for re-monetization? Is it not quite possible that we were right then and are now wrong when it is proposed to forever discard re-monetization."

"The 1,200,000,000 of the people of this world of ours; while only 200,000,000 want the single gold standard. We want the real money of the world to be eight billions of dollars in coin. They want to be on a par with the rest of the world. The difference means injustice, injury, suffering and distress to millions of God's poor people the world over, while the gold class is to wax fat at the cost of the helplessness of the masses."

"The republican party ought not to do any such grievous wrong. I entreat its leaders not to burden us with gold monometalism, but to renew in unmistakable language our oft-repeated pledges to bimetalism."

"If we are true to our traditions and to the wishes of our constituents we shall re-eject our gracious and patriotic president by popular and electoral majorities greater than any president has ever received. Can we afford the passage of the needless first ten lines of this bill, without sufficient qualification, to add to the chances of his defeat?"

"The conclusion of Mr. Chandler's speech Mr. Chilton of Texas was recognized to address the senate in opposition to the pending measure, which he declared represented the policy of the republican administration. He urged the senate to reject the measure and to refund the entire national debt in long time gold bonds. This would insure perpetuity to the national banks and afford them a greater money monopoly even than they possess now. He said that the republican party should be on guard against the passage of the bill, which would be a demand for the demonetization of gold and the re-monetization of silver. Adverting further along to the introduction of the finance committee's amendments relating to the continued efforts in favor of bimetalism, Mr. Money declared he did not believe in the sincerity of any man who did not at all times stand for his convictions."

"I don't know," said Mr. Money, "where the demand for the adoption of this bimetallic amendment came from. The chairman of the finance committee had his ear to the ground and heard the rumblings in the west over the pending bill, or has it again been proposed to delude the people in view of the fact that this is a presidential campaign year? The fact is that the republican party is absolutely faithless on this money question. That is perfectly evident."

### AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## NEWS CONCERNING NEBRASKANS AND NEBRASKA AFFAIRS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—Congressman Sutherland is preparing a speech for future delivery, and this Congress quite a share of his time. Congressman Neville won mention in the daily press for his declaration that he had "promised his people never to vote a dollar for the support of the senator of Sulu and his eight wives and 14 slaves." Senator Allen's doings and sayings are reported by the Associated Press dispatches more largely than those of other members of the fusion delegation, on account of the different rights and privileges accorded to senators, a difference, however, that does not exist so markedly as at the last session, which is rapidly passing away. If plutocratic money is dominant in the nation, a closure rule will yet be adopted in the senate. Bradley is getting familiar with his duties and is making a hard working and efficient secretary. S. Edgar W. Thorpe, at one time secretary for Hon. O. H. Kim, now has a position in the agricultural department and owns an interest in a dairy line about six miles out in the hills. He seems to be doing fairly well, but though still a good populist in working very hard at it just now. There are a lot of silver democrat populists and Boer sympathizers at work for the government, but most of them are doing their singing in a minor key. We personally know of a lot of Germans who were even afraid to attend the public meeting held to sympathize with the Boers, though they sat up until long after midnight to get a report of what was said and done by Allen, Mason, Lentz, Champ Clark and others on that occasion.

A. G. Peterson of Aurora, Neb., leading merchant and banker, is making arrangements to visit Germany this summer, and is arranging for passports and letters of introduction to consular officers.

The government is getting out its garden seeds at an earlier date than usual, and is probably so late, and requests for the same directed to any member of the delegation should be made by Feb. 15.

### SPECIAL BILLS.

Special bills have been introduced by Congressman Stark for Nehemiah W. M. Kitchens and J. W. Black, this week. The former lives at Beatrice, Neb., and is a farmer. The latter is a republican editor in the County of York. The bills are intended to divide the territory into two districts to elect the members of the legislature. The bill for Stark provides for the division of the territory into two districts, the one to elect the members of the legislature. The bill for Kitchens and Black provides for the division of the territory into two districts, the one to elect the members of the legislature.

From the amount of space occupied in eastern papers by the promoters of the "Cuba" district, it is evident that conviction is borne in upon a reflective mind that the boom is inspired by "Kold, Klammy Kasm," and though the glowing charms of that frigid clime are probably very attractive, that they seem most too anxious to divide up their "snap" with the world at large. A goodly number of easterners are being favorably impressed, however.

A joint resolution was reported from the committee on printing by the senate, increasing the limit of cost for the new government printing office by nearly \$500,000. An even half of this amount is admitted to be a tribute to the trust. The report shows that the price of building material has risen in price of building material. They are getting campaign contributions back, all right.

### MR. ROBINSON'S POSITION.

The Washington correspondent of the Lincoln State Journal again makes the statement that Congressman Robinson, at the organization of congress, voted in favor of seating Brigham H. Roberts the representative elect from Utah. The record shows that Robinson voted against Mr. Roberts being permitted to take the oath until the charges against him were investigated. But now the State Journal, through its correspondent, while Robinson voted on the roll call to exclude Roberts, yet he did vote on the standing vote in favor of the Richardson substitute, which in effect permitted Roberts to take the oath, pending the investigation of the charges against him. This statement is also denied by Robinson, and the question comes down to a matter of the reliability and fairness of the correspondent of the State Journal. The correspondent of the World-Herald, with a view to investigating the matter, called upon Congressman Robinson, who sits at the left of Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Stark stated it was his memory that on the rising vote, taken on the Richardson substitute, Mr. Robinson voted against the substitute and that Robinson at no time voted in favor of allowing Roberts to take a seat on the floor. Congressman A. S. Burleson of Austin, Tex., sits upon the right of Mr. Robinson, and upon being questioned, stated: "I recall the whole proceeding distinctly; it was an exciting time in the house. Mr. Robinson voted against the Richardson substitute and I voted at all times to exclude Roberts from a seat until the charges against him were investigated. But the statement that Robinson voted at any time in favor of Roberts is clearly wrong."

### OFFICER TOO QUICK WITH GUN.

Clay City, Mo., Feb. 12.—Viret Hawkins of this place was charged with stealing and gave bond for his appearance on the 15th. One of his bondsmen, becoming uneasy for fear he would leave, went to his residence in company with Deputy Sheriff Nagle and Detective Franklin, who had been employed to discover the band of thieves who have been robbing the farmers throughout the county. Hawkins commenced firing at the officers, who returned the fire without effect. Hawkins jumped on his horse and fled. After a long chase Sheriff Secord came up with him near Davenport and he was taken to the jail. He was shot by the sheriff and killed. The remains were brought here Saturday night and were buried Sunday.

The coroner's jury in Thayer county exonerated the sheriff, Thad Clark, and a task I must be assured of the full and plenary powers with which he was authorized to act. Of this he gave me satisfactory assurances. It was then agreed between us after various points had been suggested, that we should

# KENTUCKY.

## TAYLOR REFUSES TO SIGN THE PEACE AGREEMENT.

### NO END OF TROUBLE.

Kentucky Situation Not Yet Solved Though Divested of Some of Its Warlike Features.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—"I have only this to say: After mature deliberation and conference with my friends from every section of the state, I have concluded to allow the controversy to take its due course, vigorously contesting every inch of ground and upholding the rights of the people to the uttermost. If their rights be destroyed, the responsibility for that destruction must rest with those who sit in judgment."

"It is due to say that the eminent gentlemen, my friends, who secured the propositions resulting from the Louisville conference, acted in perfect good faith, from the highest motives of patriotism and did the very best they could."

"WILLIAM S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky."

The above proclamation was issued by Governor Taylor Saturday night, and according to his oral statement at the time of its issuance embodies all he desires to say concerning his position at the present time.

The decision not to sign the Louisville agreement was reached by Governor Taylor a few minutes after 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. For over two hours he had been in conference with fully 150 prominent republicans from all parts of the state, including the gubernatorial nominees and four republican members of the legislature.

TAYLOR VERY NERVOUS. This action was decided on at 1 o'clock, and the first information of the decision was given to the outside world by Governor Taylor himself. He came rapidly through the doors, unsteadily, looking nervous and haggard. He walked hastily toward the capitol gateway, repeating several times to newspaper men who stood in the hall: "I don't sign. I don't sign. I don't sign."

From the capitol he passed to the executive building, where he at once made up and signed the following proclamation, reconvening the legislature at Frankfort:

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 12.—The excitement recently prevailing in this city having to some extent subsided and there appearing now to be no necessity for the general assembly to remain in session in London, I do hereby by proclamation reconvene the same at Frankfort, Ky., February 12, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. W. S. TAYLOR, Governor of Kentucky.

### MILITIA IS WITHDRAWN.

Orders were at once issued to General Collier to prepare for the departure of the troops, and in a very short time a company of them were ready to leave. Six companies left Saturday night, more left Sunday and only a small detachment remains this morning. These will be retained only as a peace guard and will in no way be drawn upon the presence of the legislature.

Word was at once sent to the members of the republican legislature, now in session at London, that the next session would be in Frankfort, and a complete reply was received to the effect that they would all leave in a body today and be in Frankfort in ample time for business.

The action of Governor Taylor returns the gubernatorial right to the exact position it occupied on the day following the Gobel assassination, with the additional complication that there was but one legislator and one governor in fact, whereas there are now two claimants for the position and two separate bodies, each claiming to be the lawmaking power of Kentucky.

### DEMOCRATS WILL NOT GO.

Threatened by Armed Mob, They Stay Away.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—The collapse of the peace negotiations through Governor Taylor's rejection of the Louisville agreement and the latter's action in calling off the London legislature and partially withdrawing the troops have left the demagogic leaders at the head of many of its warlike features, but in a worse legal tangle than ever.

The receipt of news from Frankfort was followed immediately by a gathering of the demagogic leaders at the Willard Hotel. At this conference Governor Beckham, Governor Beckham, General Castlemann, President Carter, Speaker Trimble and others. At its conclusion Governor Beckham sent to the legislature a message reciting the failure of the peace negotiations and the conditions existing at Frankfort as seen by him and recommending that the legislature continue its sessions in Louisville, as he could not guarantee their personal security nor protect them from unwarranted interference at Frankfort.

Acting upon this suggestion, the legislature decided to remain in Louisville for a present and adjourned to meet at the court house today at noon. It is probable a joint resolution, which was offered Saturday, will then be adopted, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the conditions at Frankfort, as far as they affect the safety of the legislators. The members do not accept Governor Taylor's action in ordering away part of the troops, as restoring order under which they may return to the capital. They would feel safer with the militia there than with the irresponsible armed mountaineers, who for weeks have been gathering about the state buildings, left to menace them.

### WHERE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Senator Blackburn has made public the agreement signed last Monday by seven republicans and seven democrats, representing Governors Taylor and Beckham for a settlement of the disturbed political conditions in this state. It was accompanied by a statement covering the whole course of the negotiations, beginning with a call by David W. Farleigh on Senator Blackburn at Frankfort, February 5, to seek a conference looking for a settlement. The senator says: "I insisted that before I could consent to undertake so grave and delicate a task I must be assured of the full and plenary powers with which he was authorized to act. Of this he gave me satisfactory assurances. It was then agreed between us after various points had been suggested, that we should

meet in Louisville, and he and the Hon. John Marshall, who was not present at this interview with me, but was accompanying Mr. Farleigh, as he told me, in his interests with Mr. Taylor did go from Frankfort to Louisville Monday morning.

Senator Blackburn then tells of the meeting at the Galt house between Messrs. Farleigh and Marshall and their associates and Governor Beckham, Senators and their conferees. "At an unusually early hour this morning I was awakened by the clerk at my hotel and told that Governor Taylor wanted me at the long distance telephone and requested me not to take the time necessary to dress, but to come at once. I went promptly and Mr. Taylor told me of his great perplexity and distress of mind, expressed his appreciation of the liberal measure of patience I had shown throughout of the negotiations and said he felt that the parties to this conference found the proper solution to the situation, but he approved of the agreement and found no fault with it either in whole or in part, but he said that the pressure that had been brought to bear upon him in opposition to his approval was beyond anything of which it was possible for me to conceive. He further said that he had summoned certain parties to a conference with him at 10 o'clock this morning and asked me—urged me earnestly to consider the matter as open until 11 o'clock this morning. I agreed to this and further said that instead of 11 o'clock we would make it 12 o'clock if he wished it. At which latter hour it was agreed that he should call me up by telephone and advise me of his approval of the agreement and of a proclamation that he would issue revoking his call for a conference at 10 o'clock and calling it to meet at Frankfort on Monday, and of the sending home of the military force now on duty at Frankfort. I waited until 12 o'clock and until 1 o'clock, and hearing nothing from him at either time, Mr. Taylor that the hour he had named had passed, and another hour in addition, and that the matter under consideration stood closed."

Senator Blackburn says Governor Taylor called him up soon afterward to explain the delay. He continued: "He told me he could not sign or approve the agreement; that conditions were such and the pressure so heavy that he could not do it. He said that I and my associates are content to have the public decide as to where the crushing burden of responsibility rests for a continuation of the deplorable conditions that we have labored earnestly to relieve, should it be that worse is yet to come than now exists we feel that we have done our utmost to protect our people and our state, and that we shall not be answerable."

The text of the agreement reached by the conference last Monday night follows:

### TEXT OF THE TREATY.

"For the purpose of ending, by proper mutual concessions, the unfortunate condition of political affairs now existing in Kentucky a conference was this day held at Louisville, in which the subscribers participated. After many hours of patient and frank discussion it was unanimously determined to recommend an accommodation of the difficulties upon the following basis:

"First—That should a resolution be passed by the general assembly during its present session in joint session of two houses, declaring that the office heretofore taken by the general assembly did invest William Goebel with the title to the office of governor of this commonwealth on the 24 day of February, 1900, and did invest J. C. W. Beckham with the title to the office of lieutenant governor of this commonwealth, as of said date, the contestants, William S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall not dispute said titles respectively."

"Second—that should the general assembly pass the resolution stated in the foregoing paragraph, immunity shall be extended to all persons from all accusations growing out of political acts of two houses, declaring that the office of governor and lieutenant governor. That all legislative action by the present general assembly shall be postponed until Monday, February 12, 1900, except such steps as may be necessary under the constitution, to make lawful adjournments."

"Fourth—That the board of state election commissioners, sitting as a board of contest, shall postpone all of its proceedings until Tuesday, February 13, 1900, or until such later date as it may determine. Provided, that it may in the meantime, meet and adjourn, if it shall determine that such meetings are necessary or expedient."

"That it is earnestly recommended to both parties that in the consideration and determination of all pending and determined contests for the offices of representatives and senators, all partisan considerations shall be eliminated, and that the fullest measure of protection, to the end that he shall have the fullest liberty to cast his vote without let or hindrance and have it counted as cast, and shall secure to the officers of the election the first protection in the charge of their duties."

"Seventh—That as soon as possible from this date, the state militia now on duty at the seat of government, shall be withdrawn, and sent to their homes, due regard being had for the preservation of public peace."

"For the republican party: JOHN W. BARR, AUGUSTUS E. WILSON, T. H. BAKER, D. W. LINDSEY, DAVID W. FAIRLEIGH, CHARLES T. BALLARD."

"For the democratic party: J. C. S. BLACKBURN, JAMES B. M'OREARY, ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, FRED WOODSON, S. S. SHELLEFORD, PHIL B. THOMPSON, JR., E. T. LILLARD, SR., J. B. THOMPSON."

"We approve the above: JOHN MARSHALL, J. C. W. BECKHAM."

Bank Cashier Arrested. Thompsonville, Conn., Feb. 13.—Robert E. Miller, the bank cashier of R. D. and Robert Spencer, which filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court at Hartford, on Monday, with liabilities of about \$100,000, was arrested on a criminal charge, alleging the misappropriation of funds.

Mining Riots to Be Investigated. Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The house committee on military affairs has issued twenty-five subpoenas for the investigation of the Idaho mining riots, which federal troops under General Merriam suppressed. The investigation is to begin February 25. Mr. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor and other representatives of labor organizations were among those subpoenaed.