

CIVIL SERVICE FIGHT

Anti-Reformers in House Score a Victory by Close Vote.

GENERAL ATTACK ON ABUSES OF SYSTEM

Motion to Strike Out Appropriation for Commission is Lost.

HOT SHOT FIRED AT THE JOB PEDDLERS

Merit of Law is Upheld by Several, but Commission is Denounced.

CLERK HIRE OF HOUSE MEMBERS COMES UP

Mr. Hartman of Montana Offers Amendment that Members Should Forfeit Seats if They Misappropriate Allowances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The anti-civil service reformers scored a victory in the house today.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration when the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission was reached, Mr. Evans, republican of Kentucky, made a motion to strike it out.

This was in committee of the whole, where no record is made of the vote. Mr. Moody, republican of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would demand a record vote in the house, where the friends of the civil service law expect to reverse the decision.

Those who advocated the motion to strike out were: Messrs. Evans, republican of Kentucky; Grosvenor, republican of Ohio; Hepburn, republican of Iowa; Linney, republican of North Carolina; Brown, republican of Ohio, and Marsh, republican of Illinois.

Its opponents were: Messrs. Moody, republican of Massachusetts; Hopkins, republican of Illinois; Fleming, democrat of Georgia; Frostus, republican of Pennsylvania; Henderson, republican of Iowa, and Dulliver, republican of Iowa.

During the general debate on the bill Mr. Swanson, democrat of Virginia, delivered a speech on anti-imperialism.

At the opening of the session of the house today Mr. Marsh, republican of Illinois, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to grant to officers and men of the volunteer army upon their muster-out two months' extra pay if they have served beyond the limits of the United States and one month's extra pay if they have only served within the limits.

After this explanation of it Mr. Bailey announced that he had no objection to the measure. The bill was passed.

The house then went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Payne of New York in the chair, and took up the consideration of the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

It was agreed to confine the general debate to an hour on each side. Mr. Swanson's remarks on the bill were read for amendment under the five minute rule. Mr. Hartman, silver of Montana, offered an amendment to the paragraph allowing each member and delegate in congress \$100 per month or clerk hire, which provided that if any member or delegate should retain any portion of this allowance he should forfeit his seat in the house.

Mr. Mahon, republican of Pennsylvania, made a point of order against the amendment and it was ordered to be taken up. Mr. Hartman then modified his amendment so as to provide that any member who sought to retain a portion of the allowance for clerk hire should forfeit it. He said he had no desire to make any changes in connection with the clerk hire, but he had reliable knowledge that some members had retained a portion of this allowance, in some cases the major portion, and had put the money in their own pockets.

No man who would be guilty of such an act, he said, "is fit to hold a seat in this house."

Mr. Bingham made a point of order against the modified amendment and it was sustained.

Civil Service Appropriations. Mr. Evans, republican of Kentucky, moved to strike out the appropriation for the civil service commission. He reviewed briefly the charges against the extension of the civil service law. It had outgrown its original bounds and he was willing to bring the matter to a test by cutting off the appropriation for the commission. He was not a spokesman. He believed in merit and efficiency in the public service, but he was opposed to the present law.

MANILA BEFORE THE WAR

Official Correspondence Throws Light on Our Relations With Insurgents.

PLEGGED THEIR LOYALTY TO ANNEXATION

Letters from United States Consuls Showing the Trouble Representatives Had in Evading Spies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The correspondence published officially in connection with the peace treaty contains much of interest from Consul Williams, who was stationed at Manila prior to the war. He was in constant communication with Aguinaldo for some time after the battle of Manila bay and his letters throw much light upon the relations with the Philippine chieftain.

As early as February 22 last Mr. Williams wrote: "The governor general, who is both amiable and popular, having resigned, wishes credit for pacification. Certain rebel leaders were given a cash bribe of \$1,500,000 to consent to deportation to China. This bribe and deportation, he adds, 'only multiplied claimants and fanned the fires of discontent.'"

On March 19 he complained that letters and telegrams were tampered with. He speaks of the influence of the church as the greatest bar to progress in the islands. Mr. Williams also stated that every leisure hour was devoted to the inspection of the forts, arsenals and magazines in and about Manila, even at an early day, and he was sending information thus derived by Commodore Dewey, who, with his fleet, was at Hong Kong. Spies were so thick that he did not dare copy his dispatches in office.

Mr. Williams left Manila on August 23. He was a witness of Dewey's victory, and on May 12 resumed his reports from Cavite. His first dispatch of that date begins with assurance of "the friendliness of the Philippine natives to our country and to me, as its representative. Scores of times I have heard boys express that either the United States or Great Britain would acquire these islands."

"Aguinaldo told me today," he writes on June 16, "that his friends all hoped the Philippines would be a United States territory." He said this four days after the first information of a provisional government by the natives. Mr. Williams says he was invited to be present when this government was organized by the Filipinos, but that he declined. This he afterwards received a note of approval from the State department.

On August 4 he wrote: "It has been my study to keep on pleasant terms with Aguinaldo for ultimate objects. Admiral Rowley says I planted the seeds of concealment-cooperation. My report to the United States has been that the conditions of government by the United States in the Philippines would be vastly better for him and his people in honor, advancement, etc., than could exist under any plan fixed by himself and the Filipinos. I have traversed the entire part of government with him in council and he has called his officials from fifteen provinces to meet for their discussion, all stated as friendly, but unofficial on my part."

Pledged Loyalty to Annexation. On September 25 Mr. Williams cabled: "Today delegates from 400 Visayan soldiers and also representatives of southern business men came to the United States to pledge their loyalty to annexation. Several insurgents, however, wisely, Spain cannot control. If we evacuate anarchy rules."

On July 18 Consul Wildman wrote to the secretary of state, expressing his views on the then reported policy of the United States government toward the Philippine islands to return to Spain. Among other things he said, after giving the particulars of his long residence and intimate acquaintance among the people of the straits settlement:

"I consider the forty or fifty Philippine leaders with whose fortunes I have been very closely connected both the superiors of the Malays and the Cubans, Aguinaldo, Agoncillo, and Sanlaksa, are all men who would be leaders in their separate departments in any country, while among the wealthy Manila men who live in Hong Kong and who are spending their money liberally on the overthrow of the Spaniards and the annexation to the United States, men like the Cortes family and the Paza family would hold their own among bankers and lawyers anywhere. In spite of statements to the contrary, I know they are fighting for annexation to the United States, and they are independent secondly. In fact, I have had the more prominent leaders call on me and say they would not raise a finger unless I would assure them that the United States intended to give them United States citizenship if they wanted it. There has been a systematic effort to keep the money centralization of the Philippine government, has been asked to be recognized as such and to be accorded the same rights as the other diplomats. His request is in the hands of Secretary Hay."

Today the private secretary of Senator Agoncillo to the State department, and presented to the officials a letter to Secretary Hay requesting upon behalf of Senator Agoncillo an interview for the purpose of arranging to present his credentials to President McKinley and inquiring when it would meet the convenience of the president to meet the Philippine representative.

The letter further states that he is instructed by Senator Agoncillo, in view of recent developments, to urge the advisability of an understanding between the American government and the representative of the respective nations, each understanding to be reached at Washington or in the Philippines. The letter concludes with an expression of the earnest hope that the friendly relations heretofore existing between the two peoples may ever be maintained.

Accompanying the letter is a memorandum setting forth the establishment of the Philippine republic and the provision for a detailed system of government. "From the facts submitted," says Senator Agoncillo, "it will appear that the Philippine government has been in existence since June 18, 1898, substantially in full possession of the territory of the people it represents."

Trade is Booming at Manila. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Advices received today at the custom house from officials in the custom house at Manila report that trade in the city has received an impetus since American occupation. The report says that the Manila custom house during November averaged a day in gold and the report states that shipping is on the increase and that the possibilities of commerce are unlimited.

Aguinaldo's Emancipation Coming. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Lieutenant R. E. Calkins, who arrived from Manila on the Doric, reports that two emissaries of Aguinaldo are enroute to this country in the interests of the Philippine government. It is believed they will try to obtain recognition from the United States for the Philippine government as an indemnity.

MARTYRS' GRAVES NEGLECTED

Resting Places of the Maine Victims in Havana Cemetery Unhonored.

LITTLE TO MARK PLACE OF NATION'S DEAD

Sickly Shrubs, Weather-Beaten Post with a Dead Plant and a Little Faded Flag All There is to Be Seen.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) HAVANA, Jan. 6.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—The graves of the Maine martyrs in Havana cemetery are neglected. Two small, sickly shrubs, one weather beaten post with a dead plant and two blasted stalks of tree alpine are all there is to show that anything has been done in this burial place for the nation's dead.

A month ago upon interment of some soldiers of the Resolute, the comrades put a little flag on the American flag on the mound. This little faded flag is the only thing given by either the army or navy. When the palaces in Havana glittered with gold last January 1 and the American standard floated high in the sky of dimmed national color fluttered proudly over the graves of 153 martyrs who were the cause of it all.

Their sepulchre is not even sanitary. The ground has sunk some over the three sections of the cemetery and several deep depressions have formed. In one place the depression is eighteen inches deep.

Permission to raise the flag on the wreck of the Maine itself came at the very last moment and the battleship's heroic crew were honored by a few Cuban women who laid five small bouquets on the mound. The flowers were seen only by half a dozen tourists and are now gone completely. The slightly raised post, some forty feet square, with sunken spire, dimly, sickly shrubs and many untrampled, straggling grass is a slight abhorrence to any one with the slightest patriotic sentiment.

Near by are the splendid monuments erected by the Cubans in memory of their fallen heroes. The Frenchman and the student victims of Spanish barbarity, while those who died that Cuba might be free were only remembered by a few grateful women.

Education Neglected. HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Governor General Brooke is penetrating the fringe of the educational question. Today he learned that diplomas to the graduates of the University of Havana were signed under the late regime by the captain general and subjected to a tax of \$450 each. He has issued instructions to the rector of the university and the directors to grant diplomas heretofore withheld to the graduates. Three hundred young men are now in attendance at the university.

At the request of General Brooke the Bank of Spain has reported as to the amount of the primary school funds it holds in deposit. The bank has \$25,200 in paper currency, worth about 5 cents on the dollar; \$101 in silver and \$77 in bronze. The teachers have been unpaid for a long time, and arrears varying in individual cases, according to political influence.

Some Excitement at Santiago. SANTIAGO, Jan. 6.—Today being a holiday, there were many small gatherings in the streets and several mass meetings. Everywhere the popular cry growing out of the friction over the money centralization order now suspended is "God created Santiago equal to Havana." There has been considerable excitement and though there was little likelihood of trouble Colonel Beacom, in the absence of General Wood, had the United States troops ready to act at a moment's notice in case of an emergency.

W. J. BRYAN AT CINCINNATI Speaks Before Duckworth Club on Army Reformation and Territorial Question. CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The Duckworth club of Cincinnati held its annual banquet tonight. The date was early so as to have W. J. Bryan present, as he responds to a toast at the Jackson banquet in Chicago tomorrow night. Democratic leaders from during the day, joining in the large reception given Colonel Bryan at the Chamber of Commerce at noon. Over 400 plates were turned at the Gibson house tonight and the decorations were elaborate. After the address of retiring President Louis Resau, W. J. Bryan was introduced amid a storm of applause.

After discussing the Chicago platform and emphasizing the 16 to 1 plank, Colonel Bryan took up the new questions that have grown out of the war. He called attention to the president's recommendation to increase the army and insisted that the army should be divided into two branches, the one for domestic use in the United States, which he said did not need to be increased, and the army of occupation which is temporarily necessary for use outside of the United States. He said that the army of occupation should be recruited at once in order to relieve the volunteers, but that the term of service should be short because the nation's policy is not yet settled. As to annexation, he insisted that the nation has not yet decided what to do with the Philippine islands. He closed as follows:

"If we enter upon a colonial policy we must proceed to head the command 'retreat' issuing with increasing emphasis from the lips of the people. When the discussion of fundamental principles is attempted in the United States, the government is usually called upon to criticize any injustice perpetrated by a government official against any helpless people he will be warned to keep silent unless his criticism encourages resistance to American authority in the Orient. If an orator on the Fourth of July dares to speak of alienable rights or refers with commendation

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska: Fair; Continued Cold; Northerly Winds.

Table with 3 columns: Temperature at Omaha Yesterday, Temperature at Omaha Today, and Wind. Rows show temperatures for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., and 11 p.m.

BONDS ARE ACCEPTED

Sureties Given by New State Officers Are Placed on Record.

TREASURER RESERVE'S HEADS THE LIST

Extent of the Obligation is for One Million and a Half.

PREMIUM PAID TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Bond Furnished by Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

SENATORS WRESTLING WITH COMMITTEES

List Will Not Be Ready to Report to the Senate Before Tuesday—Many Members Go Home to Spend Sunday.

LINCOLN, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The official bond of State Treasurer Meserve was approved by the governor last evening and was filed for record in the office of the secretary of state. The bond is furnished by the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland and the extent of the obligation is \$1,500,000. The revenue stamps attached to the instrument indicate that the premium paid by Meserve to secure this bond was \$15,000, but Mr. Meserve states that the full amount of the premium is \$2,000.

As intimated by The Bee a week ago, the amount of the bond was reduced so as to double the amount of funds that are usually in the hands of the state treasurer. But yet he must have less than that of the old bond. The amount received by Meserve from Bartley was a trifle over \$800,000 and since January, 1897, the average amount in the hands of the treasurer at the close of each month has been about \$700,000. The bond required of \$200,000, Thomas W. Smith and the first bond of Meserve was in the same amount.

Bonds of the Other Officers. Governor William A. Poynter's bond is for \$50,000 and his sureties, together with the amounts they qualified for, are as follows: W. C. Poynter, \$10,000; J. J. Poynter, \$10,000; M. H. Thompson, \$5,000; C. G. Barnes, \$10,000; and G. Gates, \$10,000. All reside in Boone county.

Lieutenant Governor E. A. Gilbert's bond for \$50,000 has the following sureties: D. S. Zimmerman, \$5,000; George W. Post, \$5,000; Herman Bechtel, \$5,000; Thomas W. Smith, \$20,000; Nathaniel A. Dean, \$10,000; Edward B. Woods, \$5,000. They reside at York.

William R. Jackson, superintendent of public instruction, \$50,000; A. H. Armstrong, \$10,000; Isaac B. Traver, \$10,000; Thomas W. Smith, \$20,000; Charles F. Beck, \$5,000; W. C. Kosta, \$5,000; E. A. Rogers, \$5,000; L. Beason, \$2,500; J. W. Smith, \$2,500; Ports Watson, \$5,000; J. S. Freeman, \$2,500; A. J. Scott, \$1,000; J. H. Edmisten, \$5,000; B. Olson, \$5,000; Charles H. Walker, \$2,500; W. C. Woodruff, \$2,500; N. S. Hyatt, \$2,500; William D. Fitzgerald, \$10,000.

William F. Porter, secretary of state, \$50,000; V. O. Strickler, \$5,000; John W. Sharp, \$10,000; Isaac B. Traver, \$10,000; Thomas W. Smith, \$20,000; Charles F. Beck, \$5,000; W. C. Kosta, \$5,000; E. A. Rogers, \$5,000; L. Beason, \$2,500; J. W. Smith, \$2,500; Ports Watson, \$5,000; J. S. Freeman, \$2,500; A. J. Scott, \$1,000; J. H. Edmisten, \$5,000; B. Olson, \$5,000; Charles H. Walker, \$2,500; W. C. Woodruff, \$2,500; N. S. Hyatt, \$2,500; William D. Fitzgerald, \$10,000.

The following appointments and bonds of deputies were also filed: C. O. Pool, deputy auditor, \$50,000; Charles F. Beck, deputy superintendent of public instruction, \$50,000; Samuel Lichty, insurance deputy, \$50,000; Elton W. Nelson, deputy commissioner of public lands and buildings, \$10,000; D. C. Weisner, deputy secretary of state, \$50,000.

Arranging the Committees. The senate committee on committees held another meeting yesterday afternoon, but will not be ready to report the results before Tuesday. The committees as made up of members will first go before the republican caucus for ratification. The committee on rules appointed yesterday afternoon and the new rules before the report of the committee on committees. Douglas county secured two of the five members on the committee, Thomas Noyes and Crow both being given places owing to their experience in former sessions.

There was a general exodus of members today, as the most of the legislators are taking advantage of the adjournment till Monday to spend Sunday at home. Lieutenant Governor E. A. Gilbert, who is classed as a free trader, was not present, as he started off well in his few remarks. He was duly installed in his new office. The fact that he belongs to a different party caused a majority in the senate has caused considerable speculation as to possible friction between the senate and the executive officer. Lieutenant Governor Gilbert said it had come to him that by reason of the difference in politics some embarrassment might be caused, but he proposed to do his part towards keeping down all cause for antagonism. He expressed such confidence in President Talbot that it is likely, after all, the presidency pro tem will be quite such an empty honor as was anticipated. His statement was given in a judicial and fair in his rulings sound after all, and carried out during the session, will remove all possibility of friction. The courteous treatment of the republican majority in allowing him to name his own private secretary and to formulate the program of fusionists on the pay roll of the senate, was not overlooked by him and he thanked the senate for the favor.

Among the signers upon the Lieutenant Governor's bond is George W. Post, ex-chairman of the republican state central committee, who qualified for \$50,000. The gavel in use by the lieutenant governor was made by the boys of the Deaf and Dumb institute at Omaha. The secretary of the senate has been instructed to thank the boys for the same.

Otto Paying Its Debt. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The real estate mortgage record for Otto county for the year 1898 shows a large decrease. Mortgages to the amount of \$123,252.24 on city and farm property were filed during the year, while the releases totaled up \$78,850.42, or net reduction of \$153,081.19. This is an excellent showing and is an index to the general prosperity that exists in this section of the country at present.

PLOT BEGINS TO THICKEN

Developments in the Cornish-Adams Poisoning Case Show that Murderer is Most Determined.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The World tomorrow will publish the following: These new points were developed yesterday (Friday) in the poisoning mystery: First—Withana found that Kutnow's powder was mixed with the cyanide of mercury in the false bromo bottle sent to Harry Cornish—the mixture which killed Mrs. Adams. This is considered most important, as making absolutely certain that the sender of the powder had been made on his life, showing that the poisoner was determined in his murderous purpose and persisted until on the second attempt he was successful. The wife of Roland H. Molineux is now very ill. Her condition was described as pitiable by her sisters.

Mrs. Molineux received knowledge during the day that the police had found a letter signed, "With love, Blanche," written by Mrs. Molineux to Barnett, and that this letter had been submitted to a handwriting expert for comparison with the writing on the package containing the holder and false bromo seltzer bottle sent to Cornish. She became aware also that investigations were being made into her past, her acquaintance with Barnett and her marriage to Molineux.

At Havana Mrs. Molineux's handwriting was compared with the handwriting on an ordinary missive. He asserted that it was merely laid before the handwriting expert as have been specimens of writing by all those mentioned in the case.

Mr. Price, discouraging for the police that the development thus far was the failure of Newark false beard clue, Young Molineux was taken to Fisher, the wigmaker who sold a red wig to a stranger shortly before Christmas. Fisher declared flatly that Molineux was not his customer.

SUFFOCATED HER WITH GAS. Ex-Congressman Attempts Murder of His Mistress in a Horrible Manner. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Richard Price, a former convict, today attempted to murder his mistress and commit suicide in a somewhat novel and horrible way. He was arrested by the police when he was found in a room with a gas stove in the room and he also let the gas from the escape. He showed his trousers against the door on the floor, so that asphyxiation would be sure. The woman rose from her bed in terror. Price knocked her down and held her mouth over the gas stove.

Just before she was overcome by the gas that poured into her mouth she screamed loudly. A man in a nearby room heard her. He broke open the door and prevented the woman from being asphyxiated. Price, the woman was unconscious, but will be seriously recovered. Price, who has not been seriously affected, was arrested.

Tammany Leader Suggests that We Spend Our Millions for Charity in Our Own Possessions. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Journal and Advertiser will tomorrow print the following statement given out tonight by Richard Croker: I believe in expansion, I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase or war.

This policy is not patriotic but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy is to spend this money in the part of the United States and invite foreign competition. This must be avoided, hence our policy must be vigorous.

John W. Johnson was an expansionist, otherwise he would not have favored the acquisition of Louisiana with its foreign population which in Jefferson's time was quite as great as the Philippines. In this age of steam and electricity distance is no argument against expansion.

We spend millions annually for missionary work in foreign countries. Now we have a chance to spend this money on our own possessions and make the people of our own lands good, law-abiding citizens, who, in time, will be loyal to our constitution and our flag.

DINGLIE'S CONDITION WORSE. His Physicians Have Little Hope for His Recovery Unless There is a Radical Change. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The condition of Representative Dinglie of Maine, who has been ill for almost a week with pneumonia, has undergone a marked change for the worse and tonight his physicians held out little if any hope for recovery. Although work in foreign countries, now we have a chance to spend this money on our own possessions and make the people of our own lands good, law-abiding citizens, who, in time, will be loyal to our constitution and our flag.

Death by Gas Explosions. TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6.—An acetylene gas explosion occurred today at Pemberville, resulting in the death of Gustave Kiel, a prominent merchant, and serious injury to Joshua Smith. The building was wrecked. At Medina, O., this morning an explosion of gas resulted in the wrecking of the grocer P. E. Edwards and serious injuries were sustained by the proprietor, Bert Eddy, and Ed Hemmington.

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