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 Sents if They Misappropriate Allowances.

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

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration and when the appropriation for the Civil Service commission was reached. Mr. Evans, republi an of Kentucky, made a been made annually for a dozen years or more but has invariably failed. But today the opponents of the law laid great stress on the fact that they could not get a direct vote on the proposition and were compelled to seek its nullification in this manner. Even these appeals failed to bring out the full strength of the opposition, though the motion to strike out carried by a narrow majority-67 to 61.

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 Kentucky; Grosvenor, republican of Ohio; Hepburn, republican of Iowa; Linney, republican of North Carolina; Brown, republicen of Ohio, and Marsh, republican of Il-

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

During the general debate on the bill Mr Swanson, democrat of Virginia, delivered a

speech on anti-imperialism. lican 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

leaves of absence, so that in reality the bill adjourned. only sought to do directly what has heretofore been done indirectly.

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 offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar, calling on chair, and took up the consideration of the executive, legislative and judicial appropria-It was agreed to confine the general debate

to an hour on each side. Mr. Swanson, democrat of Virginia, taking advantage of the latitude allowed in debate while in committee of the whole, delivered of expansion. The administration which could hardly be driven into a war for liberty for conquest. The liberators of the Cubans were to become the despoilers of the Fillpinos. He contended that it was unconstitutional for the United States to under-Scott decision

Clerk Hire of Members.

The majority did not consume the hour allotted and at the conclusion of Mr. Swanson's remarks the bill was 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 for 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 sustained. 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 members of the present house, but he had reliable knowledge that in the past some members had retained a portion of this al lowance, 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 thi

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 struggle 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 th appropriation for the committee. He was not a spoilsman. He believed in merit and improvement in the public service, but he was opposed to life tenure.

Mr. Moody, republican of Massachusetts, said he could not believe the gentleman from Kentucky was serious in his desire to withdraw the appropriation for the Civil Service commission. Mr. Moody expressed the hope that the debate would not touch the merits of the law, but would be confined to the merits of the proposition to wipe out the appropriation for the commission. If the law itself was victous it should be attacked directly and manfully. To cut off the appropriation would be a reproach to congress. It were mere boys' play. Dockery said any attempt to nullify the law by declining to appropriate for the commission would fail. It might embarrass the commission, but the commission could go into the courts and sue for their salaries under the law. He agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts. If the other side of the house desired to repeal the civil service law it should be done openly and without indirection. The whole purpose of this amendment today, he charged, was to

CIVIL SERVICE FIGHT create an agitation which would compet the president to issue the rumored order amendcreate an agitation which would compet the president to issue the rumored order amend-

ng the law. Mr. Linney, republican of North Caro-

lina, replying to Mr. Dockery's intimation. Anti-Reformers in House Score a Victory by said that an intelligent expression of the people of the United States on this question, through the popular branch of congress, would not be regarded as an attempt at coercion by the president. It might be PLEDGED THEIR LOYALTY TO ANNEXATION true that the proposed amendment was a cunning" attempt to strike down the law, but cunning was the instrument of the weak and the opponents of the law were obliged to resort to indirection because some secret, mysterious influence prevented them from getting the main proposition squarely before the house. The law had grown steadily more odious with the people and f members of the house on both sides who spoke against it at home would stand together the law could be destroyed root and

Law Overreaches Itself.

Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, who was at the head of the anti-civil service movement during the last session, said that for twelve years he had seen this annually recurring motion made and each year it had been met with the argument advanced by Mr. Moody, that this was not the time, piace nor manner in which the law should be assailed. He admitted there was some virtue in the argument. But no one could deny that the civil service law had overreached itself. It had throttled the appointing power of the government. Men who supported it when it became a law never dreamed it would be carried to the

extent to which it has been carried. Mr. Hepburn, republican of Iowa, in support of the amendment said that what the motion to strike it out. This motion has could be accomplished by the president if some of the existing orders were rescinded. When the law was originally passed 10,000 officers covered the largest estimates any of its supporters dreamed could be brought not opposed, he said, to honest civil service reform, but to the humbuggery which masqueroded under that name. For sixteen years, he said, the friends of the law had

Oppose the Amendment.

Mr. Hopkins, republican of Illinois, opposed the amendment. It would accomplish nothing. If a majority of the house favout were: Messrs. Evans, republican of ored a bill for the repeal of the law it had the power to secure consideration for such a bill.

> Mr. Henderson, republican of Iowa, opposed the amendment. If the republican party faced about and took up the cry of strengthening civil service reform, it would seal its own death warrant.

After some further debate by Messre, Brown, republican of Ohio; Marsh, republican of Illinois, and Mahany, republican of New York, in favor of the amendment, and Messrs, Sims, democrat of Tennessee; Brosius, republican of Pennsylvania; Flem-At the opening of the session of ing, democrat of Virginia; Henderson, re-the house today Mr. Marsh, republican of Iowa, and Dolliver, republican of Iowa, in opposition, the vote was taken, ayes and 55 noes.

of the United States and one month's served within the pay if they have only served within the limits, this extra pay to be in lieu of furloughs or leaves of absence. It has been a year and nay vote in the house. The committee then rose and at 5 o'clock the house

TREATY LAID BEFORE THE SENATE. Caffery Makes an Extended Argument

on the Vest Resolution. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Immediately after the senate convened today the resolution the president for information as to the instructions of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all

work, was laid before the senate. Chairman Davis, one of the commissioners, desired that it be referred to the foreign relations committee, but Mr. Hoar inan hour's speech in criticism of the policy sisted that the senate had as much right to such information as members of the foreign relations committee and that the president had within a few months become greedy should determine whether the senate should have it. The resolution was adopted in

In support of the resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Vest in opposition to extake a colonial policy and cited the Dred pansion, Mr. Caffery delivered an extended speech. At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's argument, Mr. Morgan of Alabama announced on behalf of the Nicaragua canal committee the acceptance in a modified form of the amendments offered by Mr. Berry before the holidays to the pending canal bill. The amendments were not passed upon by

the senate. The senate committee on foreign relations did not have a quorum and the peace treaty was but informally discussed at the

meeting today. Mr. Davis, one of the commissioners, and chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the resolution be re-

ferred to that committee. Mr. Hoar-I object to such a reference of the resolution. It seems to me that the senate ought to have the information called for by the resolution, and if in the judgment of the president it would be proper to communicate it. I hope the motion will be defeated.

Mr. Davis-I hope the motion will prevail. After a debate in which Mr. Hoar, Mr. White of California and Mr. Allen of Nebraska brought out the fact that the call on the president for information was not mandatory, and Mr. Davis said that not to refer the resolution to the committee in charge of the matter would be unprecedented, the latter invoked the rules of the senate and had the doors closed for an execu-

tive session. In the secret legislative session of the senate the proceedings continued on the same lines as in the open session, the senate finally agreeing without a division to the resolution calling for the instructions.

At 12:35 p. m., the senate reconvened in open session, and Mr. Platt of Connecticut secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for information concerning the cutting of dead and fallen timber on the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana then addressed the senate on the joint resolution offered by Mr. Vest declaring that under the constitution of the United States no power is given to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. Mr. Caffery's speech was a constitutional argument n support of the declarations of the reso-He declared that the resolution went to the root of the question of the power of the president of the United States o establish permanently governments in territories far distant from our own lands. He proposed, he said, to institute an inquiry into the basic principles of this gov-

ernment. Mr. Caffery then entered upon an elaborate argument to show that heretofore it had been the unwavering policy of this government to obtain from the governed their consent before the reins of government were drawn over them. Mr. Caffery said even if we had the right to incorporate

these distant islands, inhabited by a strange (Continued on Second Page.)

Official Correspondence Throws Light on Our Relations with Insurgents.

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 \$1.650,000 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 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 under its operation. Today 72,000 clerks books. Mr. Williams left Manila on April were within the classified service. He was 23. He was a witness of Dewey's victory, and on May 12 resumed his reports from Cavite.

Hopes of a Colony.

His first dispatch of that date begins with States or Great Britain would acquire these the Philippine leader. islands.

"Aguinaldo told me today," he writes on June 16, "that his friends all hoped the Philippines would be held as a colony of the United States." He said this four days after the first information of a provisional as gentle and docile, and says of them that government by the natives. Mr. Williams spoilsmen, instead of building up and says he was invited to be present when this popular education, they would make good diplomas to the graduates of the University government was organized by the Filipinos. but that he declined. For 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 by the United States in the Philippines On a rising vote the division stood 54 would be vastly better for him and his peo-

Pledged Loyalty to Annexation

On September 25 Mr. Williams cabled: 'Today delegates from 400 Viscayan soldiera and also representatives of southern bustness men came to me pledging loyalty to annexation. Several insurgent leaders likewise. Spain cannot control. If we evacuate

anarchy rules." On July 18 Consul Wildman wrote to the secretary of state, expressing his views on to in a note of transmission by Hon. John the then reported policy of the United States government to allow the Philippine correspondence and reports relating to their islands to return to Spain. Among other in England on all subjects connected with 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 closely connected both the superiors of the Malays and the Cubans. Aguinaldo, Agon-cillo and Sandico are all men who would be leaders in their r parate departments in any country, while among the wealthy Manila men who live in Hong Kong and who are spending their money liberally for the overthrow of the Spaniards and the annexa tion to the United States, men like the Cortes family and the Paza family old their own among bankers and lawyer anywhere. In spite of statements to the ontrary, I know they are fighting for an nexation to the United States first and for independence secondly. In fact, I have had the more prominent leaders call on me and In fact, I have had say they would not raise one finger unless I ould assure them that the United States it to give them United States citizen ship if they wanted it. There has been a ystematic attempt to blacken the name Aguinaldo and his cabinet, on account of the questionable terms of their surrender to Spanish forces a year ago this month. It is said they sold their country for gold, but only by their own statements, but t speech of the late Governor General Rivera, n the Spanish senate. I was in Hong Kong n September, 1897, when Aguinaldo and September, his leaders arrived under contract with the Spanish government. They waited until the first of November for the payment of the oney promised for the widows and orchans of the insurgents and the fulfillm of promised reforms. Only \$400,000, Mexi-can, was ever placed to their credit. Insurgents' Promises.

Mr. Wildman says that on the breaking out of the war he received a delegation from the insurgent junta and they bound themselves to obey all laws of civilized warfare and to place themselves absolutely under the orders of Admiral Dewey if they were permitted to return to Manila.

He says that on April 27, after another conference, he agreed on behalf of Dewey to allow two of the insurgent delegations to accompany the fleet to Manila, he going with them. It was only later that he prevailed on Admiral Dewey to allow Aguinaldo to go. Referring to Aguinaldo's organization of a government, he says it was absolutely necessary to take such a step to

maintain control over the natives. In conclusion, Mr. Wildman says: wish to put myself on record as stating that the insurgent government of the Philippine islands cannot be dealt with as though they were North American Indians, willing to be removed from one reservation to another at the whim of their masters. If the United States decides not to retain the Philippines ts 7,000,000 people will demand independence and the attempt of any foreign nation to obtain territory or coaling stations will be resisted with the same spirit with which

they fought the Spaniards." The correspondence shows that Mr. Wildnan was warned not to make pledges or discuss policy with Aguinaldo and that he replied that he made him no pledges and exacted from him but two, namely, to obey unquestionably the commander of the United States force in the Philippine islands and to conduct his warfare on civilized lines.

"Aguinaldo," writes Mr. Wildman, "has not doubt that he would like to be president | an indemnity.

of the Philippine republic, and there may be a small coterie of his native advisers who entertain a like ambition, but I am perfectly ertain that the great majority of his follower lowers and all the wealthy and educated Resting Places of the Maine Victims in Filipinos have but one desire-to become litizens of the United States,"

Pratt's Interview with Aguinaldo. Consul General Pratt, stationed at Singaore, details his last interview with Aguinaldo, saying that he enjoined upon the Philippine leader the necessity, under Commodore Dewey's directions, of assuming absolute control over his forces in the Philippines, since no excesses on their part would be tolerated by the United States, the president having declared that the hostilities with Spain were to be carried on in strict (Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) conformity with the principles of civilized

warfare. Aguinaldo expressed the hope that "the are neglected. Two small, sickly shrubs, one United States would assume protection over weather beaten pot with a dead plant and old liberty bell and commune in whispers the Philippines for at least long enough to two blasted stalks of tree slips are aft there allow the inhabitants to establish a govern- is to show that anything has been done in ment of their own, in the organization of this burial place for the nation's dead. which he would desire American advice and A month ago upon interment of some assistance."

was instructed that it was proper for him thing given by either the army or navy. General Aguinaldo, but not to make any gold lace January 1 and the American standpolitical pledges."

ary Day said: "This government has known the Philip- it all. pine insurgents only as discontented and | Their sepulchre is not even sanitary. The

rebellious subjects of Spain and is not acquainted with their purpose. The United tions of their coffins piled several deep. hour was devoted to the inspection of the States, upon entering upon the occupation in one place the depression is eighteen forts, arsenals and battleships in and about of the islands, as a result of its military inches deep. operations in that quarter, will do so in the exercise of the rights which the state of of the Maine itself came at the very last war confers and will expect from the inhabitants, without regard to their former at- were unhonored save by a few Cuban women titude toward the Spanish government, that who laid five small bouquets on the mound. obedience which will be lawfully due from The flowers were seen only by half a dozen

length refers to Mr. Fratt's conference with with sunken spots, dismal, sickly shrubs, and the Philippines' leaders, saying he fears mangy, uncropped, straggling grass is a some of his utterances on that occasion sight abhorrent to any one with the slightcause apprehension, "lest the consul's ac- est patriotic sentiment. prevented action in the house on a bill to modify or repeal it.

His first dispatch of that date begins with cause apprenension, lest the consults action may have laid the ground of future pine natives to our country and to me, as misunderstandings and complications." In erected by the Cubans in memory of their its representative. Scores of times I have reply, Mr. Pratt repeats his assurance that forty dead volunteer firemen and of the heard hopes expressed that either the United he has used due precaution in dealing with student victims of Spanish barbarity, while

Natives of Luzon Docile. Included in General Merritt's testimony

was a statement from Admiral Dewey, in which he speaks of the natives of Luzon "under just laws and with the benefits of

citizens." and better capable of self-government than tax of \$450 each. He has issued instructhe Cubans.

Anderson saying he had come from Hong out a diploma tax. Three hundred young Aguinaldo for ultimate objects. Admiral Kong to make common cause with the Dewey says I planted the seeds of congenial Americans against the Spaniards, but askco-operation. My agreement with Aguinaldo ing that the American troops should comhas been that the conditions of government | municate in writing to him before disembarking at the places intended to be occupied in order to prevent trouble. Replyple in honor, advancement, etc., than could ing to a letter from Consul Wildman, hold-Mr. Evans demanded tellers and the rising exist under any plan fixed by himself and ing out to him the advantages of annexation vote was reversed, the motion to strike out the Filipinos. I have traversed the entire to the United States, Aguinaldo writes on

oin with it in annexation and suggests that the American forces should co-operate with those of the Philippine government. On August 27 he wrote to General Merritt urging that the Philippines should have a share in governing Manila and reminding the American general of the share of his

people in its subjugation. The volume also contains a letter from General Sir Andrew Clark, who is referred Hay, then ambassador to Great Britain, "as one of the greatest living authorities the government of the islands in the Malay archipelago."

Referring to his own successful action in 1874 for the pacification of the Malay peninsula, he says: "I believe the task of pacifying the Philippines would be no more difficult and perhaps easier than that which I accomplished in the Malay peninsula. No some triffing points in connection with the doubt the presence of another great milltary force will be at first desirable at one or two important centers, but I attach more | Brigadier General Jose Miguel Gomez sailed importance to ample naval provision, more especially of gunboats able to move freely imong the islands and ascend the rivers."

PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS

Agonellio Sends Request to State Department to Be Recognized as Representing Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Senor Agoncillo. tho is in Washington as the representative of the Philippine government, has been accorded the same rights as the other dipthis has been conclusively disproved, not lomats. His request is in the hands of

Secretary Hay. Today the private secretary of Senor Agonello visited the State department and ment's notice in case of an emergency. presented to the officials a letter to Secretary Hay requesting upon behalf of Senor 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 Philippines' representative.

The letter further states that he is instructed by Senor Agoncillo, in view of recent developments, to urge the advisability of an understanding between the American government and the representative of the Philippines as to the relations of the respective nations, each understanding to be all over the state held conference with him 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 Senor Agoncillo, "it will appear that the Philippine government is now, as it has been practically ever since June 18, 1898, substantially in full possession of the territory of the people it

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 .- Advices re

ceived 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 recipts at the Manila custom house during November averaged \$20,000 a day in gold and the report states that shipping is on the increase and that the possibilities of commerce are unlimited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 .- Lieutenant B. written me at every opportunity and I be- terests of the Filipino government. It is

MARTYRS' GRAVES NEGLECTED

Havana Cemetery Unhonored.

LITTLE TO MARK PLACE OF NATION'S DEAD

Sickly Shrubs, Weather-Beaten Pot with a Dead Plant and a Little Faded Fing All There is to He Seen.

HAVANA, Jan. 6 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The graves Mr. Pratt states that to this injunction of the Maine martyrs in Havana cemetery

sailors of the Resolute, the comrades put an Assistant Secretary Moore, in a memo- 18x24 inch calico American flag on the randum to the secretary, says. "Mr. Pratt | mound. This little faded flag is the only to obtain the unconditional assistance of When the palaces in Havana glittered with ard floated this little speck of dimmed na-Writing on June 16, to Mr. Pratt, Secre- tional color fluttered pitifully over the graves of 153 martyrs who were the cause of

ground has sunk some over the three sec-

Permission to raise the flag on the wreck tourists and are now gone completely. The In a letter of June 20, Secretary Day at slightly raised plot, some forty feet square,

those who died that Cuba might be free were only remembered by a few grateful SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

Education Neglected. HAVANA, Jan. 6.-Governor General Brooke is penetrating the fringe of the educational question. Today he learned that of Havana were signed under the late regime He adds that they are more intelligent by the captain general and subjected to a tions to the rector of the university and the On July 24 Aguinaldo wrote to General directors to grant diplomas hereafter withmen are now in attendance at the univer-

At the request of General Brooke the Bank of Spain has reported as to the amount of the primary school funds it holds on deposit. The bank has \$35,200 in paper currency, worth about 6 cents on the dollar; \$101 in silver and \$77 in bronze. The teachers have been unpaid for a long time, the arrears varying in individual cases, accord-

ing to political influence.

Nothing can be done at present for educa-Ludlow and their staffs can get a definite grasp of the perplexing situation. There is an innumerable company of volunteer advisers always available, always suggesting tearing up everything and substituting something new. Probably one or two Cuban lewyars will be retained to aid Judge Advocate Dudley in preparing a plan for a supreme court to act as a tribunal of last

Three Days Without Food.

The United States guard at San Severanio fortress at Matanzas found a prisoner in an obscure cell who had been three days without food. The Spaniards had neglected to

release him. Colonel Manuel Girauta, secretary of the Spanish evacuation commission, called, with General Clous, upon Governor General Brooke today. He remains here to settle

General Gomez has arrived at Remedios.

for New York today. The Second Illinois, under Major Dusenberry, now at Cienfuegos, where Major ably recover. Price, whom the gas had not Dusenberry raised the United States flag on seriously affected, was arrested. Tuesday, will soon return to Havana province for service under Major General Lee.

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 Santtasked to be recognized as such and to be ago 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 mo-

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 Jackson 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 our flag. Commerce at noon. Over 400 plates were turned at the Gibson house tonight and the decorations were elaborate. After the addresses of retiring President Louis Resmlin, 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 of a larger army and insisted that the army should be divided into two branches, the army for domestic use in the United States. which he said did not need to be increased, and the army of occupation which is tempor arily 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 to hear the command "silence" ing with increasing emphasis from the impertalists. When the discussion of funda-mental principles is attempted in the United E. Calkins, who arrived from Manila on the States, if a member of congress attempts Doric, reports that two emissaries of Agui- to criticise any injustice perpetrated by a naido are enroute to this country in the in- government official against any helpless peowritten me at every opportunity and I be-lieve he has been frank with me, both re-garding his actions and his motives. I do not doubt that he would like to be president an indemnity.

derests of the Filipino government. It is said they will try to have the Filipinos granted several of the Philippine group as an indemnity.

ple he will be warned to keep silent unless his criticism encourages resistance to Amer-ican authority in the Orient. If an orator on the Fourth of July dares to speak of inalienable rights or refers with commendation | Hemmington.

Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Continued Cold; Northerly Winds

1	Temperatur	e	at	Omn	hn	Ye	nt	erdi	171
8	Hour.	De	K.	He	ur.			D	eg.
7	5 a. m		9	1	p.	m.			20
ij,	6 n. m		10	2	p.	m.			22
1	7 n. m		9	23	p.	m.			23
1	S a. m		7	4	p.	m.			24
ij	9 n. m	. i	8	5	p.	m.			23
d	10 R. m		10	- 6	p.	m.			22
١,	11 a. m		14	7	p.	m.	**		21
d	12 m	(A)	16	8	p.	m.		***	21
				9	p.	mi.			21

to the manner in which our forefathers re-elsied taxation without representation, he will be warned to keep silent lest his utter arces excite rebellion among distant subjects. If we adopt a colonial policy and pursue the course which excited the revolution of 1776 we must muffle the tones of the when we praise the patriotism of our fore fathere.

PLOT BEGINS TO THICKEN

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

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- The World tomor-

ow will publish the following: These new points were developed yesterday (Friday) in the poisoning mystery: Prof. Witthaus found that Kuttnow's powder was mixed with the cyanide of mercury in the false brome bottle sent to Harry Coring absolutely certain that the sender of Henry Crossman Barnet in a Kuttnow's amount of the premium is \$2,000. powder box. The startling statement was As intimated by The Bee a week ago, the made on the authority of the trained nurse amount of the bond was reduced so as to who attended Barnet that still another at- be double the amount of funds that are tempt had been made on his life, showing usually in the hands of the state treasurer, that the poisoner was determined in his and yet be much less than that of the old murderous purpose and persisted until on bond. The amount received by Meserve the second attempt he was successful. The from Bartley was a trifle over \$860,000 and ill. Her condition was described as pitiable

by her sisters. Mrs. Molineux received knowledge during bond required of Bartley was \$2,000,000 and the day that the police had found a letter the first bond of Meserve was in the same signed, "With love, Blanche," written by amount. Mrs. Molineux to Barnett, and that this letter had been submitted to a handwriting expert for comparison with the writing on he 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. Captain McCluskey announced that the letter in Mrs. Molineux's handwriting was 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.

More discouraging for the police than any York. levelopment thus far was the failure of the 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 J. H. Harley, \$5,000; L. D. Woodruff, \$5,000; Molineux was not his customer.

SUFFOCATED HER WITH GAS

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. The woman was Mrs. Hannon, with whom until lately Price lived for six years. They separated a month ago on account of Price's \$5,000; B. O. Kostka, \$5,000; E. A. Rogers,

alleged cruelty. Last night they met and \$5,000; L. Beeson, \$2,500; J. W. Smith, Price compelled the woman to go with him \$2,500; Ports Wilson, \$5,000; J. S. Freeman, to a Blecker street hotel. When she was in \$2,500; A. J. Scott, \$1,000; J. H. Edmisten, bed he gave her whisky believed to have \$5,000; P. B. Olson, \$5,000; Charles H. been drugged. Then Price turned on the Walker, \$2,500; S. D. Woodruff, \$2,500; N. unlighted gas jet. There was a gas stove S. Hyatt, \$2,500; William D. Fitzgerald, in the room and he also let the gas from \$10,000. this escape. He shoved his trousers against the door on the floor, so that asphyxiation would be sure. The woman rose from her \$10,000; Isaac B. Traver, \$10,000; Thomas 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 murder of the woman and suicide of Price. The woman was unconscious, but will prob-

CROKER FAVORS EXTENSION 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 follow-

ing 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 only patriotic but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other pol-icy would show weakness on the part of the

United States and invite foreign complica ions. This must be avoided, hence our policy must be vigorous. Jefferson was an expansionist, otherwise be would not have favored the acquisition of Louisiana with its foreign population which in Jefferson's time was quite as reote as the Philippines. In this age of

steam and electricity distance is no arguent against expansion. We spend millions annually for missionary work in foreign countries. Now we have chance to spend this money in our own ossessions and make the people of our own lands good, law-abiding citizens, who, in

DINGLEY'S CONDITION WORSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The condition of been ill for almost a week with pneumonia, worse and tonight his physicians hold out ple of fusionists on the pay roll of little if any hope for recovery. Although the lung has improved considerably and the thanked the senate for the favor. cough lessened the effect of the pneumonia has so weakened the system as to decrease the vitality alarmingly. The poison from the sickness has permeated the whole system which leaves it less able to stand the strain. Today the patient appeared to be uttering extracts from speeches he had made on the tariff question. He was conscious only when aroused. The physicians say there must be a radical change one

Death by Gas Explosions.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6 .- An acetylene gas exosion occurred today at Pemberville, re-

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER BONDS ARE ACCEPTED

Sureties Given by New State Officers Are Placed on Record.

Extent of the Obligation is for One Million

PREMIUM PAID TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Bond Furnished by Fidelity and Deposit

SENATORS WRESTLING WITH COMMITTEES

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 Marynish-the mixture which killed Mrs. Adams. land and the extent of the obligation is This is considered most important, as mak- \$1,500,000. The revenue stamps attached to the instrument indicate that the premium the polson to Cornish was one and the same paid by Meserve to secure this bond was with the sender of cyanide of mercury to \$1,500, but Mr. Meserve states that the full

wife of Roland H. Molineaux is now very since January, 1897, the average amount in the hands of the treasurer at the close of each month has been about \$700,000. The

> Bonds of the Other Officers. Governor William A. Poynter's bond is for \$50,000 and his sureties, together with

> Zimmerman, \$5,000; George W. Post, \$5,000; Herman Behling, \$20,000; Thomas W. Smith, \$20,000; Nathaniel A. Dean, \$10,000; Ed-

\$1,000; J. H. Boydston, \$1,000.

Ex-Convict Attempts and der of His counts, \$50,000; G. W. Cornell, \$20,000; J. George Watkins, \$6,000.

Bullard, \$10,000; John F. Coad, \$25,000. Jacob V. Wolfe, commissioner of public lands and buildings, \$50,000: Daniel Kelly,

000: V. O. Strickler, \$5,000; John W. Sharps, G. Morgan, \$5,000; Theodore Malm, \$4,000;

\$50,000; Elon W. Nelson, deputy commis sioner of public lands and buildings, \$10,-

state, \$50,000. Arranging the Committees. The senate committee on committees held snother meeting yesterday afternoon, but will not be ready to report the results before Tuesday. The committees as made up by them will first go before the republican caucus for ratification. The committee on rules appointed yesterday will formulate the new rules before the report of the committee on committees. Douglas county secured two of the five members on this committee, Senators Noyes and Crow both being given

Lieutenant Governor E. A. Gilbert, who is classed as a free silver republican, started off well in his few remarks, after he was duly installed in his new office. The fact that be belongs to a different party than the majority in the senate has caused considerable speculation as to possible friction between the senate and their presiding officer. Lieutenant Governor Gilbert said it had come to him that by reason of will be loyal to our constitution and this 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 not be quite such an empty honor as was anticipated. His statement that he would be judicial and fair in his rulings sounded well and, if carried out during the session, will remove all possibility of friction. The tepresentative Dingley of Maine, who has courteous treatment of the republican majority in allowing him to name his own pri has undergone a marked change for the vate secretary and page, thus getting a cou-

> Among the signers upon the lieutenant governor's bond is George W. Post, ex-chair-

> ernor 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.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Jan. 6 .- (Special.)-The real estate mortgage record for

TREASURER MESERVE'S HEADS THE LIST

and a Half.

Company of Maryland.

List Will Not Be Ready to Report to the Senate Before Tuesday-Many

the amounts they qualified for, are as follows: W. C. Poynter, \$10,000; D. J. Poynter, \$10,000; M. B. Thompson, \$5,000; C. G. Barnes, \$10,000. and D. J. Gates, \$15,000. All reside in Boone county. Lieutenant Governor E. A. Gilbert's bond for \$50,000 has the following sureties: D. S.

ward B. Woods, \$5,000. They reside at Willam R. Jackson, superintendent of public instruction, \$50,000: A. H. Armstrong, \$5,000; W. E. Hardy, \$5,000; A. G. Wolfenbarger, \$2,000; H. F. Rockey, \$10,000; O. C. Rogers, \$6,000; E. A. Rogers, \$5,000; R. D. Kelly, \$2,000; J. S. Canady, \$2,000; A. H. Dorris, \$1,000; Benjamin S. Binley,

W. Patterson, \$10,000; J. H. Hall, \$4,000; G. E. Hall, \$4,000; R. N. Cox, \$2,000; A. B. Foatch, \$1,000; J. T. Sevisegood, \$12,000; Constantine J. Smyth, attorney general, \$50,000: John A. Creighton, \$50,000; W. C.

William F. Porter, secretary of state, \$50,-

Mary and David C. Rowden, \$5,000; J. N. Gaffin, \$10,000; Jacob North, \$5,000; W. E. Hardy, \$5,000. The following appointments and bonds of deputies were also filed: C. C. Pool, deputy auditor, \$50,000; Charles F. Beck, deputy superintendent of public instruction, \$50,000; Samuel Lichty, insurance deputy,

000; O. C. Welsner, deputy secretary of

places owing to their experience in former 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.

senate, was not overlooked by him and he

man of the republican state central committee, who qualified for \$50,000. The gavel in use by the lieutenant gov-

Otoe county for the year 1898 shows a large decrease. Mortgages to the amount of ulting in the death of Gustave Kiel, a prom- \$423,252.24 on city and farm property were filed during the year, whife the releases footed up \$576,860,43, or a net reduction of E. Edwards and serious injuries were austained by the proprietor, Bert Eddy, and Ed that exists in this section of the country at present.

His Physicians Have Little Hope for His Recovery Unless There is a Radical Change.

way of another very soon.

nent 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 store of F. \$152,608.19. This is an excellent showing and is an index to the general prosperity