

MILITIA BILL MAY PASS

Senate Will Discuss Measure Every Morning This Week.

STATEHOOD TO TAKE UP AFTERNOONS

No One Hopes to Dispose of Matter Till After Christmas, as Many Senators Prepare to Speak at Length.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—After routine business is disposed of in the senate tomorrow morning Senator Proctor will ask his bill for the reorganization of the militia force of the United States be taken up and will continue to bring it forward each day in the morning with the hope of securing action early in the week and of getting it passed before the Christmas adjournment.

At 2 the statehood bill will be again taken up and discussed and Senator Dillingham will propose the admission of New Mexico and Arizona. He will speak at length, quoting from the evidence taken by the subcommittee which visited those territories, and giving his personal experience as a member of the committee. The bill will be the first order after 2 every day this week except Wednesday, which by special order, has been set aside for eulogies on the late Senator Sewell (N. J.).

The present program on the statehood bill is for Senator Nelson, also a member of the committee, to follow Senator Dillingham. Senator Nelson will be succeeded by Senators Burnham and Keen. After these members of the committee other senators will speak in opposition.

Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee, will close, though he will also be heard frequently during the course of the debate, as it devolves upon him to explain difficult points as they come up.

The senate will adjourn on Saturday for the holidays in District of Columbia day, and the bill will be taken up again on Monday, but the prospect now is that it will go over until after the adjournment.

In all probability the bill making an appropriation for the Agricultural Department's fight on the foot and mouth cattle disease in New England will be passed during the week.

MONEY TO STAMP OUT DISEASE

House to Dispose of Various Appropriation Bills Before Christmas recess.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The prospects are for an interesting week in the house. Tomorrow is District of Columbia day, and the bill to give the secretary of agriculture power to make regulations to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in live stock has been set for Tuesday.

Beyond this and the consideration of an urgent deficiency bill, which will follow, there is no fixed program, though the committee may be called and some odds and ends of legislation disposed of before the adjournment on Saturday.

RAILROADS PAY BACK DEBTS

Central Branch Line Alone Owes Government Money on Account of Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The annual report of General Longstreet, the commissioner of railroads, says the railroad companies which have received government subsidies in bonds have all settled their indebtedness, except the Central Branch company, the successor to the Central Branch Union Pacific.

The report of the bond added and land grant roads shows an increase of \$20,000,000 in net earnings over 1901. There was an increase of over \$45,000,000 in gross earnings and of \$17,000,000 in expenses.

The report deals with the detailed annual summaries of operations, embracing the principal laws of congress that relate to the bond aided and land grant railroads, and includes abstracts of the decisions of the supreme court in cases affecting the bond aided Pacific railroad companies, to which the United States was a party.

STATEHOOD REPORT IS OUT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The testimony taken by the sub-committee of the senate committee on territories on the long and ambitious statehood bill has been printed as a senate document and was made public tonight. It makes a book of 394 pages, with maps and includes quotations and answers of many people examined with reference to the size, population, resources, schools and churches, business, moral and other characteristics of the people of the three proposed states, and miscellaneous information.

EIGHT ALLEGED BOODLERS

St. Louis Judge Will Continue Probing Corporation Scandals Today.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Eight defendants, former members of the house of delegates, will be called in Judge Ryan's court tomorrow to answer to the charge of bribery in connection with the suburban bill. They are Charles Denny, John Sheridan, Edmund Bensch, Emilie Hartman, Charles A. Gutke, J. J. Hannigan, Charles Kelly and Julius Lehman.

The defense has given notice that a change of venue will be asked for. If this is granted the cases will be immediately called and unless the defendants ask for a severance it will be a combined trial.

WISH TO CALL MILL GIRLS

Where Propose to End Their Case with Evidence Not Called from Collieries.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 14.—The mine workers, although still expecting to close their case before the arbitration board either tomorrow or on Tuesday, have a considerable number of witnesses among them—some young girls who wish to testify to call. They may, indeed, continue to present witnesses until Mr. Mitchell, who

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Pleads Guilty to Killing Baby and Receives a Ten-Year Sentence.

INSISTS, HOWEVER, HE IS NOT GUILTY

Judge Thompson Frustrated Over the Situation and Holds Prisoner Until Case Can Be Investigated.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—O. A. Baxter, the 43-year-old negro who is charged by his young wife with having intentionally and deliberately killed their 4-month-old babe, has pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter, but he insists that he is not really guilty. When Baxter was informed last night as to the testimony of his wife before the coroner's jury he was willing to plead as stated and throw himself upon the mercy of the court. Judge Thompson was called, received the plea of insanity and the man to ten years in the penitentiary.

This afternoon the presiding judge met the prisoner in the office of the sheriff and the prisoner stated that now that he had his sentence he was willing to go to the penitentiary and behave himself, but, though it was all over, he insisted that the death of the child was an accident—that he never intended to kill it and that never was there murder in his heart. To the reporter he also insisted that he had never threatened the life of the child.

It is learned that Judge Thompson has ordered the sheriff not to take the prisoner to Lincoln as yet, indicating that the case may be reopened.

HELPING THE ARID REGION

(Continued from First Page.)

purchase, but it should leave the selection of a location to the faculty or board of regents of the university. The experimental farm would be part of the property of the university just as is the experiment station at Lincoln. The expense of conducting it would be borne by the state in connection with the State university and it would become a part of the public educational system, but a major portion of the work thereon would be performed by the government experts. We want a farm where experiments can be made with all kinds of products that will grow in the arid and semi-arid regions, both with and without irrigation.

Continuing the senator said: "Nebraska is justified in establishing an agricultural college and it is the duty of the legislature to do this in order that the resources of the humid, arid and semi-arid regions may be developed to their fullest extent, for the same reason that Colorado, Montana and other mineral states support well-equipped schools of mines. These schools are expensive, but the money for their schools of mines, Nebraska being an agricultural state and having these varied conditions, should have an agricultural college with experimental farms to aid in developing all its natural resources."

CABLE IS NOW BEING LAID

Shore End of Pacific Cable is Successfully Spliced in Perfect Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—"In memory of John W. Mackay, I christen the Pacific cable. May it always carry messages of happiness."

With these words Lucille Gage, the 11-year-old daughter of H. T. Gage, governor of California, today christened the Trans-Pacific cable and, breaking a bottle of champagne over the shore end, inaugurated a new era in the commercial development of the Pacific coast.

The landing and splicing of the shore end, which is to connect the mainland with Honolulu, was accomplished without hitch of any kind, and was witnessed by 30,000 or 40,000 people. Ideal weather prevailed, there being scarcely any surf.

Early this morning the steamer Newboy, carrying six miles of cable, steamed close inshore and with the assistance of a life-saving boat sent a rope, to which the cable was attached, ashore. Word was sent to Clarence H. Mackay and the cable and Postal Telegraph officials that all was in readiness.

The work of hauling in the cable was done so expeditiously, however, that the officials arrived on the beach only two minutes before the cable was christened at 9:55 a. m.

While the wire was being spliced to the land and the mayor delivered a short speech congratulating Mr. Mackay on the successful beginning of the work. He also spoke of the undertaking and the benefit to the world at large that would result from its completion.

Clarence H. Mackay thanked the mayor and those present.

Governor H. T. Gage, on behalf of the state of California, paid a fervent tribute to the late John W. Mackay. The formal exercises closed with cheers for the cable and all those taking part in its landing.

Refreshment tents were erected on the beach and while the cable was being spliced Mr. Mackay served champagne and other refreshments to a large number of specially invited guests.

Mr. Mackay also sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt: "To the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States: 'The cable is now being laid in honor to inform you that the end of the Honolulu cable was successfully brought to shore this morning.'"

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President Pacific Commercial Cable Company.

When the splicing was completed late in the afternoon horses were hitched to the end and it was drawn through the conduit to the cable station. At the same time Newboy steamed out to sea five miles and anchored the cable with balloon buoys. It was picked up by Silverton and taken aboard. The splicing to the main body was completed tonight and Silverton headed for Honolulu at a seven-knot speed.

The first important cable was sent from shore to the chief engineer on Silverton, congratulating him on the successful landing. Several tents were made as the cable was being paid out by Newboy and it was found to be in perfect condition.

A portion of the cable was cut into small bits and distributed as souvenirs by Mr. Mackay among his guests.

During the ceremonies a military band from the Presidio played. Fifty policemen were busy keeping the crowd from the enclosure where the splicing was going on.

SAY DEAD MAN IS COUNT

Galveston People Alleged Poisoned German to Be Concealed Noble.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 14.—A young German who was known here as H. S. Benjamin, is dead from morphine poisoning. It is said his right name was Hans Graf-biel von Schoffky, that he was a German count and that he owned a large estate in Germany. His father, it is claimed, was a general in the German army.

FRESH MEATS MAY ENTER

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 14.—An order in council has been passed allowing pickled or salted meats to enter Canada from the affected states. This is on account of the large importations from France and countries arriving at Boston for Canada.

TO KILL A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 50c.

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GEORGE G. FURNAS MISSING

Police of Lincoln and Omaha Searching for Son of Nebraska's Ex-Governor.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The police authorities of this city and Omaha have been busy for two days in an effort to ascertain the whereabouts of George G. Furnas, son of ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas, who disappeared last Thursday. He left home at the usual hour Thursday morning, saying to his wife that he would be home at noon, and possibly before, and since that time none of his friends in this city or Omaha have heard from him. He is known to have been financially embarrassed. His deponency has been so noticeable to his relatives as to occasion much concern.

His relatives have been prosecuting a quiet search since Thursday evening for information, and it has been learned that he was seen in Omaha on that day and received an accommodation from C. T. Hoeman and George C. King. The Omaha authorities have apparently been unable to locate him further.

George Furnas was in the employ of the Burlington freight department for many years, resigning his position about a year ago to accompany to California a daughter of rare musical talent, whose voice had failed her, and who was thither by advice of physicians. He failed to do well in California and returned to Lincoln with his wife, since which time he has had no regular employment. It is now believed that his financial troubles have partially unbalanced his mind, and that he has started to join his daughter in California. His home relations are said to have been most pleasant. He is 50 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, and weighs about 175 pounds. He has a mustache and had a receding hairline.

EX-GOVERNOR FURNAS IS IN LINCOLN EX-COOPERATING THE SEARCH FOR HIS SON.

HEAVY SNOW IN SAND HILLS

Six Inches of It Covers the Range and No Wind to Drift It.

GRANT, Neb., Dec. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Snow began falling Saturday at 4 p. m. and during the last twenty-four hours has not ceased. There is fully six inches of snow, with no wind as yet. Cattle are thin and feed is scarce.

FIRST SHOT IS FIRED

(Continued from First Page.)

The German and British vessels should have found it necessary to resort to such a severe step as bombardment for an act for which satisfaction might have been obtained in a more peaceful manner. The fear is now expressed that the act will inflame the minds of the Venezuelans, who are naturally of an impetuous nature, and lead to assaults on foreign residents in Venezuela.

Castro Refuses Note.

CARACAS, Dec. 13.—A note from the commanders of the allied fleets, which the Venezuelan government refused to receive yesterday at La Guayra, was forwarded to Mr. Bowen at Caracas and by him to the proper government official here. The note is in the name of Great Britain and Germany, and requests all Venezuelan ships, after the lapse of five days, to refrain from sailing from La Guayra until the present difficulties are adjusted.

"El Mocho" Hernandez and certain other revolutionary leaders left Caracas today for Curacao on their way to Caracas. Hernandez is perhaps the most popular of the revolutionary leaders and has been imprisoned at Maracaibo for several years by order of President Castro.

The news of the bombardment at Puerto Cabello reached Caracas at a late hour tonight. It caused considerable excitement and in spite of the preventative measures taken by the police of Puerto Cabello trouble is feared.

President Castro learned this morning of the illness of Madame von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, and accompanied by his wife and a number of Venezuelan officers, he called at the German legation.

Here the visitors were received by Mr. Bowen, who escorted them to the room of the invalid. President Castro, greeted Madame von Pilgrim-Baltazzi and spoke to her of her husband in a friendly way, saying he held the German envoy in high regard. The president produced a favorable impression upon her, and before he left offered her the key of the city of the "Yellow House," the capitol at Caracas.

The statement that Italy, through its legation here, has demanded payment of its claims against Venezuela has been confirmed.

The arrival of the United States gunboat Marietta at La Guayra yesterday was due to a groundless rumor that Mr. Bowen was in danger. There was no ground for such a rumor and the presence of Marietta was not required by the minister here.

The situation here continues to be critical and there is much excitement among the German residents of Caracas, many of whom have called at the American legation to seek a refuge. The people of Caracas are astonished that the government at Washington remains silent after the recent action of the combined fleet.

GERMANS WILL AID VENEZUELA.

Two thousand men from the interior reached Caracas today and it is reported that ninety Germans living in the country

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Senator Gallinger Answers Keene's Assertions in Aiken Case.

ONLY OPPOSED TO SENSELESS CRUELTY

Fella of Nameless Horrors and Claims Experiments on Animals Can Prove Little of Value to Medical Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Gallinger tonight gave out the following letter in reply to that of Dr. W. W. Keene of Philadelphia, claiming that knowledge gained through vivisection had alone saved the life of Midshepman Aiken: "Dear Sir:—Receiving your letter of December 5, which you sent to the press of the United States, respecting your success in the case of Midshepman Aiken, I note four points: First—That self-advertisement is prohibited by the ethics of your profession. Second—That misrepresentation is forbidden by the ethics of mankind. No measure that would prohibit vivisection or prevent any of the experiments which you claim are necessary to give you the requisite knowledge in the Aiken case, has ever been introduced by me in the senate. Neither has any such legislation been recommended by me to the senate. Your statement that I have been engaged in efforts to secure 'inhumane and cruel legislation' is without the slightest foundation in fact. I have managed in efforts to secure humane legislation that would prevent cruelty. The bills which I have favored would, if enacted, only regulate vivisection in the District of Columbia, so as to prevent admitted cruelty, and should have the support of every humane person.

Brains Differ in Action.

Third—That your argument turns entirely on a supposition which cannot be maintained, namely, that the localization of the functions in the brain of man has been determined by experiments on animals. The brains of animals differ from the brains of man, and also differ from one another, so that stimulation of a certain part of the brain of one animal produces an effect in different animals. Experiments on the brains of animals have shown that it is not only unsafe to reason from the brains of animals to those of man, but that such reasoning is not safe as between the brain of one animal and that of another. It has been generally with animal experimentation. When such experiment has established a fact with regard to any species of animal the next thing was, 'now, let us see if it is the same in man.' The experiments, therefore, 'saw' by experiment in some form upon man, and sometimes the result was similar and sometimes not. That such experiments on man, as a result of reasoning from the lower animals have been to a great extent disastrous is certain from the testimony of great surgeons and physiologists. By 'experiment' upon man I mean, in general, operations upon human beings, with the expectation that they would have the same result as they had with animals.

Fourth—You ignore, in your direct appeal to selfishness, that altruism which is the principle of moral progress. To practice cruelty, even in the hope of helping humanity, is to hurt it and to delay the advance of civilization.

Respects Many Horrors.

Another experimenter claims that he has 'consecrated' more than eighty large animals, mostly horses and mules, to the extreme torture possible, not, as you probably tell us to solve any problem in medicine, but simply to see to what degree pain can be inflicted through irritation of the spinal cord. Another says that he has invented a new machine, which he calls his 'tormentor' and in this death device, which had first been 'quilted with long, thin nails,' animals are moved about, racked with torment, torn and twisted, crushed and lacerated, hour by hour, until crucified nature can no longer endure and death comes as a tardy release.

That experimenter says: 'I can take an ear, a paw, or a bit of skin of the animal, and by turning the handle squeeze it beneath the teeth of the pincher; I can lift and aim at the suffering part; I can tear it or crush it in all sorts of ways,' and he adds that these experiments are repeated day after day, 'with much delight and extreme patience for the space of a year.'

Dr. Sir, to attempt to prevent such barbarous practices brings me under your condemnation, I am willing to have the case submitted to the judgment of the American people.

Are you sure that you 'saved' the life of Midshepman Aiken? Are not blood clots frequently absorbed by the process of nature, and is not it a fact that in many such experiments death has resulted because of the operation?

Your claim that you located the blood because of experiments upon animals may or may not be true, as we have the highest possible authority for believing that such experiments are often times misleading and absolutely without value.

You are doubtless well aware of the fact that many distinguished scientists have asserted that experiments on animals in the matter of localizing brain functions have led to nothing of value, inasmuch as the human brain differs immensely from that of the highest animals.

Dr. F. Ferri has asserted that 'the greatest disservice imaginable exists among experimental physiologists on that point,' adding: 'It seems to me a matter of essential importance that in generalizing as to the functions of the cerebral hemisphere we should be careful lest the hypotheses we adopt, however well it may seem to accord with the facts of experiment on the order of animals should not stand in flagrant contradiction to facts equally well established obtained by experiments on others.'

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