TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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IS FIGHTING FOR ECONOMY

Effort of Legislature to Keep Down Expenditures.

ISN OT AN EASY TASK

Combinations of Mutual Support Among the Institutions.

HARRIS RESOLUTION WON

Reason for the Opposition to It in the Senate.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 14.—Cyrus Leland of Doniphan county is directing his energies and influence on the side of economy in the present legislature and with effect. In committee and out of it, he is asking the members to keep within bounds on appropriation.

The leaders here understand that the people of Kansas are set in the matter of administrative economy. The smashing of the constitutional amendment giving legislators more pay, by the voters last fall, was one of the things which has left the impression on every one connected in any way with state affairs. The most tireless student of public sentiment, in the legislature, Leland believes that the Republican party in Kansas can remain in favor best by the exercise of caution in expenditures. Just now the member from Doniphan is working with the House Ways and Means committee to exercise care in this matter. As usual the state institutions are forming combinations, and are making a hard, shrewd, persistent struggle in mutual support of one another.

The lobbies are arriving and making their usual demands, not only for increased maintenance appropriations, but for new buildings galore. A new building costing $50,000 or $100,000 swells the state expenditures considerably, large as the total is, but when four or five new buildings are loaded on to the state, the aggregate is regarded publicly as an unjust burden, and is an unjust burden.

Mr. Leland is working on the members in an effort to conspire them with his ides. It is not an easy task, and it is one that few men care to undertake. The watch-dog of the treasury is a job which means about nineteen hours awake out of the twenty-four. It is never pleasant and it can be accomplished successfully without every possible means of information.

Leland has the energy, the watchfulness and the sources of information and he is exercising all thse attributes in keeping down large expenditures. This work promises to occupy him for the rest of the session.

The senate by a vote of 29 to 4 adopted the resolution urging the president to appoint Senator W. A. Harris on the canal commission. The four who voted against the resolution were: Allen, Smith, Porter and Noftzger. The latter changed his vote and moved a reconsideration. This will come up tomorrow.

The absentees were: Brannie, Cubbison, Fullington, Fulton, Henley, Simons and Incent.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, The people of Kansas are vitally interested in the construction of the isthmian canal, and believing the success of that enterprise will depend largely upon the ability of the commission provided for in the act of congress providing for the construction of said canal; therefore,

Resolved by the senate, the house concurring, That having the most implicit confidence in the ability and integrity of our present United States Senator, Hon. W. A. Harris has been such as to peculiarly qualify him for a place on the isthmian canal commission, we earnestly commend him to President Roosevelt, and respectfully request him to appoint Mr. Harris as one of the canal commissioners.

Resolved, That the secretary of the state be directed to forward to the President of the United States a certified copy of these resolutions.

The men who oppose the resolution do it on the g round that when the Washington administration gives Harris a $12,000 a year place, that patronage is charged up against Kansas, and will be instrumental in keeping any Kansas Republicans out of a big place for a long time to come.

A spirited fight took place in the senate this afternoon over the bill authorizin Neosho county to build a court house. The bill was passed by the house some days ago. It gave the commissionerrs power to build a court house without submitting th peroposition to a vote of the people. When it reached the senate for consideration Senator Carpenter, of Neosho, presented an amendment to submit the question to a vote of the people. He made a speech for the amendment. He said that it was a local affair in which the people of his county only were interested and he hoped that the senate would show him the courtesy of adopting his amendment. Senator Allen led the fight against the amendment. He declared that Carpenter was from Chanute, and that Chanute was against the court house proposition. He urged the senate to pass the bill, as it came from the house. Senator Porter also talked in favor of the house bill. Stewart, Leidy, Householder and McMillan supported Carpenter's amendment was finally adopted. It was an unusual proceeding for senators to buck a fellow senator on a local bill effecting his own county. It is said that the senatorial courtesy exercised in the Kansas State Senate is greater than in the United States Senate.

The constitutional convention resolution has been postponed in the house until Belle Waggener's throat is restored.

Monday night the big tax commission committee finishes up the bill, and will make a final report to the legislature. Senator Dumont is confident he will get the mortgage and note exemption clause knocked out by a vote Monday night.

Senator Pestana, as chairman of the senate committee on elections, introduced a bill providing for a new system of holding primary elections. It provides that all parties shall nominate their candidate for oce on the same day. The primaries shall be held on Tuesday, twelve weeks preceding the state election.

Section 5 provides that a "political party" within the meaning of this act is one which at the last general election cast 10 per cent of the total vote, or which presents to the secretary of state a petition signed by 10 per cent of the qualified electors, asking the privilege of holding a primary election.

Section 6 provides that name of no candidate shall be printed on the official ballot of any primary election unless thirty days before there shall be filed in his behalf nominating papers, setting forth his name, residence, the office to which he aspires and the party which he will represent. For higher offices, including the legislature, he shall state in addition his political principles or the subjects of legislation he favors. This paper shall be signed by at least 2 per cent of the voters of the party he proposes to represent, either in the state or in the political subdivision thereof. Provision is also made for non-partisan candidates.

Section 9 provides that twenty-fivee days before the primary election the secretary of state shall send to county clerks the names and postoffice addresses of persons who have filed papers. These shall be published in the county papers.

Section 1 0provides that on the twentieth day before any primary election, the county clerk shall prepare sample ballots for such election. The section also provides for the manner of marking the ballots.

Section 11 makes the law applicable to city elections in certain cases.

Section 18 provides that voters at primary elections must register.

Section 19 authorizes party committees to appoint "party agents," who shall act as challengers, and district chairmen of parties shall be present in the polling booths during the canvass of the vote.

Section 20 provides the manner of counting votes, and for the delivery of the certificates to the county clerks. The chairmen of the several party precinct committees shall have a share in this work, and the judges of the election precinct shall send copies of the returns to the county chairmen.

Section 25 provides that the platforms of the several political parties shall be formulated in the manner provided by their respective state central committees.

Section 27 provides that the campaign committee shall be composed of the chairman of the several precinct committees, and the chairman of such campaign comcittee and an executive committee of seven shall be chosen by the committee by ballot.

HOLD MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

On Fifth Anniversary of Blowing Up of Battleship Maine.

Havana, Feb. 14.—Differences of opinion exist among the Americans as to the propriety of holding memorial exercises at the wreck of the battleship Maine, tomorrow, the fifth anniversary of the destruction. Some believe it is impolitic to hold the exercises in a foreign port and where so many Spaniards reside. Mr. Squire has declined the invitation of the committee when called on him today and asked him to be present. Mr. Mr. Squires took the ground that while such exercises were appropriate and proper in themselves, the posibility of giving offense to these who are new friends of the United States, by stirring up memories of the past ought to be avoided. The legation, therefore, will not be represented. Consul General Ruhle, however has accepted an invitation and American launches and the United States Artillery band will participate in the exercises. President Palma and the members of his cabinet have been invited and have notified the committee that they would bep resent as would thte government's launches. The comimttee say the exercises will not be ostentatious or offensive and will consist simply of a memorial service.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire in Tarentum Results Fatally for Three People.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 14.—One person was cremated, two fatally hurt, two others seriously injured and seven buildings totally destroyed y fire which visited Tarrentum, a village twelve miles north of here early this morning. Ray Craig, aged 13, was cremated, while his father was trying to rescue him.

The injured:

D. J. Craig, burned about head and body, also hurt while jumping from second story; will die.

Mrs. Craig, inhaled smoke and flames and injured by jumping; will recover.

Hope Craig, 8 years old, burned about body, also skull fractured by falling from window; will die.

Snerley Craig, daughter, aged 10, burned about face and body, arm and leg broken; may die.

BUREAU OF INSPECTION.

Cargo of Lumber From Mills to Be Reported.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 14.—A plan to establish a bureau of insepction is now being evolved by all the mills of the Pacific coast lumber manufacturers' association engaged in the cargo trade. Uniform rules and grades will be adopted and inspectors will be appointed by the bureau to inspect the cargoes loaded at the mills. This bureau will embrace the coast mills of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and in fact, all the mills of the Pacific coast belonging to the association. It is expected the bureau of inspection will go into operation on the first of March.

NEWSPAPER MAN ATTACKED.

Correspondent Had Trouble With Negro Servant in Caracas.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Hearing that Stephen Bonsall, a newspaper and magazine writer had been attacked in Caracas, the state department made inquiry by cable to learn the facts. A cablegram received today from Mr. Russell, the United States charge, states that Mr. Bonsall was not seriously hurt. He was attacked by a negro servant of a hotel whom Mr. Bonsall had chastised for insolence. His assailant was immediately arrested and is now in prison.

CHICAGO AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

Display Is the Best Ever Made in That City.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Promoters of the automobile show which opened here today assert that the display is the most varied, comprehensive and costly of its kind ever held in this city. The exhibit is given under the joint management of the Chicago Automobile club and the National association of automobile manufacturers.

USED MAILS

To Get Victims and Were Consequently Caught.

THREE MEN ARRESTED

On Charge of Improper Use of the Mails.

TURF CORRESPONDENTS

Are Now in Hands of Officers of the Authorities.

New York, Feb. 14.—Three men were arrested by Central Office detectives and through the cognizance and desire of postoffice inspectors today in two raids, one at 99 Nassau street and the other at 115 Nassau street, for alleged improper use of the mails. The prisooners are Henry G. Cartwright, alias Crawford, a broker of Brooklyn; William Treadwell, alias eGorge E. Stone, Manhattan. Cartwright and Treadwell were arrested at 99 Nassau street and Goodrich at 115 Nassau street. The men, it is alleged ,are commission workers in "progressive turf speculation" under the firm name of "Crawfard & Co., Turf correspondents and Metropolitan Turf Commissioners," with office at 115 Nassau street. Some time ago Inspector Brooks received a letter from Mrs. Gilroy of Montclair, N. J., complaining that she had sent money to this firm for speculation and had received no return or reply, in spite of numerous letters. The detectives investigated the matter and interrogated Cartwright. He said he had been selling puts and calls under the firm name of Crawford & Co. They did a turf business, but had stopped handling accounts about a month ago when they returen to the people all the money due them.

After the arrests the place was thoroughly examined. Literature in enormous amounts, which would fill at least 100 mails bags, was found. Besides this, thirty more mail bags full were taken to police headquarters. The circulars explained the three horse and on-horse wire system. The police say that the system of the firm was sent out "ads," particularly in country newspapers and in return got quantities of answers asking for information. A reply would then be sent by the men Cartwright and Treadwell, under their own names ,explaining the scheme and referring to the Crawford company and George F. Stone for references. A specialty of clients was made in professional men, especially physicians. Six books were found in the offices of Crawford & Co., which contained the names of the physicians. On the cover of each of the books was the word "Done." Inside there was a check at the side of each name, showing that the person had either been a "client" or been communicated with. There are a dozen of complaints in addition to that of Mrs. Gilroy. According to the police, Cartwright lives in very expensive style at his home in Union street, Broklyn. He is said to have a large house and to be an art connoisseur with a fine collection. Treadwell, the police say, is also a man of comfortable means and lives extravagantly. The police aver that nothing under $25,000 was received at a working capital and there are many accounts of from $10 0to $500. From these amounts the police, in a rough estimate figure that the profit sof the collections must have been very great. With one of the circular was a slip enclosed leaving blank a space for the amount of money the perscon desired to invest. It read:

"I herewith send you to be used for buying and selling stock on the New York stock exchanfie for my account."

The slip further says that a person signing gives full power and authority to the broker to use the money according to his best judgment. The contract contains the following agreement regarding ...e amount of money the broker is to receive:

"I agree to allow you the following commission for handling my account. Until the profits are equal to the original investment no commission will be paid. After that the slip goes on to say that 5 per cent commission will be paid on the next $500 after the profits have reached their original investment. Ten per cent is to be paid on all profits after that.

SIGNED THE BILL

Department of Commerce Has Been Established

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt this afternoon signed the bill providing for a department of commerce, thus concluding its enactment into law. The bill was received at the White House last evening. This morning, in accordance with the usual form, it was sent to the department of justice for examination by the attorney general. It was returned to the president this afternoon with Attorney General Knox's recommendation that it be signed. Soon afterward President Roosevelt affixed his signature in the presence of Secretary Root and Secretary Cortelyou. The signing of the measure creating what promises to be one of the most important departments of the government was attended by no ceremony. In due time the formal announcement will be sent to congress that the president has signed the bill. It is well understood that George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president, will be appointed secretary of the new department. His appointment will be sent to the senate by the president early next week, perhaps on Monday, and it is likely there will be no delay in its confirmation. It is not improbable that, in anticipation of the enactment of the necessary supplementary legislation, the president may send to the senate very soon the appointments of some of the important officials of the new department. It is regarded as particularly desirable that the preliminary work of organizing the department be entered upon as soon as practicable. Many important details will have to be worked out before the bureaus already in operation in other departments are transferred to the new department. The transfer of the existing bureaus will not take place formally until the close of the present fiscal year, June 30.

Coincident with the qualification of Secretary Cortelyou as the secretary of the department of commerce and labor, William Loeb, Jr., will enter upon the duty of secretary to the president. Mr. Loeb is at present assistant secretary to the president. For several years he has been private secretary for Mr. Roosevelt, serving him in that capacity while he was governor of New York and vice president. It is understood that few changes will be made in the White House force other than those indicated. B. E. Barnes, now assistant secretary to the president, will take up the duties now performed by Mr. Loeb, and the president will designate another not yet selected to take Mr. Barnes' place.

As soon as Secretary Cortelyou begins the work of organizing the new department he will take up with the appropriation committees of the house and senate the details of the legislation necessary for the maintenance of the department. The new department will add another to the long list of big supply bills to be enacted yearly by congress.

WAS RELEASED ON BOND.

Miss Boise, Who Smashed Windows in Topeka, Has Been Released.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 14.—Miss Blanche Boise, who smashed the plate glass windows in four joints and two drug stores here today, was released this afternoon on a bond signed by Dr. Eva Harding, who was Mrs. Nation's chief lieutenant during the joint raid here two years ago. The owners of the buildings have brought suit against Miss Boise to recover the amount of the value of the windows smashed.

There is considerable excitement among the jointists over the affair as it recalls the strenuous times they underg went during the time of Mrs. Nation's ascendancy here.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Coroner's Jury Returned Verdict Against Hospital Attendants.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 14.—The coroner's jury on the case of Amos L. Maxwell, who was killed in the Kansas insane asylum yesterday, returned a verdict this afternoon charging Attendants Patterson and Nell with the murder. The evidence brought out the fact that the man's chest and ribs were badly crushed and his body badly disfigured by kicks alleged to have been administered to him by the attendants. Pattersan and Nell were arrested tonight. They refused to testify in their own behalf at the coroner's investigation.

CATTLE ARE STARVING.

Humane Society Is Gathering Stock in and Caring for It.

Fort Morgan, Colo., Feb. 14.—It is estimated that fully 5,000 cattle are starving to death on the range in this county. Northwest of this city twenty dead cattle of a small herd were found yesterday. The Humane society agent is gathering in all the starving cattle in this vicinity and is trying to take care of them along the river and where hay can be had. Stockmen are bringing in corn and hay from Nebraska to keep their cattle alive. The loss will be great. Hundreds of horses are dying from the effects of eating sagebrush.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Sunday, February 15, 1903

Weather for Wichita Today:

Snow

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages

1. Fight for Lower Expenditures
Used Mails Improperly
Blockade Raised
Many Pension Bills

2. Erect Payne Monument
Divide Patronage

3. Additional Local News

5. Date of Arguments Set
Boys Causing Trouble

6. Republican City Convention
Victor Murdock for Congress

6. Doings of Wichita Society People
A Boom for College Hill

7. Masons Meet Monday in Wichita

9. Oldest Convict in Sing Sing

10. Warrants Cannot be Paid
Cruelly Murdered
Quarantine Bill Delayed
Moore Trial Is on

11. Kansas News of Week
Water That Burns Like Gas

12. Pathetic Case of the Jews

13. Millionaire Who Works by Day
Eagle's Table and Kitchen Talks

14. Doings of Wichita's Colleges
Music and Drama
The City Regulator

15. Eagle's Want Page

16. Additional Want Ads.

17. Lincoln's Religion Views
Turned Thief for Love's Sake

18. Story of a Valantine
Fables for Little Folks

19. Wichita Livestock Market
Review of the Grain Markets
New York Stocks and Bonds

20. Eagle's Sunday Editorial Page

21. Gossip for Home People

22. Late Fashions From Paris

23. The Ghosts of the Morgue

24. A Cupid Up-to-Date

ERROR FOUND

In Proctocol Which Was Signed By Arbitrators.

ITALY WOULD HAVE BEST

Of Agreement Which Was Signed by Allies.

GERMANY GETS $340,000

Which Will be Paid in Five Monthly Payments.

Washington, Feb. 14.—At the conference at the British embassy this afternoon, which took place at 2 o'clock, another important addendum was sighted to clear up article 5, in the Italian protocol. By a curious error this article provided that the Venezuelan government "obligate themselves to assgn to the Italian government, comencing the first day of March, 1903, for this purpose and to alienate to no other purpose, thirty per cent of the customs revenues of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello."

Had this provision stood unamended the Italian government would have been entitled to the entire thirty per cent instead of sharing it with the other allies, as was intended. Fortunately the matter was discovered in time to be changed before the protocol were dispatched to the foreign offices of the allies. It was to clear up this point that the negotiators signed the foloiwing agreement this afternoon:

"We interpret our protocols to mean that the thirty per cent referred to therein, of the total income of the total income of the customs houses at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello shall be delivered to the representative of the Bank of England at Caracas and that the said 30 per cent is not assigned to any one power, but is to be retained by the said representative of the Bank of England in Caracas and paid out by him in conformity with the decision rendered by the tribunal at The Hague."

Cablegrams have been pouring in upon Mr. Bowen from Venezuela congratulating him upon the success of his mission. The first to arrive was from President Castro. Consul Deveries cabled:

"Hearty congratulations," from Maracaibo. Leading German and British business firms in Venezuela have sent congratulatory cablegrams.

It is not expected that the next set of protocols, provising for reference of the preferential question to The Hague, will be taken up until the middle of next week. The British ambassador is going to New York for a few days rest and Mr. Bowen is desirous of conferring with representatives of the other creditor nations before taking up the new convention.

Germany, it is provided in the agreement, is to receive $340,000 to be paid in five monthly installments, beginning March 15, whereas Great Britain and Italy are to receive $27,500, the former the day the protocol is signed and the other sixty days from that date. To offset this increased advance payment given to Germany, the following is provided in article , of the Italian protocol: "The Venezuelan government accepts, recognize and will pay the amount of the Italian claims of the first rank derived from the revolutions of 1898-1900, in the sum of 2,810,255 bolivars. It is expressly agreed that the payment of the whole of the above Italian claims of the first rank will be made without being the same claim or the same sum submitted to the mixed commission and without any revision or objection."

Article 8 of the Italian protocol also contains the following concession to Italy already enjoyed by Great Britain and Germany.

The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Italy and Venezuela, of June, 19, 1861, is renewed and confirmed.

It is, however, expressly agreed between the two governments that the interpretation to be given to the articles 4 and 26, is the following:

"According to article 4, Italians in Venezuela and in Italy cannot in any case receive treatment less favorable than the natives and according to the article 26, Italians in Venezuela and Venezuelans in Italy are entitled to receive in every matter and especially in matter of claims, the same treatment of the most favored nation, as it is established in the same, article 26."

The Italian protocol reads "at once" where the British use the pronoun 'immediately,' regarding the raising of the blockade.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Moved by the spirit in which Herbert W. Bowen has conducted the peace negotiations at Washington with the representatives of the allies and anxious that mission should succeed, Andrew Carnegie, upon hearing of Germany's action in demanding a cash payment of 1,718,000 bolivars, instead of the £5,500 previously promised her, sent the following message to Mr. Bowen, dated February 2:

"I shall be glad to hand you over at once $50,000 to meet the German demand, if Venezuela desires it."

This fact became known tonight after the last of the added data to the peace protocol ha d beben signed at the British embassy.

Mr. Carnegie, it is said, has been watching with close interest the progress of the negotiations here. The message was sent as soon as the news of Germany's demand was published.

Mr. Bowen dispatched a grateful reply to Mr. Carnegie thanking him for his generous offer, which, however, it was not necessary to accept. In announcing Mr. Carnegie's offer tonight Mr. Bowen said that many banks and financial syndicates had all along been anxious to send money to Venezuela and had sent representatives to see him with this view in view, though these were of course of a business nature, whereas the offer of Mr. Carnegie was made without any reservation or mention of security for the return of his money.

MORGAN TAKES NO ACTION

Concerning the Forging of His Name to Checks.

New York, Feb. 14.—Additional details concerning the forging of J. P. Morgan's name, alleged to have been done by De Bosdari, the London art dealer, were brought out here today. Mr. Morgan, when abroad last year, purchased of De Bosdari a large bronze figure for $20,000. Mr. Morgan gave his personal check, drawn on the London banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. The check was duly presented and paid. It seems, however, that Mr. Morgan's name was forged to a letter in which the banker was made to say that he had given his note for the bronze figure and other objects of art. It was the existence of this letter that caused De Bosdari's downfall. So far as is known here the amount of the forged Morgan notes exceeds $165,000. Mr. Morgan is not acting in the matter, which concerns only the banks that accepted the notes and some of the forger's friends who indorsed the notes to make them more readily negotiable.

RETAINS HIS MEMBERSHIP.

New York Judge Renders Decision in the Potter Case.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Justice Howard, of the supreme court, today handed down a decision in the case of William Porter, who was expelled from the Schenectady Brotherhood of Painters because of service in the militia of the state during the strike of the Hudson Valley railroad. On the hearing it was contended that the militia clause in the constitution of the union was against public policy and unconstitutional.

Justice Howard refused to pass upon that, declaring that the only question before him was whether Pter was ever in full membership in the union. He finds that he entered as an apprentice and never possessed a full membership card, and therefore cannot be invested with rights he never possessed. The militia clause, he holds, is a matter for trial on its merits, and therefore he vacates the injunction restraining the union from preventing Potter from working as a union man.

ARMY STAFF BILL SIGNED.

Colonel Randolph Was Promoted to Grade of Brigadier General.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt late this afternoon signed the army staff bill, and it is now a law. Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou and two or three officials of the war department were present at the White House when the president affixed his signature to the measure. All present expressed their gratification that the bill had been enacted into law. One of the first acts following the approval of the bill was the promotion of Colonel William F. Randolph, chief of artillery, to the grade of brigadier general, in accordance with the provisions of that act. The other provisions of that act do not take effect until the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles, August next.

TWO RECORDS WERE BROKEN.

Swimming Tournament in New York Was Interesting Event.

New York, Feb. 14.—The swimming tournament at the New York athletic club tonight provided good sport. Two records were broken, as follows:

One hundred yard match—Harry La Moyne, Brookline Swimming club, won over Charles Rubert, N. Y. A. C., by three yards. Time, 1:01 1-5, beating the American record of 1:03", made by J. S. Leary of San Francisco.

Three hundred yard relay race, six men teams—Brooklyn Athletic club won by three yards. New York Athletic club second. Time, 3:00 2-5, beating American record of 3:07, won by Yale in 1902.

DOG SHOW HAS CLOSED.

Meeting Was Most Successful Ever Held by Association.

New York, Feb. 14.—The dog show, which has been in progress at Madison Square Garden for the past four days, closed tonight with the record of being the best show, attended by the greatest number of people ever held in New York. Of the many breeds exhibited the sporting dogs, French bull dogs, old English sheep dogs, toy spaniels and bull terriers have been of a particularly high character. In the sheep dog classes the Tilley Brothers of England, took fifteen prizes out of sixteen exhibits.

NEW ICE RACING RECORD.

Cresceus Went a Mile in Remarkably Short Time.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 14.—The new ice racing record was established today when Cresceus, the trotting champion, covered the Ottawa Ice Racin Association's mile track in 2:15. The horse did it easily. The fastest mile previously made over a mile ice track wa strotted yesterday by Guesner, in 2:17¾. Cresceus' time by quarters was: :34¾; 1:07¾; 1:42¼; 2:15.

Cresceus' performance today was an exhibition trial.

ARNOLD GOING SOUTH.

Was Recognized by Man in Lunch Counter at Parsons.

Parsons, Kan., Feb. 14.—E. J. Arnold, president of the St. Louis turf exchange now being investigated in St. Louis, passed through the city on the M. K. and T. flyer on his way south. Manager Myers of the depot dining room, recognized Arnold and talked with him while he ate his lunch. Arnold said he was on his way to Mexico to escape on account of the alleged swindles of his concern. He said he expected to meet Gill, his partner, in Mexico.

MRS. ROOSEVELT INDISPOSED.

Was Obiged to Cancel All Her Social Engagements.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Roosevelt is s much indisposed that she has been obliged to cancel all social engagements for a time. It is understood that her condition is not serious, but she is in need of rest and her physician has insisted that she forego temporarily all sicial duties. It was in consequence of the orders of her physican that she did not attend the Gallaudet-Cockrell wedding today.

JURY HAS NOT AGREED.

In Alexander Grave Robbing Case—Held Until This Morning.

Indianapolis, Feb. 14.—At 11 o'clock tonight the jury in the Dr. Alexander grave robbing trial was locked up for the night. There was no agreement. Judge Bailey told the jurors this evening that he would hold them until at least 1 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is understood the jury stands 8 to 4 for conviction.

BROKE RECORD

House Passed Many Private Pension Bills.

CALENDER WAS CLEARED

Of Both House and Senate Bills Recommended.

APPROPRIATION BILL WAS

Discussed by Senate but It Was Postponed.

Wshington, Feb. 14.—The house today passed the sundry civil bill, which has been under consideration since Tuesday, and then broke all previous records in the matter of private pension legislation. It was the last opportunity of passing pension bills at this session, and the calendar was cleared, not only of house, but of senate bills; 225 in all being passed. Three hundred and twelve is the highest previous record made in the Fifty-first congress. Among today's bills was one to grant a pension of $50 a month to the widow of the late Representative Rumple, of Iowa, who died about two weeks ago. Mr. Rumple had a gallant war record, having taken part in over thirty battles, and having risen from private to the rank of captain.

A bill was also passed authorizing the appointment and retirement of Edward L. Bailey, who resigned from the regular army while holding the rank of colonel. Mr. Sulloway explained that he had a gallant record in the civil war, and served over 20 years in the army. Just as he was about to reach the age of retirement an unfortunate incident induced him to resign.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The senate today listened to the reading of the Indian appropriation bill and spent some time in the consideration of that measure. It was not, however, finally disposed of, and will be taken up again Monday. The greater part of the remainder of the day was given over to eulogies of late members of the house of representatives. During the day Mr. Aldrich sought to secure consideration of the national bank securities bill, and Mr. Lodge of the house bill amending the Philippine tariff law.

Both measures went over under objection, but incidentally there was a short though sharp controversy over the conditions in the Philippines, in connection with the tariff bill. Early in the day Senator Quay presented a resolution expressing the sense of the senate to be that a vote should be taken on the statehood bill before the second of March next, but the resolution went over without consideration until Monday. The bill was read, and most of the committee amendments were agreed to. At Mr. Quay's request the bill was laid over until Monday.

Mr. Aldrich called up the bill introduced by himself, authorizing the deposit by national banks in the treasury of other securities than government bonds, but Mr. Berry objected to present consideration, and the bill went over. Mr. Aldrich saying that he would call it up at the first opportunity.

Mr. Lodge attempted to secure consideration of the Philippine tariff bill. The bill as passed by the house fixes the rate on Philippine products coming into this country at 25 per cent of the Dingley rates, instead of 75 per cent, as at present. The senate committee amended the bill by granting free trade in all products except sugar and tobacco, and upon these products levying a duty of 50 per cent of the Dingley rates.

Mr. Foraker said he would object to the adoption of the amendment, as he believed that any action less liberal than that proposed by the house would result disastrously.

Mr. Lodge appealed to Mr. Foraker to consent to the change, as without it it would be impossible to get any reduction bill through. Personally he was favorable to the house bill, but in view of the conditions in the Philippines he thought it would be absolutely cruel to fail to act at this time. Replying, Mr. Foraker said that we should treat the people of our dependencies as our own people.

"If," he said, "we can't treat our own as we should, I propose to move for free trade with them."

Mr. Patterson called attention to the fact that the Philippines are capable of producing large enough on the quantities of sugar to destroy the beet sugar industry. Referring to Mr. Foraker's statement, Mr. Patterson asked if it was to be understood that it is now his opinion that we should hold the Philippines forever, or until they are ready for self-government, as he had said last session.

Mr. Foraker replied: "We should hold those islands until they are capable of self-government, but that is so far in the future that we need not consider it here. The islands will be our possessions for years to come, and it is idle to talk now of parting with them.

Mr. Carmack said he had no objection to the pending bill, but he expressed the opinion that its passage would be of no benefit to the Filipinos. He said the measure had not been reported until Mr. Gerard, the sugar beet manufacturer, had expressed his willingness, thinking it would do him no harm, and the Filipinos no good. Further consideration of the bill was postponed, and the senate entered upon its special order of business, which was that of eulogies upon deceased members of the house. The late representatives Russell, of Connecticut, Salmon of New Jersey, Cummings of New York, and Crump of Michigan, were the subjects of these addresses. The usual resolutions of respect were adopted and at 3:35 p. m., the senate adjourned.

Yellowtail Was Disqualified.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Yellow Tail won the Pulice Hotel stakes at Ingleside today, but was disqualified, the first and second money going to the Morris pair, Gold Vas and Cunard.