

SENATE IN CONTROL OF SILVERITES.

By the Decisive Vote of Forty-One to Twenty-Five

Decides to Proceed With Consideration of Teller's Bond Resolution.

Provides That All Bonds Issued or Authorized to be Issued Under Acts of Congress Are Payable, Principal and Interest, at the Option of the Government, in Silver Dollars of the Coinage of the United States Containing 412 1/2 Grains Each of Standard Silver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—By the decisive vote of 41 to 25 the Senate today decided to proceed at once to the consideration of the resolution introduced a few days ago by Teller of Colorado, providing for the payment of bonds of the United States in silver, at the option of the Government. The resolution provides:

"That all bonds of the United States, issued or authorized to be issued, under the said Acts of Congress herebefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412 1/2 grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public credit."

Vest of Missouri, the member of the Finance Committee who had charge of the resolution, spoke briefly upon it, but disclaimed any desire at this time to discuss the old straw of financial discussion. He believed, however, that the time was ripe for a reiteration with emphasis of the declarations of the Stanley Matthews resolution, which had been placed on the calendar twenty years ago, particularly in view of recent statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which the President, who had, as a member of the House, voted for the original resolutions, evidently concurred.

Vest announced his intention to secure a final vote upon the resolution as soon as one could be reached, and accentuated his intention by forcing the displacement of the census bill with the Teller resolution as the unfinished business.

The day, after 2 o'clock, was spent in executive session.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mills of Texas secured the passage by the Senate to-day of a resolution directing the Secretary of War to make an examination of the Port Arthur ship canal, with a view to its extension to deep water.

Gallinger of the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine secured the adoption of a resolution empowering the committee to investigate the desirability of removing the quarantine station from Ship Island to some other point in the Gulf of Mexico.

Frye of the Commerce Committee reported favorably and secured the passage of a bill providing for the construction of a lightship to be located near Cape Elizabeth.

Allen of Nebraska introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to send the Senate the full and explicit charges made against Mrs. M. E. Roberts, recently dismissed from the pension bureau.

Immediate consideration being asked for the resolution, Gallinger of New Hampshire said the heads of departments had absolute power to remove clerks, and there is also a Civil Service Commission which has practically final authority in cases of this kind. He thought Congress ought not to take up the discussion of such cases.

Considerable discussion without result occurred, it being developed that Mrs. Roberts had been discharged on allegations affecting her character. Allen said he did not know Mrs. Roberts, but it was infamous to dismiss a woman on such charges without a hearing.

Festigrew secured the passage of a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General to inform the Senate what steps the Government had taken concerning the killing of the woman in Oklahoma Territory by Seminole Indians and the burnings of the Seminole Indians in the same Territory.

The resolution inquiring of the Postmaster-General what action was necessary to maintain the excellence of the postal free delivery service was agreed to, and Tillman's resolution extending the authority of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee relative to the investigation of the giving by railroads of transportation for any other consideration than cash was passed.

Lodge of Massachusetts then moved that the Senate go into executive session.

This was antagonized by Vest of Missouri, who called attention to the fact that he had given notice of his intention to call up the Teller resolution.

Hear objected to the consideration of the resolution, but withdrew his objection to afford Allen opportunity to make a statement. Allen then read a statement directed to the President by Mrs. Roberts. She says that she is the widow of Howard Roberts, a Union soldier; that she was summarily dismissed from the Pension Office for misconduct affecting her character. Charges were preferred against her publicly, and she claims to have been treated cruelly and without opportunity to vindicate her character.

Gallinger said the presumption was that the statement of Mrs. Roberts had been properly referred, and was now in the proper place to receive consideration. Gallinger then asked that the resolution go over until to-morrow.

The Chairman held that Lodge's motion took precedence, and the ayes and nays were demanded. The vote resulted: Yeas 27, nays 39.

The motion of Vest to take up the

Teller resolution was then carried, 41 to 25—as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones of Arkansas, Kenny, Kyle, McEnery, Miller, Money, Morgan, Peckham, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turple, Vest, Walthall, Warren, White and Wolcott—41.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Cullison, Davis, Foraker, Fairbanks, Frye, Gallinger, Geary, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, Morrill, Nelson, Platt of Connecticut, Proctor, Sewell, Spooner, Thurston, Wetmore—25.

Vest then spoke in support of the resolution, saying he had no desire at this time to thresh over the old straw of financial discussion, but hoped to be able to call the Senate's attention to some reason why the pending resolution should be agreed to by the Senate. He said that twenty years had passed since the Stanley Matthews resolution was first put in the statute books, but he believed that the reasons why there should be reiteration of the resolution and the declarations contained in them. Vest maintained that if the resolutions were originally correct and proper, they are correct and proper at the present time.

"They do not in any sense," said Vest, "involve either repudiation or dishonor."

The Senate maintained that the issue involving the consideration of the resolution had been thrust upon the Senate by the administration, and that the resolutions were required either to remain silent, and by their silence give tacit assent to the recent declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of a gold standard, those declarations being evidently indorsed by the President, or else to reaffirm the Stanley Matthews resolution, which had been passed by the Senate by a vote of more than two to one and by the House by an overwhelming majority.

"It will be recalled," said Vest, "that the present President of the United States was then a member of the House, and voted for these resolutions."

Vest held that the time had now arrived when the country must either go to a gold standard, or make the last and overwhelming contest for the financial system which he believed a great majority of the people were in favor of. He said that he had no desire now to enter upon an elaborate discussion of the pending resolution, and if the Senate on the other side of the chamber desired to speak upon the question he would yield to him. There was no response to this invitation on the Republican side, and Vest proceeded with his remarks, when Platt of Connecticut asked if it was Vest's intention to press the resolution and secure an immediate vote.

"That is," interjected Aldrich, "is it the purpose of the Senator to secure a vote upon the resolution to-day?"

"I expect," replied Vest, "to endeavor to secure a final vote on the resolution whenever under the rules of the Senate a final vote can be reached."

The Missouri Senator was proceeding with his remarks, when the Vice-President, the hour of 12 having arrived, laid before the Senate the unfinished business, the census bill.

Vest moved to lay aside the unfinished business, and proceed with the discussion of the Teller resolution. The motion prevailed without discussion, the effect being to make the resolution the unfinished business.

Vest then yielded to a suggestion of Aldrich that further consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow, in order that those opposing it might have an opportunity to prepare for the debate.

At 2:10 the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:55 adjourned.

ASSAULT UPON CONSUL KELLET.

THE ARBITRATORS DECIDE IN FAVOR OF AMERICA.

Agreed That the Siamese Government Should Apologize and Punish the Offenders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The special correspondent of the Associated Press at Bangkok, Siam, writes as follows, under date of November 13, 1897:

"The long awaited and much debated decision of the arbitrators in the matter of the assault upon E. V. Kellett, United States Vice-Consul, by Siamese soldiers at Chienmal on November 19, 1896, was published yesterday in the Government 'Gazette' for the first time, and this morning an English translation was posted in the American Legation.

"Shortly after the assault John Barrett, the United States Minister Resident and Consul-General, opened negotiations by demanding an investigation by a mixed commission, which Siam promptly refused. The arrival of the gunboat Mathias in February, 1897, however, opened the eyes of the Siamese, and hastened negotiations, for when Minister Barrett proposed to call the commission a board of arbitration, Siam yielded.

The Mathias then left the river, and the Board of Arbitration, composed of Mr. Barrett and M. Orts, who represented the Siamese Government, soon after proceeded to investigate the matter, sitting both at Bangkok and Chienmal. After a twenty days' session the commission agreed upon a decision without an umpire, and the result is a decided victory for Mr. Barrett.

"While the commission finds that the conduct of the officers and soldiers who committed the assault was to a certain extent excusable, from the excitement resulting from the unusual and imprudent steps taken by Mr. Kellett in releasing his servant from the custody of the authorities, after he had been arrested, it was agreed that the Siamese Government should apologize and pledge itself to punish the offenders. The officers in command of the troops are to be publicly reprimanded and degraded in rank, while the men are to be deprived of their pay for three months."

DISASTROUS STORM IN ILLINOIS.

RIDGEWAY (Ill.), Jan. 20.—A disastrous wind and rain storm visited this country last night, unroofing houses, blowing down fences and drowning stock. The back waters of the Ohio and Wash Rivers are inundating much territory.

MINISTER DE LOME GREATLY WORRIED.

Seriously Disquieted by Events of the Past Few Days.

Speeches in the House and Movements of U. S. Warships the Cause.

Calls at the State Department and Spends Three-Quarters of an Hour in Conversation With the Assistant Secretary—Policy of the Administration in Regard to Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Spanish Minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, called at the State Department to-day, and spent three-quarters of an hour in conversation with the Assistant Secretary. There was no late news from Havana, which is taken as a sign that all is quiet there, but it is believed that the Minister is seriously disquieted by certain events of the last few days in this country.

First, there was the speech yesterday in the House of Representatives, Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which, while from the Spanish view, serving the useful purpose of consolidating the majority in support of the President's policy as to Cuba, yet embodied certain statements in general terms that are likely to be misinterpreted in Spain. Then, the movements of a few United States naval vessels are believed to be subject to the same misinterpretation by the Spaniards.

The gunboat Helena was on her way to the Asiatic station, with permission to make a slow passage and stop frequently on the way. When she arrived at Puncual, Madeira, she was authorized by cable to stop at Lisbon, Portugal, en route for the Azores, and to propose that can only be conjectured, inasmuch as the naval officials refuse to discuss the movements at all, as an indication of the department's intention to have the ship within easy cable communication, also perhaps of easy access to the Azores.

The department had been preparing to send the gunboat Nashville to Europe to relieve the Raleigh and to take out a draft of men to the San Francisco, but this plan has been suspended for a time, and the gunboat is now under way only by those in immediate touch with the monitor Amphitrite there at target practice. Two vessels of the South Atlantic squadron, the Cincinnati and the Castine, are coming northward from the lower to the upper part of the station. The former is going in dock, and the latter to join the Castine come to Isla Grande, near the same port.

There are no changes yet in contemplation for the Asiatic and Pacific stations, and while the movements above noted do not seem to be explained as part of the regular routine orders, it is believed they have attracted the notice and disapproval of the Spanish authorities.

THIS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Gentlemen in Congress who, by reason of their position, have reason to be accurately informed of the policy of the Government as to Cuba, say that this policy is in substance, as follows:

At the present moment it is felt that the same material conditions prevail that existed when the President sent his last message to Congress. At that time it was the policy of the Government to have been inaugurated, it was the purpose of the executive branch to give proper time for the plan to be tried. The Administration is said to entertain the same sentiments to-day.

The autonomous plan was inaugurated only three weeks ago, namely, on January 1st, when the treaty for a partition of Cuba was signed. It is felt that there has not been adequate time up to the present moment to form any fair judgment as to the merits of the plan as a means of ameliorating conditions on the island. The recent occurrences at Havana are looked upon as a serious indication of discontent with this plan, but whether this will be sufficient to overcome the plan itself is not looked upon as established with any degree of certainty, or even approximations.

In the meantime, while closely observing the progress of the autonomous plan, the Administration has adopted every precaution to guard against any sudden emergency, such as an uprising that will threaten American interests. This is not expected to occur, but if it should come it is said that the naval vessels of the United States are to be disposed to be in the harbor of Havana within a few hours of any crisis which would imperil American interests. In order that they may be no delay, should an emergency arise, it is said that Consul-General Lee has been empowered to make direct request to the commanders of the warships, so that the vessels could start on receipt of word from him, without the delays incident to having his request pass through the official routine at Washington.

To a great extent the intelligent judgment of General Lee is relied upon in determining if any emergency exists, the presence of American vessels. This, however, applies solely to the question of tumult of a critical nature, and has no connection with the general question of intervention for the purpose of bringing the war to a close. Such a step is not under immediate consideration, for, as already stated, it is predicted of the failure of the plan of autonomy, which result, it is said, the Administration does not regard as established by the evidence at hand up to the present time.

HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Senator Morgan Concludes His Speech in Favor of Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Morgan concluded his four days' speech to the Senate to-day on the Hawaiian treaty. He spoke for almost four hours, and when he finished there were not more than half a dozen Senators present.

He discussed, among other questions,

the character of the present Government of Hawaii. He contended that the disposition of the whites was to treat the natives liberally, and said in reply to a question from Senator Hoar, that there was one native in President Dole's Cabinet and five natives in the Senate, while a majority of the members of the House were natives.

The Senator read liberally from public documents on Hawaii, including a history of the various constitutions of the island.

There was a call for a quorum during the day, but the Senator remonstrated, saying that he preferred a small audience to the interruption caused by the call.

Senator Teller took the floor, and will speak when the treaty is next taken up.

The Senate will next consider the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

AMENDMENT TO THE TREATY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Bacon yesterday in the executive session of the Senate offered an amendment to the Hawaiian annexation treaty, providing for the submission of the treaty to a popular vote of the citizens of Hawaii, and making its acceptance by this Government depend upon its acceptance by the Hawaiian people. The terms of the amendment exclude Japanese and Chinese from participation in the proposed election. It is not believed that the amendment will be accepted by the friends of the treaty.

LOST HER EYESIGHT. Milada Czerny, the Child Pianist, Totally Blind.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Milada Czerny, the child pianist, has lost her eyesight. The trouble she has had with her eyes ever since her birth took a turn for the worse a few months ago, and the talented girl, who is not yet 5 years old, can see nothing. She has been compelled to cease developing her musical talent, and has given up concert engagements in New York and Boston.

Milada is the child of A. V. Czerny, violinist in the Grand Opera-house orchestra.

McCoy Posts a Forfeit. NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Kid McCoy deposited \$5,000 to-day with a sporting paper as a forfeit to fight either Corbett or Fitzsimmons for the heavyweight championship of the world.

Deaths From Bubonic Plague. BOMBAY, Jan. 20.—During the past week the deaths from the bubonic plague numbered 851. The exodus is increasing, and business is stagnant.

Fatal Fire in Indiana. SPENCER (Ind.), Jan. 20.—The total loss by last night's fire is placed at \$30,000. The body of L. Deckerson was found in the ruins to-day.

JAPANESE CRUISER KASAGI. SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED AT PHILADELPHIA.

Is the Most Important Ship Ever Built in the United States for a Foreign Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The unromantic aspect of Cramp's shipyard was turned to favor and to prettiness to-day, when the Japanese cruiser Kasagi was launched. True Oriental spirit pervaded the event. When the breathless moment came, and the huge American girl—Miss Helen Long—daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, Miss Long was merely to have drawn the cord which released the doves and their floral burdens, but at the supreme moment the cord slipped from her hand, and a workman of the yard instantly caught it and performed the office. This was done only by those in immediate proximity to the vessel, and the beauty of this unique launch was in no way marred. The Japanese Minister, Toru Hoshi, headed the delegation from the Mikado's court, and apart from those attached to his staff in Washington, the only Japanese in New York and Chicago. The American party from the Capital was large and notable, including many state officials and their ladies.

The Kasagi is the most important ship ever built in the United States for a foreign country, and is the first foreign warship built in American waters since the Russian warship Zorblava in 1878.

The dimensions of the Kasagi are: Length 374 1/2 feet, breadth 48 1/2 feet, depth 30 feet, mean draught 17 feet 9 inches, displacement at that draught 1,200 tons. She is armed with a protected cruiser of the second class, and like all vessels of her type, has no armor, relying on her coal bunkers, which run 208 feet fore and aft, and her midship section, to protect her engines, which are entirely below the water line.

The motive power is supplied by two driving twin screws, and estimated to develop under forced draught a mean speed of 22 1/2 knots per hour. The boiler-rooms contain twelve single-ended boilers.

The batteries on the Kasagi are heavier than those on either the United States cruisers Minneapolis or Columbia. There are two 8-inch rifles on the sides, and her armament, besides, will consist of four 7-inch quick-firing rifles, a secondary battery of twelve 12-pound quick-firing rifles and six 2-inch Hotchkiss guns.

There are two steel masts on the Kasagi. These will be provided with fighting tops, in which rapid-firing guns will be placed.

The contract for the Kasagi was signed with representatives of the Japanese Government on December 31, 1896, and her building was carefully watched by Commander Katsuro Narita, naval attaché of the Mikado's Legation at Washington.

Ever since Japan had a navy the custom of liberating doves has been in vogue, and the release of two young doves was a symbolize the happy fulfillment of a great endeavor accomplished through the intercession of white-winged peace.

BLANCO FEARS FURTHER TROUBLE.

Takes Precautions to Prevent Another Outbreak at Havana.

Fifteen Thousand Soldiers Located Within the City Limits.

A Spanish Emisary Who Offered a Bribe to an Insurgent Leader to Surrender and Leave the Island Captured and Shot.

HAVANA (via Key West), Jan. 20.—Since Saturday the rioters have been quiet, with the exception that some one exploded a dynamite bomb in the Plaza de Colon, which did no harm. The rumors that the volunteers would revolt against the Government seem to have had no foundation. Nevertheless, on Saturday and Sunday several Generals arrived here from Matanzas Province and the outlying portions of Havana Province with additional reinforcements. About 15,000 men are now located within the city limits and in the outskirts.

Certain politicians have industriously circulated rumors that the volunteers would join in the riots and have still further increased popular passion by saying that the Government intended to wholly without previous demerit asserted that the volunteers would not have the ballot because in the pay of the Government, which is not the fact, as only the buglers, the mobilized guerrillas and a few others are paid. The rest are merchants and clerks, serving without Government pay.

Those responsible for circulating these rumors are interested, it is asserted in palace circles, in breeding trouble between the Government and the volunteers, so as to have the latter disarmed and to be assured of 8,000 men less against the insurgents.

Now that the disturbances have quieted down, the greater part of the troops have returned to their respective stations.

Among the Government's supporters the riots are explained as "spontaneous" and without previous arrangement. They are also explained as attacks upon not only army officers, but also upon prominent loyal Spaniards like the Marquis of Pinar del Rio and Madame Eva Canel. The rioters, on the other hand, blame the authorities for tolerating newspaper attacks prohibited by law. Though without social standing, the rioters insist upon their patriotism.

It is not true that the Conservative municipality of Cienfuegos has a deficit of \$114,000. This charge is only a political invention to excite the Government to suspend the municipal authorities and to appoint Autonomists. The money in question was invested in hospitals and in defense of the city.

Upon the body of Captain Puga, military commander at Rincon, this province, was found a note signed by Puga, offering the insurgents 500,000 pesos and 2,000 men and free passage to the United States if he would surrender with fifty armed followers. Another letter answering the above was found addressed to him saying that if he continued his attempts to corrupt the insurgents he would be shot if captured. As Puga could not induce Hernandez to surrender, he began negotiations with Leader Juan Delgado through the latter's father, Leader Hernandez, having learned of this, captured and shot Hernandez without allowing him to communicate with Delgado. When this was known a Spanish force left Rincon and recovered the body with the letters upon it.

The insurgents last night raided Jaracoa, this province, and without firing a shot carried away the custom-house Spanish cavalry squadron, whose members fled at the sight of the insurgents and took shelter in the civil headquarters. The Spaniards will be court-martialed.

Last night the reflection of large fires in cane-fields in the direction of Guanabacoa was clearly noticeable here. Senor Mario Garcia, Governor of the province of Santa Clara, has gone to Remedios to await, it is said, the surrender of an insurgent leader whose name is not yet given.

The members of the Cabinet will issue a manifesto explaining "the salient points of the scheme of autonomy and its advantages over independence" together with an appeal to the insurgents to surrender. When Senor Govin, Minister of the Interior, landed here last Saturday he hastened through the rear entrance of the custom-house in order to avoid being hissed by the crowd.

After dynamiting the passenger train near Dargame, province of Pinar del Rio, and destroying the engine, as already cabled, the insurgents attacked the train, killing one passenger, a negro, wounding five of the train escort and wounding or otherwise injuring twenty-five passengers.

Another expedition landed on Monday night near Trinidad, on the south coast. A band of twenty insurgents entered Managua near this city and carried off a number of oxen.

The report that 200 insurgents from Matanzas have entered this province near Cienega de Guanamon is confirmed, as well as the statement that the insurgent Brigadier Betancourt, with 300 men under his command, has passed near San Nicolas.

The insurgents under Leader Augustin Cervantes, entered San Antonio de Los Banos at night and plundered a store in the outskirts of the town. Two hundred insurgents entered Coliseo, this province, and plundered several stores.

The insurgents in full view of the town of Cabanas, province of Pinar del Rio, carried off a number of oxen and boldly challenged the garrison to come outside and fight.

Cosme Blanco has not drilled his regiment, the Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, since the riots, for fear his men would hiss him because of his offer to General Blanco to face the rioters without a special call to the palace.

Lieutenant Calderon of the Fifth Battalion Volunteers has tendered his resignation as a protest against the

shouts of the palace against General Blanco and autonomy.

The total losses during the siege at Campeche, in the Manzanillo district, was thirty killed and fifty wounded.

The insurgent leader Luna has attacked Santa Cruz del Norte, province of Pinar del Rio.

HEBREWS DENOUNCED. Demonstrations Continue in All Parts of France.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Over 2,000 students started a demonstration on the Boulevard St. Michaels, they tried to cross the River Seine, but the police prevented them. About sixty students were arrested. There have been no serious disorders to-day. Numbers of bands of students are still parading the Latin quarter.

A dispatch from Epinal (Capital of the Department of Vosges, situated about 190 miles from here) says the first anti-Hebrew demonstration took place to-day. Placards bearing the now popular cry, "Denouncing Zola and the Hebrews and upholding the army," were posted in front of the Hebrew stores.

Altogether there have been 115 arrests to-day, and many of those arrested are kept in custody.

At Rouen the police custody of the students, but failed to disperse them. The troops have been confined to the barracks, and the police occupy the streets in force.

Anti-Semitic disturbances have taken place throughout the day at Nancy. Newspapers supporting Dreyfus were burned on the staircase of the university.

Despite the Government prohibiting, the Organizing Committee of Monday's anti-Semitic meeting at the Tivoli Vaux Hall has decided to hold a public demonstration on Sunday afternoon.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Minister of the Interior, M. Barthou, at a Cabinet meeting to-day, informed his colleagues of the measures taken to prevent demonstrations. He added that the proposed demonstration on Sunday will be prohibited.

The trial of Emile Zola will begin before the Assize Court on February 1st.

BANK EXAMINERS. A Circular Issued by the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Charles Dawes, the Comptroller of the Currency, has issued the following circular to all national banks and Bank Examiners:

"It has come to my attention that it has been the custom of some National Bank Examiners to accept employment and compensation therefor in making extra examinations and reports of condition of national banks assigned them for regular examination, which examination and reports are for the use of the bank, and not for this office.

"For an Examiner to accept employment in examinations of the same bank from both the Government and bank has a tendency to interfere with that rigid impartiality which should characterize his work as a Government official.

"Notice is hereby given that hereafter Examiners will not be allowed to accept employment from national banks in making extra examinations for private use of such banks."

MOVEMENTS OF U. S. WARSHIPS.

KEY WEST (Fla.), Jan. 20.—The torpedo boats Cushing and Ericsson have left for Tampa. The Dupont leaves to-night. The Porter will remain here as a dispatch boat. The Maine, Montgomery and Detroit will leave port tomorrow to join the squadron for Tortugas as it passes this port.

PRESIDENT DOLE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

Marked Courtesies Will be Extended to the Chief Magistrate Upon His Arrival.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The War Department is making preparations for a notable reception to President Dole upon his arrival here in the morning.

It has been given to have all the troops stationed in the city and vicinity assembled at the station, under command of Colonel Sumner, and a fine parade will mark the trip of the visitor from the train to his hotel, where he will be called upon by the high officials of the Government. It is probable President McKinley will exchange visits with President Dole.

ON ARRIVAL AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Arrangements for the reception of President Dole of Hawaii, upon his arrival in Chicago next Sunday morning from San Francisco were completed to-day.

Mayor Harrison will welcome the distinguished visitor at the depot, and with the representatives of the United States Government who are coming from Washington, will escort President Dole and his party to the Hotel Sherman.

Reception will be tendered President Dole and wife Monday afternoon at the Union League Club.

The Reception Committee will include Mayor Carter H. Harrison and wife, Federal Judge Grosscup and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. McMillan and others.

GOVERNOR TANNER WILL NOT PARTICIPATE.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Jan. 20.—Governor Tanner said to-day that he had received no invitation from Washington to participate in the Dole reception.

"The only communication on the subject I have received," said he, "was a private letter received this morning from Chicago, saying that the President would like to have Judge Grosscup, General Brooke and myself participate in a reception to President Dole at the Union League. I could not, of course, accept an invitation coming in this way; but aside from that, I am suffering from rheumatism, and have made all arrangements to go to Hot Springs on Saturday. This will make it impossible for me to accept the President's invitation, should one be received."

The Governor is afflicted with rheumatism in his left hand, which is in a bandage to-day.

After driving a bargain in a horse trade a man may find it difficult to drive his bargain.

PLANS TO REFORM THE CURRENCY.

Hearings Before the House Committee Brought to a Close.

Will Decide on Wednesday Which of the Four Bills to Report.

Secretary Gage Turns Questioner, and Puts Chairman Walker Through a Long Series of Interrogatories as to the Aims of the Latter's Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The currency hearing before the Committee on Banking and Currency continued to-day, ex-Secretary Fairchild being heard through the morning, with the understanding that Secretary Gage would resume at 2 o'clock. The inquiries of Fairchild were along the line of developing the degree of success with which the Monetary Commission bill could be put into practical operation.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by the determination of the committee, on party vote, not to hear President Warner of the Bimetallia Union and Chairman Towne of the Silver Republican National Committee, unless these gentlemen prepared a bill and