

TELLER'S BOND RESOLUTION.

A Final Vote Will be Taken in the Senate on Thursday.

Allison Gives Notice That an Amendment Will be Offered to the Measure.

The Allen Resolution, Calling Upon the Secretary of the Interior for Papers Concerning the Dismissal From the Pension Office of Mrs. M. E. Roberts, Referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—An agreement was reached by the Senate today that a final vote on the Teller resolution, providing that the bonds of the United States may be paid in silver dollars, and all pending amendments thereto should be taken next Thursday before adjournment, Vest of Missouri, in charge of the resolution, first announced that an agreement had been made for the final vote Wednesday, at 4 p. m., but readily agreed to a postponement of the vote until Thursday at the suggestion of Turpie of Indiana.

Allison of Iowa made the significant statement that an amendment to the resolution that would cause some debate would be offered later in the discussion, but gave no intimation of the nature, scope or intent of the amendment. During the greater part of the afternoon the Senate was in executive session.

At the opening of the Senate's session today Quay of Pennsylvania said he had noticed in the morning newspapers that he had voted yesterday for the consideration of the Teller resolution because the Senator from Missouri (Vest) had asked him to do so. This, Quay said, was not true in any sense, as he had not conferred with the Missouri Senator about it. He had voted as he had, said he, because he thought the present consideration of the resolution would benefit the country and the Republican party.

The resolution of Allen of Nebraska, asking the Secretary of the Interior for papers concerning the dismissal from the Pension Office of Mrs. M. E. Roberts, was laid before the Senate.

Gallinger moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Pending the vote on that motion, Allen said he desired to speak briefly upon the matter. Mrs. Roberts, he had learned, was a friend of the former Secretary, Carlisle, from Covington, Ky. She was the widow of a member of the family of James B. Beck, once Senator from Kentucky, and her appointment was made through Senator Beck's influence.

"I want to say," said Allen, "that no self-respecting gentleman would treat a woman as this Secretary has been treated by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions, if this Administration is willing to injure itself in this way. I am willing, if it desires to hurry itself out of power, I am desirous of hastening its exit. But I hold, Mr. President, that it is not an inherent right of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Pensions to be brutal in their treatment of clerks."

"If the Commissioner desired the place of Mrs. Roberts for some hanger-on, why did he aim a poisoned dart at her? He must be a coward, indeed, who will make a covert charge against a woman, and refuse then to state the charges."

Allen referred to the position taken by Gallinger.

Said the New Hampshire Senator: "If the Senator from Nebraska means seriously to impugn me in such motives as his language indicates, he is using unparliamentary and unwarranted language."

Gallinger said he had learned something about the Roberts case, and was satisfied that the Senate was not the place for the discussion of the details of this case. In the privacy of the committee-room the statements of Mrs. Roberts, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Pensions and others could be heard upon the case. Then the case could be properly discussed and investigated. Such cases as this have no place in the Senate chamber, and it may be possible that it will be the part of gallantry to consider this case in private, and in the end, Gallinger thought, Mrs. Roberts would thank him for the position he had taken in the matter.

Allen contended that there was a hint of something vitally wrong in the moral character of Mrs. Roberts. He reviewed the case again, and discussed at some length its application to the present agitation on the civil service question.

Assurance was given by Pritchard of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, that the committee would carefully investigate the case, should it be referred to his committee, and Allen agreed to such a reference. The question was then so referred.

Lodge of Massachusetts, somewhat to the surprise of the people in the gallery, who expected a discussion of the Teller resolution, moved that the Senate go into executive session.

"Before the motion was put, Mr. President," said Vest of Missouri, "I desire to make a brief statement. I gave notice yesterday that the resolution proposed by the Finance Committee would be further considered to-day, but several Senators opposed to the resolution said that they preferred to have their personal preference expressed at this time. They have suggested to me that we permit the resolution to go over Wednesday next, and that it be taken up at the conclusion of the morning business on that day for discussion, and that a vote upon it and upon any amendments that may be offered thereto be taken after next Wednesday. I wish to say that this arrangement is agreeable to me, and so far as I know

satisfactory to my colleagues on this side of the chamber."

Stewart of Nevada said he would like to make some remarks on the pending resolution and would do so to-morrow if the Senate was in session.

Turpie of Indiana proposed that instead of taking the final vote Wednesday it be taken Thursday before adjournment, and this proposition was agreed to.

Perkins of California announced that at the conclusion of the morning business Monday he would call up the pension appropriation bill.

Upon Lodge's motion, the Senate then at 1:05 p. m. went into executive session.

At 4:45 the Senate adjourned.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Schaefer Establishes a New Record in the Billiard Game.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—"Wizard" Schaefer in his game this afternoon with Catton in the 18-inch billiard line tournament ran his 400 points in ten innings, an average of 40, which is the world's record at the new game. The balls suited him, the temperature was all right, and from the start it was evident that he was ready to make things interesting for his opponent.

The "Wizard" started off in quarter-house style, making 43 from the play-off, and following with clever runs of 34 and 67. At this point Catton had one point to his credit. This did not stop the Rock Islander, and in the next three innings he put together 27 points. Jake came back with 23, 27 and 25, and at the end of the seventh inning the call was: Schaefer 210, Catton 80.

In the eighth inning Schaefer made one and Catton scored a goose egg. Evidently Schaefer thought enough time had been wasted on the game, and without hesitating went to work to knock out Ives' record. It was Schaefer in his old-time form, and it was not until the "Wizard" had made 106 points that he fell down on a hard cushion draw by a hair's breadth.

Catton could make but four from the leave, and then Jacob ran the game out to defeat his old master. The spectators were well wadded. Catton was the first to congratulate Schaefer, and did not seem to worry over his defeat.

This afternoon's game makes the outcome of to-morrow's contest very doubtful, and Ives will have to play his best to defeat his old master. The score: Schaefer 400, average 40; Catton 80, average 10 1/3.

IVES DEFEATS SPINKS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Frank Ives this evening defeated Spinks in the most unsatisfactory game of the billiard tournament by a score of 400 to 154. The ball would not roll kindly for either player, and though for eighteen innings Spinks only made an average of a fraction over six, it took Ives that number of innings to make up his handicap.

Ives began his twelfth inning with 136 to go. The Iveses rolled hard for him, and he had to earn every count until he had gathered 65, when the balls lined up in his favor and were almost frozen. By a daring masse he not only counted, but apparently hypnotized the balls. They began to come his way, and by skillful line nursing he quickly secured the necessary points, his 136 being the highest run of the tournament. Score: Ives 400, average 20; Spinks 154, average 7 7/10.

A LITTLE GIRL'S STRANGE STORY.

SAYS SHE WAS KIDNAPED BY A SPANISH COUNTESS.

Alleges That She Was Enticed to the Woman's Home and Afterwards Inhumanly Treated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A strange story of alleged kidnaping and cruelty was told to the police to-day by Minnie Roberts, a 14-year-old Chicago girl, and her guardian, Emily Charbonneau. The girl disappeared from her home at 887 West Twelfth street last February, and for months the police searched for her, but without success. According to the girl's narration, she was kidnaped by Lolita Badosea, a Spanish Countess, who has been living at 540 Elm street and has been held a prisoner from last February until a few days ago.

Escaping from the Countess, the girl claims that she tried to find her parents, but learned that they had gone to California, whereupon she sought the protection of the Chicago police. The Countess Badosea, as she claims she has the right to be called, is under arrest.

In her own quaint way the little girl told her story, the result of which was the arrest of Mrs. Badosea, the alleged Countess, on a charge of cruelty to children. The warrant alleges beating, kicking, torturing and otherwise abusing a child. The Humane Society was called into the case.

Minnie, according to her story, is the daughter of French parents, and can speak that language fluently. Her parents were poor, and a year ago her father went to California, hoping to regain the fortune which once was his. Shortly after his departure, Minnie says, she was forced to go into the streets selling matches to support her mother and younger brother and sister.

In the course of her wanderings one day in June, 1897, the little match girl met Lolita Badosea, who bought several boxes of matches. She engaged Minnie in conversation, and learned that the girl could speak French. When Minnie called, at her request, it is said, Countess Badosea induced the girl to stay with her and share her elegant home. Minnie declares she was shown the beautiful furnishings of the apartments, and was carried away with what she saw. The offer of the Countess was accepted, and Minnie's humble home knew her no more. She became one of the family of the Countess, and taught the latter's children the French language.

A few months after the girl's introduction into the home of the Countess, the story continues, the woman began abusing her, and the girl finally returned to her old home, but found that her mother had moved to California. Then she appealed to Mme. Charbonneau, and the arrest of Countess Badosea followed.

Mrs. Badosea says the charge against her is the outcome of malice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows a valuing cash balance, \$239,569,168; gold reserve, \$183,292,822.

RATHER QUIET DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Bill Passed Extending the Land Laws to Alaska.

Also Granting a General Railroad Right of Way Through the Territory.

The Urgent Deficiency Bill Sent to Conference, After the Silver Forces Succeeded in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There was a parliamentary struggle in the House to-day over the bill for the relief of the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), which was before the House last Friday. By shrewd maneuvering, its opponents succeeded in preventing action to-day.

Pending to the consideration of this bill, the House passed the bill to extend the public land laws of the United States to the Territory of Alaska, and to grant a general railroad right of way through the Territory.

The urgent deficiency bill was sent to a conference, after the silver forces, with some outside aid, had succeeded in concurring in the Senate amendments striking from the bill the provision requiring the depositors of bullion at Government assay offices to pay the cost of transportation to the mints.

WERE NO STORMY SCENES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The stormy scene of the last few days in the House were followed by comparative quiet to-day. At the opening of the session a bill was passed to grant the Commissioners of Dale County, Alabama, the right to construct two bridges across the Choctaw-Hatchee River.

Under the rule this was private bill day, but Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, antagonized with a motion for the consideration of the Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

His motion was carried—125 to 31. The Nicaraguan Canal Commission amendment was non-concurred in.

One of the Senate amendments was concurred in, with an amendment to appropriate \$15,000 for the repair of the National Cemetery at Fort Smith, Arkansas. This amendment was offered by Little of Texas, who explained the necessity for it.

The devastation by the recent storm in that section.

The main fight came on the Senate amendment striking out the provisions in the bill requiring depositors of bullion heretofore to pay the cost of transportation from the assay offices to the mints.

Bell (Pop.) of Colorado moved concurrence in this amendment. The question was debated extensively when the bill was originally before the House.

The debate soon drifted into a discussion of the silver question, as a division of the silver question, as it has been on former occasions. Messrs. Shawbroth (Pop.) of Colorado, Newlands (Silver R.) of Nevada, Cannon (R.) of Illinois and Bland (D.) of Missouri participated.

Cannon finally submitted a modified proposition providing that the depositor of bullion should pay the cost of transportation to the "nearest mint." It was defeated—98 to 130.

The Senate amendment to strike out the whole provision was then agreed to by the division in the Committee of the Whole.

Cannon gave notice that he would demand a ye and nay vote in the House. The vote of the committee was confirmed by a vote of 144 to 112.

The bill was sent back to conference, as there was a certain extent an alignment of the silver forces in favor of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment. The following Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists: Barthold of Missouri, Beach of Ohio, Bristow of Kansas, Hager of Iowa, Ellis of Oregon, Joy of Missouri, Cannon of Nevada, Lovings and Linney of North Carolina, Loring of New York, McCall of Massachusetts, Mahoney, Miner, Morris, Olmstead and Pearce of Missouri; Pearson, Shannon, W. A. Smith and Spalding.

Lancy then called up the bill to extend the public lands law to the Territory of Alaska and to grant a general right of way to railroads. This bill was passed, after having been amended in minor particulars.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

EXECUTION OF RUIZ.

Resolution Asking for Information Favorably Reported.

Movement of Japanese Warships Causes Comment in England.

Russia or Any Combination of Russia's Allies Will Not be Allowed to Alter the Status Quo in China, So Far as Manchuria and Corea are Concerned, in Defiance of Japan and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to make a favorable report on the resolution of Williams of Missouri, asking the State Department for information on the Ruiz case. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed, if in his opinion compatible with the public interest, to send to the House the reports made to the department by Consul-General Lee and other reports made to the department by Consuls or commercial agents of the United States on the subject of the execution of Colonel Ruiz by the Cuban military authorities."

There was no division over the resolution, and the vote was unanimous in favor of reporting it. Beyond this there was no reference to the Cuban question, except in the reference to the subcommittee of the various Cuban resolutions introduced recently.

The Ruiz referred to in the resolution is not Dr. Ruiz, killed at a suburb of Havana, whose case has attracted much attention, but is Colonel Ruiz, the Spanish officer at Havana, who is said to have gone under a flag of truce to meet the insurgents and urge them to accept autonomy. After entering the insurgent lines, his proffer of autonomy was rejected, and he was executed by order of the insurgent commander.

Williams, author of the Ruiz resolution, says the inquiry is for the purpose of correcting a public misapprehension as to the facts of the execution of Colonel Ruiz. The latter, Williams says, never had the right to claim immunity under a flag of truce, as he had been warned by the insurgent commander Aranguren that he would be amenable to the decrees of the insurgent Government, one of which was that any one entering the insurgent camp and proposing autonomy should be treated as a spy.

Williams says there is authority for stating that Colonel Ruiz entered Aranguren's camp with this understanding, and took his chances accordingly. He said also that he urged autonomy, and suggested that specific benefits should be conferred upon the insurgent leader if he accepted the proposition. One of Aranguren's associates demanded that he do his duty in accordance with the decree of the insurgent Government, whereupon Ruiz was shot.

FRENCH MILITARY SCANDAL.

NOVELIST BJORNSTORNE WRITES A LETTER TO ZOLA.

Congratulates Him Upon the Stand He Has Taken Relative to the Case of Captain Dreyfus.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A special to "World" from Paris says: "Since the French Government refused to permit Zola to go to Devil's Island to describe Dreyfus' situation precisely as it is, Bjornstorne Bjornson, the famous Norwegian novelist, poet and dramatist, has written from Rome to Zola as follows: "Very Honored Master: How I envy you. How I wish I were in your place, in order to be able to render to the country and humanity a service like that rendered by you."

"I also have proved by experience that it is much more perilous to want to eradicate hatred than love from the minds of men. A host of things which have for a long time been taking root in the mind as well as in the heart of the French people have been brought on a situation so tragic that a thousand years of progress and civilization are swept away. All others tremble before the cries and fury of barbarians, but they have not made you recoil. You alone, with lyre and sword, marched against millions. Is there a nobler spectacle to be seen in the world? That was just what France needed."

"I can assure you that all the people of Europe are gazing at France at this moment in astonishment and pain. Two facts sufficiently explain this. The first is the indictment against Dreyfus. It is unworthy of men charged with immense responsibility. That indictment charges Dreyfus with showing treachery to show guilty it was alleged that he could go to Alsace more easily than other French officers. That was officially denied by the Alsace-Lorraine Government. Twice in the same year Dreyfus was prohibited from entering Alsace; the third time he started there, because his father was ill. Has any one ever seen a man acting as a spy for any country refused access to that country?"

"The imperial Government of Germany, moreover, has declared officially that Dreyfus never had relations with these agents. The allegation of the indictment, therefore, is absolutely false. The second fact is that the official communications made to the press affirm that the indictment contains only a part of the proofs of Dreyfus' guilt, while the rest are kept secret, having been made only to the Judges during the trial. In other words, Dreyfus was not condemned legally. He was deprived of rank, disgraced and transported beyond the seas without a legal trial upon the unsupported opinion of a few comrades."

"A Government which in the face of these confessed facts refuses to review the Dreyfus court-martial assuredly is more devoid of conscience than any other Government among civilized peoples. That is the judgment of all Europe, he assured. Furthermore, Europe admires what you have done. I always have held the opinion that the work of a romance writer or a poet bears the same relation to himself personally as notes to the bank which issues them, and which should have on hand securities corresponding to the issue."

"We see now that if your works have circulated throughout the world to increase the courage and enrich the heart of humanity it is because you, yourself, are a man of courage and heart. Yours, BJORNSTORNE BJORNSTORNE."

OMINOUS SIGNS IN THE FAR EAST.

Movement of Japanese Warships Causes Comment in England.

Obvious That the Mikado is Mobilizing the Army and Navy.

Russia or Any Combination of Russia's Allies Will Not be Allowed to Alter the Status Quo in China, So Far as Manchuria and Corea are Concerned, in Defiance of Japan and Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The "St. James' Gazette" this afternoon, commenting upon the dispatch from Yokohama saying that a fleet of nine Japanese warships will leave Japan in the course of a week for Chinese waters, says: "Japan is prepared for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama to-day, and it is really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis. It was obvious that the Japanese Government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is precisely what has been doing. It is understood that the destination of the fleet is Wei Hai Wei, and there is no doubt that the movement means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Corea are concerned, shall not be altered by Russia or any combination of Russia's allies in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defenders' policy is equality of opportunity in China, they are in a position to enforce their claims."

The "St. James' Gazette" also gives prominence to a list of the ships in the Japanese navy, points out its immense fighting strength, and says: "Even with Great Britain a more sympathetic on-looker, it is probable that Japan could finish off all the Russian and German warships east of Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the Powerful, has not a vessel in the North Pacific capable of standing in battle line against three battleships Japan possesses."

FRANCE PREPARING FOR THE WITNESS STAND.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Orders have been received at Cherbourg and Toulon, respectively, to immediately prepare the battleships Bruix and Vauban to reinforce the French squadron in the Far East. The ships will sail January 24th.

Admiral Debaumont has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French squadron in the Far East. He will hoist his flag on board the Vauban.

The Bruix is a steel vessel of 7,574 tons displacement and 9,049 indicated horse power. She has an armored belt about four inches thick, carries two 7-inch guns, six 6.5-inch quick-firing guns, four 2.5-inch guns, four 1.8-inch guns and six 1.4-inch rapid-firing guns.

BRITISH STEAMER FOUNDERS.

LIMERICK, Jan. 21.—The British steamer Lord O'Neill, Captain Ferriss, from Baltimore, January 6th, for Belfast, struck on Blacket Islands, at the entrance of Dingle Bay, west coast of Ireland, during a dense fog, and foundered. The crew were all saved, and have landed here.

PASSES THROUGH RAWLINS, WYO., EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 21.—A special to the "Tribune" from Rawlins, Wyo., says: Sanford B. Dole, President of the Hawaiian Republic, and his party passed through here this evening en route to Washington.

Mr. Dole was questioned concerning the purpose of his visit and the chances for securing annexation. He said he preferred not to talk for publication on annexation matters while the question was directly before Congress. He had been sent to the United States by the Council of Statehood, because it was the general desire of influential men of Hawaii that he should come for the purpose of conferring with the Hawaiian delegation at Washington and with President McKinley and the officers of his administration. If it was desired, he was prepared to give all the information on Hawaiian affairs at his command to these officers.

Concerning the franchise in Hawaii, President Dole said the sentiment was strongly against extending it to Japanese and Chinese residents.

In the event of failure to secure annexation, President Dole thought the present form of Government would be continued. The growth and commercial importance of the islands would be greatly retarded if annexation should fail. Should the treaty be ratified, the close relations would afford a great opportunity for American capital and labor on the islands.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

Three Cattle Thieves Who Escaped From an Arizona Jail.

JEROME (Ariz.), Jan. 21.—Sheriff Cameron of Coconino County, with Al Ziber, a scout, and three Indian trackers, came into Jerome last night with three Indian cattle thieves who escaped from jail at Globe two weeks ago. There were five thieves in the band, but the others escaped.

The Arizona Livestock Company has been suffering greatly from depredations lately. Two hundred and fifty head of sheep on one occasion were

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JOSEPH M'KENNA.

Confirmed as Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Senator Allen Makes a Vigorous Fight Against the Appointment.

Endeavors to Convince the Senate That McKenna Was Unfitted for the High Office, but to No Purpose, the Vote Being Overwhelmingly Favorable to Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—McKenna has been confirmed as a Justice of the Supreme Court, Senator Allen occupied almost the entire executive session with his speech in opposition to confirmation, though there were brief remarks by Senators Turner and Wilson of Washington and others favorable to Mr. McKenna. There was no division on the vote.

The Senate devoted its principal attention in executive session to-day to the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. When the doors were closed the Hawaiian treaty was laid aside, in order to afford opportunity to consider the McKenna and other nominations.

An effort was made to secure the confirmation of the nomination of General Longstrech to be Commissioner of Railroads, but Senator Vest objected to immediate action, and the nomination went over until another day. Vest did not state his objections, beyond mentioning the fact that they were not personal.

The nomination of Attorney-General McKenna was then taken up, in accordance with the agreement reached last week to dispose of this nomination to-day.

Senator Allen immediately took the floor in continuance of his attack upon the Attorney-General. He presented a

WOULD HAVE THE DOG. But They Will Defer Their Trip to the Klondike in Consequence.

One Will be Built in Santa Barbara County.

Bound for the Klondike.

Gen. Nathan Kimball Dead.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT GOES ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Breaks Down and Cries Like a Child While Relating the Story of His Married Life.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

CASE OF W. H. CORBETT.

His Appointment as Senator May Yet be Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A letter received from Senator Turley of Tennessee has had the effect of causing the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to delay its report in opposition to the seating of Hon. W. H. Corbett of Oregon as Senator from that State, on the appointment of the Governor.

Senator Turley was absent when the vote on the question of seating Corbett was taken in the committee, and he was paired in opposition to Corbett with Senator Spooner. This was done on the strength of what was considered sufficient authority. It now appears that a letter has been received from Turley in which he said he was in doubt as to what position to take in the Corbett case.

The committee held a meeting to-day and on the strength of this letter decided not to present its report until Turley could be heard from direct. A telegram was accordingly sent him, asking for instructions. If he should favor Corbett's claim, the change of his pair would transform the unfavorable into a favorable report.

Railroad Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A favorable report on the bill for the appointment of a commission to segregate the mineral from the agricultural lands in the railroad grants in Oregon and California was made by the House Committee on Public Lands to-day.

large number of documents in support of his contention that Mr. McKenna was not competent to discharge the duties of the high office of Justice of the Supreme Court.

Senator Allen had before him the charges filed with the Committee on Judiciary, which he read at length. This comprises a large number of letters, some resolutions and the protest of lawyers and Judges of the Pacific Coast, charging that McKenna was unfitted for the high office of Supreme Court Justice, on the ground of a want of legal attainments.

He commented at length upon this latter document, and was interrupted by Senator Perkins of California, who read a published defense of Judge McKenna, giving statistics to show that he had not, as Judge of the California Federal Court, been more frequently reversed by superior tribunals than had other Judges of the same rank.

There were also other interruptions during the day, but the proceedings were devoid of general interest.

Allen spoke for about three hours. He said he was convinced of Mr. McKenna's unfitness for the office. He did not insist on a roll call when the vote was taken, and the vote was overwhelmingly favorable to confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations:

John S. Maybough to be Indian Agent at Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada.

To be Consul at C. B. Towle of New Hampshire, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; S. Berg of North Dakota, at Gothenberg, Sweden; A. R. Sulzer of Indiana, at Liege, Belgium; N. Nushbaum of Pennsylvania, at Munich, Bavaria.

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ASSOCIATE JUSTICE M'KENNA.