DEFENDED BY CAPRIVI

Germany's Colonial Policy Discussed in the Reichstag.

Bureaucracy and Militarism Claimed by the Chancellor to Be Necessary in Grabbing Territory.

GRUESOME EXHIBIT OF WHIPS

Used by Germans in Flogging the Saucy Women of Dahomey.

Official Account of the Brandenburg Disaster—Forty-Three Deaths—Tribute from the Kaiser.

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BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Reichstag was engaged, yesterday and to-day, in the discussion of colonial affairs. The members approved the addition of 8,600 marks to the salary of Dr. Kayser, who, henceforth, will be entitled Director of the Colonial Department. Prince Arenberg, reporter of the budget committee, declared that the committee had arrived at the conclusion that the central administration was responsible for the recent African troubles, and that it must in future exercise greater judgment in its choice of officials for Africa. Herr Bebel, yesterday, made a savage and sarcastic attack upon the administration of East Africa, and denounced the pretended civilizing mission of the colonial enthusiasts. Chancellor Von Caprivi, replying for the government, appealed to the house not to make the already hard task of the government still harder, assuring the members that the government would do its best to remedy the abuses.

Upon resuming the debate to-day the members of the Reichstag were astonished to find upon the table of the house specimens of whips made out of rhinoceros hide and other implements of castigation, which, according to Herr Bebel, were used by the German officials in East Africa to lash unfortunate Dahomeyan women. Herr Richter demanded a searching parliamentary inquiry into the Cameroons scandals in particular and into the German colonial system in general, which, he complained, was purely military and ignored the economic interests. Continuing, Herr Richter urged that Germany should abandon her possessions in southern East Africa and be content with retaining her northern possessions which, in his opinion, were ample enough for all reasonable colonial sport.

Chancellor Von Caprivi, replying to Herr Richter and other speakers who had addressed the House on the colonial question, said: "I have that amount of colonial enthusiasm which the duties of my office impose upon me. The present policy of the retention of the colonies necessitates a certain amount of militarism. Colonial enterprises would not succeed without bureaucracy, the lack of which, in Baron Weissmann's administration, may still entail some years of trouble. Under that regime money was spent recklessly and the consequences will still give the account committee plenty of work." The Chancellor fully admitted that the infusion of the trading element was highly desirable, but, he added, unfortunately, merchants of attainments and means were seldom inclined to go to the colonies. The prosperity of the colonies, according to Chancellor Von Caprivi, was not attainable by any cut-and-dried paper scheme. Each colony required special treatment, said the Chancellor, who praised the colonizing work of Baron Schete and Major Francois, and paid tribute to the increasing fairness of the conduct of the English towards the Germans in Southwest Africa. Mishaps, according to the Chancellor, occurred with all states, and it was not just to blame the German leaders for their nonsuccess. After a long discussion the House adopted the East Africa estimates.

A great convention of the Farmers' League, represented by five thousand delegates, met to-night in Berlin. The leaders denounced Chancellor Von Caprivi's tariff policy in the strongest terms. There was no Conservative member of the Reichstag among the speakers, and the absence of the delegates from eastern Prussia was also remarked.

THE BRANDENBURG DISASTER.

The Emperor is sending a large wreath, which will be displayed at the funeral of the victims of the Brandenburg disaster. The war ship Brandenburg, which was seriously injured by the explosion of her steam pipe, while on a trial trip under forced draught, yesterday, an accident which resulted in the death of over forty men, has been towed into the harbor, and this morning the chief engineer, who has been missing since the explosion, was found dead, and, in addition, three more of the injured artificers have succumbed to their injuries, bringing the total of dead up to forty-three. Of the wounded, one man is severely injured and five others are suffering from slight injuries.

The Reichsanzeiger publishes an official account of the explosion on board the war ship. This account says that the war ship was outside the harbor and that all her twelve boilers were being used. Only 1,000 horse power was being used, therefore, it is stated, there was no forced draught, as under forced draught over 10,000 horse power would have been developed. Continuing, the Reichsanzeiger asserts "that the accident happened through the breaking away of the fastening apparatus for turning off the steam on the starboard engine, and the steam from all the boilers thus found free ingress into the engine room, which was filled with people. The steam spread instantaneously throughout the room, scalding every occupant, and penetrated through the door leading to the port engine and thence through the stairways into the upper rooms, where the electrical machinery, distilling apparatus and stores were situated, continuing the work of destruction. Almost every person busily at work in these rooms must have met with instant death, as the steam was pouring from the boilers at a temperature of 180 degrees Reamur, and it is not likely that it lost much heat in passage.

"Nothing is yet known of the cause of the breakage of the apparatus for turning off the steam in the starboard engine, and in order to thoroughly investigate the matter the Admiralty Department has dispatched his chief constructor to Kiel with instructions to ascertain the cause of the disaster. Such accidents happen in every navy, as every one knows who follows the published intelligence on such subjects. Since such high steam pressure, in this case twelve atmospheres, is used nowadays, there is always a certain amount of danger from the engines, and especially on the trial trip, when it is necessary to ascertain whether the machinery and the boilers meet the requirements. It cannot always be seen from outside whether the internal parts of the machinery possess sufficient strength. They, therefore, must be tested, and all possible precautions are taken. But such an accident as this could not probably have been averted, and it is gratifying to learn that in spite of the magnitude of the disaster the admiral in command of the squadron was able to report that the behavior of the engine-room staff at the time of the disaster must be described as exemplary.

THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE.

"The Emperor, accordingly, has taken the opportunity to send a telegram to Captain Bondemann, as follows: 'The heroe's death which the victims met in the faithful performance of their duty insures them forever a place of honor in the memory of their sovereign and in the annals of the German navy.' The Emperor's message concludes: 'With firm trust in God, we must submit to the working of His inscrutable will, and look to the future to be consoled and comforted. I will cause a tablet to be placed in the garrison church at Kiel, in memory of the killed. For the rest, full steam, ahead!'"

A dispatch from Kiel to-night says the Brandenburg was brought from Stettin last autumn in order to be subjected to a series of trials. On Tuesday of the current week she was again docked, coaled on Wednesday, and made a successful trial trip. On Thursday afternoon an engineer who was on board states positively, contrary to the Reichsanzeiger official account, that at the moment of the explosion 7,200 horse power was indicated. The engineer adds, however, that on previous trips so much as 10,000 horse power had been reached. It is asserted that a new copper tube was inserted before the disastrous trip by the Vulcan company, builders of the vessel, who had the greatest interest in showing the capacity of the engines at their best, because the vessel had not yet been taken over by the government. The report of the explosion was so light that it was at first thought that only a water gauge had burst. The spectacle in the engine room after the disaster was horrifying. The dead were heaped one upon another, devoid of clothing, their peeled flesh hanging in rolls, while a thick foam was to be seen at their mouths. Surgical assistance was quickly summoned from Kiel.

The directors of the Hamburg-American line are prosecuting the Lokal Anzeiger, the only paper in Berlin which published as a fact the rumor circulated to the effect that the Augusta Victoria, of the Hamburg-American line, had been lost. The law provides that such an offense can be punished as a misdemeanor.

The approaching visit of Emperor William to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe on Monday next gains in importance from the fact that Friedrichsruhe is entirely out of the way of a person en route to Wilhelmshaven, the direct route being via Bremen and Oldenburg. The Hamburgers are delighted at the coming of the Emperor and will turn out in thousands in order to welcome him. The railroad depot at Friedrichsruhe is already beautifully decorated.

Mme. Marie Sebach, the divorced wife of the famous tenor, Nieman, who was run over by a coal wagon at Dresden recently, breaking both her legs and inflicted serious internal injuries, has been under the care of Prof. Bergmann, with the result that the famous physician has been so successful in his treatment of the actress that amputation has proved to be unnecessary. Her cure will be slow, but there are strong hopes of her ultimate recovery.

Memorial concerts in honor of Hans Von Bulow are being held in all the large cities. Herr Cosima Wagner and his divorced wife, who still has care of his youngest daughter Isolde, sent a beautiful wreath to be placed on the grave of the dead pianist.

The son of Herr Liebknecht, the distinguished Radical leader, is now serving a year in a regiment stationed in this city, and the fact has transpired that he had to take part in a theatrical performance of a patriotic play, in which he assumed, on the Emperor's birthday, the role of Frederick the Great. Young Liebknecht's representation of the character referred to has given rise to much amusing comment.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

Atlanta Selected for Next Year's National Convention.

Decided Sentiment Against Making Washington a Perpetual Meeting Place—Topics of the Speakers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Woman suffrage convention to-day chose Atlanta, Ga., as the next place of meeting. The delegates had their photographs taken in a group this morning. There was a large amount of business on the programme for transaction to-day, and the convention immediately proceeded to business after the picture taking. The subject of assistance to the work on the part of the newspapers of the country came up incidentally as a question of discussion, and in this connection letters were read from D. R. Anthony, a newspaper man in Kansas, offering to publish items of interest to the cause, and a letter from Governor Waite, of Colorado, on the subject of woman suffrage in that State.

When the question of selecting next year's meeting place came up some of the delegates said they thought some other city than Washington should be selected. So many of the conventions had been held here that it was believed that more good might be accomplished by meeting in some one of the other cities in which the woman suffrage question is paramount, as the moral effect might be beneficial. Invitations were extended to the convention to meet in Washington, Cincinnati, Atlanta and Detroit. Fifteen minutes were allowed to the adherents of each city to present its views. Washington found a friend in Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, who held that the capital was the proper place to hold the convention, because the lawmaking power was here. Miss Anthony seconded Mrs. Blake, and said that more had been accomplished by holding the conventions here during the past twenty-six years than would have been accomplished had they been held elsewhere. The newspaper reports sent out from this city were more elaborate and complete than would be sent out from any other city, and she spoke in complimentary terms of the work of the Associated Press in sending out daily reports of the convention.

Speeches in behalf of the meeting at Cincinnati were made by Mrs. Jeff. Mrs. Detrick, Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman, Mrs. Brown and Miss Laura Clay. They held that the sentiment in favor of woman suffrage was greater in the West than in the East, and that the moral effect of holding a convention in Cincinnati was bound to be good, and especially in the far West, where woman suffrage had made its greatest progress. The delegates who spoke favored taking advantage of the provision of the constitution which, by application, allows the convention to meet every other year in some other place than Washington. One delegate intimated that should there not be a change in the place of meeting there might be a split in the present national organization.

Atlanta had for its champions Miss Augusta Howard, Miss Maxwell and Mr. Catt. Miss Maxwell said that a woman's convention was regarded in the South as a curiosity and to bring the woman suffrage convention to the South would bring women together from all over that section of the South. Mr. Henry Blackwell and Rev. Anna Shaw also thought that Atlanta was the proper place for the next meeting. It was the heart of the solid South, where the convention could appeal to the men to extend to the women the political equalities vouchsafed to men. Frederick Douglass, of this city, also seconded the proposition to have the convention held in Atlanta.

Favorable words for Detroit were said by Emily B. Ketchum and Dr. McNaughton, but later Detroit was withdrawn, thus narrowing down the choice to Washington, Cincinnati and Atlanta. Ninety-four votes were cast for Atlanta, resulting in the selection of the Southern city.

At the afternoon session of the convention Miss Catherine Spence, of Australia, delivered an address, which had for its basis the improvement and reform in political affairs. Miss Spence has traveled through her native country in the interest of the cause she represents, and has been for some time in the United States, where, she said, she loved everything except politics. She conducted an election in the audience, illustrating the reform proposed by the National Representation League, of which the Hon. William D. Foulke is president. The audience joined heartily in the idea, and listened with much interest to the explanation of the details of the system by Miss Spence. The remainder of the session was consumed in discussion and action upon a number of proposed amendments to the by-laws. After disposing of them the convention took a recess until to-night.

The evening session was notable for the frequent references by the speakers to the Senate's vote on suffrage in Oklahoma on th town-site question. Miram Howard Dubose spoke on "Some Georgia Curiosities," and Harriet A. Shinn, of Illinois, president of the National Association of Women Stenographers, talked on "Woman Suffrage from a Business Woman's Standpoint." Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine, who was for several years a missionary in China, spoke with strong sarcasm upon "Fashionable Thinking." Rev. Anna H. Shaw discussed "The Effect of the Theory of Subjection Upon the Character of Woman." Incidentally, she praised the Senators who had for the first time in the history of the country, of their own accord, brought a proposition into the Senate to give women who were equal taxpayers with the men equal rights.

M'KINLEY TALKS AGAIN.

He Eulogizes His State at the Banquet of New York's Ohio Society.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Governor McKinley and the Buckeye State were the two principal features of the Ohio Society dinner, this evening, at Delmonico's. The dinner was the largest in the history of the society. Covers were laid for 250 people, and every available seat was occupied. President Wm. L. Strong, of the Ohio Society, presided, and seated on his right were Gov. William McKinley, Senator Calvin S. Brice, Bishop John M. Walden, Charles A. Deshon and Gen. Thomas Ewing. On his left were Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite, Sylvester A. Scovill, Ellis H. Roberts and J. P. Townsend.

The welcoming address, a poem in laudation of the sons of the Buckeye State, by W. H. Venable, LL. D., of Cincinnati, entitled "The Buckeye Tree," was read by Judge Warren Higley. Governor McKinley followed, his speech being confined entirely to eulogy of his State, her institutions and prominent men. Other speakers were a. Thop J. M. Walden, Gen. Horace Porter, Prof. S. F. Scovill and Gen. Thomas Ewing.

MUST LEAVE HAWAII

If the Senate Follows the House's Action Willis Will Return.

President Dole May Give the American Minister His Passports or He May Be Recalled by Mr. Cleveland.

MR. MORGAN ALSO A CUCKOO

He Will, It Is Reported, Vote to Uphold the President's Policy.

Secretary Morton Criticised by Mr. Sibley—Mr. Bland Unable to Secure a Quorum for His Seigniorage Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Within a short time the curtain is to be rung up on the Hawaiian incident. It is expected that Minister Willis will be recalled and this administration left without a representative in the country soon after the Senate acts upon the report which is about to be submitted from the foreign relations committee by Chairman Morgan. The House has already adopted a resolution indorsing the policy of President Cleveland in opposition to the provisional government, and it is expected that the Senate will take similar action. Then there will be nothing left for this government to do but withdraw our diplomatic relations, as President Dole is to promulgate a constitutional form of government when the Senate has followed the lead of the House. As soon as the Senate indorses the administration's Hawaiian policy it is said that President Dole will give Minister Willis his passports if the latter is not earlier recalled. Minister Willis has undoubtedly come out at the little end of the horn in the controversy with President Dole, and he cannot long remain at Honolulu, in any event.

The regular press report says that sufficient is known of the proceedings of the Senate Hawaiian committee to-day to justify the statement that there will be two reports, and that the division will be upon party lines, Senator Morgan joining with his Democratic colleagues in a report sustaining the committee and the report of Mr. Blount in all essential particulars, while the minority will criticise him and sustain Mr. Stevens. It is probable, however, that Mr. Blount will be criticised for the ex parte character of some of the testimony taken and for his failure to give both sides of the controversy an equal opportunity to be heard. The report prepared by Mr. Morgan has been amended in some respects at the suggestion of other Democratic members, but it will be essentially, when made public, as prepared by the chairman.

NO QUORUM AGAIN.

Mr. Bland Still Without Enough Followers to Pass His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. — Mr. Bland made no progress with his silver seigniorage bill in the House to-day for lack of a quorum of followers.

At the opening of the session this morning Mr. Wheeler moved that the Senate amendment to the bill to require railroad companies operating in the Territories over a right of way granted by the government to establish stations and depots at all town sites on the lines of said roads established by the Interior Department be nonconcurred in. The Senate amendment provided that within thirty days after the passage of the act an election shall be held in L and O counties in Oklahoma for the purpose of determining the location of the county seats of those counties.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, moved to concur and a spirited debate followed. Messrs. Wheeler and Simpson opposed the Senate amendment on the ground that the object of the bill was to compel the railroads to establish stations in the town sites located by the Interior Department. The Senate amendment, Mr. Simpson declared, would give rise to county seat wars and the railroad would be victorious. This was a contest between the power of the government and the power of the railroad corporations. Was the government going to protect the people who lived in town sites located by the Interior Department, or was it going to turn ten thousand people over to the tender mercies of the Rock Island railroad and the land companies of Oklahoma?

After some further debate by Messrs. Wilson of Washington, Pickler, Dunn, Gear, Clark, Cannon and McRae, Mr. Hopkins withdrew his motion and Mr. Wheeler demanded the previous question on his motion to nonconcur and ask for a conference. It was so ordered.

Rising to a personal explanation, Mr. Burrows called attention to the fact that in some remaks printed by his colleague, Mr. Gorman, the latter referred to a speech which he (Burrows) delivered, but which had not been printed in the Record. "If his statement were true," said Mr. Burrows, "the difference between him and me would be that he prints his speeches without delivery and I deliver mine without printing them." (Laughter.) However, he continued, the speech had been printed on the day after its delivery.

Mr. Gorman explained that he had no desire to do any injustice; he had examined the index of the Record and had failed to find any trace of the speech.

"Which shows," interjected Mr. Reed, "what a safe place the Record is as a burying ground."

After some further routine business the fight over the silver seigniorage bill was resumed. Mr. Bland moved to go into committee of the whole on the bill, and, pending that motion, moved that all debate be limited to one-half hour. The Republicans and Democratic opponents of the measure repeated their tactics of yesterday, and refrained from voting, and again the motion was defeated—157 to 3—for lack of a quorum, nineteen short. Mr. Bland moved a call of the House. The call developed the presence of a quorum, and then, at 2 o'clock, by special order, the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to eulogies of the late Representative Lilly, of Pennsylvania. Those who delivered tributes to the memory of their late colleague were Messrs. McDowell, Woomer, C. W. Stone, Hicks, Wright, Scranton and Bynum. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, as a further mark of respect, the House, at 3:35, adjourned.

FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

Names of Herrick, Cullen, Lacomb and Wilson Mentioned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The New York delegation in Congress is moving quickly as a result of the rejection of the nomination of W. H. Peckham for the Supreme Bench. They do not want the recent discords over Hornblower and Peckham to result in sending the appointment outside of New York State. Already three prominent New York names are being actively canvassed, but it is known that the President considers that the whole country is open to him now from which to select a Justice. Representative Tracey was at the White House this morning and saw the President concerning the nomination of Judge D. Caddy Herrick, of Albany, N. Y. Leading Democratic members of the Brooklyn delegation are urging the selection of Judge Edgar M. Cullen, of Brooklyn, a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and steps will be taken to formally present the name of Judge Cullen to the President. A third New York name is that of Judge Lacomb, one of the judges of the federal court in New York, who is specially urged because of his freedom from party and factional entanglements.

Representative Coombs, of Brooklyn, says that Judge Cullen's nomination would not be opposed by Senator Hill, although the latter has not counted the Brooklyn judge among his friends or adherents. Telegrams from Albany have been received urging the choice of Judge Herrick. Some of the New York city members say that Judge Herrick would meet with more stubborn resistance than either Hornblower or Peckham, as he is the leading exponent of the anti-Hill sentiment at Albany, the home of the Senator. The name of Judge Lacomb is drawing strong support from influential Democratic members of the House, who do not, however, wish to openly espouse the cause of any candidate. The belief that he would receive the united Republican support in the Senate and would not be antagonized by Senator Hill leads to a feeling that his choice would be the best means of overcoming the friction thus far created.

In case the selection goes outside of New York State the name of Representative Wilson, author of the Wilson bill, is mentioned, although his friends say that he would not subject himself to the charge of receiving a reward "for his tariff work by accepting any office in the gift of the President."

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

An Imported Nuisance That Threatens to Invade the Whole Land.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Hearings were given by the House committee on agriculture to-day to representatives of the farming interest of the Northwest who favor the bills before Congress for the extermination of the Russian thistle. Governor Shortridge, of North Dakota, was the principal speaker. The Secretary of Agriculture was ridiculed by Representative Sibley, a Democrat, from Pennsylvania, because of a letter written last August, stating that the weed was a blessing, because sheep would eat it.

Representative Hainer, a Nebraska Republican, resented the remarks of Mr. Sibley and defended the Secretary. The first speaker was Representative Boen, of Minnesota, who has a bill before Congress for exterminating the thistle, and who described the ravages of the weed.

Governor Shortridge said that the weed had been brought in by emigrants a few years ago, and had spread until it covers seventy thousand square miles. It grew to a height of three feet, completely choking out grain. Unless war could be successfully waged against this weed many farmers would be compelled to abandon their lands entirely. State legislation had been directed against it for its destruction by town and county agencies, but this proved insufficient. He advocated a liberal appropriation from Congress.

A letter was read from A. H. Mohler, superintendent of the Great Northern railroad. He wrote: "Unless united action is taken by the farmers in different communities and the railroads the damage to the land will be infinitely greater than any of the grasshopper plagues these districts have ever experienced." Farmers were discouraged because the weed completely choked the growth of grain. Its spread had been within three years, and there was danger of further extension to Minnesota and North Dakota by shipments of grain.

Another letter from Governor Sheldon, of South Dakota, stated that the weed had found lodgment in the southern counties for years, and was just making its appearance in northern Dakota, where the people were much alarmed. He had been surprised to learn that some of the people referred to the Russian thistle as foxtail grass.

In answer to questions from Representative Simpson, Governor Shortridge stated that 21,000,000 acres of the 25,000,000 of land in North Dakota belonged to the government. Russian agricultural officers had told him that large tracts of land in Russia had been absolutely abandoned because of the weed.

Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, asked: "Have you not a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture saying that the farmers should regard this weed as a blessing?"

Governor Shortridge replied that Secretary Morton had written such a letter, but in his opinion the Secretary must have been deceived by newspaper articles written by a man who had sheep to sell.

Then Representative Sibley stated that the Secretary of Agriculture had written that the low price of wheat was a blessing because it could be sold abroad and our gold brought back in return.

Secretary Morton's letter was characterized by Governor Shortridge, as "rot."

Representative Hainer rose to say that he wanted to protect Secretary Morton from attack. The Secretary had a deep interest in the welfare of the agricultural classes.

"I see no necessity for a eulogy of the Secretary of Agriculture," replied Mr. Sibley. "To quote his words is not to attack him. I have put no words in his mouth that he did not use. We should have specifications of the Secretary's great interest in the agricultural classes as he is to be discussed. If the Secretary believes the weed is a blessing he is not the man to put in charge of the measure for its extermination."

Chairman Hatch, of the committee, declared the discussion out of order and ended it.

Major Charles W. Butts, of Buttsville, N. D., a large farmer and an ex-member of Congress, addressed the committee upon the effects of the weed. It choked the grain binding machines, he said, and made their use impossible. The Russian government had taken charge of its infested lands for two years, feeding the farmers meantime. Since Congress permitted the foreigners to enter who brought the weed, it should furnish funds for extermination.

THE KEARSARGE.

Why New Hampshire People Desire to Preserve the Old War Ship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—"New Hampshire did much to furnish the country with the Kearsarge, and she is naturally desirous to preserve the old war ship," said Representative Blair, of New Hampshire, referring to his resolution for a Kearsarge rescue expedition. Mr. Blair recalls the circumstances under which the Kearsarge was built. The orders had come to the Portsmouth navy yard to build a ship with all the speed possible in order to cope with the privateer and confederate flotilla which were playing havoc with Northern shipping. The people of Portsmouth partook of the patriotic spirit of the times and watched the building of the ship as a home institution. The best timber procurable was sought for her. There was a small clump of oak on the side of the Kearsarge mountain, which was known to be the choicest growth in the State. It was a long distance from Plymouth, but it was cut and hauled there, and served as the sturdy structure of the ship. These Kearsarge oaks gave the ship her name. When the ship was manned a son of New Hampshire was made executive officer. This was the Thurston whose name is connected with the exploits of the ship. Gunner Standard, who managed the big eleven-inch gun, which did such havoc with the Alabama, is also a New Hampshire man. He is the one who now proposes to rescue the old ship. Altogether, New Hampshire has had much to do with the beginning and ending of the Kearsarge.

The Case Against Mrs. Hart.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The case of Mrs. Ernest Hart, of Philadelphia, who is charged by the New York immigration officers with violating the alien contract labor law in bringing four Irish weavers to work in Mr. Wanamaker's establishment in Philadelphia, is attracting the attention of the treasury officials. The minutes of the examination held by Dr. Sonner, immigration commissioner of New York, reached the department this morning. Mrs. Hart also came over from Philadelphia, and had several conferences with Superintendent Stump, of the Immigration Bureau, and Assistant Secretary Hamlin during the day. Superintendent Stump went over the record sent by Dr. Sonner very thoroughly, and after hearing Mrs. Hart's story he decided to send the case to Commissioner Rogers, at Philadelphia, for further examination and report. It will therefore be several days before any final action is taken.

The Samoan Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The intimation brought by the last Australian steamer that a movement was on foot to change the tripartite agreement relative to Samoa, which was probably the only means of preventing actual hostilities between the United States and Germany a few years ago, is news to officials in Washington. The proposition mentioned contemplated the delegation to one of the three treaty powers—the United States, Great Britain and Germany—of the responsibility now divided between them of the peaceful government of the Samoan group of islands. There can be no doubt that the tripartite arrangement has never given particular satisfaction to any of the parties affected, and probably least of all to the unfortunate natives, who are said to be "governed to death."

Australian Beef in Austria.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Notwithstanding the enormous distance between Australia and Austria, and the difficulties of transportation by water and rail, it appears that it is not only practicable, but profitable, to ship frozen beef from Australia to compete in the markets of Vienna, with native beef. Max Judd, the United States consul at Vienna, records the arrival there of a lot of beef amounting to 5,000 kilos, which sold at from 50 to 60 kreutzers per kilo. The charges aside from transportation expenses were a duty of 1.25 florins per 100 kilos—an estable tax of 3.25 florins and 3 per cent commission. This leads the consul to ask why if Australian meat can be sold in Vienna at a profit Americans should not be able to open up a market for their product.

Has Mr. Pung Lost His Head?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—No credence is given here to the report that Mr. Pung, late first secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington, has been beheaded in China as the result of his official conduct here. If there had been any objection to the secretary's conduct it is believed that the late minister, Mr. Tsui, would have been involved in the imperial displeasure, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. Tsui, since his return from China, has been promoted to one of the highest positions in the Chinese government, corresponding to one of our Cabinet places.

Compensation of Customs Officers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A statement from the Secretary of the Treasury showing the emoluments of the customs officers during the fiscal year ending June 30, last, shows that the customs officers in Indiana and Ohio received compensations as follows: Philip M. Hildebrand, Indianapolis, $5,999; Charles E. Scoville, Evansville, Ind., $948; Charles J. Robb, Michigan City, Ind., $350; T. Pitt Cooke, Sandusky, O., $2,500; Frank E. Hayden, Columbus, O., $3,279.

Smallpox on the Concord.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Some anxiety has been excited in naval circles by the report that smallpox has broken out on the United States steamer Baltimore, now lying at Hong Kong, China. It seems, however, from advices received at the Navy Department that the disease has not appeared on the Baltimore, but that there is one case on board the United States steamer Concord, which is closely quarantined in the same harbor.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Indiana today as follows: Ashboro, Clay county, J. K. Moss, vice E. G. O'Brien, removed; Hanquo, Huntington county, Willis Skinner, vice W. S. Spaulding, removed; Jacksonburg, Wayne county, Thomas Enyard, vice J. M. Scott, resigned; Swayzee, Grant county, G. W. Fisher, vice John Reed, removed.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Samuel A. Daehler was to-day appointed a gauger and Noah O. Swarz a storekeeper in the Springfield (O.) internal revenue district.

George, James and John M. Lilly, of Anderson; F. W. Arnold, of Terre Haute, and Irving Blount and J. W. Sibly, of Indianapolis, are at the Ebbitt.

A. M. Tacker, of Indiana, is at the Howard.

Professor Treudley, formerly superintendent of the schools at Union City, but now in charge of the schools at Youngstown, O., spent to-day in Washington on his way to Richmond, Va., whither he goes to attend a convention of school superintendents.

Miss Mollie Barnes, of Auburn, Ind., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lamson, of Capitol Hill.

Mr. Doniphan, a well-known manufacturer of Muncie, is in the city looking after interests in the tariff bill.

A favorable report has been made by the invalid pensions committee upon Representative Taylor's bill to pension Lucy Brown, dependent foster mother of Aaron B. Divinny, late of Company B, Ninety-first Regiment, Indiana Infantry.

Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, has introduced a bill in the interest of authors to repeal the law permitting paper-bound books to be mailed at the rate of 1 cent a pound.

Maney Indicted for Murder.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The federal grand jury to-day returned an indictment charging Lieutenant Maney with the murder of Captain Hedberg at Fort Sheridan.

Here's to You!

To keep La Grippe in close duress
In these distressful days,
Partake betimes of "Old Process,"
Whose virtues here we praise.
It is a liquor pure and good,
And, as its name declares,
The doubting cynic's tests withstood,
Free from deception's snares.
"Old Process," absolutely pure. Sold only by druggists.

MODEL

Half Price Sale

To-morrow we inaugurate the last sale of the season on our fine SUITS and OVERCOATS. Our stock has been decreasing perceptibly during the past month under the heavy onslaught of purchasers. We are determined, however, to carry over no heavy or medium-weight clothing until next season. The biggest clothing sale we have ever had, Wanamaker sale not excepted, will begin to-morrow. Everything without exception will be sold at Just Half Price.

Words fail to do justice to this extraordinary occasion—you must come and see—you must join the multitude that will attend this sale—the greatest in the history of Indiana. It will pay you to anticipate your wants, for, remember you will save ONE-HALF on everything you buy during this sale.

MEN'S FINE SUITS

All-wool Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, in sacks and frocks, our regular price $15 and $10; sale price $7.50 and ... $5.00

All-wool single and double-breasted Sacks and three-button Cutaway Frocks in fancy Cheviots and latest English novelties; our regular price $20; sale price ... $10.00

Finest domestic and many imported styles of Cheviot and Cassimere Suits cheap at our regular price $25; sale price.. $12.50

Long-cut Clay Frock Coats and Vests, finest English cloth, regular price $30; sale price.. $15.00

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

Beavers, Kerseys and Meltons, regular price $13.50; sale price ... $6.75

The best of Kerseys and Meltons, elegantly made and trimmed, regular price $18 and $15; sale price $7.50 and ... $9.00

Extra fine Kerseys and Meltons, in single and double-breasted, all colors; regular price $25; sale price ... $12.50

All higher priced coats go in same proportion. Spring Overcoats included in the sale.

MEN'S FINE PANTS.

All-Wool Stripes and Checks, very stylish and well made, regular price $5; sale price ... $2.50

Fancy Worsted and Cheviot Pants, regular price $8 and $7; sale price ... $4 and $3.50

The finest Worsted and Imported Cheviot Pants, equal to the best custom-made garments, regular price $10; sale price ... $5.00

All Youths' and Children's Goods also in this Sale at Half Price

MODEL

BIG DITCH PROPOSED.

Scheme to Connect Michigan City and Detroit or Toledo by Canal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A canal project which, if successful, will entirely revolutionize the traffic of the great lakes, is said to be in contemplation by a number of capitalists in Chicago, New York, Boston and London. The proposed canal is designed to immensely facilitate the passage of vessels from Chicago, Milwaukee and other Northwestern points to the east and to render entirely unnecessary the present long route through the Straits of Mackinaw, Lake Huron and St. Clair river, thence down the Detroit river to Lake Erie. The plan said to be under serious contemplation is to construct a canal directly across the State of Michigan from the eastern shore of Lake Michigan to either Detroit or Toledo. Should either of these plans prove to be feasible it will result in one of the most gigantic enterprises of the century. A number of capitalists from Chicago and New York are said to stand ready to back the project to the extent of $50,000,000, and it is also said that the English capital invested in the Central Pacific road has shown a disposition to render material financial aid in perfecting this great work.

One of the plans under consideration is to tap Lake Michigan at a point near Michigan City or New Buffalo, then to run the canal directly eastward to Toledo. Another plan, which has also a number of influential supporters, is to strike Lake Michigan at Benton Harbor, thence run in a northeasterly direction to Detroit. Among those to whom it is stated the plans for this gigantic scheme have been submitted and who are said to have regarded them with favor and promised substantial support are Nathaniel Thayer, the well-known capitalist of Boston; John D. Rockefeller, of New York; Gen. Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit; C. P. Huntington, Frank Sturgis, of the New York Stock Exchange; A. Sturgis, of the Cordage Trust, and a number of others connected with various railway enterprises in the East. The names of the prominent Chicagoans who are favorably considering the project could not be learned. From all that could be ascertained, however, the project of an immense canal directly connecting lakes Michigan and Erie and capable of floating the heaviest loaded vessel that now sails into Chicago and the Eastern ports is receiving careful attention of the financiers of the country.

Argument in the Coughlin Case.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Attorney Scanlan continued his address for the prosecution in the Coughlin case to-day. He will finish Monday and be followed by attorney Donohue for the defense.

From the Moment of Birth use CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes occasioned by imperfect cleansing at birth and use of impure soap.

Mothers To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.
"All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free to any address.