SILVERITES' MEASURE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BOND BILL.

Ordered Reported by the Votes of Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Walthall, Wolcott and the Two Joneses.

UNLIMITED FREE COINAGE

THE SUBSTITUTE BASED ON THE MUCH-DISCUSSED ACT OF 1837.

It Also Provides for Coining Seigniorage, Redeeming Greenbacks and Cancelling Small Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate finance committee to-day decided to report as a Senate substitute for the House bond bill the measure agreed on by the silver majority. The substitute provides for the free coinage of silver, for the coinage of the seigniorage in the treasury, and makes it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in either gold or silver. It also provides for the retirement of all notes of less denomination than $10. Following is the text of the bill:

"That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of Jan. 18, 1837, and on the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury certificates may be issued thereon in the manner now provided by law.

"Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of Section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the government, to wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in payment of the current expenses of the government; and, for the purpose of making the said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it was already coined and in the treasury.

"Sec. 3. That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued for a denomination less than $10, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed and cancelled, and notes of $10 and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Controller of the Currency.

"Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and also the treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the government, and said notes, commonly called greenbacks, when so redeemed, shall be reissued as provided by the act of May 31, 1878."

The substitute was adopted without discussion, the vote being 8 to 5. Senator Wolcott was absent, but his vote was counted for the bill. The yeas were: Voorhees, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Vest, White, Walthall, Democrats; Jones of Nevada, Populist, and Wolcott, Republican. The nays were: Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and Platt, Republicans.

The Democrats indicated their willingness, after the bond bill was disposed of, to take up the tariff bill, but the Republicans asked for further time in order to submit the tariff bill to a Republican caucus, which will be held to-morrow, at the request of the Republican members of the committee on finance, to consider the questions which have arisen in connection with it. The committee is undecided between reporting the bill without amendment and amending it so as to make sure of the support of certain Senators who have indicated a disposition to press very strongly for increases. The committee has had under especial consideration such propositions to extend the provisions of the bill to sugar and to increase the rate of duty on spirits, agricultural products and pottery. The House bill increased the duty on these articles, with the exception of sugar, 15 per cent., while the proposition before the committee is to make the increase 20 per cent. The committee is disposed to report without any amendment, but, appreciating the narrow margin in the Senate, it has been decided desirable to secure the sense of the entire Republican side of the Senate before the plan of the committee is completed. It is, therefore, apparent that if the Republican Senators show a disposition to press their amendments to the extent of opposing the bill they will be accepted. There is also some apprehension lest the silver Republicans and Populists who, it is believed, would ordinarily support a tariff bill, may insist on adding a free-coinage amendment to the tariff bill, and it is hoped that the caucus will have the effect of indicating what may be expected from the Republican silver Senators.

CHAPMAN ON TRIAL.

First of the Cases Against Witnesses Who Refused to Testify.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The long-delayed trial of Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker, indicted for refusing to answer questions asked by the Senate committee investigating the Sugar Trust, almost two years ago, and on whose case the prosecution of the other five defendants in the Sugar Trust case largely depends, was opened to-day in the District Criminal Court. The court room was crowded, and the strong array of legal talent included ex-United States Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, Judge Dittenhoeffer, of New York, and ex-Congressmen Shellabarger and Jere Wilson, of this city. The defense made a stubborn contest of every available point made by the government, and sought to make the government furnish unquestioned proof of all the numerous allegations made in the indictment. The certificate of incorporation of the "trust"—the American Sugar Refining Company—was objected to on the ground that, though signed by the Secretary of State of New Jersey, it did not bear the Governor's approval, and the copy of the record of the proceedings in the Senate leading up to the investigation was also objected to because the record itself should be produced. The day was practically spent in contests over points of this character. District Attorney Birney, in his address to the jury, asserted that Chapman's refusal to testify was a direct violation of Section 102 of the Revised Statutes.

GOLD AND SILVER.

This Country's Production, as Estimated by the Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Director of the Mint has received approximate estimates of the gold and silver product of the United States in 1895 from the mint officers and other agents employed to collect these statistics. The value of the gold and the number of fine ounces of silver produced by the several States and Territories is estimated to have been as follows:

Source.	Gold—Value.	Silver—Fine Ounces.
Alaska	$1,500,000	.....
Arizona	2,067,100	1,000,000
California	15,600,000	154,700
Colorado	15,000,000	22,000,000
Idaho	2,790,700	4,000,000
Michigan	40,000	35,000
Montana	4,392,700	14,500,000
Nevada	1,700,000	622,500
New Mexico	1,055,000	154,700
Oregon	2,200,000	7,700
South Appalachian States	316,200	1,200
South Dakota	4,255,000	82,200
Texas	.....	206,000
Utah	1,352,300	8,223,800
Washington	300,000	11,600
All others	25,000	500
Total	$52,614,000	51,000,000

The Director of the Mint is of the opinion that the estimate of the gold product of Oregon is $600,000 too high, of Montana, $250,000 too high; of South Dakota, $400,000 too high, and that when the final figures are compiled the production of gold by the mines of the United States in 1895 will be found to have been from $46,000,000 to $47,000,000 and the silver product about 46,000,000 fine ounces. The product last year was $39,500,000 in gold and of silver 49,500,000 fine ounces.

PARCELS POST.

Great Britain Wants to Enter Into a Convention with This Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, and Lord Gough, first secretary of the legation, had a conference with Postmaster-general Wilson to-day, at which the establishment of a parcels post convention between the United States and Great Britain was urged. The visit was the result of a communication to the embassador from the Postmaster-general of Great Britain urging the adoption of such an arrangement as a benefit to the service. The embassador was assured by Mr. Wilson that the matter would be considered as soon as possible. Mr. Wilson explained that the United States has no parcels post conventions with any European country, though having such conventions with a number of British colonies, the Hawaiian and Leeward islands and other small countries. The objection urged by the postal authorities is that the introduction of the arrangement would be disadvantageous to this country, as the mails are liable to transportation over much more territory than in England, and it would create more work in the service by allowing a maximum of eleven pounds to a package in the mails instead of four as at present.

ARMES IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

His Rearrest by the Military Ordered by the Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The sensational Armes case, arising out of the arrest of Major Armes and his confinement by order of General Schofield, who was acting Secretary of War and just about retiring from command of the army, had another sensational sequel to-day, when the District Court of Appeals overruled the order of Judge Bradley, who had released Armes on a writ of habeas corpus, and ordered his rearrest and that he be remanded to military custody. Judge Bradley in his discharge of Armes severely scored General Shofield. Counsel for Armes doubtless will appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. In its opinion on the case Court of Appeals says that Judge Bradley's action was erroneous and should be reversed with costs. It directs him to vacate his order discharging Armes, orders that a warrant be issued for his rearrest, and that he then be remanded to the custody of Colonel Closson, of the Washington barracks, under whose direction he was confined at the barracks. Major Armes is a retired army officer, with the rank of captain, and General Schofield's order for his arrest was based on an alleged insulting vituperative letter sent by Armes, denouncing the General of the Army.

Brief Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The session of the House to-day was exceedingly brief. Mr. Broderick preferred a request for unanimous consent for the swearing in of Clarence E. Allen, elected to represent the new State of Utah. He explained that Mr. Allen's election was regular, and that there was no contest, but as the Governor and other State officers did not assume their offices under the President's proclamation until today, their signatures to Mr. Allen's credentials, of course, had not been signed.

Mr. Crisp did not question the facts as stated, but thought Mr. Allen should not be sworn until a report had been made upon the case by a committee. The matter was, therefore, referred to the judiciary committee with leave to report at any time.

On Mr. Hitt's motion a resolution was adopted appointing Hon. William L. Wilson a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. At 12:20 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Will Let the Association Live.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Postmaster-general Wilson's attitude on the organization of postal employes is explained in a letter sent to M. J. Smith, of St. Louis, secretary of the local branch of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks. Mr. Smith recently wrote a request for information whether the Postmaster-general was opposed to such an organization, and if he desired its disbandment. The reply is as follows: "I am not in the slightest degree opposed to the National Association of Postoffice Clerks as organized at present. My order, No. 621, has no bearing on the question of such organization. I have no desire that your association or any other should be disbanded. They have my best wishes for the accomplishment of all proper purposes." The order was the one recently issued prohibiting postal employes from coming to Washington to urge legislation.

Nominations to Be Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate committee on public lands to-day decided to report favorably all the nominations before it, except in cases where a non-resident had been sent to another State or Territory. Two nominations of this kind are before the committee, one being William H. Anderson, of Shelbyville, Ky., to be register of the land office at Enid, O. T. Another nomination in Oklahoma is opposed by Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, and was laid over until the next meeting. It was announced as the policy of the committee that no nominations of persons outside the States and Territories where the offices to which they were appointed were located would be reported favorably.

Three House Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House today were the following:

By Mr. Tracey, of Missouri—A joint resolution giving Congress power to levy a graduated inheritance tax on all inheritances and estates whose value exceed $100,000.

By Mr. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania—A bill repealing the section of the Wilson tariff law relating to the use of alcohol in the arts.

By Mr. Towne, of Minnesota—A bill to provide for the establishment of branch hydrographic offices at Duluth, Minn.; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Bill Affecting Pension Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The invalid pensions committee to-day agreed to report a bill providing that in considering claims filed under the act of June 27, 1890, the death of an enlisted man or officer shall be considered as sufficiently proved if satisfactory evidence is produced establishing the fact of the continued absence of such person from home and family for seven years, during which period no intelligence of his existence has been received.

Pensions for Indiana Legion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative Hardy introduced a bill to-day extending the benefits of the general pension laws to members of the Indiana Legion, their widows and orphans, placing them on the same footing as regularly enlisted Union soldiers.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President has appointed Francis E. Leupp, the editor of Good Government, published in Washington, to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice Wm. E. Russell, declined.

The President has commuted to two months' actual imprisonment the thirteen months' sentence of Albert J. Neville, convicted in western Pennsylvania of attempting to pass counterfeit coin.

A DEBS JEREMIAD.

Eugene Thinks His Blessed Country Has Gone to the Dogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—At a meeting of members of the American Railway Union tonight Eugene V. Debs declared that good times had left the country never to return. He said that nothing less than the total abolition of the wage system would answer the demands of the country. He declared that the army of the unemployed is constantly on the increase and that combinations, trusts and corporations are crushing out the life of the middle classes and driving them into the ranks of the unemployed. Under the present system, he said that the best that could be expected was that affairs would continue to grow worse. He wants to see the common people go into politics and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth. He paid his respects to President Cleveland, denouncing his attitude on the Venezuelan question and said he was not honestly trying to enforce the Monroe doctrine. General Miles was also scored for asking for more men for the army.

DONNED NEW ROBES

MISS UTAH HAS STEPPED OUT OF HER OLD TERRITORIAL GARB

And Put on the Pretty Republican Dress of Statehood—Inaugural Exercises at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 6.—Inaugural day has been celebrated as no other in the history of Utah. The city was thronged with visitors from outside points and with thousands of home people, which made locomotion well night impossible through the public thoroughfares. The great procession under the direction of Grand Marshal Burton and aides, presenting a magnificent spectacle as it wended its way to the Tabernacle, which it reached at noon and which had crowded within its capacious walls more people than ever passed its portals in one assemblage before. The decorations of the Tabernacle were most lavish and well chosen. Spread out beneath the central surface of the dome-like ceiling was "Old Glory," the largest American flag ever made. In the upper corner among the other stars was the forty-fifth, representing Utah. By means of an ingeniously devised incandescent light, the new star cast its refulgent rays upon the patriotic thousands who sat in the gallery and the audience below. From this great flag were numberless red, white and blue streamers running in all directions, uniting with an elaborate fringe of bunting and flags which decorated the face of the gallery. All the speakers' stands were most beautifully draped in the national colors, while a great American eagle surmounted the tower between the great pipes of the organ and immediately below was the word "Utah"—a magnificent electrical creation.

On the speakers' stands were many prominent citizens, among them the following: Presidents Woodruff, Cannon and Smith, Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, acting Governor Richards, Governor Weils, Chief Justice Zane, judges Miner, Bartch, King, Judd, Baskin, Commers, Tatlock and Sherman.

Precisely at 12:15 o'clock acting Governor Richards called the vast audience to order. He spoke very briefly, the substance of his remarks being as follows: "I feel very sensibly the great honor the committee has conferred on me in selecting me to fill this important position to-day. For nearly fifty years the people of Utah have been patiently and prayerfully awaiting for this auspicious occasion—this blessed day. Ever since my childhood I have been taught that the time would come when the citizens would be accorded every political and civil right granted to their fellow-citizens throughout the United States. This is the proudest day of my life, and when I say that I but express the feelings of at least a quarter of a million of people who all join in saluting the new star and in giving thanks for the abandonment of territorial bondage for that more perfect government to be found under Statehood." (Applause.)

Acting Governor Richards announced that President Woodruff was to have offered the opening prayer, but that the state of his health was such as to prevent him from doing so. He, however, prepared an invocation which would be delivered by President George Q. Cannon at the conclusion of the prayer. The great chorus of one thousand voices arose and sang, amid the effective waving of American flags, the "Star-spangled Banner." This number was followed by stirring applause on the part of the multitude within the tabernacle.

Chairman Richards here introduced, amid uncontrolled applause and cheering, Hon. Jos. L. Rawlins, who read President Cleveland's proclamation announcing the admission of Utah to the Union. After the proclamation was read Mr. Rawlins turned to Heber M. Wells and presented to him the pen with with President Cleveland signed the bill under which Utah became a State.

Acting Governor Richards then announced the time had arrived for the federal government to withdraw from the control of affairs of the territory and surrender up to the people and to the native of Utah who had been chosen Governor of the new State. He said: "As the Governor of the Territory of Utah I now surrender to your favored servant the executive office upon his taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, which will now be administered by Chief Justice Zane." Governor Wells and other State officers then took the oath of office. The chorus here rendered Prof. Stevens's new song, "Utah, I Love Thee."

Governor Wells then delivered his inaugural address. It was received with applause, as was the rendition of "America" by the great chorus, after which Dr. Iliff pronounced the benediction. The exercises closed with music by the combined bands.

Immediately after the closing of the exercises at the Tabernacle the Governor issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, The Constitution of this State does not fix the time for commencement of the first regular session of the Legislature of the State of Utah, by reason of which an extraordinary occasion exists; therefore,

"I, Heber M. Wells, Governor of the State of Utah, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of this State, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State in special session to commence on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the joint city and county building in the city and county of Salt Lake, for the purpose of fixing a time certain by legislative enactment for the commencement of the first regular session of the Legislature of this State.

"Done at Salt Lake City, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth, and in the first year of the Statehood of Utah. HEBER M. WELLS.

"By the Governor:

"JAMES H. HAMMOND,
"Secretary of State."

Pursuant to the proclamation of Governor Wells, the Legislature convened in extra session at 3 o'clock this afternoon. After organizing by the election of the caucus nominees of the Republican party adjournment was taken until to-morrow. Had to-day been fixed as the day for meeting of the regular session ballots for United States Senator could have been taken on the 11th inst., but now it will be impossible under the law to begin balloting before Jan. 21.

Kentucky Democrats Step Out.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 6.—The formal transfer of the various State departments took place this morning. The new officers were sworn in, and for the first time in the history of Kentucky the State government is in the hands of Republicans. The House and Senate Republican caucuses were held this afternoon. Hon. Charles Blanford, a supporter of Dr. Hunter for the United States Senate, was nominated for Speaker of the House, in which body the Republicans have a majority.

The House and Senate Democrats held their caucuses to-night, nominating full lists of officers for both branches. A. J. Carroll for Speaker heads the House slate, while Senator W. W. Goebel was chosen for President pro tem. of the upper branch.

CECIL RHODES QUITS

HE RESIGNS AS PREMIER OF CAPE COLONY, SOUTH AFRICA.

Governor Sir Hercules Robinson Promotes Treasurer Sir George Sprigg to the Vacated Position.

130 FREEBOOTERS KILLED

JAMESON'S LOSSES IN TRANSVAAL HEAVIER THAN FIRST REPORTED.

Uprising at Johannesburg—Members of the National Reform Committee Arrested by President Kruger.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Yesterday's rumor to the effect that the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, had resigned was confirmed to-day. Advices from Capetown say the resignation was accepted by Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the colony, and that the Hon. Sir George Sprigg, K. C. M. G., Treasurer of Cape Colony, has been appointed to the vacant premiership. The new Premier was Colonial Secretary and Premier of Cape Colony from 1878 to 1881, Treasurer from 1884 to 1886, Premier and Treasurer from 1886 to 1890, and Treasurer from 1890 on. He was born in 1830.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The violence of the press against England is abating, and the idea of a German protectorate over the Transvaal is warmly repudiated and denounced as a malicious and detestable invention. The purpose of the Emperor's telegram to President Kruger was two-fold: To secure popularity at home and to warn England that her safety lies in a closer contact with Germany and the Triple Alliance."

DR. JAMESON'S DEFEAT.

Boers Say 130 of His Followers Were Killed and Thirty-Seven Wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K. C. M. G., telegraphs, on Boer authority, that 130 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed and that thirty-seven were wounded. On the Boer side, it is added, only three were killed and five wounded. A dispatch from Capetown says: It is learned that after Wednesday's fight Dr. Jameson's column, originally about seven hundred men, moved southwards, fighting hard all the way throughout the night, and eventually reached Vlakvontein, six miles from Johannesburg, on Thursday morning, when the column was completely surrounded by a force of 4,800 Boers. In spite of this Dr. Jameson's followers fought stubbornly until noon, when all their cartridges were exhausted. In addition, they had not tasted food for twenty-four hours and were worn out with fatigue. But the white flag was not hoisted by Dr. Jameson's orders. It is known that Dr. Jameson expected two thousand Uitlanders to join him at Krugersdorp. The South African Dutch press is jubilant at this lowering of British prestige and advocates the incorporation of "Rhodesia" with the Transvaal republic.

Delayed dispatches from Johannesburg are arriving here to-day. They show that on Tuesday last there was intense excitement there, the people hurrying into town from the mines and outlying country. The central committeemen constituted themselves a provisional government for the town and announced that ample provision would be made to defend it against any body of Boers. The provisional government was established in the Consolidated Gold Fields Company's buildings and three Maxim guns were placed in advantageous positions about it. The new government then sent an ultimatum to the government of President Kruger, who proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday. The committee hesitated to go to Pretoria without a safe conduct. Dr. Jameson at that time was hourly expected at Johannesburg. Crowds of people surrounded the Consolidated gold fields building and the work of recruiting was in full swing. Numbers of people left the town during the night in bands of fifty each. Later the committee sent the following to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Cape Colony: "We have absolute information that a large body of Boers has been commanded to immediately attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been concerned in the agitation. Affairs are so critical that we ask you to intervene to protect the lives of citizens who have long agitated legally their rights."

A dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Jan. 1, delayed in transmission, says: The Germans and Americans here, after unsatisfactory interviews with the government, have joined the National Union, which action was also taken by the Africanders, the Australians and the Mercantile Association. The government having refused them arms for protection purposes, the Uitlanders are now united and a body of their armed and mounted forces is parading the town and suburbs. Everything is quiet and orderly, though the streets are thronged and the police were entirely withdrawn to Britorla this evening. Dr. Jameson replied to the request of Commander Marco to withdraw by saying that he intended proceeding with his original plans, which were not hostile to the people of the Transvaal, adding: "We are here in reply to the invitation of the principal residents of the Rand to assist them in their demand for justice and the ordinary rights of every citizen of civilized States."

The statement cabled to the United States by a news agency that Dr. Jameson had been released from custody at Pretoria, Transvaal, is officially stated here to be without foundation in fact. All sorts of rumors are in circulation to-day due to the delay in the receiving accurate news from Cape Colony. The report circulated on Saturday that the Uitlanders had arisen and rescued Dr. Jameson is still in circulation, although it had been contradicted more than once. Then again, it is stated that the British government is hurying troops from India to Capetown. But there would seem to be no necessity for such a step, as concentration of military forces from other British African colonies could be quickly made there if necessary.

The following dispatch, evidently sent subsequent to a dispatch which has not yet been received here, and which would explain the reference to an armistice, has been received here from Johannesburg, dated Jan. 2 at midnight: "The central committee of the National Union is bitterly indignant at the terms which President Kruger has imposed, and it declares that the position the Uitlanders are placed in is solely due to the imperial proclamation forbidding British subjects to aid Dr. Jameson. The populace condemns the committee. Gen. Joubert guarantees the safety of Johannesburg during the armistice. A dispatch received from Krugersdorp to-night reports that the survivors of Dr. Jameson's force are in a terrible condition, having no food or sleep since Dec. 29."

A dispatch to the Times from Capetown says that thirty-one Americans on the Rand have told President Kruger that they sympathize greatly with him, but that they cannot help him unless he grants reform. "Many residents have begged President Kruger," the Times's dispatch continues, "to avert outside interference by coming to terms with the National Union. Further dispatches were received every few hours on Jan. 1, and indicate that Premier Rhodes, hearing of the rumor that 1,000 of the Rhodesi horse were leaving Buluwayo for the Transvaal, telegraphed to the commander to stop them. There are persistent rumors that Premier Rhodes has resigned on account of Dr. Jameson's action. A meeting of Germans yesterday decided to send a deputation to assure President Kruger of their loyalty, though they have grievances. They telegraphed to Emperor William, through the German consul, imploring him to bring pressure to prevent England from meddling in the Transvaal. The defense committee in Johannesburg is serving out arms. A provisional government has been declared with a force of 10,000 men. Thousands of Boers are outside of the town. Offers of help from all parts of Cape Colony have been received by the defense committee and men are enrolling rapidly. The Transvaal flag has been hoisted over the committee rooms to indicate that it does not intend to destroy the republic. The people are arming, and little anxiety is felt for Dr. Jameson."

Another dispatch to the Times, dated Capetown, Jan. 6, says: "President Kruger has stopped the food supplies into Johannesburg. The whole of the national reform committee has been arrested. Nobody is allowed to enter the Transvaal territory without a passport vized by Kruger. It is stated that Dr. Leyds, the Secretary of State for the Transvaal, with a secret fund at his disposal, has floated a German colonization company to introduce 5,000 German military settlers into the Transvaal."

LOST HER MEMORY IN LONDON.

Aged American Found Wandering in the Streets of Britain's Metropolis.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—A dispatch from London says: "Mrs. Cornelia L. Seibels, of Atlanta or Augusta, Ga., has been found wandering in the streets here. She has completely lost her memory and is now in St. George's workhouse. Mrs. Seibels is about seventy-five years of age, evidently a lady by birth and has nearly £200 in her possession."

The woman mentioned above passed through Atlanta during the latter part of November on her way from Brookhaven, Miss., to Germany, where she expected to recover $50,000,000 as her part of the great Seibel estate, claiming to be a direct heir. She has relatives in Georgia and considerable property in Mississippi, where she had been a large contributor to public charities.

A special from Brookhaven says: Mrs. Seibles left that place in November for Germany, where she went to claim a large fortune left her by relatives. Before leaving she ordered some property which she owned in New Orleans sold and the proceeds donated to charity. There was nothing in her actions here indicating an unsound mind.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

FOUR MEN KILLED IN THE LUKE FIDDLER COAL MINE SHAFT.

Mangled by a Thousand-Pound "Billy," Which Struck the Bucket as They Were Descending.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 6.—While four workmen were being lowered into the new shaft of the Luke Fidler mine this morning the "billy," which balances the elevator, and which weighs about one thousand pounds, fell on them without warning. They were instantly killed, their bodies being crushed so horribly as to make them almost unrecognizable. The victims were:

JAMES MERRITT, aged twenty-five years, of Springfield, Pa., leaves a widow and one child.

STEPHEN MERRITT, aged twenty-eight years, of Springfield, Pa., leaves widow and one child.

PATRICK LYNCH, aged thirty-three years, of Springfield, Pa., single.

PETER BOBERT, aged twenty-three years, of Springfield, Pa., leaves wife and one child.

Ten men were engaged on the night shift in sinking the new shaft, and were hoisted to the top at 4 o'clock to eat their breakfast. An hour later the two Merritts, Lynch and Bobert stepped into the shaft bucket and were lowered into the workings, but when the bucket had descended about eight hundred feet, engineer Bowen noticed a jarring of the rope, and immediately stopped the machinery. The workmen on top found that the bucket was no longer attached to the wire rope, and they rigged up another bucket. Slowly they lowered it to the bottom of the shaft, where they found the other buckets splintered and the mangled and bleeding remains of their four ill-fated comrades scattered over the rocky floor. All of the poor fellows were dead. The shaft bucket in which the four men met their death was guided in its upward and downward journeys by the big cross pieces and arms known as the "billy," and weighing half a ton. The wire rope passed through this "billy," and it is supposed that ice formed on the rope while the workmen were eating their meal. The bucket passed through in safety, but the "billy" was caught by it, and the bucket had descended several hundred feet before the heavy weight caused the ice to give way, and allowed the "billy" to fall on the men who were in the bucket. It is not thought that they were aware of their danger. This colliery had been idle since Oct. 8, 1894, when the mine was set on fire by a careless workman, and six lives were lost, four of the bodies not being recovered for nearly a year. Bobert, who was killed this morning, was a brother of one of the victims of the former disaster.

Victims of an Explosion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon there were two distinct explosions of naphtha at the United States and Canada Decreasing Company's works at Montrase and Johnson avenues, Brooklyn. There were eleven men at work at the time in the room where the accident occurred. One of the dead, whose name is unknown, was instantly killed, and three others, Superintendent Parker and two brothers named Miller, were severely though not fatally injured. The other seven escaped. After the first explosion flames burst forth from the building, and when the second crash was heard the roof was blown off and the entire building badly wrecked.

Two Skaters Drowned.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 6.—Tony Brooks, James Wogan and Walter Quinlan were skating at the mouth of Beaver creek to-day when the ice broke. Brooks and Quinlan were drowned, but a rescuing party saved Wogan. All were single and well known.

UPSET FOR THE TALENT.

Favorite Vinctor, 1 to 5, Beaten by Iron Horse Logan, 2 to 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The biggest upset of the meeting occurred to-day at the Bay District track. The Elwood stock farm's Vinctor, which defeated Libertine and other stake horses so impressively last Saturday in the remarkably fast time of 1:39¼, was in among a much inferior class to-day, and, although a 1-to-5 favorite, he was most disgracefully beaten, finishing a bad fourth in a field of five. Alex. Shield's Iron Horse Logan, only two days off the cars from New Orleans, won the race by the scantiest of noses from Yo el Rey. The winner was 20 to 1. Yo el Rey, for whom Charlie Fair paid $27,000 as a two-year-old, evinced a disposition to run for the first time in three years, and would have beaten Logan in another jump. Vinctor and Chartreuse were the only losing favorites, giving away to heavily backed second choices and a well-played outsider.

Naval Court of Inquiry.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 6.—In response to the many complaints received at the Navy Department of maladministration in the engineering department of the navy yard here, Secretary of the Navy Herbert ordered a naval court of inquiry to investigate these charges. The board, consisting of Commodore R. L. Phythian, superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington; Captain F. J. Higginson, Chief Engineer David Smith, of the bureau of steam engineering, and Lieutenant J. J. Knapp, began the hearing behind closed doors today. Commodore Phythian informed the reporter that nothing would be given out for publication until the board would make its report to the Navy Department at Washington.

Beer Sellers May Fight Brewers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—The saloon men of this city will soon doubtless rise in revolt against the brewers' combine, which has been in existence in this city for three years. It is claimed that many saloon men have gone into an organization to fight the combine, and that arrangements are being perfected with Eastern brewers for the erection of a cold-storage plant here to carry a stock of beer to supply local dealers. The price here is $6 per barrel, while the same goods are sold in Chicago at $5. Every local brewery and every large agency represented here is in the combination, and they are able to absolutely control the trade in this city.

Swedes Want a Delegate.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6. The Swedish Republicans of Kansas have decided to place one of their number in the field as a candidate for delegate at large to the national convention. The Rev. C. A. Sweenson, president of Albany College, at Linsborg, has been selected, and will receive the unanimous support of his countrymen who vote the Republican ticket. The movement originated with the Swedish-American League.

Corralled by Navajoes.

FLAGSTAFF, A. T., Jan. 6.—A courier arrived from Squaw Tanks, forty-five miles northeast of here, to-day, with the news that a band of Navajo Indians had three sheep men corralled at that point. The sheriff and posse left for the relief of the white men and to arrest the Indians. The trouble arises over the rights of the whites to graze stock on the public lands.

Have your grocer send you some of Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolates with your next order. Once tried, always used.

"I am fully informed as to the proportion of grain entering into the mash from which this whiskey is made, and can say that the proportion is such as will yield the finest product. The purity and excellence of this whiskey recommend it for all MEDICINAL USES

Professor J. N. Hurty, Chemist, Indianapolis, says the foregoing of

B. Cummins & Co. "Old Process"

His certificate appears on each bottle.
This whiskey is sold only by druggists.

A. Kiefer Drug Company
Sole Controllers and Distributers

AMUSEMENTS.

PADEREWSKI
The World's Greatest Pianist,
At ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE,
Saturday Night, Jan. 11.
Advance Sale now open at Pembroke Arcade.
PRICES—Lower floor, $3; balcony, $2; gallery, $1.50.
Steinway & Sons' Pianoforte used.

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE FAMOUS
Steinway & Sons' PIANOS, AT
Pearson's Music House
82 & 84 North Pennsylvania St.

PECKHAM SWORN IN

OATH ADMINISTERED TO THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

Decision Rendered That Bears on Functions of the Court of Claims and Duties of Treasury Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Associate Justice Peckham, the latest acquisition to the Supreme Bench, took his seat as a member of the highest court of the land to-day. The initiatory ceremony, consisting of the taking of the oath of office, was brief and simple. The new justice is a man of impressive presence and striking personality, and the impression made on those present was altogether agreeable. Chief Justice Fuller announced the receipt by the court of Mr. Peckham's commission from the President, and, after Clerk McKenney had read it, he administered the oath, in which the justice vowed to do equal justice to rich and poor alike. There was an especially large attendance of attorneys at the ceremony. Among others who occupied seats inside the bar were the Chinese minister and two members of his suite.

The court rendered a decision, which was handed down by Justice Harlan, in the claim of the State of New York against the government for interest on money raised and expended by the State for the equipment of troops during the war, awarding the full amount of $130,000 claimed by the State. The opinion decided several points bearing on the functions of the Court of Claims, and will have an important bearing on all other claims before the executive department, possibly including the sugar bounty claims. The court held:

First—That any claim made against an executive department involving disputed facts or controverted law where the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, or where the decision will affect a class of cases, or furnish a precedent for the future action of any executive department in the adjustment of a class of cases, without regard to the amount involved in the particular case, or where any authority, right, privilege or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution of the United States, may be transmitted to the Court of Claims by the head of such department under Section 1063, of the Revised Statutes, for final adjudication; provided, such claim be one of which, by reason of its subject matter and character, that court could take judicial cognizance at the voluntary suit of the claimant.

Second—Any such claim, without regard to its amount, may be transmitted under the Bowman act to the Court of Claims by the head of the executive department in which it is pending, not for final judgment thereon, but for a report to such department of facts and conclusions of law for "its guidance and action."

Third—Any such claim may, in the discretion of the executive department in which it is pending, "and with the consent of the plaintiff," be transmitted without regard to its amount by the head of such department to the Court of Claims, under the Tucker act, for a report of facts and conclusions of law.

Fourth—In every case coming before the Court of Claims from an executive department under the Bowman act, in which that court could take judicial cognizance at the voluntary suit of the claimant, a final judgment may, in virtue of the thirteenth section of the Tucker act, be rendered, and, in addition, a report of its proceedings may be made to the department by which the claim was referred to the court.

In a decision rendered by Justice White the court reversed for the second time the decision of the Circuit Court for the Western district of Arkansas, in the case of Sam Hickory, condemned to death for murder. Justice White, in his opinion, quoted liberally from the instructions given by Judge Parker, who presided in the Arkansas court, condemning, in rather strong terms, the use by the judge of language denunciatory of the prisoner.

In the case of J. H. Gill, asking royalty for the use of certain ordnance patents invented by Gill while in the employ of the government, the court practically reaffirmed former decisions to the effect that the government is entitled to the product of the labor of its employes. In this case it appeared that inventions were the work of Mr. Gill's leisure hours, but that the government machinery was used in their adaptation.

The court assigned the 20th inst. for reargument of the interstate-commerce cases, involving the validity of the provisions of the interstate-commerce law relating to long and short hauls and foreign rates.

WANT RECIPROCITY.

Millers Are Losing $16,000,000 a Year Under the New Tariff Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The interest of American millers is centered in the next meeting of the executive committee of the National Millers' Trade Association to be held here about Jan. 27. Millers generally have practically decided upon a period of agitation for reciprocity with South American countries, and will make a determined effort for the repeal of that portion of the tariff law which they think conflicts with the flour interests of the United States. B. A. Eckhart, a prominent member of the association, says the prospect of Cubans gaining their independence will have a tendency to promote commercial relations between the new republic and this country. "The present prohibitive tariff between America and South American countries," he added, "should be removed, but we realize that an amendment to the Wilson law to obtain this desired relief would not be necessarily granted for one commodity. Others will doubtless be included. The idea is to continue agitating until the result is attained. Millers do not anticipate any relief from the present Congress, as the President would veto any such bill. As long as the present tariff is in effect it means a decrease of 4,000,000 barrels of flour annually in the export and the loss of $16,000