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CHARLES KAHLO, Secretary.

MUST STAND TRIAL.

Indicted Officers of the Tobacco Trust Must Meet Conspiracy Charges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Judge Fitzgerald, in general session, to-day handed down a decision overruling the demurrer to the indictment for conspiracy against the American Tobacco Company. The opinion discusses generally the law touching upon conspiracy by a corporation. The defendants in the indictment are officers of the company. They are: James B. Duke, William H. Butler, William A. Marburg, Lewis Ginter, George Arents, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Watt, Josiah Brown and Charles G. Emery. The indictments were filed on the complaint of the officers of the National Tobacco Company, who are the makers of a rival brand of cigarettes, and were found under the anti-trust law of 1895. By the decision of Judge Fitzgerald, the directors and officers must stand trial.

Echo from the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A judgment for $84,009 in favor of the World's Columbian Exposition Company was entered to-day in Judge Burke's court against the Ferris Wheel Company. The judgment is for the World's Fair Company's share of the gate receipts during the exposition.

Michael Egan Recaptured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Michael Egan, who, with Masso, Polygremis and Post, escaped from the Ludlow-street jail Jan. 14, has been captured.

KANSAS CITY'S LEXOW

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION BEGUN.

Sensational Testimony Given by Mayor James M. Jones—The Committee Catches a Tartar.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—"Lexowing" was begun in earnest here this morning when the House committee of seven appointed to investigate the alleged corruption existing in the local police department began its work. Representative Winfield S. Pope, of Jefferson City, acting as chairman, got the committee together in a large parlor at the Midland Hotel. Colonel William R. Nelson, proprietor of the Kansas City Star, was called before the committee as its first witness, the Star having published many cases of alleged unrestricted gambling, and "shown up" other cases of improper police doings. Col. Nelson's testimony was in the nature of a reiteration of these charges.

Following him, Mayor James M. Jones, whose previous term as police judge put him in touch with gamblers and the police force and its workings, was called. Mr. Jones told of the effort to suppress gambling and of the open talk of police protection. Soon after his selection to the mayoralty, he said, he had asked the late chief of police, Irwin, to co-operate with him in suppressing the vice, but nothing was done. He then had submitted a resolution to the board of police commissioners, citing the "boss" gambler, Ed Findley, especially, and asking that the chief be requested to take action. Police Commissioner Fyke had objected to Findley being singled out and the order was made general, but still no action was taken by Chief Irwin.

Here Mayor Jones detailed Commissioner Fyke had dismissed sixteen Republican policemen of good repute. "I charge," continued Mayor Jones, "that these men were dismissed for political purposes only." Next the mayor recited the summoning before the board of saloon keeper Christie. Jones, as a member of the board, brought charges of keeping a gambling house against Christie, and asked that his license be revoked. During the examination Christie insulted the mayor repeatedly, with no show of restraint from the other members of the board, who finally overruled the mayor and refused to revoke the license. Mayor Jones produced several policy tickets which he had bought and on the strength of which conviction, pushed by himself, had been had.

In several instances the mayor's source of information was tartly questioned by Chairman Pope and the defense, and he finally retorted: "Well, when I came before this board you told me that you wanted information along the lines of the resolution you read to me. Now, I am here to give you the information. I will give you the names of persons who saw the gambling and know of those who saw it. I sent some of these men out to investigate. Now, do you want this information or not?"

The defense still objected, repeatedly claiming that the witness's evidence was not conclusive and the mayor gave a lengthy list of people whom he said would substantiate his statements. Later Chairman Pope ruled that witnesses were entitled to counsel. Up to this time no summons had been issued for the witnesses whom Mayor Jones had named and he sprung a sensation by saying: "I will, then, as mayor of Kansas City and a member of the police board and a witness, take part in this investigation. I will examine the witnesses. I will now ask that the witnesses I gave the list of be summoned."

Chairman Pope hastened to explain that the mayor misunderstood him. Mayor Jones said he would stay with the investigation.

NEW REVENUE CUTTER.

The Daniel Manning Successfully Launched at East Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The new revenue cutter Daniel Manning was launched from the yard of the Atlantic works, East Boston, at about 2:40 o'clock this afternoon. The launching was a complete success. The Manning is the largest revenue cutter ever built for the government, surpassing in speed and power many of the naval vessels of this and foreign countries, and in time of war is expected to prove most valuable to the navy. She is 205 feet long over all, 32 feet one inch beam and has a maximum draft of 14 feet. She has a round stern, a ram bow and a torpedo port through the stern. Provisions have been made to mount six-pound rapid-fire guns. Her propelling engines are of the vertical inverted triple expansion type, with cylinders 23, 37½ and 56¾ inch diameter. The maximum indicated horse power will be about 2,000. The Manning is intended for service on the New England coast.

DOUBLE LYNCHING.

Two Negroes Taken from a Georgia Jail and Hanged to a Tree.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ga., Jan. 22.—The jail here was broken open last midnight by a mob of masked men and two negroes—Willis White and Charles Forsythe—implicated in the murder of Mrs. Rowland at Adams Park, were taken out and hanged to the limb of a tree and their bodies riddled with bullets.

CANNOT BUILD CANAL

PROTEST FROM THE GREATER REPUBLIC OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Letter Written by Minister Rodriguez to Secretary Olney Read in the Senate by John Sherman.

MANY MEMBERS ASTONISHED

NOTE OF ALARM SOUNDED BY MORGAN IN A VIGOROUS SPEECH.

Britain Accused of Using the Central Americas as a Catspaw to Kill the Nicaragua Canal Project.

NEW ARBITRATION TREATY

DISCUSSED WITH SPIRIT IN OPEN SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Turpie Put in a Hole by Accusing Sherman of Making a Compact with Olney as to Cuba.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—To-day witnessed the culmination of great events in Washington. It was the most important day in a news way in many months, if not in years. The Nicaraguan canal was dealt a death blow, the Senate served notice that the arbitration treaty would not be ratified this session, and last, but not least, the attorney general announced the consummation of a deal with the Union Pacific reorganization committee foreshadowing the immediate settlement of the Union Pacific indebtedness to the government by the foreclosure route.

It was the proudest moment in the senatorial career of Senator Turpie when Minister Rodriguez, representing the Greater Republic of Central America, entered a formal protest against the passage of a bill by Congress appropriating money or indorsing bonds for the construction of the canal until the rights of the canal company could be ascertained and established by a treaty between this government and the Central American republics. It was apparently a simple business proposition, yet it knocked the Nicaraguan canal bill higher than Gilroy's kite and sustained in every essential particular the position assumed by Senator Turpie, who has contended from the first that the canal company was a nebulous institution, representing nothing and having nothing to sell in the way of rights, concessions, etc.

Previous to the introduction of the Rodriguez protest the Senate had indicated in a most unmistakeable way that there was no chance of the ratification of the Olney arbitration treaty this session. The Rodriguez letter emphasized this situation, Senator Morgan wrathfully intimating that British intrigue was behind the demonstration and that rigid inquiry would be made into the Nicaraguan end of the question before the Senate would consent to a ratification of the big peace convention. Senator Morgan was rattled over the sudden overthrow of his carefully laid plan for the passage of the canal bill and Senator Turpie could not conceal his satisfaction at the unexpected climax. Help came from a most welcome source and it was entirely unlooked for. Senator Turpie had contended for years that the government would be committing a colossal mistake in indorsing a scheme that was without substance and the Rodriguez protest was a vindication and a victory. Turpie was the biggest man in the Senate this afternoon, and he was a happy man.

LIVELY DAY IN THE SENATE.

Three Distinct Sensations—Spirited Debates on Our Foreign Relations.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The session of the Senate developed three distinct sensations. Most important of these was the presentation by Senator Sherman of a letter from Minister Rodriguez, the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America (including Nicaragua), in effect protesting against the execution of the Nicaraguan canal project by the United States under the concession granted in 1887 to the Nicaraguan Canal Company. As the bill for this purpose was about to be voted on by the Senate the appearance of the letter created consternation among its friends. Mr. Morgan, its chief supporter, at once declared that the letter was inspired by Great Britain, who sought to drive the United States from the isthmus by using the Central Americas as a cat's paw. He asserted that Minister Rodriguez had come here to execute such a plan and that it was an open threat against American control of the canal. The debate was very earnest, and the letter made a profound impression on the senators. Senator Vilas declared that it struck a death blow to the canal project proposed by the pending bill. Earlier in the day the Senate unexpectedly found itself discussing the new Anglo-American treaty. While the treaty itself has been released, all discussion of it is restricted to executive sessions. Notwithstanding this rule, the expressions were free and full from Messrs. Sherman, Gray, Cullom, Lodge, Hoar and others. The statements of these senators were uniformly favorable to the high principle of the treaty, the only qualification being that it should receive mature and dispassionate consideration.

Shortly after the session began Mr. Turpie caused a preliminary flurry by criticising the reported agreement between Mr. Olney and Mr. Sherman by which no action was to be taken as to Cuba before March 4. Mr. Sherman emphatically denied that any such agreement had been made, and added that he had not had a word with Mr. Olney in that direction.

TURPIE TOO HASTY.

Mr. Turpie began his statement by saying that he would on Monday next call up the pending Cameron resolution for the independence of Cuba, for the purpose of making some remarks. About three weeks ago, he proceeded, there appeared a formal utterance from the secretary of state in the newspapers relative to the Cuban resolution. At that time there was no resolution before the Senate. Under such circumstances the secretary's utterance was obiter dictum of the most rude, most swift, most voluntary character. It recalled the schoolmaster of antiquity, who caused a whole audience to tremble with a threat of future displeasure. But the Senate might have passed that by. To-day, however, continued Mr. Turpie, a publication appeared in the newspapers, who had apparently become the messengers between the State Department and Congress—and messengers whom the senator did not disparage—to the effect that a compact had been entered into between the secretary of state and the new premier (Mr. Sherman) by which there was to be no further action on Cuba during the present administration. "Allow me to say," proceeded Mr. Turpie, "that I regard such a course as a violation of the comity existing between the legislative and executive branches of the government. It has been done only once before, when Mr. Canning——"

Mr. Sherman arose at this moment, while Mr. Turpie's reference to the Canning incident was unfinished, and said: "If the senator refers to a publication to-day, I will say there is not the slightest warrant for the statement made. I have not had a word with Mr. Olney on that subject, and there has been no mention of an agreement or understanding."

Mr. Turpie said he was glad to accept this disavowal. But he felt that the Senate should do something to dissipate such reports. "Whatever the difference may be as to the independence of Cuba," concluded Mr. Turpie, "I think every senator here favors the independence of the Senate."

This incident had hardly been concluded when it was followed by a genuine sensation in the form of the discussion of the new Anglo-American peace treaty, notwithstanding the rule of referring to treaties only in executive session. It brought out statements from Mr. Sherman, Mr. Cullom, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Gray, members of the committee on foreign relations, and from many other senators. Mr. Hoar precipitated the discussion. In presenting a petition from a chamber of commerce, favoring the speedy ratification of the treaty, the Massachusetts senator added some observations on the public pressure on the Senate. A great many prominent men and organizations were telegraphing and writing to him urging immediate action on the treaty. "I suppose there is no man in this body," proceeded Mr. Hoar, "who does not hail as one of the great events of the century the conclusion of this treaty, strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two English-speaking nations as well as the friendship between the United States and the whole world and doing away with the barbarities of war." But it should not be forgotten, continued Mr. Hoar, that that treaty was not an accomplished fact until the Senate had examined and passed upon it. The Senate had not yet acted, and in his judgment it was very poor diplomacy to have these heated utterances directed to senators, telling them they should act at once. "While no man is more desirous than myself to see the era of peace and good will," added Mr. Hoar, "yet I wish to enter my protest against meddling with the serious duties of the senators, either by sermons or by professors' lectures."

SHERMAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Sherman followed Mr. Hoar, and there was added interest in his statement in view of his early entry to the head of the State Department and his present position as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. "No one is more ready than myself," he said, "to congratulate the country upon the great achievement of concluding this treaty of arbitration." At the same time, Mr. Sherman said, the treaty was one involving such grave considerations that it should have the most careful, mature and dispassionate consideration. That was the present purpose of the committee on foreign relations and the members of that committee were about to take up the treaty and consider it, article by article, with the greatest care.

"About how long has the consideration of the subject proceeded between the secretary of state and Lord Salisbury?" inquired Mr. Allison.

"Certainly for a year, if not longer," answered Mr. Sherman. "Mr. Gresham took active part in the early negotiations."

Mr. Hoar further explained that the question had been up in one form or another for twenty years. Mr. Gladstone had made a speech on it in the House of Commons twenty-five years ago. A delegation came from England ten years ago bearing a request from a majority of the members of Parliament favorable to arbitration. So that this idea of sending word to senators that if they did not act in twenty-fours hours "the spurs would be jammed into them" was quite out of place.

Mr. Gray, a member of the foreign relations committee, came into the discussion at this point. "What are we going to do about it?" he asked Mr. Hoar. "I do not know that the public interest in this subject is misdirected, or that we can abate it. An indifference on the part of the public might be far more serious than zeal, although an intemperate zeal may not be the wisest course. But we as senators cannot restrain the zeal, even if it be intemperate zeal, of the public, so that what are we to do about it?"

"I answer the senator," responded Mr. Hoar, "that we should first point out to the many well-meaning men who address the Senate asking precipitate action, that it is unwise to urge the Senate to an unusual course, and this would be so apparent to them that they would desist."

CULLOM AGAINST HASTE.

Mr. Cullom, another member of the committee on foreign affairs, followed Mr. Gray. "I only want to say one word," he began, "and that is in accord with the statement by the chairman of the committee on foreign relations. The treaty has been before it only a short while; I think now there have been three meetings of the committee since it came in, and the treaty was read at the first meeting of the committee and laid over until the second meeting. Some members of the committee were not present at the second meeting, and it went over to another meeting. There has certainly been no disposition whatever on the part of the committee on foreign relations to delay the treaty for a moment after the members of the committee were satisfied that it was the proper thing to do to ratify it or to report it favorably. But I wanted to say especially that in this country it does not appear to be a unanimous expression that the treaty should be ratified as it is. In the letters from prominent gentlemen of my State this morning a part of them were in favor of immediate action favorable on the treaty. Others were opposing the treaty. It does not seem to me that it is an unreasonable thing for the committee on foreign relations to take such time as it deems necessary for consideration in the committee of the treaty before it comes into the Senate. So far as I am concerned, I believe in the general proposition, but I am unwilling to vote for a treaty that is so extensive in its scope as that is until I feel certain myself that I am doing a thing that is in the interest of the American people as well as of the world. All that I desire is to be certain before we act favorably on it is that it is not tying us up in such a way that we may find it hereafter to be something we did not expect we were doing when we did it. When I am satisfied on that point I am ready to vote for it, but not before."

Mr. Lodge, also of the foreign relations committee, expressed gratification that his colleague, Mr. Hoar, had given expression to his thoughts on the subject of the arbitration treaty, as there was evidently much misapprehension to the effect that the committee had been guilty of unnecessary delay in considering the treaty. This was distinctly untrue. On the contrary, the committee had exercised the utmost possible expedition in considering the treaty when its vast importance was taken into consideration. It would be of no service to the cause of arbitration to make a treaty that would develop causes of disagreement.

Mr. Hawley said he had been a little surprised to hear of the prevalence of an opinion that the United States or the Senate, at least, is not friendly to arbitration and to peace.

Mr. Sewall wanted the committee to take all the time necessary to consider the delicate questions involved in the treaty, for he, for one, did not feel disposed to vote on it until he secured all the light that it was possible to obtain.

STEWART TALKS PLAINLY.

Mr. Stewart brought the debate to a crisis by his speech. A number of the older senators had been moving anxiously in their seats ever since the debate had opened. They evidently felt that the matter belonged only to the seclusion of the executive session. Other senators refrained, however, from entering on any details as to the merits of the treaty. Mr. Stewart began by saying that there was no occasion for apology to the public for any apparent delay. A matter of such vast importance as a general arbitration treaty should be given all the time that was necessary to consider its every detail. This was especially true, to the senator's mind, in dealing with any question in which Great Britain was involved. "We are," he said, "not on equal terms with England in entering upon an international agreement of the character of the one under consideration, or, for that matter, on any subject." He said that England would, in this instance, have a vast advantage over the United States in the selection of an umpire as provided in the treaty, for the reason that, Europe being a family of states and their sovereigns united by blood, it was impossible to find one whose associations and predilections would not be prejudicial to the interests of the United States in any arbitration over which he might be called to preside. For this reason he did not believe that

(Continued on Second Page.)

AN IMPORTANT DEAL

PLAN TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGES OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Agreement Between Attorney General Harmon and the Reorganization Committee Syndicate.

AT LEAST $45,754,000 IN CASH

TO BE PAID THE GOVERNMENT WHEN THE ROADS ARE SOLD.

Four and a Half Millions Deposited by the Syndicate as a Guarantee of Its Good Faith.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—As predicted by your correspondent, the government will assist in the foreclosure proceedings against the Pacific railways. Attorney General Harmon made a statement to that effect to-day. He announced that he entered into an agreement with the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific by which the government is to join the committee in foreclosure proceedings. The committee guarantees to the government that at the foreclosure sale it shall receive a bid of at least the original amount of the bond less payments made by the company to the government with interest at the rate of 3 1-3 per cent. per annum. The Harmon statement is a substantiation of the news contained in these dispatches for the past fortnight relative to the foreclosure part to be taken by the government in the indebtedness settlement. Several pretentious papers in the East are engaged in a heated fight over the question of precedents in the publication of the inside facts of the deal between the government and the Union Pacific reorganization committee. The Journal had the facts several days ahead of any of its Eastern contemporaries.

The following-named gentlemen comprise the reorganization committee: Louis Fitzgerald, chairman, Jacob H. Schiff, Chauncey M. Depew, T. Jefferson Coolidge, W. Marvin Hughitt and Oliver Ames.

It is understood that the necessary legal proceedings incident to the government taking part in the foreclosure suits now pending at Omaha on behalf of the first lien holders will be begun at once, and the case pushed to a speedy conclusion. The outlines of the agreement with the reorganization committee were approved by the attorney general very soon after the failure of the funding bill, only the exact amount of the guarantee remaining in abeyance. Nor was this point decided until Judge Harmon's visit to New York, early in the present week. The first offer of the syndicate was $45,000,000 even. The attorney general, however, insisted on an increase of $754,000 which was finally agreed to at the last conference yesterday. This makes the total amount which the government will receive in cash $54,754,000. From this amount, however, the government will redeem at maturity the bonds now outstanding, the last of which does not become due until 1899. The interest on these bonds until maturity will also be paid by the government.

In official circles the agreement is regarded as highly advantageous to the government. Although the interest which the government has paid and will continue to pay until the last of the outstanding bonds mature, was at the rate of 6 per cent., the figure obtained by the attorney general is regarded as very liberal. For many years the government's money involved in the Pacific railroads has not been regarded as an investment, and the interest payments have not been looked on other than as an expense. The settlement of the matter, therefore, without further trouble or expense, even at the figure guaranteed, is looked on with much favor.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers for the reorganization committee, have assured to the committee the funds required to carry its agreement with the government into effect. People well informed in the situation intimate that in order to limit the present issue of first mortgage bonds of $75,000,000, which, it appears, is the intention, some junior issue of bonds will have to receive less than it was at first intended to give them. It is understood that Kansas & Pacific consols and the sinking fund bonds will be modified as to terms before the plan becomes operative.

HARMON'S STATEMENT.

All Arrangements Made for Foreclosing the Government Mortgage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Attorney General Harmon to-day gave out the following statement of the agreement with the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroads:

"Upon the defeat of the funding bill in the House the President directed the attorney general to commence foreclosure proceedings against the Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgages and make the best arrangement obtainable for the protection of the government's interests. Following the lines indicated in his last report, the attorney general began negotiations with the reorganization committee. On Thursday an agreement was made which will result in immediate steps to foreclose. The chief subject of the negotiations was the protection of the government against the risk of sacrifice of its claim by a sale at a price which would leave nothing substantial after paying prior liens. This protection is now assured by a guarantee that the government shall receive on its lien on the aided portions of the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific lines, including the sinking fund, not less than $45,754,000. The sale will be public, so that the government will receive the benefit of any higher bids up to the full amount of its claim, principal and interest. The sum of four and a half million dollars cash was on Thursday deposited with the United States Trust Company, of New York, by General Louis Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, as security, according to the terms of the agreement. The committee agree to bid par for the sinking fund, if it is desired to sell it at any time before the foreclosure sale.

"Bills in equity have been prepared, signed by the attorney general, and Hon. George Hoadly, special counsel, and forwarded to St. Louis, where they will be on Friday presented to Judge Sanborn, who has jurisdiction in all the districts and whose consent to their filing is necessary because the receivers in charge of the property are made parties defendant. They are original bills and not cross bills in the pending suits. Whether they will proceed as independent bills or be ordered to stand as cross bills in the pending suits will be determined by the judge, but, in either event, the result will be practically the same, namely: The sale of the property under the government's lien as well as under that of the first mortgage. The bills will be filed in the districts of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Separate bills for the foreclosure of the lien on the Kansas Pacific are in course of preparation. These will be filed in Missouri and Kansas.

"The proposed arrangement was submitted to the government directors before it was closed. They all recommended its adoption. Their opinion was thus expressed: 'The government cannot prudently longer defer the settlement of this matter. The Union Pacific system has already been much curtailed and its revenues have been permanently reduced. Reorganizations of allied and neighboring properties have either been accomplished or are in train for early consummation and the breaking up of the entire Union Pacific system has been and is steadily progressing. It therefore seems to us inexpedient, if not dangerous, to neglect this opportunity for realizing the sum offered and thus expose the government to a continuous depreciation of its security.'

"It is believed that there will be higher bids, but if not an estimate shows that, crediting amounts already received from the company, the government will at least realize a sum equivalent to the principal of the subsidy bonds, with interest at about 3 1-3 per cent. from their issue to the average date of their maturity or about 3.45 per cent. from date of issue to Jan. 1, 1897. The minimum of $45,745,000 guaranteed the government is in cash, so that all relations with the property will terminate on the confirmation of the foreclosure sale. The course to be pursued with respect to the Central Pacific has not yet been determined."

HELEN M'KINLEY HURT.

President-Elect's Sister Breaks One of the Bones in Her Right Wrist.

CANTON, O., Jan. 22.—Miss Helen McKinley, the President-elect's sister, slipped and fell on the ice on the sidewalk near the McKinley home, on West Tuscarawas street, about noon to-day. She was on her way to the postoffice. In falling one of the bones in her right wrist was broken. The injury was dressed and will probably take some weeks to heal. No other injury from the fall was reported.

INDIANIANS HONORED

IN THE ORGANIZATION OF A COAST DEFENSE ASSOCIATION.

Gen. Lew Wallace Made One of the Vice Presidents and Major Defrees Member Executive Committee.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 22.—The south Atlantic and gulf States harbor and coast defense and improvement convention finished its work this afternoon. A permanent National Coast Defense Association was organized, with the following officers: President, Gen. Horace Porter, New York; secretary, Col. James A. Frye, Massachusetts; vice presidents, Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana, A. K. McClure of Pennsylvania, Gen. R. A. Alger of Michigan, M. H. De Young of California, William Miller of Florida, John C. Ropes of Massachusetts. National committee—Frank Q. Brown, Massachusetts; A. A. Willey, Florida; Capt. J. E. O'Brien, Florida; S. G. McLendon, Georgia; Major Defrees, Indiana; A. D. Wetherell, Illinois; W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky; J. W. Dupree, Louisiana; E. C. Babb, Minnesota; E. A. McAlpin, New York; C. W. Dewey, North Carolina; S. E. Stebins, North Dakota; W. R. Thompson, Pennsylvania; J. A. Hemphill, South Carolina; Harry Wells, Vermont. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the convention deems it a patriotic duty to urgently request Congress to provide by law for the improvements and reforms in the army as set forth in the army reorganization bill, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the president of the Senate and to the speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, asking for an early consideration of this subject by the two houses of Congress.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the annual appropriation for the state militia of the United States should be increased and distributed pro rata now provided by law, and that the Springfield rifles turned in by the United States army should be issued to the militia or national guards of the various States and that the arms now in their possession should be turned in to the government.

"Resolved, That this convention earnestly presents to the attention of the legislatures of the several seacoast States, wherein are located works of the United States erected for the defense of the coast, the urgent necessity of adding to the existing force of the militia or national guards of each State such batteries, battalions or regiments of fort garrison artillery as may serve in the several cases as a trained reserve, ready for the instant reinforcement of the regular fort artillery of the United States.

"Resolved, That assistance should be rendered to the several seacoast States in the development in said militia or national guards of a reserve of coast artillery, by suitable legislative enactment on the part of the Congress of the United States.

"Resolved, That the States upon our seaboard and those lying upon the great lakes of the north are urged and encouraged to foster this arm of our volunteer defense.

"Resolved, That this convention suggests that the secretary of the navy detail to each State having a naval reserve, a war vessel or torpedo boat, or both, for the instruction of the naval reserve at such seasons of the year as may be decided upon as best for the interests of the service.

"Resolved, That to provide for coast defense it is imperative that the strength of the navy of the United States shall be steadily increased by the yearly addition of fighting ships and torpedo boats until the force shall be adequate to meet the emergencies of a state of war; and.

"Resolved, That this convention appreciates the necessity of immediate protection to the seaboard of our country and the importance of defending all points liable to invasion by hostile forces; therefore, it most earnestly urges upon our representatives in Congress the necessity for immediate appropriations sufficient to carry out the plans formulated by the War Department, and further urges that these appropriations be made available at once, to the end that the plans of the department may be completed without delay."

SILVER-COVERED PALACE.

One of the Proposed Features of Omaha's Transmississippi Exposition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Edward Rosewater, chief of the bureau of publicity and promotion of the transmississippi exposition, to be held in Omaha from June to November, 1898, acting for the exposition directors, has approved and accepted the plans for a silver palace. This palace is to be one of the imposing features of the exposition, and the central figure in a portion of the ground is to be called Eldorado. The building is to be 400 feet square, surmounted with mammoth ornamental towers, and the entire structure will be covered with rolled silver. The silver to be used in its external covering will be contributed by the miners of the great West. Over 300,000 square feet of external surface will be covered by the precious metal. The silver palace will be used entirely for the display of the mineral products and progress of the West. The amount of pure silver to be used in covering the walls and dome of this mammoth building has not been definitely estimated. It will largely depend upon the thinness of the sheets of pure metal that can be used for this purpose.

NIGHT RIDER KILLED.

Son of a Wealthy Kentuckian Shot While "Warning" a Negro.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—Jodie Conn, aged thirty-two years, son of Charles Conn, one of the wealthiest farmers in this county, was killed last night near Black Jack, Tenn., just across the State line, by unknown parties. Conn and about thirty others went to the home of a negro and warned him to leave the country. After the crowd had finished talking to the negro and was about to turn away some one fired from an upstairs window and Conn fell off his horse dead. His body was taken to a neighboring house and left and the crowd fled. Reports say that the negro who was warned had been stealing from neighboring farmers.

Real Estate Agent Disappears.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Will E. Fisher, a well-known real-estate agent, has been missing since Monday. He owes about $30,000 in pressing debts, besides other liabilities of a general character, including $40,000 borrowed from his wife, who was the widow of a wealthy merchant. Fisher's downfall is ascribed to neglect of business, extravagance and dissipation.

GAGE WILL ACCEPT

HE WILL TAKE THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO IF TENDERED HIM.

Judge Nathan Goff, Who Was at Canton Yesterday, Slated for McKinley's Attorney General.

HANNA AND BUSHNELL MEET

BUT NOTHING SAID BY THE GOVERNOR AS TO HIS INTENTIONS.

Reunion of Ohio Legislators—Appointment of Hanna to Succeed Sherman Favored by Many.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, will accept the treasury portfolio in Major McKinley's Cabinet if it is tendered to him. Mr. Gage as much as intimated this to friends to-day, indicating that he would consider it the crowning honor of a successful life.

"I have not in any sense been a candidate for secretary of the treasury," said Mr. Gage. "I know that my name has been taken to Mr. McKinley, and that he now has it under advisement, but the high office has not been tendered to me openly or secretly, and what is intended to be done hereafter I do not know. For Major McKinley I have the highest respect. I have always admired him. He is a good American statesman. There is no conflict between him and me in opinion as to how the finances of this government should be conducted. On that ground, if no other, I could accept the portfolio. But the position is a trying one, and will be especially so during the next four years, while the financial system of the country is being reorganized. I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me in having my name even considered, and I would regret very much to leave Chicago if called on to go to Washington."

Goff for Attorney General.

CANTON, O., Jan. 22.—Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, on most of the Cabinet slates as attorney general, came here to-day to confer with Major McKinley, and remained in the city until this evening, when he left for home. It is generally believed that he has been practically determined on for the attorney general of the next administration, although no direct authoritative statement to that effect has been made. Judge Goff when seen by a reporter this evening said that his conversation with Major McKinley was of a confidential nature and he did not feel at liberty to make any of it public until the matters discussed had been finally determined upon. He admitted, however, that Cabinet matters had been discussed and said that he had no doubt that the South would furnish one of the members of the Cabinet.

More visitors than usual rang the front doorbell of the McKinley residence to-day and the little office was crowded with people who had called to have a few words with the President-elect. All the visitors were very reticent when questioned as to the nature of their visit and the reply, "simply a social call," was more frequently heard than ever before. Among the first to obtain an audience with the major were Charles H. Dalton and Stephen M. Weld, of Boston, and Persoe C. Cheney, of New Hampshire. These gentlemen were closeted with the major for nearly an hour. It is practically understood that they are in the interest of Governor Long, of Massachusetts, and are in advance of a Boston delegation expected later. Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, was also a visitor at the McKinley residence this morning.

REUNION OF LEGISLATORS.

Ohio Senatorship Discussed by Politicians—Hanna Favored.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—The spacious lobby of the Hotel Chittenden was crowded this afternoon and evening by members of the General Assembly, state officials and politicians, and the all-absorbing topic was the senior Ohio senatorship. A stranger would have thought a senatorial caucus was about to be held instead of a legislative reunion. About ninety members of both houses of the Legislature came to attend the reunion, and most of them were attracted wholly by the talk about the senatorship. It was an utter impossibility to get a poll of the members on their preference in event of a special session to elect a successor to Senator Sherman. Not over a half dozen would even say they had a preference. The drift of sentiment, however, was against the calling of a special session and in favor of the appointment of Hon. Mark Hanna to succeed Senator Sherman. This proved to be quite a surprise to the friends of Governor Bushnell who have maintained that Mr. Hanna would not be appointed. Inasmuch as the Legislature is friendly to Governor Bushnell, it was presumed that it would not look favorably on Mr. Hanna's candidacy. But there were points on which they had not reckoned. Many of the members want to be made postmasters under the McKinley administration, and, as a matter of policy if nothing more, they are friendly to Mr. Hanna.

The chairman of the national committee arrived from Cleveland about 2 o'clock, accompanied by Major Dick. Mr. Hanna had engaged the parlors on the first floor at the Chittenden, and as soon as his arrival became known a string of callers passed in and out of his rooms. Mr. Hanna maintained that he had not come here in the interests of his candidacy for United States senator, but that he was merely the invited guest of the members of the General Assembly. He was greatly annoyed by the construction placed on his visit. Ex-Governor Foster, who was expected to be here, failed to put in an appearance, and it was rumored that he had given up the idea of becoming a candidate for the senatorship.

It was 10 o'clock before the members of the General Assembly and their guests were seated at the banquet tables in the dining room of the Chittenden to-night. The tables were arranged in the form of the figures "72," and contained covers for over two hundred, about half of whom were State officials and guests of the members. Mr. Hanna was among the first to enter the room. His entrance was unheralded, and it was a moment before the crowd caught on, and started to applaud. A few moments later Governor Bushnell entered and he was given a royal welcome. Governor Bushnell, the toastmaster for the evening, was seated in the center of the west table. At his right was Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones and at his left Adjutant General Axline. Mr. Hanna sat next to Mr. Jones, with Hon. Levi C. Goodale at his right. Speaker D. L. Sleeper came next, followed by Speaker pro tem C. H. Besler. Mr. Blackburn and Senators Harbaugh, Sullivan and Shryock. At the left of General Axline were Judge John A. Shauck, Clerk Caine and other state officers.

After all the guests had been seated they were greatly pleased at the electric display which followed. The room was darkened and the "Welcome 72d" shone forth from the ceiling. Then a beautiful Ameri-