TWO EXPERTS DIFFER

DR. W. D. BIGELOW SAYS CANNED BEEF IS WHOLESOME.

It Is Even More Nutritious, He Asserts, than Fresh Beef, Because of the Preponderance of Protoids.

GIVES RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICALS IN CANNED OR FRESH MEAT.

Prof. J. W. Mallett of the Opinion that Canned Beef Is Not a Good Food—An Undertaker's Discovery.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Dr. W. D. Bigelow, chemist of the Agricultural Department, told the Wade court of inquiry to-day that the canned beef was a wholesome and nutritive product—even more nutritious than fresh beef, because of the preponderance of proteids. He also gave the details of his general investigation in the canned beef supply, showing the meat to be a generally satisfactory ration. Professor Mallett, professor of chemistry at the University of Virginia, presented a contrary view. He expressed the opinion that a chemical analysis was not a sufficient test of the character of a food product, saying that various conditions necessarily must be considered. He did not regard the canned roast beef a desirable ration. Rudolph K. Spicer, an undertaker, of Harrisburg, Pa., said he had discovered crystalline salts in the refrigerator beef in Porto Rico, which reminded him of powders used in embalming.

Rudolph K. Spicer, a funeral director and embalmer, of Harrisburg, Pa., was the first witness to-day. He testified he was a member of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment and served in Porto Rico. He had paid especial attention to the meat issue. The cooks had found it necessary to cut off two or three inches of refrigerated beef because of the greenish discoloration. "I also noticed crystalline scales on this meat," he said. It was generally in the joints, and it immediately occurred to me that some article like soda or boracic acid had been used on the meat, such as we embalmers use on human bodies when they begin to crack. He had eaten of this meat only once and it made him sick. Mr. Spicer found the canned roast beef slimy and disagreeable. Much of it had been thrown away by the men.

DR. BIGELOW'S TESTIMONY.

The official report of Dr. H. D. Bigelow, of the Agricultural Department, who was selected to make an investigation of the canned roast beef, was submitted. Dr. Bigelow visited Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha with the court, and he gave the result of his observations of and experiments upon various samples of beef used by the packing houses in canning. Dr. Bigelow had been present when beef was selected for canning and he presented numerous tables giving the results of his investigations. Describing the mode of preparing the canned roast beef, Dr. Bigelow stated that it was generally parboiled from eight to twenty minutes before being placed in the cans and afterwards was steamed for several hours. With the meat was placed only a quantity of soup liquor and salted gelatin. As to the food value, Dr. Bigelow said he could speak only from a theoretical standpoint. He had found this beef to contain more protein than the same quantity of fresh beef, thirty ounces of the canned beef being equivalent in this respect to 48 9-10 ounces of fresh beef. On the other hand, there was a slight production of stimulative qualities. Considering that food for the muscles was the great desideratum in the tropics, he thought the canned beef would be a most appropriate food. It should be used, however, in connection with native fruits, rice or potatoes, to supply starch, and it would be well to add beef extract.

Dr. Bigelow was present and was questioned by Colonel Davis at length, with the view of counteracting the effect of the testimony of Drs. Brady, Currie, Castle and others, who, in their testimony, had declared that chemicals had been used in the preservation of the meat supplied to the army. The witness said he had examined both the refrigerator and canned roast beef and had found no evidence of the use of preservatives in either. In reply to a question detailing the experiment made by Dr. Currie for boracic acid, Dr. Bigelow said that the result reported by Dr. Currie would indicate the absence and not the presence of this acid. He had never known of boracic acid and salicylic acid being used together, and if they should be so used on a food product the taste would be so bitter that it would soon be detected. He introduced some specimens of fresh beef, which had been treated with salicylic acid and then to a mixture of the two acids. In the first result in each case was to cause the meat to assume a light pinkish tint, but after about twelve hours it resumed practically its normal appearance. There would be no odor. He said he had never known formaldehyde to be used as a preservative of meat, but that it was a powerful germicide.

NOT AN IDEAL FOOD.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Bigelow continued his testimony, undergoing an examination at the hands of Mr. Lee. He said he had made experiments to show that a combination of boracic acid and salicylic acid would be bitter, while neither acid alone had any perceptible taste. He considered beef extract a stimulant rather than a nutritive. The meat left after its extraction, he said, would be nutritive as the proteids would be left. Whether, however, it would be palatable would be a matter for each individual to decide for himself. Probably it would not be an ideal food. He said that all the meat canned in his presence was selected by the canners, but they had no notice of his coming. It was all good meat, but his information was that the beef of the poorest cattle was used for canning. Canned roast beef was preferable to bacon as a food for the soldiers.

Major Lee reminded him that the soldiers always manifested a preference for the bacon.

"A man does not always choose the food that is best for him," was the reply, "but a man's choice in such a matter should be considered among other circumstances." He did not consider that the boiling of beef would diminish its nutritive value. Dr. Bigelow said he had heard through the newspapers that horse flesh had been used in the preparation of canned meat, but he had never been able to ascertain that such reports were true.

Prof. John W. Mallett, professor of chemistry at the University of Virginia, was next examined at General Miles's instance. He expressed the opinion that no one on a chemical analysis alone could decide whether food was wholesome or unwholesome, nor would an ordinary analysis determine whether it was horse meat or beef. True, a chemical analysis determines certain limitations or possibilities of food products, but it does not definitely determine the food value of a given article. A combination of horse flesh, tallow and glue might give practically the same results as those reported from the examination of the canned roast beef. In determining the food value of a ration it was necessary to consider its digestibility, capacity for absorption, its adaptability to chemical changes and also, secondarily, its palatability. It was also necessary to know the possibility of the injurious effects of any food article upon the body. Considering all these questions, Mr. Mallett did not believe the canned beef supplied to the army in the Spanish war a proper article of food. He stated that the experiment had been made of feeding to hogs the residue of beef after beef extract had been made of it, which had resulted in the practical starvation of the hogs.

Major Lee asked Mr. Mallett what inference he would draw from Professor Chittenden's statement that there had been an absence of phosphoric acid in six of the beef samples analyzed by him, and replied that he did not see how it was possible to escape the conclusion that a large part of the nutritive matter had been cooked out of it.

TROUBLE IN DRINK.

Many highly organized persons cannot digest even one cup of coffee a day.

The trouble may not show directly in stomach, but indirectly in bowels, liver, nerves, headache or in some other organ. Stop for ten days and see if you have uncovered the cause of your trouble. Take on Postum Food Coffee. It furnishes a pleasant morning cup and contains the selected food elements which quickly restore the nerves and structure of body to a normal state. Demonstrable fact; try it. Grocers furnish at 15 and 25 cents.

COAL INTERESTS COMBINED.

Monongahela River Operators Organized Into a $30,000,000 Trust.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The big combination of all the coal interests on the Monongahela river, predicted in these dispatches, several weeks ago, is now an assure fact. Options have been secured on practically all river mines, mine property, coal boats, tow boats, etc., and appraisements will begin within ten days. Whitney & Stevenson, brokers, of this city, who are engineering the scheme, say the combination will be capitalized at $30,000,000, divided into $15,000,000 common stock, $7,500,000 preferred and $7,500,000 bonds. Eastern capitalists are anxious to invest, but Pittsburg capital will be given the first chance to subscribe for the bonds.

Cooperage Famine.

CINCINNATI, O., April 13.—The Enquirer to-morrow will say: "Distillers, especially those in Kentucky, are seriously affected by a cooperage famine which continues increasing in severity. Iron hooped whisky barrels sold here to-day for $2.25 each, which is an advance of 40 to 50 per cent. above the minimum market price. This famine is less due to an increased production of whisky than to a diminished production of cooperage staves during the last two years. Cooper shops have contracts for all stock on hand and will take no orders. Distillers on the short side in barrels are offering for them a premium of $1 per barrel above the contract price. If the famine continues much longer some Kentucky distilleries may have to shut down."

May Include Indianapolis.

TOLEDO, O., April 13.—John S. Field, president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of Chicago, and Charles Wagner, the ice king of Ohio, of Sandusky, are credited with being the promoters of a mammoth ice trust to practically control the ice business of the United States. The promoters claim to have options on nearly all plants in Toledo, Chicago, New York, Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Sandusky, Detroit and other cities. Upp's, Schuller's, Seek's, Michigan Lake Ice Company, Lucas Lake and other Toledo concerns are all under option to sell. Charles Wagner is in Chicago to-day consulting with Field as to the closing details.

No Great Watch Trust.

CANTON, O., April 13.—When shown a dispatch from New York to-day telling of the $30,000,000 watch trust, John C. Dueber, president of the Hampden Watch Company and the Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company, said: "There is absolutely nothing in it so far as our companies are concerned. Repeated overtures have been made to us at various times, but we have refused all propositions."

Stratton Sells His Gold Mine.

DENVER, Col., April 13.—A private cablegram from London says W. S. Stratton has sold his famous Cripple Creek gold mine, the Independence, to the Ventury Company, of London. The price is not stated, but it is believed to be not less than $2,000,000 and it may be very much larger if all his Cripple Creek property is included in the sale.

INTERNATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

Reports on Student, City and State Work Submitted by Mrs. C. M. Howe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 13.—The seventh biennial convention of the International Young Woman's Christian Association was opened to-day by Dr. Geo. L. Robinson, of Chicago, with a short devotional service. Mrs. Chas. M. Howe, vice chairman of the international committee, presented her biennial report, covering the student work, the city work and state work. Under the city work she stated that one-fourth of all the associations in the country have gone into new buildings during the last year. This is the first year of the Bible work, so there was not much to report. In regard to the student work she said that whereas only fifteen colleges accepted and gave credit for the work done by the association extension and other classes two years ago, now 105 do so. Several Southern state organizations have united with the association. Miss Effie Kelly Price and Miss Ruth Rouse, secretary of the student department, presented reports and Miss Harriet Taylor, the general secretary, covered the city field in a comprehensive way. Miss Laura H. Wild talked on Bible study.

The new officers selected to-night are as follows: President, Mrs. C. M. Howe, Chicago; first vice president, Mrs. R. F. Morse, New York; second vice president, Mrs. F. C. Winkler, Milwaukee; secretaries, Miss Eva Severs, Des Moines, and Miss Flora Schank, Indiana; press secretary, Miss Martha Teal, Wisconsin. The standing committees are: Business—Miss Belle Jeffrey, Minneapolis; Mrs. Henry Bauscher, Chicago; Miss Clara Anderson, Indianapolis. International Committee—Miss E. E. Stacey, Indiana; Miss Helen Barnes, Toledo; Mrs. Wesley Fiske Smith, New York. Resolutions—Mrs. John W. Dickman, Chicago; Mrs. F. F. McCrea, Indianapolis; Mrs. H. Vaughan, Racine.

OVERTURE TO QUAYITES.

Antis Ask for a Conference in Regard to the Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13.—A meeting of the anti-Quay Republicans, presided over by William Flynn, was held to-day, at which it was decided to send the following communication to Senator John C. Grady, chairman of the Republican caucus, that nominated Senator Quay:

"Dear Sir—Those Republican members of the Legislature who are now opposing the election of M. S. Quay to the United States Senate, hereby suggest that a committee of conference on the part of those voting for Mr. Quay confer with a like committee on the part of those opposing him with a view of adjusting factional differences and the election of a senator."

This evening Senator Grady handed to Senator Flynn the following reply:

"I am in receipt to-day of your communication suggesting 'that a committee of conference be named on the part of those voting for M. S. Quay to confer with a like committee on the part of those opposing him.' The joint caucus held in January last, which has now passed into the domain of legislative history, did not, as chairman, clothe me with the authority to appoint a conference committee, but as the proposition submitted by you may have an important bearing on the matter, it should be brought to the attention of those now voting for the caucus nominee of the Republican party, so I feel it my duty to at once issue a call for a meeting to be held on Monday evening next. I should have called it sooner, had not many members left the city before your letter was received."

Senator Grady issued a call to-night for a conference of the Republican senators and members voting for Mr. Quay, in the Supreme Court chamber on Monday evening.

STENOGRAPHER ACCUSED.

Poisoning Mystery at Hastings Thought to Have Been Solved.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 13.—The sensational poisoning mystery wherein Mrs. F. C. Morey and several other prominent women came near meeting death by eating candy containing arsenic reached its culmination to-night in the issue by the county attorney of a warrant for the arrest of Miss Ollie Hanlocker, a stenographer in the law office of Mr. Morey, husband of the woman to whom the candy was sent. Miss Hanlocker has not been seen in the city for two days. Her mother and a married sister reside here and three married sisters live in New York city, where they stand high in art and musical circles. Miss Hanlocker's defense will be temporary insanity. Mrs. Morey is recovering, but Mrs. Gaslin, who also ate of the candy, is in a serious condition and will probably die.

BRYAN SPEAKS AGAIN

ADVERTISES HIMSELF AND THEORIES BEFORE MILWAUKEEANS.

He Says the Chicago Platform of 1896 Contains the Principles Democrats Must Support in 1900.

SILVER STILL MAIN ISSUE

WITH TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM AS IMPORTANT SIDE QUESTIONS.

Farmers Warned to Beware the New Army Worm—Carter Harrison on Corruption in Politics.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 13.—The Jefferson Club, of Milwaukee, observed the natal day of the founder of Democracy in a most fitting manner by a banquet at the Plankington House to-night, which was attended by over four hundred guests. Col. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was the guest of honor and delivered the principal address. Delegations of Democrats were in attendance from many towns throughout the State and nearly all the Democrats from the State Legislature were present. Colonel Bryan was escorted on an early train from Chicago by a large delegation from that city and Mayor Harrison came later, also with a large number of escorts. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with the national colors. Colonel Bryan spoke on "Democracy." He said in part:

"We are now near enough to the next campaign to be able to form some idea of the lines along which the contest will be fought, and I am taking no risk when I say that those who, in 1896, gave their allegiance to the Chicago platform, are as united to-day in the determination that no step taken in 1896 shall be retraced. The platform applied to the conditions then existing—the principles which had been Democratic since the beginning of the government. Suggestions that we abandon the money question sometimes come from those who deserted the party in 1896, but those suggestions are not supported by evidence tending to show that position in 1896 was wrong, but was predicated on the theory that the issue on which the party once lost can never be revived, and, what seems most strange, this argument is made by those who have followed a different course in the past.

"In 1888 Mr. Cleveland was defeated on the tariff issue, and yet the tariff was made the main issue in 1892 and Mr. Cleveland was elected. In 1892 Mr. Harrison was defeated largely on account of the McKinley bill, and four years later the author of the bill was nominated on a platform reaffirming the belief in protection and was successful. Thus it is seen that in two instances recently a losing issue in one campaign became a winning issue in the campaign following.

THE TEST AS HE VIEWS IT.

"The test ought to be not whether the issue has been presented before, but whether the position taken is right. If the gold standard was unmerited in 1896 it is unmerited now. If its maintenance was a detriment to the interests of the people of this country then it is a detriment now. If, in 1896, it was so hurtful that the Republicans promised to put forth their best efforts to substitute international bimetallism for it, and, after the election, was still so hurtful that the President sent a commission to Europe to secure aid in abandoning it, what has happened since then to make the American people accept it as a blessing? If an increased discovery of gold in Alaska has been of any advantage to the United States, it is but another evidence that the quantitative theory of money is correct. If a large balance of trade in favor of the United States gives any relief because of the money thus brought into the country it is an additional argument in favor of the quantitative theory of money.

"Bimetallists have contended that times will be made better by the return of the double standard and by the increased supply of standard money thus furnished for the business of the country. While it is unnecessary to discuss the question of ratio under some other ratio, as proposed, it may not be out of place to suggest that 16 to 1 being the ratio at which the present gold and silver coins circulate it is the natural ratio at which the mints should be reopened. To increase the ratio by increasing the size of the silver dollar would necessitate the recoinage of our present silver dollars into a less number of dollars and the increase of the ratio made throughout the world would result in a large decrease in the volume of standard money, and since the value of a dollar depends on the number of dollars such a change would necessarily increase the purchasing power of the dollar and increase the burden of debts. It would be equivalent to a transfer by legislation of a vast amount of wealth from the producing classes to the money-owning classes.

"The attempt of the Republican party to retire the greenbacks and substitute for them national bank notes will add to that question a greater prominence than it enjoyed in 1896. During the war the national bank note never became more valuable than the greenback because it was redeemable in the greenback. The national bank note is good only because the national government stands as an indorser of the bank. If the value of the bank note is dependent upon the government how can it be any better than the government's own paper, and why should the government pay national banks a bonus to induce them to issue bank notes which are in no respect superior and in some respects inferior to the greenbacks issued by the government, and for which the people pay no bonus?

THE TRUST CRAZE.

"The trusts are now absorbing an increasing share of public attention because of their rapid growth during the last two years. We had a sugar trust and an oil trust some years ago. We now have a biscuit trust and a match trust, and a meat trust—in fact a trust in almost everything that is used. The milk trust reaches the infant as he enters the world; the ice trust cools him in the summer, the coal trust keeps him warm in the winter, while the coffin trust waits to receive him when life's fitful dream is o'er.

"The people are beginning to see what the principle of monopoly really means, and yet the principle of monopoly, so plainly illustrated by the industrial trusts, does not differ at all from the principle of monopoly which underlies the gold-standard and the paper-money trusts.

"The Democratic party is prepared to face the future and meet new issues without abandoning the old. The Republican party has decided that the standing army be increased to 100,000 men. If citizens born in the United States are ignorant of the burdens of a standing army, they can receive instruction from those born in Europe. Many Europeans who are now worthy citizens of this great Republic left their European homes because of the burdens imposed by the enormous military establishments. A great army may be a good thing for the railroad companies, which will carry them from place to place, and contractors who furnish food and clothing for them, but it is a distressing burden on the plain people of the country, especially on the laboring men and the farmers, on whom an unfair shares of the load has fallen.

"When I was a boy I remember visiting a wheat field which had been attacked by army worms. It occurs to me that this tendency towards a large army establishment—this new army worm—will prove more destructive to the crops of the farmer than the army worm which the farmers now know.

IMPERIALISM.

"On the subject of imperialism I need only add a word. The idea of forcible conquest and of colonization after the plan adopted by European countries cannot receive the support of the people of this country when the principles involved are clearly understood. In 1857 Abraham Lincoln was invited to attend a Jefferson banquet given by the Republicans of Boston. Those whose memories run back to ante-bellum days remember that the Declaration of Independence formed a large part of Republican speeches in the early days. It was made a part of the first platform on which Abraham Lincoln ran. That Lincoln was wedded to the doctrines in that declaration no one will dispute. * * *

"In the proclamation issued to the Filipinos we find these words: 'The commission desires to assure the people of the Philippines of the cordial good will and fraternal feeling which is entertained for them by the President of the United States and by the Americans. The object of the American government, apart from the fulfilment of the solemn obligation it has assumed toward the family of nations by its acceptance of sovereignty over the Philippine islands, is the well-being, prosperity and protection of the Filipino people and their elevation and advancement to a position among the civilized people of the world.'

"Compare this language with the language used by the Queen in her proclamation to the people of India in 1858, when she said: 'We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territory by the same obligations of duty which bind us to our other subjects, and in their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security and in their gratitude our best reward.'

"It will be noticed that benevolence breathes through both declarations. And then as to their participation in government the proclamation to the Filipinos says: 'There shall be guaranteed to the Filipino people an honest and effective civil service in which, to the fullest extent to which it is practicable, natives shall be employed.'

"The Queen's proclamation reads: 'And it is our further will that so far as may be our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, and the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge.' And yet in spite of those promises made to the people of India forty years ago the people of India to-day complain that the offices are filled by the younger sons of the English aristocracy, while the taxes are paid by the people of India.

"The policy of imperialism is always defended on the ground that it is for the good of the people governed, but we have never recognized the right of any nation to benevolently assimilate another nation."

Ex-Senator John T. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, whose theme was "Thomas Jefferson," devoted his entire address to a eulogy of the founder of Democracy. John F. Doherty, of Lacrosse, answered to the sentiment "The Young Democracy;" Thomas L. Cleary, of Plattesville, spoke on "Party Honesty is Party Duty."

HARRISON ON CORRUPTION.

Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, responded to "Corruption in Politics." He said in part:

"It lies in the power of the young Democracy of the Nation, if it will but set to work in the first trenches, to carry forward the crusade of purity in politics until corruption shall have been driven from high places, until honesty shall control in every department of the municipal, the state and the national government. Stalwart young Democracy needs not look far for an incentive. The example is set for it in the person of our national leader. Two years ago the party made its fight under a leader with private life so stainless, with personal character so blameless the people followed him and follow him still with such zeal as the crusaders displayed in the paladins of old.

"Ours is the party of the people. Unless we serve the people honestly and fairly we are faithless to our trust. Duty requires us to strike the first blow at corruption within our own party ranks. Let the word go forth, the Democracy will not tolerate a man, no matter how profuse his professed devotion to the party creed who does not place his obligation to the public above any and every personal consideration. If Democracy means anything it means the honest service of the people. No man can be a Democrat whose integrity is not above suspicion. He who seeks public office for private gain is a traitor to everything for which Democracy stands, and for him there should be no place within the party ranks. It should be the duty of every true Democrat to scourge him from the temple of the party faith.

"In 1900 a bitter struggle awaits us. The old fight must be made again, a fight along the lines laid down in the platform of the last Democratic convention for the rights of the plain people, a fight against corruption and all its awful menace to the Republic, a fight against the trusts that seek to make of this Nation, founded upon the theory of the absolute equality of all men, a serfdom submissive to the power and the arrogance of wealth, a fight for everything that will restrain the public in the onward march of its triumphant destiny. If we remain true to the theory and the practice of what Democracy means and stands for there is no need to doubt the successful issues of the combat."

Mayor David Rose, of Milwaukee, responded to "Imperialism;" Judge Sawyer, of Hartford, Wis., spoke on "Shall Trusts and Corporations Rule?" and George W. Peck on "If a Soldier Does Not Like His Rations—What?" Dr. Howard S. Taylor, of Chicago, read an original poem on Jefferson.

OLD PLAYHOUSE DAMAGED.

Boston Museum Partly Burned, Causing a Loss of $80,000.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Boston Museum, on Tremont street, the oldest playhouse in this city, was badly damaged by fire early to-day. The blaze started on the Tremont-street side and is thought to have been caused by a careless smoker. The loss to the museum is estimated at about $80,000, while several firms that occupy stores on the ground floor sustained damage by water. The property of "The Christian," which was being given at the theater, was not seriously injured.

Destructive Prairie Fires.

OMAHA, Neb., April 13.—A dispatch from Newport, in Rock county, on the line of the Elkhorn road, says the loss of property from the prairie fire on Tuesday was enormous. Henry Habercost, John Mauch, Jonas Conrad, W. Beebesness, E. Sixberry and Opp Bros. lost their ranch buildings, including big stocks of hay and some cattle. The fire is spreading into Holt and Garfield counties. Reports from Ogallala, the county seat of Keith county, say the entire northern part of that county is being swept by fires. The flames, driven by a stiff wind, reached North Platte at 11 o'clock this morning. The ranches of the Holcomb brothers, Jonathan Smith and the two Farnstroms, among the heaviest stock raisers in western Nebraska, have been destroyed. At Loup City, George W. Misner, an old resident of Washington township, was burned to death in a prairie fire yesterday.

Drunken Men Burned.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—A shanty in which ten young men were sleeping off the effects of a debauch burned to-day, and as a result James Hogan was baked to death, Basit Carroll is dying and James Kenneferick was seriously burned.

The police have placed under arrest William Kenneflick and John O'Connor, the two men at the City Hospital, with William Dunn, and they are looking for Edward Ratchford. Police officers have discovered evidence which points to the commission of murder. They have three witnesses, they say, who will testify to circumstances pointing to this conclusion.

An Ill-Fated Iowa Town.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 13.—The town of Pomeroy was almost destroyed last night by fire. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire started last night in Carney's livery barn, which was soon destroyed. The town was without any means of fighting fire and the fire continued all night, destroying the Cullen photograph gallery, Barnhardt's shoe store, Anton's meat market and Wilson's harness store. Pomeroy was swept by a tornado in 1893 and forty-nine people were killed.

HELD FOR CONSPIRACY.

A. S. Colyar, Jr., Charged with Attempting to Kidnap a Witness.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Captain McCluskey announced to-day that the district attorney would make a charge against A. S. Colyar, jr., either for conspiracy or attempted kidnaping in connection with the attempt to get Heckman, the Molineux case witness, to Tennessee.

Colyar was later arraigned in Police Court on charge of conspiracy to procure arrest, kidnap and confine Heckman. The examination was set for to-morrow. Colyar's bail was placed at $2,500. The name of Arthur A. Carey was signed to the complaint. M. Blumenthal and "John Doe" were mentioned as fellow conspirators. Other arrests will follow in Tennessee.

Croker to Be Examined.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Mazet investigating committee will resume its session in this city to-morrow morning. Unless the programme, as arranged, is greatly changed Richard Croker will be the first witness called. It is much against the wishes of the committee that he should be examined so early in the investigation. It was intended to open up lines leading into the city departments and then to ask Mr. Croker, as the admitted head of the political organization responsible for the heads of those departments, to explain why they were chosen and many other things not apparent to the general public.

MORE MONEY NEEDED

BRITISH BUDGET PRESENTED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Explains the Government's Necessities.

CRITICISED BY THE PRESS

DENOUNCED AS A "COWARDLY PIECE OF DEFICIT DODGING."

Further Disclosures in the Dreyfus Case—Speech by Lord Beresford on the "Open Door."

LONDON, April 13.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, presented the budget in the House of Commons to-day. The House was crowded when he rose to make his speech. He said the trying periods of last year's Spanish-American war and the difficulties on the Niger and Nile had no prejudicial effect on the country's revenue, the result for the year being a small surplus. Continuing, the chancellor said he confessed to being disappointed with the tobacco receipts. If they were able to leave tobacco alone he felt confident the anticipations of an increase of revenue from the increased consumption would be more than realized during the coming year. He estimated the expenditures for the coming year at £112,927,000, an increase of £6,098,000 over last year, the total increase of expenditures during the last four years being no less than £19,075,000. If this increase was to continue, the speaker pointed out, Parliament must agree to a large increase in taxation or discover new and productive sources of revenue, or the result would be a reaction against great expenditure, and he feared that such a reaction might impair the efficiency of the defensive services to the point in which they unhappily stood during the past generation.

The chancellor then said: "We must, however, be hopeful that the approaching conference of the powers, who are animated by a desire for peace, may devise a check for this terrible competition in armaments, so wasteful of our ability, energy and money, from which even the wealthiest nations may well pray to be delivered. (Cheers.) At the same time if the expenditures on armaments is reduced I am convinced we shall have to increase it in another direction. I fear the expenditures of the present year cannot be regarded as merely temporary. The sum of £7,725,000, the largest on record, will be available for the reduction of the debt." The new sinking fund, the chancellor added, will, in consequence of various increases, augment till it reaches £9,154,000 in 1905. It was never intended that the fund should increase to such an extent. He proposed to prolong the savings bank terminable annuity, amounting to £22,200,000, from March, 1902, to 1911. The market for consols to be purchased by the government, the speaker also pointed out, had been dangerously narrowed, which had the appreciable effect of raising the price of consols, and by purchasing the government was practically increasing the price against itself. Persistence in that policy, he added, constituted a real danger. "In the true interests of the sinking fund," the chancellor remarked, "we shall not only prolong the savings bank annuity and set up other annuities besides, but we shall reduce the fixed debt charge from £25,000,000 to £23,000,000." This course is justified by the facts. The tax payers of the future will benefit by our expenditures and armaments. The strength of our navy during the past year was the main factor in saving us from war.

"In the event of proposal being adopted we shall still have to meet an expenditure of £110,927,000. On the basis of existing taxation we expect to get £110,287,000. Therefore there will be no necessity for a new departure in taxation. There are grave objections to reraising the tobacco duties. It would be unwise for the sake of a small temporary advantage to surrender the hope of what may ultimately be a golden harvest.

"We propose two new stamp duties—5 shillings per £100 sterling on foreign and colonial bonds, stocks and shares, which are now not liable to duty. The new tax will be payable on the first occasion the document is negotiated in this country. The second stamp duty will be an ordinary mortgage duty of 2 shillings per £100 on loan, capital and debenture stock created by corporations or companies under the statutes. The companies' capital duty will be increased to 5 shillings per £100 and the stamp duty on letters of allotment will be increased from 1 penny to 6 pence. It is estimated that the total increase from this source will be £450,000."

The chancellor also proposed fresh indirect taxation, saying there was nothing in the world's history of the trade treaties with foreign countries to prevent the imposition of reasonable duties. He proposed, therefore, to increase the duty on wine not exceeding 30 proof to 1s 6d and between 31 and 41 proof to 3 shillings, and a surtax on sparkling wines of 2s 6d per gallon. It was also proposed to impose a new duty on imported mineral waters, cordials to the amount of 3 shillings per gallon.

In conclusion, the chancellor remarked: "Now, therefore, we are able to estimate a revenue of £111,157,000 to meet an expenditure of £110,927,000, leaving a surplus of £230,000. The large expenditure is not due to an aggressive policy on our part, but has been forced on us by the increased and increasing armaments of others and consideration of the unique position of our national prosperity and security. Our proposals have recognized the exceptional circumstances we have had to deal with and we have dealt with them not only without adding to the debt, but by making its reduction surer than at present. The taxation proposed has not violated the great fiscal principles from which we have derived such an abounding revenue and will not seriously interfere with the trade or commerce of the country or appreciably add to the burdens of the people."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal member for West Monmouthshire, who followed the chancellor of the exchequer, strongly deprecated a suspension of the sinking fund.

Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent, Conservative and Industrial member for Central Sheffield, suggested that a tax on foreign manufactures would have enabled the chancellor of the exchequer to reduce the income tax.

Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, expressed a fear that taxing foreign wines would encourage foreign countries in protective retaliation.

The chancellor of the exchequer, replying to these general criticisms, said he did not share Sir Charles Dilke's apprehensions, because the wine-growing countries wanted the raw materials they imported from England. As for the observations of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, these seemed to him to savor of an insinuation that he (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) had not proposed taxation which would have made the government unpopular.

The resolutions affirming the wine and stamp duties were then adopted without division.

Comment of the Press.

LONDON, April 14.—The budget meets with a doubtful reception. The Times says: "It is unfortunate that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has failed to rise to the level of his opportunities. He has chosen, as is natural enough, though it is neither very original nor very courageous, the line of least resistance." Even the most favorable comment merely excuses the chancellor of the exchequer for the suspension of the sinking fund. The Daily Mail trusts that it will be only temporary.

The Daily News dubs it "spendthrift finance."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It is a cowardly piece of deficit dodging."

Sir William Harcourt's humorous remark, in the course of the debate that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had adopted Sheridan's idea, "the worst possible course is to muddle away income by paying debts," seems likely to be the burden of the radical comments on the budget.

The Times suggests that the increase in the wine duties, from which France will be the chief sufferer, is a veiled retaliation for the French delay in replying to the British protests regarding the interference with the British trade in Madagascar.

Colonel Howard Vincent intends to move an amendment to the budget that wine imported from British colonies shall be exempt from the increased duties.

DREYFUS CASE REVELATIONS.

Documents Considered by the Court Martial After Members Had Retired.

PARIS, April 13.—The semi-official Temps makes the following announcement: "Captain Freystaetter, a member of the court which condemned Dreyfus, has written to M. Lockeroy, minister of marine, stating that documents calculated to carry the conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus were communicated to the court-martial in the rooms to which its members retired to deliberate on their verdict. M. Lockeroy has referred the letter to M. De Freycinet, minister of war."

The Figaro, continuing the publication of testimony offered before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry, says that General De Boisdeffre, who was chief of the French general staff at the time Dreyfus was condemned, declined to reply to questions concerning the communication of the secret dossier to the court-martial. He said he was aware that the confessions of Dreyfus on the day of his degradation were kept in silence because a foreign power had been mentioned. Colonel Picquart's investigations, claiming to substitute Commandant Esterhazy for Dreyfus, General De Boisdiffre said, as Picquart failed to find proofs of Esterhazy's treason and yet continued his efforts in that direction, he was sent abroad. Lieutenant Colonel Henry's forgery, in view of the origin, was never suspected. The witness confirmed the statement of General Gonzee that two different versions were given of the cipher telegram from a foreign attache, dated Nov. 2, 1896, and were ignored. He denied that Colonel Sandherr employed Esterhazy as an intermediary. He said also that he had only an imperfect knowledge of the doings of Colonel Du Paty de Clam.

Regarding the charges brought against Dreyfus of being a gambler and maintaining improper relations with women, General De Boisdeffre expressed the opinion that the investigation was not pushed far enough. He denied that he had telegraphed Esterhazy in London to return to Paris, promising to protect him, and he said he never heard any one in authority speak of a letter from Emperor William relating to Dreyfus. His testimony ended with a declaration that Colonel Picquart's investigations concerning Esterhazy were very irregular.

SPEECH BY BERESFORD.

He Says Britain and America Agree on "Open Door" Policy as to China.

LONDON, April 13.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member of Parliament for the city of York, speaking this evening at Bradford, in the Westriding of Yorkshire, dealt somewhat at length with his recent experiences in China as the representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. He remarked that foreign competition had driven England out of many markets which she formerly held and that China now alone was open. "There is a great cry to-day in England," he said, "for the 'open door,' but that would be useless unless the room on the other side was in order. The Americans thoroughly agreed with me on this, but naturally they think that Great Britain with her preponderance of trade ought to lead the way." China, his experience had shown him, offered unbounded opportunities to tradesmen whose word was as good as their bond; but he deprecated "spheres of influence." "England," continued the speaker, "still requires 100,000 troops in India. What could they do against the 400,000,000 of China, all dominated by the hatred of the foreigner? The prize is well worth the highest efforts, but that effort must be upon peaceful, clear and definite lines."

In concluding Lord Charles Beresford reminded his hearers that in Samoa recently English and American officers, promoting commercial interests, had fallen side by side, and he said he hoped in the future the two nations would "always be found working and fighting in unison."

NOW ON SPEAKING TERMS.

Uncle Sam Asks Spain if Storer Will Be Persona Grata.

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, April 13.—King Humbert and Queen Margherita, whose visit to Sardinia this week is developing many interesting and not a few significant features, went on foot this morning to hold a review of the garrison. Their Majesties stood throughout at the saluting point, in a soaking rain, and then returned on foot to the palace. Going and coming they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The French Vice Admiral Fournier, commanding on the Mediterranean and Levant station, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to the palace in state carriages and presented a letter to the King from President Loubet of France.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Spanish government has been asked if Mr. Bellamy Storer will be persona grata as United States minister and while no doubt is entertained of a favorable response an answer has not yet been received. The appointment of ministers to Spain and the United States will be followed quickly by appointment of consuls of each country. No policy with regard to reappointment of our former consuls has been decided on but, generally speaking, those consuls who rendered efficient service in Spain prior to the outbreak of hostilities and succeeded in not making themselves personally obnoxious stand an excellent chance of reappointment if they desire to return.

Spain Notified Concerning Storer.

MADRID, April 13.—At the Cabinet council to-day, the Queen Regent presiding, Senor Don Francisco Solva, the premier, informed his colleagues that the United States government had notified Spain that it proposed to appoint Mr. Bellamy Storer, American minister at Brussels, to the United States legation at Madrid. The reports that a Carlist uprising was imminent were, he said, without foundation, as the Carlists had not the cohesion necessary for engaging in active hostilities.

New Greek Cabinet.

ATHENS, April 13.—M. Theotokis, who was intrusted by King George with the formation of a Cabinet to succeed that of M. Zaimis, which resigned on April 3, owing to a declaration by a committee of the Boule that the election of M. Zaimis was invalid, owing to bribery and intimidation, announced to his Majesty to-day the construction of a Cabinet, in which M. Theotokis, as president of the council, takes the portfolio of the interior and Athos Romanos that of foreign affairs.

Artist Sargent Not Dead.

LONDON, April 13.—The Press Association of this city to-day announced in unmistakable terms the death of Mr. John Singer Sargent, the American artist, and all the afternoon papers here printed the announcement. Some of them contained lengthy and appreciative reviews of Mr. Sargent's career. The statement naturally was cabled to the United States. Investigation, however, shows that the report is untrue. Mr. Sargent is alive and enjoying good health.

Exodus of Finlanders.

HULL, England, April 13.—There is a great rush of young Finlanders to the United States to avoid the recent decree of Emperor Nicholas regarding Finland, which provides