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## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

President McKinley, advised by Secretary Gage, is a better judge of the extent to which the revenues can be reduced than the best committee in Congress.

Heretofore only three shipbuilding firms made bids for the building of warships For the ships the bids for which were opened a few days ago there were eight

Every considerable daily paper that has commented on the vote of the House sholishing the canteen, with one or two exceptions, condemns the action of that body as hostile to sobriety at army posts.

Senator Platt, when he discovered that the Republican press was against his proposition for a State constabulary New York, gave up his scheme, as the "easy boss" usually does, and now papers which do not like him are ridiculing him.

An exchange says that Charles A. Towne sacrificed a brilliant career as a Repub Ilcan to be a silverite, which makes him a martyr. Mr. Towne became a silverite because he thought it the winning card in politics early in 1896.

A number of papers are printing the predictions of ex-Representative and Governor-elect Dockery, of Missouri, as to what the Republican Congress will do. The Journal lost faith in Mr. Dockery as a prophet when he gave out that there would be deficit during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1899, of \$100,000,000, and there was a surplus of \$25,000,000 or so.

Henry Watterson, after calling attention to the fact that the Democratic vote fell off 225,000 in the strictly Southern States, asks: "Is it not time for the Democratic party to get back to Democratic principles?" It would be first in order for the Democrats to get together and pick out from the mass of stuff called Democratic principles a few articles of faith on which a considerable portion of the party can

dreadful things he saw at a Newport can- another person as defendant before where he saw the horrible scenes, but there was no camp there during the Span-

It is understood that the State Board of Charities will recommend to the Legislature that provision be made for a hospital or home for epileptics. There are several hundred such unfortunates in insane hospitals, poerhouses and other institutions where they are not only maintained at considerable cost, but in which they are entirely out of place. These people are in no sense insane, yet they are taken to hospitals for the insane. A large number of them can earn their living if they should be put under competent direction. They nnot be trusted about machinery, since they are liable to fall in convulsions, but they can be put at any farm labor which can be done by hand. The plan embraces the purchase of several hundred acres o land in a part of the State where land i cheap, with the expectation that the in soon be nearly self-support ing. An expensive plant of buildings such as is needed for a hospital for insane does not seem to be necessary.

imagine that they have placed him in the position of one who has changed his mind if he has said anything against the pending bill. Now, as a matter of fact. in 1888 General Harrison, Mr. Blaine and many Republican leaders favored legisla tion to encourage the establishment of American lines in the foreign trade. During the Harrison administration a bill be came a law which offered to American ships a given amount per mile for carrying Under that law several contracts were made, which were abrogated as soon as they expired by the Cleveland administration. The conditions were different in 1888 from what they are now. Then ships could not be built in American yards as cheaply as abroad. Since that date we have built a navy. In 1888 there were two shippards that could build warships; now there are a score of yards that can build first-class iron ships, and as cheaply as they can be built in England or Germany.

ministration the mail-carrying support was specially designed for South American ports, and not to encourage passenger lines. carrying little freight, to European ports.

#### POLITICS IN THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The report comes from Louisville that the Socialistic-Democratic element in the convention of the American Federation of Labor is again conspiring to defeat President Gompers. To outsiders this is in the nature of a surprise. Three or four years ago, when the convention was held in Chicago, Mr. Gompers had a fight for his position, and won by a small majority. He was opposed by the Socialistic element, which is strong in the larger cities, not because the great body of the members of labor unions are Socialists, but because the so-Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or cialistic leaders have obtained representa-IOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, tive positions. Mr. Gompers is opposed to socialism, as it is generally understood, and Persons sending the Journal through the mails has had several conflicts with that element, in all of which he has been so successful that outsiders have come to believe that the Socialistic-Democratic element, as it calls itself, is in a hopeless minority.

If the reports from Louisville are true, the hostile element is more powerful than ever, claiming to have the power to defeat Mr. Gompers. The conflict will be on whe the following resolution, from the committee on resolutions, comes up for discus-

Resolved, That the officers of this convention be, and are hereby, instructed to take steps in the near future to call an independent conference of the members of organized labor of the United States to conmembers and workingmen generally at the ballot box, that they may take the lawmaking powers away from the oppressors of labor and so place that power in the hands of labor, and of the common people, that we may have the means at our command to obtain our complete industrial freedom and our rights as citizens, and be men.

contemplates turning the Federation of La- 1,500 sailors and soldiers who either died bor into a political party. To this President | in battle or succumbed to the ravages of Gompers has always been resolutely opposed. Though usually voting with the ber of bodies brought home since the out-Democrats himself, Mr. Gompers has used his influence but once to help a party. This | time a few days. The bodies will be conhe did in 1896, when he signed, with other officials of labor organizations, an appeal ment to the homes of the relatives. The for the free coinage of silver.

The foregoing resolution proposes a revolution in the political attitude of organized labor. Heretofore, and now, members of unions have been free to vote as they have seen fit. Except the indorsement of 16 to 1, for a number of years the federation convention has never taken decided political action. And now, judging from the voting in the recent election, there was nothing to indicate that organized labor, to any extent, favors a separate political party, since Mr. Debs and other socialistic candidates received the smallest fraction of the labor vote.

In his address at the opening session of the Federation of Labor President Gompers declared against compulsory arbitra- John Dudley. tion laws. He said:

Compulsory by any process and particularly by the power of government, is repugnant to the principles as well as the policy of arbitration. If organized labor should fail to appreciate the danger involved in the proposed schemes of so-called compulsory arbitration, and consent to the enactment of a law providing for its enforcement, there would be reintroduced the denial of the right of the workmen to strike in defense of their interests and the enforcement by government of specific or personal service and labor. In other words, under a law based upon compulsory arbitration, if an award were made agains labor, no matter how unfair or unjust, and brought about by any means, no matter how questionable, we would be compelled to work or to suffer the state penalty. which might be either mulcting in damages or going to Jall; not one scintilla of distinction, not one jot removed from slavery

This argument is fallacious. It is founded on the view that the rights and interests of the individual are higher than those of the state. All government is in the last analysis based on compulsion. Every system of jurisprudence is based on the the-The Rev. Crafts, who testified about the ory that one person as plaintiff may bring teen during the Spanish war, is the same | tribunal created for the purpose of setperson who witnessed the orgy of the Pres- | tling disputes and whose decision is bindident and his Cabinet over what proved to ing on both parties. Society has a right be four bottles of Apollinaris water in the to protect itself against the damage and President's room at the Capitol the closing loss caused by strikes by requiring both lican Federation of Labor spent most of the night of the session. It turns out that parties to a controversy to submit the day deliberating on resolutions and the country for a price. They have learned ere was not only no canteen at Newport, case to arbitration. Whether compulsory recommendations thereon by the resoluarbitration would work well in practice is another question, though it is difficult to adopted: Reaffirming the federation's posee why not, but as to the right of the State to enact and enforce such laws there

Not the least of the three topics to which the postmaster general devoted his report is that of the abuse of the lax provision for what is known as second-class matter. Second-class rates were made for regularly published newspapers and periodicals. For such matter the rates would not be burdensome, but under a loose construction of the law all sorts of publications are sent through the mails as periodicals by being | unify the labor vote. entered as regular publications. Carloads of advertising papers are sent to lists of subscribers who do not pay for them. These papers have just enough printed matter to give them the name of papers. Many of them advertise the goods of a single firm. which are also sent through the mails. Thousands of sample copies are sent to persons who are not subscribers. In this city a few weeks ago a publisher sent out eight tons of sample copies. The abuse of the second-class rates costs the government Those who have discovered that General \$20,000,000 annually more than it receives Harrison favored the encouragement of for carrying such stuff. But for this abuse the Postoffice Department would have paid its expenses and had a surplus of twelve or tifteen million dollars instead of a defthe mail service should continue in the face of the urgent protests of postmasters general for years against it is one of the things

many people cannot understand. The report that Secretary Hay will resign unless the Hay-Pauncefote treaty shall be ratified is formally denied. The country at large recognizes Mr. Hay as one of ablest of the able men who have held the office of secretary of state. Judged by results, he certainly is one of the most capable men who have held the position. The treaty in question is at best a matter of secondary importance. Democrats and other opposition senators can defeat the treaty if they shall decide to vote against it, so that failure to ratify by a two-thirds vote cannot be regarded as a vote of want of confidence by his own party. Under direction of the President negotiated a treaty which he and the Presgovernments, because they can build cheap- ident believe to be necessary. Their rea- ed by 265 votes against 23.

er and better. In 1888 we were large im- sons appear conclusive to very many peoporters of shipbuilding materials; now we ple; if more than one-third of the Senate make the price of iron and steel. Under | think otherwise Secretary Hay should not the law passed during the Harrison ad- resign any more than did Secretary Fish when the Senate rejected General Grant's Domingo for the annexation of that island to the United States.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

ind rose colored silk waists."

After the Concert.

"Was the girl's chorus lovely?" in All Parts of the Empire. "Oh, it was a perfect symphony in blonde hair

The Calendar of Hope. Along life's zig-zag way we nurse one cheat

To-morrow"-hear us say-"we'll surely have more time.' Driven to Crime.

"Where do you spend Christmas this year, Billy ?" "Well, between my family and the church

bazars I'm afraid I'll spend it in jail." A Failure in Quantity. 'Ma, I bought you some candy down town."

"Well, ma, I was so long comin' home on the cars that it didn' last till I got here."

"That was kind, Tommy; where is it?"

Drawing the Line. "Oh, Clarence, do tell me something you would like for Christmas." "Well, I don't want that crazy thing you've been making out of red ribbon and yellow

## BIG CARGO OF DEAD MEN

BODIES OF 1,500 SOLDIERS AND SAIL-ORS ON THE HANCOCK.

sider the question of how best to unite our | Brought to Sen Francisco from the Far East-Also 552 Live Passengers on the Transport.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10 .- The trans-The foregoing, it is unnecessary to say, via Nagasaki, with the bodies of about disease in the Philippines, China, Guam and Honolulu. This is the largest numbreak of the Spanish-American war. The Hancock will probably remain in quaranveyed to the Presidio and placed in the buildings there, pending interment or ship-Hancock was twenty-five days in making the run from Manila, and was seventeen days in coming from Nagasaki, the last port at which she touched.

She brought fifty-two cabin passengers, 500 in the steerage, and there were eleven deaths on the voyage to add to the cargo of dead carried from the Philippines.

MacArthur's Periodical Death List. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-General Mac-Arthur at Manila to-day notified the War Department that the following deaths have occurred among the troops in the Philippines since his last report: Dysentery-Dec. 3, Company K. Eighth Infantry, Michael Welch; Nov. 30, Company I. Second Infantry, Henry Waldeschmidt; Nov. 24, Company E. Thirty-third Infantry, Owen Reilly; Aug. 1, Company M, Forty-

seventh infantry, Henry Carnahan. Suicide-Dec. 5, Company K. Thirty-sec ond Infantry, Leroy Taylor; Dec. 6, Troop F. Third Cavalry. Alfred Hartley; Oct. 17 Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, Sergt, Died from wounds recieved in action-Dec. 2, Company F. Thirty-sixth Infantry, Ulric Jusseaume; Dec. 4, Company Twelfth Infantry, John Ritchey; Dec. 6,

Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, Wil-Variola-Dec. 4. Company G. Forty-eighth Infantry, William K. Harden; Dec. 8, Company E. Forty-eighth Infantry, Grant Lati-Killed by comrade-Nov. 30. Company M. Forty-ninth Infantry, Sergt. George Givens.

Killed by sentry by mistake-Nov. 21, -Shavne Doyle. Vincent Zlatnicki. Typhoid fever-Dec. 6, Company B, Fortysecond Infantry, Henry G. Sullivan. Uraemia-Dec. 8, Company B, Thirtyfourth Infantry, Isaac Thomas. Chloroform narosis-Dec. 2. Company C. Seventeenth Infantry, Charles M. Stinnett. Tuberculosis-Dec. 1, Company H, Fortyeighth Infantry, Samuel Hardy. General MacArthur says the ar ment in his telegram of Oct. 4, of death of

Infantry, was a mistake. It should have been Corporal John A. Dolan, Company C, Thirty-seventh Infantry, FEDERATION OF LABOR

John Dolan, Company K, Thirty-seventh

#### It Reaffirms Its Faith in Direct Legislation-Political Plan Rejected.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10 .- The Amertions committee. There were many spirited debates. The following resolutions were sition in favor of direct legislation; in favor of an eight-hour bill for all postoffice employes; in favor of a bill for the higher education of the blind; in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities; extending sympathy to the striking Santa Fe telegraphers; making boiler makers and iron shipbuilders eligible for appointment as assistant United States boiler inspectors: in favor of governmental examination in seamanship of officers on ocean steamers; restricting the towing of barges and cargo-carrying vessels on the great lakes and the Atlantic coast The following resolutions were rejected:

For the establishment of a department of industry and commerce, with its head in the President's Cabinet; for the adoption of a political plan of action designed to Special committees were appointed on the eight-hour work day, compulsory arbitration and Porto Rico. A partial report of the committee on boycotts contained recommendations for the reference to the incoming executive council of a large number of resolutions for the placing on the "unfair list" of specified firms and corporations on account of labor troubles with their employes.

# CHAMBERLAIN TURNS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) course of my political career, have I been asked to use my influence to secure pecuniary gain for myself or my relations." Proceeding to explain his connection with the two companies, Mr. Chamberlain said he had joined the Colombo Company twenty-three years ago. Its shares had never been quoted on the Stock Exchange. The contract to build buts for Boer prisoners in Ceylon was given to the Colombo Company on the responsibility of the local government, without any communication with himself. So far as the Birmingham trust was concerned, he said he knew nothing whatever of its investments, although he had recently ascertained that there was a trifling investment in the Tubes limited. since his brother managed the business of that organization, but the company's

After having made further explanations of a similar kind, Mr. Chamberlain exclaimed, amid ministerial cheers: "Is it not hard to have to deal with such rubbish as When all is reckoned up, perhaps my indirect interest in government contracts is a few pounds, or even shillings. And yet the House of Commons is called on to pass a solemn resolution which will not strike me, but will be a self-denying ordinance for many members who do not anticipate that result. Mr. Chamberlain was loudly cheered as

he resumed his seat. His son, J. Austen

already small business with the Admiralty

had largely decreased.

Chamberlain, financial secretary to the Treasury Department, followed with sim-Mr. Lloyd-George's motion was rejected by a vote of 269 to 127. Mr. Balfour, the government leader, then moved the closure, which was carried by 253 votes against 18, and the address to the throne was adopt-

and his treaty with the authorities of San ALL CHINA SECRETLY ARMING AGAINST FOREIGN INVADERS.

> Great Conflict Between the Allied Powers and the Celestials Brewing

DRILLING NIGHTLY BOXERS

PEKING STANDING OVER A POWDER MINE, FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING.

Waldersee's Punitive Expeditions Have Merely Intensified Feeling Against "Foreign Devils."

Special Correspondence of the Journal. PEKING, Oct. 27.-China is now secretly arming for the great struggle which all Chinamen are certain is yet to come. The war of the powers with China is not over -very far from it, on the contrary. What was before a struggle with a few thousands of the Chinese now seems certain to develop into a war in which practically all of the empire will take part.

What has brought about this change, you ask? There isn't any change. The Chinese have all along expected a great war with the world. When Peking fell and the court fled, optimists in other parts of the world felt certain that the crisis was over. As a matter of undoubted fact the crisis hasn't yet appeared. This state of affairs is due to the secretiveness of the Chinese. They can hatch a plot among themselves of which hardly a breath gets outside. While our diplomats have been arguing with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, and all the world has hoped for port Hancock arrived to-day, from Manila, peace, the whole yellow nation has known that war must come unless the powers new the fight and carry it on to the last gave up about all the claims for which ditch.

B. R. SELWYN. gave up about all the claims for which ditch. they are now contending.

Peking stands over a vast powder keg -figuratively speaking. For that matter, there are ugly rumors affoat that mines have been dug under this very city by the wily Boxers, and that all that is wanting is the signal.

Take the mandarins as an indication There were many more of these minor officials in Peking a month ago than there are to-day. To what does this point? A few at a time they have quitted the capital, giving any kind of a reason that sounded sufficiently plausible to fool the allies. Many of the capital's wealthy men -bankers, big merchants and the like who were here a while ago have disappeared. These men know that the secret orders have gone forth for new trouble, and they are prudently getting out of the way be fore the danger arises of their being held as hostages or used as sacrifices to West-

There are Boxer spies all through Pe king. Even the military commanders admit this. The spies, of course, are gaining information for military use when the fighting breaks out afresh. But there are other Boxers here. These come in the guise of jinriksha pullers, donkey-men and laboring coolies. They circulate among their countrymen here, whispering the new Boxer propaganda. They are recruiting actively, and informing their dupes that the Western barbarians have been allowed to get into Peking that they may be the more effectively cut off, trapped and destroyed here. And the dupes believe it, enlist in the Boxer ranks, and go secretly to Boxer

BOXERS DRILLING. Even here in the southern city, almost under the noses of the commanders, nightly drills of the Boxers are going on. These drills are only for squads of four or five men, and absolutely defy detection, for, Drowned-Dec. 3, Troop D. First Cavalry, in the case of a sudden military descent upon one of the little houses where such a drill is taking place, the soldiers find

> just aroused out of a sound sleep. Out on the plains, in the little villages distant only a few miles from here, Boxers are drilling in numbers that insure a new and much larger armed horde than before when the secret order goes suddenly forth. There are about fifteen thousand of the allied troops at the important city of Tien-Tsin. Yet almost within rifle shot of these camps nightly drills of considerable bodies of Boxers are taking place. Sometimes the military hear of these goings-on, snort incredulously, and send a body of light-horse scurrying to the scene. Of course, the warning precedes them, no Boxers are

found, and the tired troopers come lagging back to report that it was merely another instance of "scare." How has all this become known? In the simplest way in the world. There are Chinese here who are willing to sell their what is going on, have themselves attended Boxer drillis, and have gone to the military commanders with news of what they have heard and seen. Investigation follows, fruitlessly, and the military authorities promptly set these spies down as mer-

cenary fellows who are inventing news to

sell at high prices. And, were this the only source of information, there might be no reason for alarm. But there is one class of men here who ! have unquestionable sources of information. I refer to the missionaries. Their sway over the best of their converts is wonderful. These native converts will risk their lives a dozen times over in order to be of service to the missionaries. Converts who may be believed have informed the missionaries that China is secretly preparing for a fight ten times as big and twenty times as desperate as before. The missionaries, after sifting this information, go to the military commanders with the results. Instead of being thanked, the missionaries are pooh-poohed at. General So-and so contemptuously tells the reverend caller that he has already heard such tales from his own spies, and, upon investigation, has found the yarns of a new uprising to be without foundation.

Let it be borne in the mind that the mis was being planned in China; that they went to the diplomats and laid the information before them. The missionaries were laughed at then, and told to go and dream again. Had the missionaries been believed at that time, the worst horrors of Tien-Tsin and Peking could have been avoided. If our missionaries could get a serious hearing now, the bloody war to which China is rapidly drifting might be met with much better preparation on the part of the

civilized world.

A Chinaman, whom I have found reliable. and from whom I have, in the recent past, obtained many bits of information that I have subsequently found to be true, made an astenishing proposition to me to-day. He tells me that the Boxers are drilling "by tens of thousands" and that rifles and cartridges are being stored everywhere. He offered, if I would undertake the risk, to take me to a night rendezvous of the Boxers, and that at only a few miles distance from Peking. The plan he proposed was simple enough. He would provide a packing case, large enough for me to hide myself inside. The sides of the case would be punctured with tiny holes through which I could see. He and another Chinaman, whom he regards as wholly "reliable" would then sling the case from a pole and thus carry me to the scene of what is tak-

PROOF OF SINCERITY. If I make such a trip, and return safely, I am to pay the two Chinamen a sum which seems to them enormous enough to warrant them taking the risk. "But what if we are caught at that Boxer

drill?" I asked. The Chinaman held up three fingers. "So many die," he declared, blandly, "Then what about the money?" I per-

"Not need it," was the stolid answer As a proof of his sincerity, and also of Shirt Company and Bohm Brothers & Co., his confidence in me, I suppose, the China- was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, \$150,- man has further suggested that I take no 600.

money with me, nor any possession except a revolver, and that I pay for the service rendered only in the event of satisfaction

ipon my safe return to Peking. I shall think over the matter of this suggested trip, though the sight of a whole division of Boxers drilling on the plains would not make me any more certain than I am at this moment that China is preparing for the one tremendous fight of her national existence. My sources of information are too many and too emphatic for me to

There is an edict in circulation to the effect that, as the modern arms have proved a failure in fighting off the "foreign devils," no more of these up-to-date rifles will be issued to Chinese soldiers. This, of course, is intended to make the allied commanders grin and feel doubly secure. There are in China to-day several arsenals, in locations not at all known to the powers, where Mauser rifles and cartridges to fit are being turned out as fast as thousands of Chinese can manipulate the machinery and tools. Unless the Chinese are forced prematurely, to show their hand, the next conflict, when it starts, will find hundreds of thousands of the yellow rascals ready for us, prepared to overwhelm us by sheer numbers.

These expeditions, punitive and otherwise, are creating the worst kind of impression among the Chinese. They are watching us jealously, and are convinced that these movements of ours are "bluffs," intended to conceal a general movement of the allies toward Si-Ngan-Fu, in the Shan-Si province, where the imperial court is. The only passage out of Pe-Chi-Li to Si-Ngan-Fu is through the narrow mountain passes of Shan-Si. These mountain passes are guarded by thousands of imperial troops and Boxers, while the ground of the passes is honeycombed with mines of gunpowder. And these passes are such strong natural fortresses that it is doubtful if three times the number of allies now here could ever get past the present guards of the passes. The attempt would certainly prove disastrous.

Let the peace negotiations go on. Peace negotiations in themselves can do no harm, unless they are allowed to blind our representatives to the fact that China is at this moment making gigantic preparations for renewing the struggle against the world at the most favorable moment. Let military commanders go on pooh-poohing at the patiently collected information of the missionaries and the startling news of the native spies. Then let the deluge come-at the moment thate best suits the Chinese. For that deluge is coming. If the Chinese are convinced that the dead of winter, when the empire is all but shut out from the rest of the world, is the most favorable moment, then that is the time to look out for the deluge. Will the white races always persist in

destroying themselves through overconfi-[Coypright, 1900.]

# WITH ROSES

JESSIE MORRISON IN COURT AGAIN, which declared "that the people of the RADIANT AND HAPPY.

Wore a New Hat and Jacket, a Bright Smile, and Carried Flowers-Forty Letters of Sympathy.

ELDORADO, Kan., Dec. 10.-When Jessie | was ratified the war ceased, and as no war Morrison entered the courtroom this morning it was to hear the last argument in her | public, all further justification under the defense for the killing of Mrs. Castle. Judge | war-making power to occupy Cuba ceased, A. L. Redden, the prisoner's leading counsel, in a forceful address to the jury, on the ratification of the treaty, or within pleaded for the release of Miss Morrison, declaring that the cuts she inflicted on Mrs. Castle were done in self-defense.

Miss Morrison spent another quiet Sunday in her cell, surrounded by relatives. Prayers were offered for the prisoner, who joined heartily in the service. Her confidence in the outcome seemed unshaken and frequently she said to her father: "I'm so glad its nearly over." She maintained her bright spirits on taking her accustomed

place in the prisoner's dock. Since yesterday Miss Morrison has received forty letters of sympathy. Only a few of these have been opened. On the other hand the state's attorneys are daily receiving letters expressing the hope that the prisoner will be convicted. Most of these come from women. One from a Kansas City woman, received by Captain Waters, says: "The people at large are looking to you to see that justice is done and that Jessie only a few frightened Chinamen apparently Morrison gets the punishment she so richy deserves. If you cannot convict her, there is no safety for us womankind. Every jealous woman will feel safe in giving way to her murderous impulses, knowing that maudlin sympathy will protect her.' There was in the courtroom to-day the

largest crowd it had ever held. Women, as usual, were in the majority. In the afternoon Miss Morrison appeared in a different hat and jacket and had bedecked herself with roses. Judge Redden finished his argument tolight, after having spoken seven and onehalf hours. He was followed by Capt. Joseph Walters, who made the closing argument for the State. He made an eloquent plea and spoke four hours. At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Shinn

### erations till to-morrow morning. CHAFFEE RIGHT.

instructed the jury not to begin its delib-

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) Chinese and gave them a deal of valuable irformation.

Diplomatic Victory for Hay. BERLIN, Dec. 10.-It is now dawning on the German press and public that Mr. Hay. the American secretary of state, has secured an out-and-out diplomatic victory in obliging the powers, Germany included, to of Missouri, affirming the decision of the yield to his arguments in favor of more moderate terms in the preliminary joint note to the Chinese peace plentipotentiaries. This clearly defined defeat is especially bitter here because Emperor William had

set his heart on imposing the most humil-

iating conditions upon the Chinese and thus

emphasizing Germany's power in their

International Commission. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- "Count Von Waldersee is forming an international commission under a German president," says the Pekestablish harmonious civil administration and for the collection of taxes and cus-

the transfer of the administration of the usual order.' city on the return of Chinese court." Making a Place for Hsiang. LONDON, Dec. 11 .- "An imperial edict," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, "orders an exchange of offices between the viceroy of the provinces

the provinces of Yun-Nan and Kwei-Chou.

the object being to get the viceroy out of

Kan-Su, together with his Kuanese troops,

so as to give General Tung Fu Hslang a

#### free hand in Kan-Su. Movements of Steamers.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 10.-Arrived; Werra, from New York, for Naples and Genoa. SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 10 .- Sailed: Vaderland, from Antwerp, for New York. NAPLES, Dec. 10.-Arrived: Aller, from New York, for Genoa. NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- Arrived: Cale-

donia, from Liverpool. LIVERPOOL. Dec. 10 .- Arrived: Tauric, from New York. GLASGOW, Dec. 10.-Arrived: Anchoria, from New York. LONDON, Dec. 10.-Arrived: Minneapolis,

from New York. BREMEN. Dec. 10 .- Sailed: H. H. Meier. for New York. Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.-A six-story building

at Nos. 717 and 719 Lucas avenue, occupied by Julius Glaser & Co., importers of laces; the Linen Thread Company, the St. Louis Pants Manufacturing Company, the Royal Shirt Manufacturing Company, the Agstein Shirt Company and Bohm Brothers & Co.,

JOHN D. LINDSAY'S ARGUMENT THE SUPREME COURT.

An Effort to Prevent Extradition the Alleged Embezzler of Postal Funds to Cuba for Trial.

CONTENTION MADE

UNITED STATES TROOPS HAVE NO RIGHT IN CUBA, HE SAYS.

Cuba, He Asserts, Is a Free and Independent Republic and Our Military Is There by Sufferance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The Neely ex-

radiction case was argued to-day in the Supreme Court. All the judges were present. The argument developed interesting and important questions of law with reference to the right of the United States to extradite a fugitive criminal, in the abscence of an extradition treaty, and especially with reference to the right of the President, since the ratification of the treaty of Paris, to maintain a military form of government in the island of Cuba. The latter feature of the argument made | the hotel ever since they came to the city it the first of the arguments which bring up for final decision by the Supreme Court the constitutional relations between this country and the territorial acquisitions which it has gained as a result of the Spanish-American war. The Neely case referred exclusively to the character of these relations so far as the island of Cuba was concerned, and thus presented an independent question from that which will be dence when dealing with the seemingly argued on Dec. 17, when the character of stupid Orientals? China is seething with these relations with Porto Rico and the Philippines will be under consideration.

opened the argument for Neely. He

claimed that there existed in Cuba prior to our intervention a Cuban republic. This republic, he argued, the United States recognized on April 20, 1898, when it passed a joint resolution, signed by the President, island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." He claimed that the United States did not make war against the Cuban republic thus recognized, but was its ally, and that, therefore, the success of the American army did not mean that Cuba was conquered, but that the Spanish troops were driven out of the territory of a friendly ally. He contended therefore, that when the treaty of Paris had been declared against the Cuban reand the President should, immediately upa reasonable time thereafter, have withdrawn the army. He claimed that, therefore, the institution and maintenance by the President of a military government in Cuba has been and is without authority in international law, and in flagrant contravention of the Constitution of the United States. He further urged that military essentially a prosecution of war against the Cuban government, and as Congress alone had the authority to declare war of Cuba, by the President, as commanderin-chief, was a virtual prosecution of war fied under the war power, as the war power has no existence except in time of war when the war is authorized by Congress, and that the President could not use the national forces for the purpose of governing Cuba. He relied especially upon the case of ex parte Milligan. He argued, finally, that in any event, as the trial in the Cuban courts is without a grand jury before them without violation of the sixth, seventh and eighth amendments to the Owing to the late hour when Mr. Lindsay concluded his argument, Assistant Attorney General Beck, who intended to reply

for the government, did not speak. He will probably address the court to-day.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT.

and Cities Disposed Of. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The United States Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio in the case of Jacob Loeb vs. the trustees of Columbia township, Hamilton county, to the end of the meeting. Mr. Robison Ohio. The case involved the validity of an has inflammatory rheumatism, which near-Ohio State law, directing the widening of street in Columbia township, which the

township resisted. The decision of the

court below was favorable to the township

but the Supreme Court holds that under

the law Loeb is entitled to a judgment under the bonds held by him. Justice White to-day handed down the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of J. M. Mason, auditor of the city of St. Louis versus the State State Supreme Court of Missouri. The case involves the validity of the State law classifying cities for voting and registration purposes. Under this law St. Louis was made the only city of the first class, and Mr. Mason refused to allow the accounts of election officers under the law on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The State Court refused to sustain this view and to-day's opinion upheld that view of the case.

# WILL NOT AID.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) ing correspondent of the Morning Post, "to Ripley is very firm on that point. As far as the operation of trains is concerned, we are keeping them right up to the schedsionaries, early last winter, learned what | toms, with other duties. The Chinese | ule. In effect, I will say that the strike representative is Ching Hin, Governor of is over. Freight trains are all running Peking. This action is intended to pre- as usual. We are taking all the business vent friction and to prepare the way for we can get, and are handling it all in the

A statement was issued from the general

superintendent's office to-night giving the number of striking men as follows: On Chicago division, 57 out of 141; eastern division, 6 out of 105; Oklahoma division, 23 out of 37; middle division (main line and Hutchison branch). 24 out of 65; western division, 66 out of 76; New Mexico division, 20 out of 57; Rio Grande, 3 out of 23; Southof Shen-Si and Kan-Su and the viceroy of ern Kansas or Texas, 2 out of 6; Panhandle (main line), 6 out of 16; Southern Kansas (main line and Girard branch), 17 out of 41. The figures given out by the strikers materially differ from the above. L. C. Badgely, local chairman of the O. R. T., made the following statement: "We have information that all the regular operators on nonunion men at work. Other operators here are said to be willing to join. On the eastern out of ninety-five we have fortyeight. Here is where a fake order was issued, and our men, therefore, have not become convinced of our correct The Oklahoma division is solid, with all but two. On the western division, seventy-two out seventy-six are out. On the New Mexico division, fifty out of fifty-seven are out, only three remain on the Rio Grande di-

Dolphin Accuses Mr. Barr.

vision and branches.'

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 10 .- President Dolphin, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, gave out a statement to-night in which he says: "One reason why the men on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe were ready and even anxious to espouse the cause of their brothren on the Gulf line. was a deception practiced on the telegraphers' committee by Vice President Barr in Chicago last June. An agreement had been effected between the railroad com- Hospital this morning.

pany and the committee, and the latter was sent home, with the promise that the agreement would be sent to Topeka for printing. When published the schedule had been changed to read so as to add one hour to the time of every night telegrapher on the road. Mr. Barr said to Mr. IN Dolphin that he had made the alteration after the committee had left Chicago, stating as an excuse, that he had misunderstood the article as it was originally

Information at the telegraphers' headquarters is to the effect that twelve trains or oranges have been lost in the Mojave desert and other trains are behind time.

Newman's View of the Situation. WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 10.-Chairman J. A. Newman, of the Sante Fe system division of the O. R. T., made the following

statement for the Associated Press to-

"The situation or the Sante Fe, so far as the telegraphers are concerned, is ex-cellent. The forged telegram sent over the tine by the officials to-day in a vain effort to get the men back has done us very little or no damage, as only a few resumed work, but we have and are still making every effort possible to reach all and tell them that it is a forgery. As soon as they learn of the contemptible trick played upon them by the officials they will again go out and stay out until ordered back by their local chairmen, who will be notified by me when the strike is off. We expect to have 50 per cent. of the men now working out within the next twenty-four hours, and before the end of the week no one will be working except officials, and they will be unable to get trains over the road.

Situation Becoming Acute.

George D. Avery and H. H. Sothern, who are here to get telegraphers to take the places of strikers on the Santa Fe Railroad, moved from the Stubbins Hotel, yesterday, to the Princeton, having been pursued by representatives of local railroad men's organizations who have kept committees standing in front of the doors of until it became extremely detrimental to their business.

Five Men Go.

Sothern sent five men to Chicago last night, and from there they will be sent to stations along the Santa Fe. The men passed the examination conducted by the examiner who was here Sunday.

## BALL MAGNATES MEET

John D. Lindsay, of the New York bar, IMPORTANT SESSION OF OWNERS OF NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS.

> President Young Not in a Resigning Mood - Board of Arbitration-Another League Projected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- With another baseball war staring them in the face, the National League magnates entered on their annual winter meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-night. This session is one of the most important ever held in the history of the league, and will probably last throughout the week. With the American League, with Mr. Johnson steering its destinies, clamoring for equal recognition by the parent body, and the threatened invasion of National League territory by Johnson's organization, the members of the

big league have their hands full. The magnates began arriving in the city early this morning and up to to-night the following members had put in an appearance: President N. E. Young, A. H. Soden and W. H. Connant, of Boston; Charles government was unconstitutional as it is Ebbetts, F. A. Abell and Edward Hanlon, Brooklyn; Col. John I. Rogers and A. J. Reach, Philadelphia; Barney Dreyfus, against the Cuban republic, the control Pittsburg; John T. Brush, Cincinnati; James Hart, Chicago; F. De Haas Robison without the authority of Congress. He de- | and Stanley Robison, St. Louis, and Fred nied that such government could be justi- Knowles, New York. J. B. Billings, of Boston; J. B. Kerr, of Pittsburg, and Harry Von Der Horst, of Brooklyn, will arrive

to-morrow. The possibility of trouble with the new American League is not the only question that the magnates will have to handle. The much-talked-of retirement of President Young as the league's chief executive will or a petit jury Neely could not be tried also come up. That certain magnates are opposed to the continued incumbency of Mr. Young is an open secret. Several days ago those opposed to Mr. Young put forth A. G. Spalding as a suitable successor. Mr. Spalding, however, has declined the honor and its attendant burdens. But Mr. Young declines to be ousted. In an interview tonight he said: "Me resign? I do not see why. I have no idea of taking any such steps. I, do not know-officially-of anybody that is clamoring for my scalp. On the other hand, several members of the Two Cases of Interest to Townships league have come to me and told me they were very well satisfied with my work.

No. I am not going to resign. The board of arbitration went into session after 9 o'clock, with President A. H. Soden, John T. Brush, John I. Rogers, James Hart and F. De Haas Robison present. Mr. Robison and Mr. Brush are so sick that they may not be able to remain ly cost him his sight.

Is It Fancy or Fact?

The report comes from Detroit that a new baseball league has been organized, of which Ban Johnson, president of the American League, is to be president. The cities that will make up the circuit are as follows: Detroit, Grand Rapids, Toledo, Louisville, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and either Indianapolis or Buffalo. Detroit club has leased the park from Burns and Stallings, and will play its games when the Detroit American League club is abroad. George W. Burnham, the report says, will be vice president. A meeting of those interested in the new league will be held in Chicago, Dec. 30, immediately after the meeting of the American League. President Watkins, of the Indianapolis club, will not discuss the proposed new league, as he is still confident

of being in the American League. SCORES OF BICYCLE RIDERS.

Nine Teams Still in the Race-Leaders Have Covered 547 Miles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 .- The second day of the six-day bicycle race at Madisonwith nine teams of the fourteen who first whirling around the garden miles ahead of the record. The ten men are maintaining a frightful average of speed. The scores at 2 o'clock this morning: Eikes and Mc-Farland, Simar and Gounoitz, Pierce and McEachern, 547.7 miles; Turville and Gimm, Waller and Stinson, 547.4; Babcock and Aronson, 547.3; Fisher and Frederick, 547.2; Kaser and Ryser, 546.9; Muller and Accoutrier, 537.6.

Callahan Fouled Sullivan. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10 .- Dave Sullivan, of New York, got the decision on a foul over the Chicago division are out, with only six Tim Callahar, of Philadelphia, in the eighteenth round of what was to have been a 20-round bout before the New Southern Athletic Club, to-night. Tim Hurst, the referee, repeatedly warned Callahan

against fouling.

Rooney Declared Winner. CHICAGO, Dec. 10 .- The Graeco-Roman wrestling match at the Coliseum to-night between John J. Rooney, the "giant gripvision, and six on the Southern Kansas di- | man," and Paul Pons, of France, ended in Rooney being declared the winner because Pons refused to continue after having lost the first fall on a foul. George Siler was the referee.

Obituary.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 10.-Maj. Henry Sweeny, United States army, retired, is dead in this city, aged sixty-nine years. He entered the army in New York in 1856 Last year he was chancellor of the Callfornia Commandery of the Loyal Legion. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 10 .- Car