

McALLISTER DEFIES COURT.

ALL THREE PRISONERS TESTIFY IN THEIR OWN BEHALF.

STATE ATTACKS EXPERT'S CREDIBILITY IN BOSSCHLETER CASE—TRIAL MAY END TO-DAY.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 16 (Special).—All the evidence in the trial of McAllister, Death and Campbell for the murder of Jennie Bosschleter is in, and the court adjourned this evening with the understanding that counsel would begin to sum up to-morrow morning. The whole of to-day was devoted to the defence, with the exception of half an hour at the end, during which the prosecution put in rebuttal testimony, after which both sides rested.

Michael Dunn opened for the defence this morning. He said the defendants denied all the allegations in the indictment. They would produce evidence to prove that the girl became so drunk in Saal's saloon that the four young men decided to take her out for a ride in order to sober her up. When they reached the Rock Road Jennie was sick at the stomach. They stopped the carriage and assisted her out. They tried to revive her, but, failing, they took her to the brook; and, still being unsuccessful, they hurried to a physician. When they learned that she was dead they grew alarmed for their own safety, and, although at one time intending to leave the body at her home, they ultimately decided to leave it where it was found. They denied the poisoning and the assault.

Walter C. McAllister was the first of the prisoners put on the witness stand. He said that on the evening of October 18 he went to Kent's drug store to meet George J. Kerr. They had an engagement to meet two young women. "Who were these young women?" asked Prosecutor Emley. Lawyer Scott objected. The objection was overruled.

"I refuse to answer," calmly replied the witness. Mr. Emley insisted and appealed to the court.

"It is your duty to answer," said Judge Dixon.

"I refuse," said the witness, putting the court at defiance, and the examination had to proceed without the names.

McAllister said it was after the time appointed for the meeting when he met Kerr. The young women did not appear, and McAllister went to Saal's saloon. Campbell came into the bar-room from the side room, and that was the first McAllister knew of the presence of Campbell, Death and Jennie Bosschleter in the saloon.

McALLISTER KNEW JENNIE.

Campbell told him who were in the side room, and invited him in. McAllister said he had known Jennie Bosschleter for three and a half years, and had frequently taken drives with her, but not during the last two and a half years. He denied that the girl had refused his company during that time. When he went into the side room, he said, the girl got up and threw her arms around his neck. In his own words, she was "folly drunk" at that time. He ordered a quart bottle of champagne, drew the cork and poured the wine into four glasses. Each drank two glasses. The girl, McAllister said, grew rapidly drunk. Within ten minutes after he entered the room she was "paralyzed." The men saw that she was too drunk to go home, and McAllister, remembering that Kerr was at the Erie station awaiting his order to hire a hack, went to the telephone in Saal's saloon and telephoned to Kerr. Kerr appeared a few minutes later with the hack, and the girl was assisted into it. They had decided to give her an airing of about two hours, thinking that would revive her, and the route taken was decided upon in the saloon. As the girl was assisted into the carriage, McAllister said, she cried: "Now for a drive!" Only McAllister and Death got into the carriage at first, Kerr and Campbell walking across the street and up Governor-st., about half a block, where the carriage overtook them.

"Are you not going to go with us and help to revive her?" McAllister cried to them, whereupon Kerr and Campbell got into the carriage. McAllister said that the girl occasionally mumbled something during the ride, but he could not recall the words. He denied that he had put any drug into the girl's wine. When the carriage reached the Rock Road, about four miles from this city, the girl became uneasy, and said she was sick. The carriage was stopped, and she was assisted out to the side of the road, where she lay down. Meanwhile the hackman had proceeded along the road to get a wider part of it in which to turn his carriage. On his return the girl was again helped into the carriage, and the hackman was ordered to drive to the brook, where they could get water.

The remainder of the witness's story was practically the same as that told for the State.

DEATH DRANK WITH THE GIRL.

William A. Death was the next witness. He said he had been married about four weeks before the tragedy. On the evening of October 18 he had met Campbell accidentally, and they were standing on Main-st. when Jennie Bosschleter came along. She said to Death, "I have something to say to you. How do you like married life?" She wanted him to go somewhere with her, but he told her that since he was married he would not like to be seen walking on the street with her. He called Campbell, and remarked that if Campbell would escort her to Saal's saloon he would join them there, which he did. They had two drinks apiece in the saloon before McAllister appeared. The first that Jennie had was a whiskey cocktail and the second an absinthe frappe. The remainder of Death's story was in support of McAllister's testimony.

Andrew J. Campbell was next called. He told a story similar to Death's. Prosecutor Emley, who had yesterday failed to get Campbell's confession to the police in evidence, to-day succeeded in getting the whole confession before the jury, it being admitted to affect Campbell's credibility as a witness. Yesterday it was sought to introduce it directly against him as a defendant. To-day the confession was read in sentences to Campbell, with a question as to whether he had said what the sentences alleged he had to the detectives. Some of the statements Campbell admitted having made.

Most of them he denied. The statement contained the essential features of the State's case, and it being unfit to print. The fact that he got this before the jury was a decided victory for the prosecutor.

The defence introduced two expert witnesses. Dr. Charles James Lafere, of No. 1,543 Madison-ave., New York City, said that he had seen persons "knocked out" by absinthe. One and a half ounces of absinthe would be likely to produce collapse on a small person with an empty stomach. This was in substance the whole of his testimony.

Dr. Horace C. Vandenburg, who said that he was a graduate of medicine and of law, and had taught chemistry under Professor Withaus from 1899 to 1895, testified that he had taken a portion of the embalming fluid from the undertaker who embalmed the body of Jennie Bosschleter; also a whiskey cocktail, a portion of absinthe and a bottle of champagne from Saal's saloon, all being the same kind that had been given to Jennie. He had tested the three latter

alone in a mixture, and obtained exactly the same results as Professor Withaus had obtained by his analysis of the girl's stomach. The odor was like that of witchhazel; the color test produced a tint between purple and blue; the absorption test gave the fluorescence, and the residual test gave the crystal, all as had been described by Professor Withaus. Dr. Vandenburg said that in his opinion to try to say what quantity of fluid the girl had taken was not from what was found in the stomach was pure speculation.

Prosecutor Emley, on cross-examination, attacked the competency of the witness. In response to questions the witness denied that he had been "examined" by Dr. Withaus for incompetency. He denied that early in November he had come to Paterson seeking employment in this case. He said he came here with a letter of introduction from a Mr. Hoy and that he had had some to Wayne Dumont, a lawyer, but he denied that he had sought the assistance of that lawyer to get employment.

At this point the defence rested and Prosecutor Emley called Lawrence Dumont in rebuttal, but Judge Dixon ruled that Mr. Emley could not contradict Dr. Vandenburg on any question that was not material to the issue, and that this was not material. Mr. Emley then called Detective Titus, Lord and Taylor to rebut the evidence of Campbell, who said he had not made certain admissions to the detectives. This done, both sides rested. The summing up is expected to occupy the whole of to-morrow. The judge's charge will be delivered in the evening, or it may be postponed until Friday morning.

CRASHED INTO A FUNERAL. RUNAWAY IN FIFTH-AVE. WRECKS A COACH IN THE PROCESSION AND INJURES EIGHT PERSONS.

Eight persons were slightly injured and severely shaken up in a runaway in upper Fifth-ave. yesterday afternoon, a funeral procession was interrupted by the runaway horse dashing into one of the coaches, and three horses were badly cut and injured. None of the injured required hospital attendance, although there were a few broken bones and many scalp wounds.

A horse and wagon belonging to Philip Senner, a plate glass dealer, of No. 14 Desbrosses-st., and driven by William Hanskamp, of No. 554 Greenwich-st., was the cause of all the trouble.

LONDON'S LATEST NEWS. FEEBLENESS OF MEASURES FOR SOUTH AFRICA COMMENTED ON.

LAWYER TRIED FOR DISHONORABLE PRACTICES—THE BENSON PRODUCTION OF "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Lord Rosebery has once again set the nation thinking. His speech at Wolverhampton last night is freely commented on by to-day's newspapers, which, on the whole, thank the Liberal Earl for his remarks, but wish he had not been quite so candid.

The American Embassy is pressing earnestly for the acceptance of the amended treaty, and is not intriguing against the Senate, as suggested by certain New-York dispatches.

The trial of B. G. Lake, in progress yesterday at the Old Bailey, deeply interests the legal profession. He was president for a long period of the Incorporated Law Society, and was at the head of the sub-committee charged with the responsible duty of investigating the complaints against solicitors involving questions of personal honor and professional probity.

The victim's overcoat and waistcoat were torn, as though he had been engaged in a struggle. In one of the pockets of the inside coat Captain Titus found several bills and other papers, from which he got the address of a woman.

There was no tag or address mark on the trunk, and nobody could tell who owned it. It was an old trunk, and evidently had seen much service. It was painted a dark mottled green, and it seemed to have no lock. It was tied lengthwise and across with a long piece of ordinary clothesline. Relly cut the rope and opened the trunk. A crowd of loungers had gathered to witness the opening.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk. His overcoat, coat and waistcoat had been hurriedly buried on one side of the trunk and took charge of the case.

The trial of B. G. Lake, in progress yesterday at the Old Bailey, deeply interests the legal profession. He was president for a long period of the Incorporated Law Society, and was at the head of the sub-committee charged with the responsible duty of investigating the complaints against solicitors involving questions of personal honor and professional probity.

The victim's overcoat and waistcoat were torn, as though he had been engaged in a struggle. In one of the pockets of the inside coat Captain Titus found several bills and other papers, from which he got the address of a woman.

There was no tag or address mark on the trunk, and nobody could tell who owned it. It was an old trunk, and evidently had seen much service. It was painted a dark mottled green, and it seemed to have no lock.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

LONDON'S LATEST NEWS. FEEBLENESS OF MEASURES FOR SOUTH AFRICA COMMENTED ON.

LAWYER TRIED FOR DISHONORABLE PRACTICES—THE BENSON PRODUCTION OF "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Lord Rosebery has once again set the nation thinking. His speech at Wolverhampton last night is freely commented on by to-day's newspapers, which, on the whole, thank the Liberal Earl for his remarks, but wish he had not been quite so candid.

The American Embassy is pressing earnestly for the acceptance of the amended treaty, and is not intriguing against the Senate, as suggested by certain New-York dispatches.

The trial of B. G. Lake, in progress yesterday at the Old Bailey, deeply interests the legal profession. He was president for a long period of the Incorporated Law Society, and was at the head of the sub-committee charged with the responsible duty of investigating the complaints against solicitors involving questions of personal honor and professional probity.

The victim's overcoat and waistcoat were torn, as though he had been engaged in a struggle. In one of the pockets of the inside coat Captain Titus found several bills and other papers, from which he got the address of a woman.

There was no tag or address mark on the trunk, and nobody could tell who owned it. It was an old trunk, and evidently had seen much service. It was painted a dark mottled green, and it seemed to have no lock.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

The victim's overcoat and waistcoat were torn, as though he had been engaged in a struggle. In one of the pockets of the inside coat Captain Titus found several bills and other papers, from which he got the address of a woman.

There was no tag or address mark on the trunk, and nobody could tell who owned it. It was an old trunk, and evidently had seen much service. It was painted a dark mottled green, and it seemed to have no lock.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

BODY IN A TRUNK ON A PIER. HEBREW PEDLER FOUND WITH HIS THROAT CUT FROM EAR TO EAR.

MOTIVE OF THE CRIME BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ROBBERY—VICTIM CARRIED JEWELRY WORTH SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A new murder mystery engaged the attention of the police of this city yesterday. A little before noon the body of a man whose throat had been cut from ear to ear was found in an old trunk on a pile of skids at the bulkhead of Pier No. 11, East River. Captain Titus and several of the brightest detectives went from Police Headquarters to work on the case.

In a few hours it was known that the murdered man was Meyer Weisberg, a Hebrew of middle age, who had wife and several children living on the East Side of the city. He had been employed to peddle jewelry for Siff & Alexander, of No. 288 Madison-st. He had the store of the firm, an assortment of jewelry on Tuesday morning as usual. He was heard of as late as noon that day, going about among his customers. That he was murdered for the jewelry and money, amounting in value to a few hundred dollars, which he had with him the police have no doubt. The detectives were working hard last evening trying to discover when and where and by whom the man was murdered and how his body was conveyed to the pier where it was found.

The trunk containing the body of the murdered man lay on the pier all yesterday morning. Some of the longshoremen at work on the pier noticed it, but no attempt to examine it was made until the attention of Policeman Relly, of the Steamboat Squad, was called to it about noon. The trunk was within fifty feet of the rear wall of the Old Slip Police Station. Two longshoremen, ignorant of the nature of its contents, had sat on the trunk and smoked their pipes serenely half an hour before Relly was asked to look at it.

NO MARKS ON THE TRUNK. There was no tag or address mark on the trunk, and nobody could tell who owned it. It was an old trunk, and evidently had seen much service. It was painted a dark mottled green, and it seemed to have no lock.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

The victim's overcoat and waistcoat were torn, as though he had been engaged in a struggle. In one of the pockets of the inside coat Captain Titus found several bills and other papers, from which he got the address of a woman.

There was no tag or address mark on the trunk, and nobody could tell who owned it. It was an old trunk, and evidently had seen much service. It was painted a dark mottled green, and it seemed to have no lock.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

The victim's overcoat and waistcoat were torn, as though he had been engaged in a struggle. In one of the pockets of the inside coat Captain Titus found several bills and other papers, from which he got the address of a woman.

There was no tag or address mark on the trunk, and nobody could tell who owned it. It was an old trunk, and evidently had seen much service. It was painted a dark mottled green, and it seemed to have no lock.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

When the lid was raised the sight which was presented caused every one to start back with a cry of horror. Lying on its left side, and with knees doubled up, was the body of a man, the upper part completely drenched in blood.

Marks on the body indicated that the man had been beaten badly and probably kicked in the stomach before his throat was cut. Several of his teeth had been knocked out. The body had been partly undressed before it was placed in the trunk.

PROBABLE FATE OF TREATY INDICATIONS THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT ACCEPT THE AMENDMENTS.

London, Jan. 16.—Nicaragua Canal matters were brought forcibly before the public to-day by means of an editorial in "The Daily Telegraph" and a long dispatch from the American correspondent of "The London Times," taking exactly opposite views. The Associated Press is officially informed that neither can be taken to represent the Government's views, for the reason that these views are not yet concentrated into a decision. The conferences so far held between Ambassador Choate and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Lansdowne, have occurred at the instance of the latter and were for the purpose of enlightening Lord Lansdowne on various technicalities, so as to enable him to explain them to the Cabinet meeting on Friday. Until that is held Great Britain's attitude will not be known.

The United States Embassy officials appear to be hopeful of the acceptance of the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. In spite of this impression, and taking full consideration of the opportunities of the Embassy officials in forecasting the outcome, The Associated Press has excellent reason to believe that if Lord Lansdowne's views predominate in the Cabinet Great Britain will not accept the amendments. There is no shadow of doubt that if the opinion of the Foreign Office, as a department, is followed, Great Britain will either regretfully express her inability to comply with the amendments or fail to take any action whatever, in which case the treaty will lapse of itself.

Several of Lord Lansdowne's advisers favor the latter course. Their feelings can well be judged from a statement of one of the foremost of his advisers, who, replying to a remark that the canal was not worth a row, said: "Perhaps not. But, it does not do to apply that principle in every case."

The dispatch of the American correspondent of "The London Times" is a bitter invocation to Great Britain not to give anti-English Americans an opportunity for exultation over her surrender, and finds a hearty editorial echo in "The Globe," which declares that though Americans, as a whole, are learning to take a more sober view of the relations with Great Britain, there is still a group of politicians whose main object is to annoy and humiliate Great Britain.

Various American dispatches refer pointedly to Washington's growing assumption that Great Britain will accept. According to these reports this is a general opinion, and it can be said that the matter has now gone beyond the phase where Lord Lansdowne's views are likely to turn the scale one way or the other. Were not the question regarded in the private conversations with Great Britain's general policy toward the United States, it would be safe to say the Senate's amendments would meet with the prompt refusal, and that the treaty, as amended, will have a full appreciation on the part of Great Britain of any and all consequences.

MORE TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA. WASHINGTON OFFICIALS TAKE ACTION FOR PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Washington, Jan. 16.—At the request of the State Department the Navy Department has instructed the commander of the Scorpion to proceed at once from La Guayra to Guanoaco, Venezuela, to protect American interests. It is reported that the revolutionary movement is increasing and that an attempt is being made to take possession of the property of the New-York and Bermuda company.

The news came to the State Department from a private, but trustworthy, source, and was immediately made the basis of representations to the Navy Department. Secretary Long responded promptly to the request of the State Department, and within a few minutes Captain Cowles, who is acting as chief of the Navigation Bureau during the illness of Admiral Crowninshield, was in conference with Acting Secretary Hill at the State Department respecting the movements of the naval vessel and the character of the instructions to be sent to Lieutenant-Commander Sargent of the Scorpion, which happens to be the only vessel available for immediate service, and adjacent to the scene of trouble.

Respecting these instructions nothing could be learned from the State Department beyond the announcement that Lieutenant-Commander Sargent had been instructed to avoid bloodshed and the destruction of property if possible. Still taken in connection with what has gone before, there is little doubt that if the disturbing forces in Venezuela, whether governmental or revolutionary, are seeking to dispossess the incumbent in the asphalt concessions, in defiance of the tacit agreement that there first should be a thorough judicial inquiry, the United States warship will prevent that action, peacefully if possible, and forcibly if necessary.

Guanoaco is not to be found on the ordinary charts, but is said to be the nearest point to the asphalt concessions accessible to the Scorpion, being up the Orinoco River about two days' run from La Guayra, so that the ship should be at the seat of the trouble before the end of the present week.

The State Department is also in receipt of private but trustworthy, advices to the effect that the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company, two of whose vessels were seized yesterday by the Venezuelan Government, is an English corporation, the vessels are under British registry but fly the Venezuelan flag. Under these circumstances the State Department has still taken in connection with what has gone before, there is little doubt that if the disturbing forces in Venezuela, whether governmental or revolutionary, are seeking to dispossess the incumbent in the asphalt concessions, in defiance of the tacit agreement that there first should be a thorough judicial inquiry, the United States warship will prevent that action, peacefully if possible, and forcibly if necessary.

Guanoaco is not to be found on the ordinary charts, but is said to be the nearest point to the asphalt concessions accessible to the Scorpion, being up the Orinoco River about two days' run from La Guayra, so that the ship should be at the seat of the trouble before the end of the present week.

The State Department is also in receipt of private but trustworthy, advices to the effect that the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company, two of whose vessels were seized yesterday by the Venezuelan Government, is an English corporation, the vessels are under British registry but fly the Venezuelan flag. Under these circumstances the State Department has still taken in connection with what has gone before, there is little doubt that if the disturbing forces in Venezuela, whether governmental or revolutionary, are seeking to dispossess the incumbent in the asphalt concessions, in defiance of the tacit agreement that there first should be a thorough judicial inquiry, the United States warship will prevent that action, peacefully if possible, and forcibly if necessary.

Guanoaco is not to be found on the ordinary charts, but is said to be the nearest point to the asphalt concessions accessible to the Scorpion, being up the Orinoco River about two days' run from La Guayra, so that the ship should be at the seat of the trouble before the end of the present week.

The State Department is also in receipt of private but trustworthy, advices to the effect that the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company, two of whose vessels were seized yesterday by the Venezuelan Government, is an English corporation, the vessels are under British registry but fly the Venezuelan flag. Under these circumstances the State Department has still taken in connection with what has gone before, there is little doubt that if the disturbing forces in Venezuela, whether governmental or revolutionary, are seeking to dispossess the incumbent in the asphalt concessions, in defiance of the tacit agreement that there first should be a thorough judicial inquiry, the United States warship will prevent that action, peacefully if possible, and forcibly if necessary.

Guanoaco is not to be found on the ordinary charts, but is said to be the nearest point to the asphalt concessions accessible to the Scorpion, being up the Orinoco River about two days' run from La Guayra, so that the ship should be at the seat of the trouble before the end of the present week.

The State Department is also in receipt of private but trustworthy, advices to the effect that the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company, two of whose vessels were seized yesterday by the Venezuelan Government, is an English corporation, the vessels are under British registry but fly the Venezuelan flag. Under these circumstances the State Department has still taken in connection with what has gone before, there is little doubt that if the disturbing forces in Venezuela, whether governmental or revolutionary, are seeking to dispossess the incumbent in the asphalt concessions, in defiance of the tacit agreement that there first should be a thorough judicial inquiry, the United States warship will prevent that action, peacefully if possible, and forcibly if necessary.

Guanoaco is not to be found on the ordinary charts, but is said to be the nearest point to the asphalt concessions accessible to the Scorpion, being up the Orinoco River about two days' run from La Guayra, so that the ship should be at the seat of the trouble before the end of the present week.

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF SENATORS TO-MORROW.

PLAN TO SECURE PARTY HARMONY ON PRESSING MEASURES OF LEGISLATION AND AVOID AN EXTRA SESSION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Jan. 16.—Unless something unforeseen occurs to change the present plan, there will be held on Friday morning the most important conference of the Republican members of the Senate that has taken place at this session of Congress. The purpose of the caucus primarily is to agree on a programme for the expedition of business, to the end that there can be no reasonable excuse for an extra session. Another object of importance is to bring conflicting interests together on two or three measures of consequence pressing for attention at this session, and thus preserve party harmony and existing pleasant relations between various Republican Senators who are about to get at loggerheads over minor questions that appear more to individual opinion than to party principles.

AWAITING ACTION ON THE TREATY. On trustworthy authority it can be stated that when the caucus is held definiteness and candor will be given to a programme which has been somewhat involved in doubt and uncertainty since the beginning of the session. This is particularly true of the party's position on three bills of special interest—War Revenue Reduction, Ship Subsidy and Nicaragua Canal. The caucus will define clearly and unmistakably the party's attitude in favor of a substantial reduction of the present war taxes and of the passage of a bill giving aid to American shipping. On the subject of the Nicaragua Canal the party will take the position that this Government should await Great Britain's action on the amended Hay-Pauncefote Treaty before taking further steps toward the construction of an isthmian waterway. It is not believed that there will be serious differences of opinion or protracted discussion of any of these subjects in the caucus, because for two days negotiations have been in progress toward the objects named; so that when the Republican Senators get together in conference all they will have to do will be to decide upon immaterial details and give formal ratification to the programme already mapped out.

A PRACTICALLY NEW SUBSIDY BILL. It is said that a week ago it would have been a hard task to predict with confidence any ship subsidy legislation, so determined were the Republican friends and opponents of the Frye bill to make no compromises. Since then, however, it is stated that a satisfactory understanding has been reached, and now the prospects for subsidy legislation are consequently brighter. The explanation is that it has virtually been decided to accept a new bill from the Committee on Commerce, which already has favorably reported the Frye bill. The new bill, it is understood, will be so framed as to remove all opposition among Republicans, and when adopted by the Senate as an exact, or approximately exact, expression of the party's attitude toward the principle of aid to American shipping there will no longer be any danger of the bill falling in the House.

Senator Frye, as the chief promoter of ship subsidy legislation and as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, presumably will present the new bill to the caucus. In its phraseology, as well as in its broadened scope, the proposed new bill will neither hurt the pride of authorship nor destroy the credit of initiative, while at the same time it will meet the views of that influential group of Western Republicans who have been threatening trouble for the original measure. If of this and that the filibustering programme of Pettigrew and other Demo-Pops against all shipping legislation cannot amount to much, because there will be a solid Republican majority to meet the filibusters at every point with a matured purpose and a carefully laid programme.

CUT OF \$50,000,000 IN WAR TAXES. It is believed that the caucus will recommend even heavier reductions of war taxes than are contained in the House bill. While no definite amount is stated, still it is popularly understood that the total reductions aimed at will approximate \$50,000,000, and that the paring process will be on the horizontal plan. Senator Aldrich, the chairman of the Finance Committee, is supposed to be looking after this part of the programme, and it is believed that he has already drafted a bill that will cut war taxes down to the minimum, which means that his measure will lop off about \$50,000,000.

So far as known, the suggestion as to Canal legislation is as yet strictly tentative, but it is thought that this feature will be quite as well matured as the others when the caucus meets. It is possible that the meeting may not be held until Saturday, although the present plan is to hold it Friday morning.

That the President is aware of the movement and has given it his indorsement is evidenced by the circumstances that two or three of the Senators most prominently connected with it have had conferences with Mr. McKinley in the last two days. The President's well known desire not to be compelled to call an extra session of Congress is another reason for believing that he is heartily in sympathy with the movement as outlined, because its principal object is to expedite business so as to get through at this session, or dispose of in satisfactory form, all measures demanding early attention.

FORGETS TO RING DENTIST'S BELL. MAN WITH A RAGING TOOTHACHE NARROWLY ESCAPES BEING SHOT AS A BURGLAR.

Because Samuel Dodge, of No. 1,548 Washington-ave. The Bronx, had the toothache so bad that he forgot to ring the outside doorbell of the apartments of Dr. H. A. Farmer, at No. 77 Tremont-ave., to whom he went for relief very early this morning, he came near having his head shot off by the dentist. He frightened Mrs. Farmer so much that she aroused the entire neighborhood by her cries of "Police!" "Thieves!" and "Murder!"

When Mr. Dodge rushed into the hallway he stepped on a patent burglar alarm. Mrs. Farmer screamed to her husband, grasping a revolver, he ran downstairs. He saw Dodge, whom he did not recognize in the darkness. A crowd that had been attracted by the screams, burst into the hallway in time to see Dodge with uplifted hands and in menacing tones begging the dentist not to shoot. Mr. Dodge said he was nearly frantic with an aching tooth and had forgotten to ring the outside doorbell. The tooth that had caused all the trouble was extracted.

LEUTENANT CRIMMINS MARRIED. San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Lieutenant Martin Linn Crimmis, of the 6th Infantry, U. S. A., and Miss Margaret Cole, of this city, were married in St. Mary's Cathedral to-day by Vice-General Frederick. Miss Florence Cole, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor and the best man was John D. Crimmis, Jr. Lieutenant Crimmis is a son of John D. Crimmis, of New York.