COST OF THE NEW NAVY.

WHEN WORK NOW CALLED FOR IS DONE TOTAL EXPENDITURE WILL REACH $310,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The House to-day continued consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill and practically completed it before adjournment. One small matter went over until to-morrow. The debate upon the present Naval bill has lacked the interesting and sensational features of recent years. The fight which the Appropriation Committee waged against hydrographic surveys under the auspices of the Navy was abandoned this year by the committee, and several other questions, including armor plate, which usually entail much discussion, occasioned no comment whatever.

The provision for the increase of the Navy was made the occasion of an interesting debate upon the length to which the building up of the Navy was to go, and drew from Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, a statement to the effect that when the ships now authorized and to be authorized had been completed $310,000,000 would have been spent upon the new Navy, and that in his opinion the time to stop would then have arrived. An amendment, offered by Mr. Rixey, a Democratic member of the Naval Committee, to strike out the provision in the bill for two battleships and two cruisers was defeated by a vote of 46 to 90.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY QUESTION.

The paragraph appropriating $100,000 for hydrographic surveys, which aroused such a long and bitter fight last year between the Naval and Appropriations committees, the latter insisting that the hydrographic surveys should be made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and not by the Navy, was passed to-day without objection. The paragraph carrying the appropriation in the present bill contains no limitation whatever upon the character of the hydrographic surveys to be made by the Navy. This makes the victory of the Navy and Naval Committee complete.

Mr. Rixey, a member of the Naval Committee, opposed the provision in the bill for the increase of the Navy, on the ground that the recent contracts let would for the present absorb the capabilities of our shipyards. He became involved in a sharp dispute with Mr. Wheeler, who announced yesterday that he was in favor of the biggest navy in the world.

"I am not only in favor of my country," said Mr. Rixey, "when it is right, but I am in favor of it, right or wrong." (Applause.)

"I am not in favor of following my country," replied Mr. Wheeler, "where to follow it means to inforse the subjection of a people and the crushing of their liberties." (Applause.)

Mr. Rixey said that if the building of the Navy was rushed along at an inordinate rate, in a few years new inventions might make many of our new ships obsolete. He was in favor of going more slowly.

Mr. Wheeler, in replying to Mr. Rixey, again contended, as on yesterday, that the Democratic party always had been in favor of a strong Navy.

"Is the gentleman aware," interposed Mr. Foss, "that William J. Bryan on the floor of this house in 1890 opposed the further construction of ships?"

"William Jennings Bryan," retorted Mr. Wheeler, "is a great, pure and able Democrat, but he is not the Democratic party." (Republican laughter and cries of "We thought he was!") "That statement excites merriment on the Republican side of the House," continued Mr. Wheeler, "because men who recognize as their party shibboleth and mainspring of action the will of one man, Marcus Aurelius Hanna, cannot understand how Democrats can recognize a great and distinguished citizen and leader, and at the same time differ from him on questions of policy."

Mr. Rixey offered an amendment to strike out the entire provision for the increase of the Navy.

Mr. Dayton, of West Virginia, vigorously opposed the amendment, contending that if the Government abandoned the naval programme it would disappoint the generous sentiment manifested by the country toward the building up of the new Navy.

CREDIT FOR THE NEW NAVY.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said that in considering the amendment it was necessary to ascertain "where we were at." He was for a sufficient Navy. But when it was sufficient he was in favor of stopping. Since 1883, when the new Navy began to be built, $227,000,000 had been appropriated for ships, including the provisions in the bill, but not including $83,000,000 still due on contracts.

To Mr. Wheeler, who interrupted him to inquire to whom the credit for beginning the new Navy was due, Mr. Cannon replied rather impatiently that the country at large did not care "three hurrahs in a hot place to whom the credit belonged. It is interested in results." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Cannon said he did not think Congress had appropriated too much for the Navy, but he wanted the House to proceed with full knowledge of what had been done. He did not think the United States needed the largest navy in the world. We would not be called upon to fight England. Her American possessions along our northern border constituted a bond of peace. But we needed a strong Navy. We had the Philippines. And we were going to keep them. We could not get rid of them if we desired to. But we did not want a larger Navy than was needed. After we had enacted this bill, said he, we would have gone as far as we should go and should stop.

"With $753,000,000 of appropriations, including provision for the sinking fund now in sight for the coming fiscal year," said he in conclusion, "and as we are to reduce taxation, we should inquire diligently into all these matters and not go beyond that which is necessary for the protection, glory and honor of the country." (Applause.)

Mr. Foss, chairman of the Naval Committee, defended the action of the committee, pointing out the various recommendations of the bureau chiefs and the Secretary of the Navy, ranging from thirty-two vessels by one of the former to eleven vessels by the Secretary. Under these circumstances, Mr. Foss submitted, the action of the committee recommending the authorization of four was both moderate and conservative. The Rixey amendment was lost on a rising vote—46 to 90.

Mr. Vandiver moved to strike out the provision for the construction of two armored cruisers. This amendment also was lost. Mr. Fitzgerald offered an amendment providing the ships might be built in the Government Navy yards. The motion was lost. After completing the bill, with the exception of a single paragraph, the House adjourned.

HERE TO SELL LONDON ROAD.

E. PEYTON LEGERE CONFERS WITH TOM L. JOHNSON ON PURCHASE OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

E. Peyton Legere arrived in this city from England yesterday and conferred with Tom L. Johnson in regard to the purchase by Johnson of the option on the partly completed underground railway from the Elephant and Castle, at Islington, to Paddington. This railway was one of the properties of the London and Globe Finance Company, and at the recent sale of that company's properties an American named Willoughby, a real estate dealer in London, secured an option to purchase the road as it stood, assuming all its liabilities, for $2,500,000.

It is this option which Mr. Legere is here to try to persuade Johnson and his associates to buy. The road, which is about half completed, passes under the Thames and Trafalgar Square. Mr. Legere says that it is a fine property, as it will greatly relieve the congested London traffic. When seen at the Gilsey House last night Mr. Legere would not say what had been done at his conference with Johnson yesterday. He expects to sail for England on the Oceanic next week.

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Do You Know when you drink (so-called) Vichy from Syphons or from the Soda Fountain, That You Do Not Get Vichy!

THE ONLY NATURAL *Vichy Water* IS IMPORTED IN BOTTLES, From VICHY, France.

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WAR TAX REDUCTIONS.

SENATE AMENDMENTS REPORTED—TOTAL OF NEARLY $50,000,000 CUT OFF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 24.—Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, reported the Emergency Tax Reduction bill late this afternoon, and announced that he would ask to have it considered early next week. Some committee amendments have yet to be made to the paragraph fixing the tax on transfers of stocks. Otherwise the bill is completed and ready for passage. No minority report is to be made, and little or no opposition to the bill is expected on the floor of the Senate. The measure as reported is practically a new and independent scheme of tax reduction.

It cuts into the emergency revenues a little deeper than did the House measure, for which it is a substitute. The beer tax is lowered to $1.50 a barrel and the tax on tobacco is decreased to nine cents a pound. The estimated cut in the Treasury's income from the changes made by the Finance Committee amounts to about $10,000,000, and the substitute will probably reduce the internal revenue receipts by $50,000,000. The tax on bank checks is retained. Those on telegrams and on express package receipts are repealed. A synopsis of the Senate measure follows:

Stamp taxes repealed: Promissory notes, mortgages, bills of lading for export, powers of attorney, protest, charter party, certificates of all kinds, leases, warehouse receipts, telegraphic dispatches, telephone messages, passage tickets costing less than $20, express receipts, freight receipts, bonds, except bonds of indemnity; legacies to religious, charitable, literary or educational institutions.

Special taxes repealed: Commercial brokers.

Taxes reduced: Conveyances, insurance, bankers' capital, proprietary medicines, cigars, tobacco, beer.

The statement made by Senator Aldrich says:

Having always in view the revenue requirements of the Government, the purpose of the committee has been to repeal such of the taxes imposed by the War Revenue act of 1898 as are most annoying and burdensome to taxpayers, to retain such as should be kept as a permanent part of our revenue system, or at least retained until all war taxes can be repealed, and to reduce all others as fairly and equitably as possible by some general plan of reduction. Pursuing this general plan it has been possible to reduce the taxes affected approximately one-half.

The committee's substitute provisions in regard to cigars, tobacco, beer, etc., are as follows:

That on and after July 1, 1901, the Internal Revenue tax on cigars weighing more than three pounds a thousand shall be $3.20 a thousand. That on and after July 1, 1901, there shall be allowed a discount of 25 per cent on all sales by collectors to brewers and manufacturers of tobacco and snuff upon the stamps provided for the payment of Internal Revenue taxes upon beer and manufactured tobacco and snuff.

Provided, that the discount allowed to brewers upon beer stamps shall be in lieu of the discount of 7½ per cent allowed by the act of June 13, 1898. The effect is to reduce the beer tax to $1.50 a barrel and on snuff and tobacco to 9 cents a pound.

There is a general reduction of the tax on insurance policies and renewals, and it is provided that in lieu of the present taxes special taxes shall be imposed to be paid by the insurance companies as follows:

Life insurance companies, 4 cents on the amount insured for each $100 or fraction of every policy. This provision is modified by the following proviso:

That in all policies for life insurance only, issued on the industrial or other weekly or monthly payment plan of insurance, the tax to be paid shall be 20 per cent of the amount of the first weekly premium, or 5 per cent of the first monthly premium. And provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any fraternal beneficial society or order or farmers' purely local co-operative company or association or employes' relief association, operated on a lodge system or local co-operative plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members, and not for profit.

Marine, inland, fire, casualty, fidelity and guaranty insurance companies, one-quarter of 1 per cent of the gross premium receipts, "purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies" to be exempted.

All insurance companies are to be required to make annual returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the returns required being such as will enable the Commissioner to audit and collect from the companies the taxes required to be paid by them. In case of the non-payment of the special taxes levied against insurance companies it is provided that the delinquent company shall, besides being liable for the payment of double the amount of such special tax, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon prosecution thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $500. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to examine books and accounts of companies he suspects of making false returns.

The rate on conveyances, including deeds to land, is materially reduced. In the existing law all deeds covering values exceeding $100 are taxed at the rate of 50 cents. The Senate Committee removes the tax on all deeds where valuations are below $2,500, and makes the tax rate 25 instead of 50 cents.

For each additional $500 above $3,000 the tax is to be 25 cents.

The tax on bankers is fixed at the rate of $1 on each $1,000 of capital and surplus used by them.

Section 29 of the existing law, pertaining to proprietary articles, including drugs, perfumeries, etc., is practically rewritten.

The language of the first portion of the section is allowed to stand, except that perfumeries and cosmetics are eliminated. The proviso as reported is, "that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded drug or chemical wherein the person making, uttering or vending the same does not have or claim to have an exclusive right to the making or preparing of the same, or does not have or claim to have any proprietary right in the exclusive or special use of the name or title thereof, or upon any uncompounded drug or chemical not made, uttered or vended under any letters patent issued in this or any foreign country. And provided further, that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any medicine or medicinal preparation, compounded according to a formula in the United States pharmacopœa or the National formulary, of an edition not earlier than the year 1880, when such medicine or preparation is designated on the package or inclosure thereof by its true and correct name or title as denominated or laid down in such pharmacopœa or National formulary, as aforesaid, and when the edition and page of such pharmacopœa or formulary containing the formula of such preparation or medicine is conspicuously given on the package thereof. Nor shall any stamp tax be imposed upon any medicine or medicinal preparation which bears conspicuously upon the package or label thereof the true and correct working formula for making, compounding or preparing the same, provided, that such medicine or preparation is not advertised on the package thereof, or otherwise, to the public by the makers, venders or proprietors as a remedy or specific for any disease or ailment."

Further provision is made that no taxes shall be imposed on physicians' prescriptions for individuals.

In the rates of taxation on proprietary articles, as fixed in Schedule B of the existing law, there are material reductions and various other changes, including the elimination from the tax list of all perfumeries and cosmetics, chewing gum and substitutes therefor, and sparkling or other bottled wines.

On patent medicines the tax is reduced to one-tenth of one cent on articles the retail price of which does not exceed 10 cents. An additional tax of one-twentieth of one cent is fixed on each additional five cents value or fractional part thereof.

A separate section exempts bequests or legacies for use of religious, literary, charitable or educational purposes from taxation under this law, and it makes the provision retroactive on all such legacies on which the tax has not been collected.

The discount of 1 per cent on sales of adhesive stamps authorized by Section 25 of the present law is made applicable to imprinted stamps on bank checks, drafts or other instruments.

Most of the articles upon which the existing tax is repealed were included in the House list, the difference being that the Senate committee's list is not so long or numerous as that of the House. Among the taxes which the House removed entirely, but upon which the Senate committee did not act, and which therefore remain, are the following: Custom House brokers, proprietors of theatres, circuses and other places of amusement, bank checks, drafts or bills of exchange, both inland and foreign; money orders, brokers' contracts and manifests for Custom House entry. All these taxes are left as in the existing law. The Senate provision in regard to steamship passage tickets leaves the existing tax upon all tickets costing more than $20. The House repealed the entire tax. The House removed all proprietary medicines and other proprietary articles, including perfumery, cosmetics and chewing gum, from the taxable list. The Senate modified this action with reference to medicines only.

SENATOR CORNELIUS R. PARSONS ILL.

ALARM FOR HIS CONDITION FELT AT HIS HOME IN ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Senator Cornelius R. Parsons is dangerously ill at his home in this city and it is thought that he may not recover. Little could be learned of Senator Parsons's illness here this evening, aside from the single statement by the family physician, Dr. John Whitbeck, that his patient is somewhat better to-night. It is known, however, that Senator Parsons has for the last year suffered considerably from stomach trouble, which lately has become chronic.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S LONG TERM.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 24.—President Eliot has just completed a longer term of service as president of the university than any one of his predecessors. Up to this time Edward Holyoke, who was president from 1737 to 1769, held the record.

HORRORS OF HAZING.

LISTENERS SHUDDER WHEN CUNNINGHAM DESCRIBED WHAT CADETS HAVE HAD TO ENDURE.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The committee which is investigating the hazing of Cadet Booz had before it to-day the last witness who will be called on to testify. He was F. H. Cunningham, a teacher at the Hamilton Institute, New-York City, who formerly was a cadet at West Point. He was the tent mate of Cadet Mac Arthur, a son of General MacArthur, who was severely hazed, according to the testimony adduced at West Point, and he also was supposed to have furnished the material for an article on hazing which appeared in a New-York newspaper. Before beginning his testimony Mr. Cunningham stated that it would not be voluntary, but would be given because he was summoned. He wanted his friends at West Point to understand that.

Mr. Cunningham testified that he entered the academy in June, 1898, and that his tent mate was MacArthur. He described the hazing of MacArthur in July, 1898. He said he reeled into the tent after being hazed and went into convulsions. He was writhing and moaning so that he (Cunningham) covered him with a blanket to prevent his moans from being heard by the officer of the day. McArthur's inquisitors after the hazing, he said, were very much exercised over what they had done, and were anxious to see him restored. Barry, one of them, brought water to restore him. Asked as to what was done to MacArthur, Cunningham replied that they had done everything which came under the head of "exercising."

The convulsions, Mr. Cunningham stated, were in paroxysms, and continued for several minutes at a time. The witness did not think MacArthur was as far gone as he appeared to be. He acted as if his mind were wandering, but the witness thought part of that was assumed. Mr. Cunningham said he would distinctly classify MacArthur's writings as "convulsions" and not "cramps," as MacArthur had testified. Witness said MacArthur the next morning was urged to go on sick report, but he declined to do so. He remembered a prior occasion on which MacArthur was exercised. The worst hazers in the witness's part of the camp were Barry, Dockery and Duval. After the last hazing MacArthur had been informed that, owing to the plucky fashion in which he had stood the ordeal, he would not be troubled further.

Mr. Cunningham went on to state that young MacArthur was hazed because he was a son of General MacArthur, although he had not exhibited any undue pride because of this relationship. When asked why he left the Academy the witness said one reason was his feeling that hazing exerted a brutal influence. MacArthur had said to him that "another night like that would make me feel like resigning."

Several cadets called to console MacArthur, and Barry said to him that "he had a bootleg on the whole corps," meaning that the corps admired MacArthur's pluck. The witness thought this was meant as a sort of apology for what had occurred. To Chairman Dick the witness said MacArthur did not resent the hazing and fight, probably because his mother opposed fighting.

Mr. Cunningham said that Cadets Hill, Haskell and Kensel suffered from hazing. Hill "qualified on peach pie," and afterward suffered from convulsions, requiring medical assistance to be summoned. Haskell suffered the same night as MacArthur, and witness heard Haskell had convulsions. Medical assistance was not called, but Haskell was worked over for some time. Kensel went into convulsions. The witness heard that a cadet had choked Kensel to prevent his uttering cries. This information came from a cadet officer in the Academy. Cunningham received only minor hazing, at one time "eagling" for about thirty minutes. Mr. Driggs brought out that Cadet Howse also had been hazed into hysterics.

To the witness was handed a list of cadets, and he specified a number reputed to be severe hazers. One of the cadets, he said, had been "called out" and had his jaw broken. The witness was ordered at one time to haze Cadet Caruthers, and wrapped eight blankets about him, giving him a "sweat bath" in uniform, lasting half an hour. Cadet Gimberling had told him that when he was hazed nearly to fainting, the hazer said he wanted to make the man faint. Hill had done from 400 to 1,000 "eagles." Crown "qualified on prunes," eating about 135, which made him sick. This "broke the record," and Crown received guard privileges.

The witness mentioned two cadet hazers who, he said, were of a cruel nature. One of them had pointed to moisture at Cunningham's feet and had said: "That is the sweat of many a plebe." One of the Academy instructors lectured against hazing, and the classes decided against "bracing," etc. As they left the lecture some one shouted "Brace!" and every one "braced," and that ended the agreement to stop hazing.

Chairman Dick handed the witness a list of "sixty-nine different forms of hazing," and asked him to add any more he recalled. He added that of compelling "plebes" to write letters. The witness identified a letter appearing in a New-York paper on hazing, and said he had written it. He said that the article did not show that death had resulted from hazing. He read aloud the article, which made a severe arraignment of hazing. Commenting on a statement by General Ludlow that "college hazing and West Point hazing" were the same, the witness said: "I refute that statement. I went through college before I went to West Point, and I know there is nothing in the colleges like the hazing at West Point."

He described hazing as nothing short of torture, exquisite torture. He gave a graphic account of the agony suffered in certain forms of hazing, which fairly sent a shudder through the listeners. Men were hung on bars, their feet up, so that when they dropped from exhaustion the knees struck on the wood floor several feet below. The fainting man was again hoisted up and again repeatedly dropped from exhaustion, striking on his knees. He gave in detail the horrors of the sweat bath, and related the sufferings of MacArthur from this form of torture.

Cunningham said the object of "calling out" was to place a trained upper class man against an untrained lower class man. The result was inevitable. In conducting a fight the purpose was to cut up the face of the lower class man before knocking him out. An upper class man had said to the witness that a certain fight was not correct because the lower class man's face was not cut up sufficiently. He was told of a lower class man being in the hospital for a week after a fight, and then his face was said to be a "sight to see." When on guard one time, Cunningham was told by the corporal of the guard "not to see a fight" then about to occur.

The witness said cadets from foreign countries admitted by act of Congress were "bullied and bothered" in the same way. He mentioned Cadet Iglesias, related to President Iglesias of Costa Rica, as an instance, and also a Venezuelan cadet. Cunningham said he wrote to the papers concerning hazing in part because he expected remuneration for the articles. When the witness said he had not narrated the facts through indignation, Mr. Wanger said: "Then you are to be congratulated on maintaining a serenity of mind while narrating facts which cannot fail to arouse the indignation of any one who hears them."

Cunningham's testimony appeared to produce a deep impression, and at its conclusion the committee went into secret session. The hearings are now closed, and the committee will give its attention to the report.

TO INVESTIGATE HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Representative Sherman, of New-York, to-day introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Naval Committee, providing for the appointment of a select committee of five members of the House to investigate hazing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The resolution sets forth that the published accounts of the investigation of hazing at West Point have aroused universal indignation at the widespread prevalence of hazing, and that it is believed similar practices are in vogue at Annapolis. Therefore the resolution recites that the Speaker of the House shall appoint a select committee of five members, who shall have power to send for persons and papers, to visit Annapolis if necessary. The committee is to make a report to Congress as soon as practicable.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPETITION.

Washington, Jan. 24.—In a report to the State Department on the competition of electric vehicles in Berlin, Consul Hughes, at Coburg, says that the battery taking the first honors weighed only 121 pounds a kilowatt hour, while the heaviest weighed 286 pounds a kilowatt hour. The average weight of the thirteen vehicles participating in the competition was 165 pounds. It is assumed that each of these machines will run 9,500 miles a year and at the calculated cost of one cent a mile.

The smallest consumption of energy a ton mile at the mean speed amounted to 91 watt hours for a passenger car, a performance which surpassed all previous records. However, in nearly all the cases the demand did not vary greatly with the speed, which leads to the conclusion that the electrically propelled vehicle should be driven at the highest speed consistent with public safety in order to obtain the greatest commercial economy of energy. With regard to the motor best adapted for the weight to be propelled the capacity should amount approximately to one kilowatt to each ton of the rolling weight.

INDIAN BILL IN SENATE.

DAWES COMMISSION ATTACKED—DEPEW TO SPEAK ON SHIPPING BILL TO-DAY—PETTIGREW WILL NOT FILIBUSTER.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Senate devoted the day to the discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill, making only fair progress. The only indication that there may be any diversion of interest to-morrow was contained in an announcement by Senator Frye that to-morrow he should move to afford an opportunity to Senator Depew to address the Senate upon the shipping bill.

In the consideration of the appropriation for Indian schools, Mr. Butler said he had visited such schools and observed that there were present taking advantage of the benefits children who were not Indians, and he asked what proportion of Indian blood was necessary to secure admission to such schools.

Mr. Thurston answered that no children are received unless they are regarded as Indians by the tribes, no matter how slight the admixture of Indian blood. He had, he said, seen in a tepee with a woman evidently an Indian squaw children of her own who had red hair. It was impossible, he said, to exclude children from the schools merely because they might have red hair or a light skin.

Mr. Butler insisted that many of the children who were attending Indian schools were white and that the abuse of the Indian school appropriation was flagrant and notorious.

Mr. Teller was satisfied Mr. Butler was mistaken. He knew personally, he said, that children were not admitted to the Indian schools whose parents did not maintain their tribal relations.

FRECKLED FACED INDIANS.

Mr. Jones added that he knew many Indian children who had freckled faces, blue eyes and red hair.

Mr. Pettigrew in the course of a general discussion of the Indian school question expressed the opinion that the whole Indian school system ought to be overhauled. Millions of dollars of Government money were being expended upon the education of Indian children, some of which ought not to be expended upon those who were getting the benefits of the schools. He was inclined to believe that many of the Indian schools in the East might better be abolished, and in this connection he referred particularly to the Carlisle (Penn.) School.

CHARGES AGAINST DAWES COMMISSION.

Mr. Pettigrew made a vigorous attack upon the Dawes Indian Commission, asserting that there was no more corrupt or extravagant body in the service of the United States than that Commission. He attacked particularly the increase from $30,000 to $300,000 of the appropriation for the Commission. He believed the work done by the appraisers of the Indian lands could be done for 10 per cent of what the Government was paying for it.

Mr. Jones maintained that the criticism by Mr. Pettigrew of the Dawes Commission was not well founded in any respect. The expenditures made by the Commission for the appraisal of lands were, he maintained, absolutely necessary in order that the distribution of the Indian lands might be made justly and with careful regard to the rights of the tens of thousands of persons interested. The work, Mr. Jones said, was being done economically and thoroughly.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing that the Commission should file an itemized statement of its expenditures to January 1, 1901, and annually thereafter. This amendment was accepted, and the amendment making the total $324,000 was adopted. After the reading of the bill had gone forward for half an hour, Mr. Wellington moved to adjourn, which being defeated, he suggested the absence of a quorum, and the rollcall showed only thirty-five Senators present. The Senate then adjourned.

AMERICAN IRISHMEN DINE.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THEIR HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

John D. Crimmins was last night elected president of the American-Irish Historical Society, to succeed Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston. The election of officers of the society was held just before the annual dinner of the organization at Sherry's. Soon after his election Mr. Crimmins delivered an address at the dinner, and in the course of his remarks he praised the reign of Queen Victoria. He said that what he had to say on the subject was contained in an article written by a well known Irishman. He read extracts from the article, in which the writer spoke of the Queen as a woman with many virtues. This eulogy of the Queen was received in silence, not one person applauding.

About three hundred persons were present at the dinner. Among those at the guests' table were Thomas Hunter, president of the Normal College; Justices Morgan J. O'Brien, James Fitzgerald and J. A. O'Gorman, Mayor Cornelius T. Driscoll of New-Haven, and the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa.

The annual report of the society showed that the membership was eleven hundred and that three hundred members were elected last night. Among the latter were Finley P. Dunne (Mr. Dooley) and a son of General W. T. Sherman.

The speakers at the dinner were Thomas J. Gargan, former president of the society; Father A. P. Doyle, who spoke about "Governor Dongan of New-York State"; John D. Crimmins, and Captain J. H. Bryan, whose subject was "Personal Recollections of a Member of the Staff of General Jackson." At the business meeting a memorial eulogizing Vicar-General Barry, who was killed in front of the Astor House by a cable car, was read.

The ticket elected at the business meeting was as follows: President-General, John D. Crimmins; Vice-President-General, Thomas H. Carter, Helena, Mont.; Secretary-General, Thomas Hamilton Murray, Woonsocket, R. I.; Treasurer-General, John C. Linehan, Concord, N. H.; Librarian and Archivist, Thomas B. Lawler. Executive Council—Thomas J. Gargan, Boston; Edward J. McGuire, Robert Ellis Thompson, Philadelphia; Thomas Dunn English, Newark, N. J.; James Jeffrey Roche, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Thomas J. Lynch, Augusta, Me.; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass; Francis C. Travers, James D. Phelan, San Francisco; the Rev. James H. O'Donnell, Watertown, Conn.; Stephen J. Geoghegan, James L. O'Neill, Elizabeth, N. J.; J. D. O'Connell, Washington; Thomas F. O'Malley, Somerville, Mass.; Major John Crane, Major John Byrne, John J. Rooney, and Maurice Francis Egan, of Washington.

Among those elected State vice-presidents were General James R. O'Beirne, for New-York; John P. Holland, for New-Jersey; Osborne Howes, for Boston; Mayor Driscoll of New-Haven, for Connecticut, and General St. Clair A. Mulholland, of Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania.

WOMAN ALLEGED TO KEEP A POOLROOM.

ARRESTED IN HER HUSBAND'S HOTEL IN HIS ABSENCE—SAYS SHE WILL GET REDRESS.

Philomene Schultz, the wife of Henry Schultz, who conducts a hotel and restaurant known as The Holborn, at No. 43 West Twenty-fourth-st., was locked up last night, charged with keeping a poolroom in the hotel. Schultz was reported to be out of the city. The arrest was made by Inspector Thompson and Patrolman Heintz.

Mrs. Schultz said that the police had no right to arrest her, and that she intended to have redress.

Don't All Speak at Once.

After breakfast this morning send or go direct to your newsdealer and tell him that you want a pamphlet copy of The Tribune "Story of the Nineteenth Century." Handsomely printed, finely illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

ASPHALT CRISIS GROWS.

DISQUIETING NEWS CONTINUES TO COME FROM VENEZUELA.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 24.—Advices which have been received here regarding the mutiny of Venezuelan troops in the Hoyo Barracks, at Caracas, say that the mutineers numbered three hundred. The outbreak took place at 8 o'clock in the evening of January 14, and the colonel, two officers and four men were killed. The mutineers escaped, without arms, by different roads, and got outside the capital. Half of them were subsequently arrested near Caracas, and the others surrendered the next day.

Apparently there was no political cause for the outbreak. Inquiry showed that the men had been badly fed, and were being exploited by the chiefs. The authorities of the capital seem to have been unaware of the incident.

The situation, so far as it affects the Bermudez Asphalt Company, grows more critical every hour. All the negroes and other laborers are menaced and impressed by the local authorities, or they desert, thus leaving the plant at the asphalt lake without assistance.

The American colony in Venezuela continues to protest against the indifference with which American lives and interests are regarded.

THE VENEZUELAN ASPHALT DISPUTE.

THIS GOVERNMENT WILL MAINTAIN STRICT NEUTRALITY—COMPANIES WILL SETTLE CLAIMS IN COURTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Administration has become satisfied, after hearing both sides of the asphalt dispute between rival American concessionaires, that there is nothing to warrant any interference by the United States in the matter, and that the Venezuelan authorities can be depended on to settle the controversy on its merits, complicated and obscure as they seem to be. Provisional orders to American gunboats, issued before there was a complete understanding of the questions involved, have been therefore countermanded, and the United States Minister at Caracas will hereafter confine his efforts to hastening the adjudication of rights between the contending claimants, with favor to neither.

This wise policy is attributable in great degree to the explanations made to the State Department by ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Representative M. E. Driscoll and Patrick Sullivan, representing the Warner-Quinlan syndicate, of Syracuse, whose claims in Venezuela were being vigorously fought by the New-York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, of New-York City, headed by General Francis V. Greene. It was upon the representations of the latter corporation to the effect that the Venezuelan Government was on the point of dispossessing its agents from its property that this Government came near becoming involved in strained relations through a misapprehension in Venezuela over such a display of force as would appear from the presence of several gunboats.

In the brief submitted by Mr. Hiscock to Solicitor Penfield, of the State Department, virtually all that the Warner-Quinlan syndicate asked for was that the United States Government should avoid taking sides between the companies and let them settle their own difficulties according to Venezuelan law. Respecting the contention of the New-York and Bermudez Company to the effect that the Venezuelan Government was threatening by an armed force to put Warner and Quinlan in possession of Lake Felicidad, and that it was threatening various other hostile acts toward the first named company, the representatives of Warner and Quinlan submitted this statement to the Department:

As a matter of fact, the concession which Warner and Quinlan had of Lake Felicidad has never been worked in any way, shape or manner, and there never has been the slightest attempt on the part of the Venezuelan Government, or intimation of an attempt to put Warner and Quinlan in possession by force, or in any other method than by the usual and ordinary methods of legal proceedings under the law of Venezuela, and all representations to the contrary that have been made to the United States Government by the New-York and Bermudez Company and its agents are for the purpose of securing action on the part of the United States which would intimidate the Venezuelan Government.

Warner and Quinlan propose in their own way, and without violence, to work their concessions and remove asphalt. If they are interfered with by the New-York and Bermudez Company they will appeal to the courts of Venezuela, or if the New-York and Bermudez Company believe that the acts of Warner and Quinlan are an invasion of its rights it may appeal to the courts. In either event the difficulties will be solved before the proper legal tribunal of Venezuela, which is all that is desired by Warner and Quinlan, and which the New-York and Bermudez Company is seeking to avoid.

The formal brief from which this extract was made shows that the Felicidad mine, to which the Warner-Quinlan definitive title was sustained by the Venezuelan Government in December last, after surveys in which both parties participated, was over a mile away from the nearest boundary of the New-York and Bermudez concession, and is supplied from a different source. In this brief occurs the following significant paragraph:

It is important to notice, in connection with this purchase, that H. W. Bean, the attorney who now represents the New-York and Bermudez Company, was at the time of the purchase by Quinlan employed by him for the purpose of examining the title to Felicidad, and reported that the title was valid, and concurred in the opinion of Dr. Zulaga on the Hamilton contract (hereafter referred to), and as evidence of Bean's employment we attach hereto a copy of a letter delivered by Mr. Bean to Mr. Quinlan relating to the translation of the papers forming the chain of title to Felicidad.

Secretary Hay's decision, announced to-day at the State Department, is as follows:

A controversy involving a question of title and boundaries of real estate is a proper one for the determination of the local courts in the first instance, and not until a denial of justice is alleged and shown by either party does the right of intervention lie. This has been the attitude of the Department from the beginning, and the action taken has only been to avert any arbitrary decision of the rights of the parties to the controversy.

Under this decision Minister Loomis will keep this Government informed of the progress of the dispute in Venezuela, without favor to either syndicate. Mr. Hiscock said to-day that the company he represented will send men immediately to open the Felicidad mine and begin the shipment of asphalt. The Bermudez company would then probably institute a suit in the Venezuelan courts and a judicial decision of the rights of both parties would be awaited. If any resort to force was made by the Bermudez company they would have to assume the full responsibility for such an act.

THE VAST CRESPO ESTATE SOLD.

Caracas, Jan. 24.—A Hamburg syndicate has purchased for 4,000,000 marks the estate of the late President Crespo in the Orinoco district. It has an area of ten million acres, and upon it there are eighty thousand head of cattle. The syndicate intends to control the meat market of the West Indies and also the packing industry.

WARNER-QUINLAN ASPHALT PLANS.

C. M. Warner and P. R. Quinlan, of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, and their counsel, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night in conference over the Venezuelan interests of the company. Mr. Hiscock, speaking for Mr. Quinlan, said that the company's engineers would sail for Venezuela to-morrow to begin the preliminary work on a railroad five miles in length, to connect the company's asphalt property at Lake Felicidad with the coast.

"Our men are going to begin work within two weeks," said Mr. Hiscock, "and we shall go ahead with it unless we are interfered with by the Bermudez Company, which is not only a trust, but which seeks to be a monopoly. If we are interfered with we shall sue the Bermudez Company in the Venezuelan courts. We do not expect any insurrection or anything akin to it. We are confident that the Venezuelan courts will give us justice, and it is my individual judgment that the United States Government is now disposed to let the dispute between the rival companies be settled by the Venezuelan courts."

RESTAURADOR SAILS FOR VENEZUELA.

The Restaurador, formerly George J. Gould's yacht Atalanta, sailed for Venezuela yesterday, to be delivered to the Venezuelan Government, for which she has been fitted up as a gurboat.

MACARTHUR DEPORTS AN EDITOR.

ACCUSED OF PRINTING FALSE STATEMENT ABOUT THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

Manila, Jan. 24.—General MacArthur has ordered the deportation to the United States of George T. Rice, editor of "The Daily Bulletin," a marine journal. Rice will sail on the Pennsylvania next Monday. The order characterizes him as a "dangerous incendiary and a menace to the military situation." Rice's offence was the publication of allegations that Lieutenant-Commander William Braunersreuther, Captain of the Port, had charged excessive pilotage and moorage fees, a percentage of which he had kept for himself.

The report of Major Mills, Inspector-General, who investigated the allegations, completely exonerated the Captain of the Port and indicted the editor and the merchants who had given him information and who had been misled by figuring the rates upon the net instead of the gross tonnage, the latter being specified under the Spanish law.

Rice was summoned to the office of the Governor-General's military secretary and was called upon to promise that he would publish no more such articles. He declined to give such a pledge, but insisted that the article was truthful, and took up a defiant attitude when threatened with deportation. The deportation order was then issued, and Rice is now awaiting the departure of the Pennsylvania. When seen in jail to-day he reiterated his statement that the charges were true, and declared that, in any event, the severity of the sentence was unmerited.

Rice came originally from Red Wing, Minn., and was formerly a member of the Minnesota Volunteers.

WAS HE BURIED ALIVE BY FILIPINOS?

NO TRACE CAN BE FOUND OF FIRST LIEUTENANT R. H. BREWER.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Adjutant-General Corbin received a cable message to-day from General MacArthur, in response to his inquiry as to the case of First Lieutenant Richard H. Brewer, of the 27th Volunteer Infantry, who was reported to have been buried alive by the Filipinos. General MacArthur says that young Brewer and Sergeant Schraeder, of his regiment, disappeared on September 11 last, and neither has since been heard from, notwithstanding the most constant and diligent search, and it is feared they were murdered by the insurgents.

In order that nothing should be left undone in prosecuting the search, First Lieutenant Isaac W. Brewer, assistant surgeon of the 36th Volunteer Infantry, a brother of Lieutenant Brewer, of the 27th Infantry, was transferred to duty with the last named regiment to enable him to assist in the search. General MacArthur