Senate, he said, were offensive, obnoxious and unconstitutional. They had been placed in the bill in opposition to every rule of the House. Yet no opportunity was to be allowed to amend them. Under the Senate amendment ten millions of Filipinos would be as American subjects without a right or constitutional guarantee. The conditions imposed in regard to Cuba would deny to the people the free and independent government which the American government solemnly promised the Cubans and the world.

Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, passionately declared that we were now having the first real Congressional taste of imperialism. Heretofore Congress, he said, had shirked its duty and had allowed the President to rule with the hand and force of an emperor. Now, without time for discussion, hardly for protest, imperialism was to be sanctioned by the Congress of the United States. He declared that "by trades, by bargains and connivance" the rights of 10,000,000 people in the Philippines were to be frittered away. War in Cuba was to be risked. "I commend to the tyrants here the plunder they will get," said he. "For myself, I stand true to my conception of duty, and I condemn the infamy they are perpetrating." (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, protested vehemently against the Senate amendments.

MR. LACY CITES PRECEDENTS.

In reply, Mr. Lacy, of Iowa, called the attention of the Democrats to the excellent precedents for the proposed legislation in the acts for the government of the Louisiana and Florida purchases. Of course, he said, the proposed method of government was purely temporary. In time a permanent form of government would be established. This was simply the preliminary step.

Mr. Richardson interrupted to say that if the act for the government of the Louisiana Purchase was substituted for the proposition, every Democrat would vote for it.

Mr. Dalzell, closing the debate, insisted that the method proposed for securing a vote on the pending proposition was not unusual in the closing hours of a Congress, and cited several cases in Democratic Congresses when analogous proceedings were taken. He said the Philippine proposition found its exact parallel in the legislation for the government of the Louisiana Purchase.

"But the Louisiana act," interposed Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, "was to continue only until Congress should meet again. This act is to remain in force until Congress shall otherwise provide. It cannot provide otherwise without the approval of the President."

"This act," replied Mr. Dalzell, "is much more generous than that enacted for the government of the Louisiana Territory." He called attention to the fact that the President's instructions to the Philippine Commission gave to the Filipinos every constitutional guarantee, including the right of trial by jury. As to the Cuban amendment, it simply provided for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine and the proper sanitation of the island to protect the United States and the Cuban people.

The order was adopted—145 to 127.

Mr. Richardson then attempted by a point of order to delay consideration, but was overruled by the Speaker, who on an appeal from his decision was sustained—140 to 117.

DEFENDING THE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, then moved to concur in the Senate amendments in gross, and took the floor in support of his motion. Personally he believed the Senate provisions regarding Cuba were eminently wise, and that those regarding the Philippines were a limitation on the President's power.

Mr. Hull then yielded to Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who discussed the Philippine and Cuban amendments. He related the circumstances in connection with the Ostend Manifesto, in 1854, when emissaries of a Democratic President declared in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. That, he said, was one of the Democratic traditions on this subject. Another was the Louisiana Purchase and the government of that Territory. Still another was the government of Florida. He declared that the real worry of the Democrats was because the Republicans were bringing order out of chaos.

Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, indorsed the Philippine and Cuban amendments, and concluded by expressing the hope that some day in the future Cuba would be anexed to the United States.

J. R. Williams, of Illinois, in contrasting the Democratic policy of the past toward Cuba with the Republican policy of the present said the Democrats desired to buy Cuba, while the Republicans were trying to steal it.

Mr. Pierce and Mr. Cox, of Tennessee; Mr. Davis and Mr. Sparkman, of Florida, and Mr. Jones, of Virginia, spoke briefly in opposition.

Mr. Hay, of Virginia, said that in the brief time allowed for debate those on his side of the House could only protest.

Mr. Slayden, of Texas, charged that we were dishonoring ourselves in not redeeming our pledge to Cuba and to the world.

Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, said he would not have addressed the House had it not been for Mr. Corliss's remarks. If he believed the Cuban amendment had the meaning or tendency (annexation) attributed to it by Mr. Corliss he would have no hesitation in voting against it. He was one of those who believed that the American Congress and the American people were bound in honor by the Teller resolution.

MR. HULL CREATES AN UPROAR.

Mr. Hull created an uproar by speaking of the insinuations which had been made against him personally on account of his connection with a Philippine lumber and development company. He said he had been made a target in the campaign on account of his connection with that company. William J. Bryan had first called attention to it. "I will say," he continued, "that I am the same man whose name has been used in connection with that lumber company. I have something invested in it. It is a legitimate enterprise. It has never asked a favor of the government. I will say that when I cannot invest my money in a legitimate enterprise I will quit politics. I do not care to be a drone, depending only on my politics for a living." (Republican applause.) Mr. Hull added that in the campaign the company had decided to suspend operations and not invest a dollar if Bryan was elected, but after McKinley was elected it had decided to invest every dollar it had. This statement, made just as Mr. Hull's time expired, created a tremendous uproar. Democrats jeered, and some of them hissed. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, shouted that the company knew it couldn't exploit the Philippines if Mr. Bryan was elected.

After much noise, just as the vote was to be taken, Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, rose to make a parliamentary inquiry. "I would like to inquire," he said, "whether the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hull) can vote on this proposition. He has just confessed that he is interested in this bill."

"That is not a parliamentary inquiry," replied the Speaker sternly, while the Republicans jeered and hissed.

When Mr. Hull's name was reached in the rollcall Mr. Lentz made the point of order that he could not vote, calling attention to the statement in the Digest that members interested in legislation cannot vote.

The Speaker announced that each member must be the judge of that for himself. The clerk called Mr. Hull's name and he voted aye.

The motion to concur in the Senate amendments was carried—159 to 134. Four Republicans—Messrs. Loud, of California; McCall, of Massachusetts; Mann, of Illinois, and Driscoll, of New-York—voted with the Democrats against the motion, and Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, answered "Present," but was not paired.

FOREST COMMISSION BILL PASSED.

Albany, March 1 (Special).—The Assembly passed this morning the bill of Senator Brown consolidating the Forest, Fish and Game Commission and the Forest Preserve Board, and establishing a single commissioner at a salary of $5,000 a year, with a deputy at $2,500.

BAD BLOOD

Reveals itself in many ways. Sometimes the impurities in the blood mark and mar the skin with blotches, pimples, boils or other eruptions. Sometimes the result of bad blood is rheumatism or a debilitated condition which is popularly described as "feeling played out, hardly able to drag myself around."

The impurities and poisons which corrupt the blood, clog the liver and cloud the skin are removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does more than eliminate the poisons; it increases the activity of the blood-making glands so that there is an increased supply of pure, body-building blood. It brightens the eyes, cleanses the skin, and gives new, physical energy.

Accept no substitute for Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"I thank God for the good your medicines have done me," writes Mr. James M. Sizemore, of Mitchell, Lawrence Co., Ind., Box 501. "I was not well for two years. My throat was always sore, head ached, and back ached nearly all the time. My weight was 155 pounds. I was taken sick with typhoid fever, and when the fever left me I had such a pain in my left side I could not breathe without pain. I thought I must die. My wife went to the drug store and procured a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and a vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I discontinued the use of my doctor's medicine and began with the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets.' I at once began to feel better: the pain soon left my side and I could breathe with ease. In a week or so I felt so good I could not stay in the room. I began to walk about the streets; I felt better each morning. After a month's use of the medicine I was well. That was over a year ago. Now I weigh 184 pounds and feel better than ever in my life."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

STEEL CIRCULARS READY.

SEVERAL ADDITIONAL COMPANIES SAID TO WANT TO ENTER THE COMBINATION.

It was learned yesterday from a well informed source that circulars signed by the directors of each of the companies which are to be taken into the United States Steel Corporation had been prepared and would be sent out last night to the stockholders, these circulars stating the terms offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. for exchange of their stock, adding that the signing directors had agreed to turn in their holdings on those terms, and advising the other stockholders also to consent to exchange their shares for stock of the new corporation. H. H. Porter, chairman of the board of the Federal Steel Company, yesterday said that the directors of that company had informally considered the Morgan proposition, and had practically agreed to accept the offered terms. John W. Gates, chairman of the board of the American Steel and Wire Company, was quoted as saying:

There is not a word of truth in the story that there is a disagreement between Mr. Morgan and myself. There is absolute accord between us. It is true we were dissatisfied with the terms and prices offered for our stock; nevertheless, the directors of the American Steel and Wire Company have decided to enter the combination, and the terms offered by Mr. Morgan were accepted yesterday. At the meeting of the directors held yesterday the publication of a circular was authorized, stating to the stockholders of the company that a certain percentage of the stock has been deposited with Mr. Morgan, and adding: "It is the belief of these shareholders that it will be for the interest of the other stockholders to enter the combination."

It is reported that several additional steel companies are desirous of being taken into the new combination. Their names are not mentioned, but it is hinted that among them are the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Sloss-Sheffield Iron and Steel Company. Both are Southern companies. In financial circles, as well as in the trade, it is believed that the United States Steel Corporation will not for the present at least absorb any companies other than those already accepted by the underwriting syndicate, although it is said that the American Bridge Company may come in at some future date.

It is again reported that early in the negotiations it was Mr. Morgan's purpose to take in several properties besides those which were finally decided upon, in which case the consolidated company would probably have had $950,000,000 stock, as was announced in The Tribune to be the intention, instead of $800,000,000, the amount now fixed upon. It was decided, however, it is said, that it would be unwise to include any companies beyond the eight selected.

Experts have been estimating on the earning capacity of the great combination. They have taken their figures from last year's reports of the companies concerned, but even with this as a basis estimates have varied materially. It is unofficially reported that the Carnegie company's profits last year were close to $40,000,000, but $25,000,000 is regarded as a conservative estimate of its earning power under normal conditions. The National Tube Company is down for $12,000,000 profits, and next comes the Federal Steel Company, with $12,000,000. In the aggregate the earning capacity of the eight companies which are to go into the combination is placed at about $77,000,000.

As the new company is capitalized at $1,100,000,000, its requirements for interest and dividend payments will be about $43,000,000, so that with general earnings of $77,000,000, an average of 8 per cent is figured for common stock earnings. On the assumption that 2 per cent is put aside yearly for betterments, depreciation, etc., this would still leave more than 5 per cent for common stock dividends.

The reason for the inactivity of the new company's shares in the "outside" market became apparent yesterday, when it was learned that Stock Exchange houses engaged in the purchase and sale of these issues had given orders to their representatives not to deal with brokers save those who "gave up" other Stock Exchange houses as their principals. Naturally this had a tendency to restrict business to a marked degree. This discrimination, it was explained, applied only to dealings in the stocks of the new company. Otherwise relations between the "curb" and the Stock Exchange houses are reported to be entirely harmonious. The steel stocks in the regular market were stronger yesterday, substantial net gains being made by several of them.

MR. ORD LEAVES GENERAL ELECTRIC.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 1.—J. P. Ord has resigned the second vice-presidency of the General Electric Company. It was reported that Mr. Ord had resigned to become head financial man of the United States Steel Corporation, the inference being drawn probably from the fact that he was recognized as the personal representative of the Morgan interests in the General Electric Company. Mr. Ord, however, denies positively that there is any truth in the report. He would say nothing regarding his future plans.

BRITISH VIEW OF STEEL COMBINATION.

AMERICANS SAID TO HAVE UNDERTAKEN TOO LARGE A CONTRACT.

London, March 1.—"The Statist," dealing with the steel combination in the United States, says:

The competition of American iron and steel in the markets of the United Kingdom has been much less during the last few weeks than during the latter half of 1900, but this is not surprising. With Scotch pig iron below £2 14s and Yorkshire steel plates at £6 5s, there cannot be any temptation to American producers to sell here.

Moreover, it seems as if those who have sold are now experiencing considerable difficulty in executing their contracts. We hear of Americans paying differences to cancel sales made last year. From the North we hear that the first instalment is arriving from the United States of ship plates which ought to have been delivered last year.

An interesting incident of the moment is the placing in Connal's Stores, in Glasgow, of two thousand tons of American pig iron, which arrived too late for contract delivery. From these and other circumstances one would be disposed to conclude that the American iron and steel producers, in their eagerness to make export trade, have bitten off more than they can chew.

Nevertheless, "The Statist" believes that English exportation of pig iron will be limited this year, because of the deplorably depressed conditions of the German, French and Belgian iron industries and the renewed flow of American iron in the near future. Summing up the resources of the steel combination, "The Statist" says:

It has the largest and most perfect blast furnaces in the world, compared with which all ours are but as African pigmies alongside the most splendid regiment of the Guards.

Obviously the prospect, as "The Statist" sees it, is the reverse of encouraging for British producers.

KNOW NOTHING OF IT HERE.

At the local offices of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Cambria Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company it was said yesterday that no advices had been received from the home offices relative to the Philadelphia story that the three companies were about to establish a community of interest. It was rumored yesterday that if such a community of steel interests is formed the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, which owns extensive iron and steel works at Scranton, Penn., would enter the combination to protect itself from the big steel trust. The Lackawanna company is capitalized at $25,000,000. Besides its Scranton property, it owns mines and ships coal from the Pine Brook and Capouse mines in Lackawanna County. Last year the company purchased land from the city of Buffalo at Stony Point, on the river front west of Buffalo, and is erecting thereon a steel rail and billet plant, which it is expected will have a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of steel a year.

An officer and director of the Lackawanna company refused yesterday to deny or confirm the truth of the rumor.

NEW MANAGEMENT MAY TAKE CHARGE ON APRIL 1.

Pittsburg, March 1.—President Schwab, of the Carnegie company, arrived home to-day, but refused to say anything in regard to the Morgan deal. He is now preparing to get matters straightened out by the time the board meets next Tuesday, at which time, it is reported, the announcement will be made to the officers of the Carnegie company. The regular meeting of the board is held every Tuesday, and at the next meeting matters of importance will be discussed regarding the future of the company. What the intentions of the big concern are will be known then, and what changes are to be made will be up for discussion, but it is the general belief that no changes will be made in the offices in this city. It was learned from other sources to-day that it is the intention of the promoters to try to have matters in such shape that the new management can take over the properties of the constituent companies on April 1.

BIG DYE WORKS FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., March 1.—The Leary Dye Works, a five story building at Platt and Mill sts., was gutted by fire this noon. The upper floor was occupied by the Seneca Camera Company, which employed a large force of men and women. Three bodies have already been removed from the building and many injured have been taken to the hospitals. The fire is supposed to have started among the chemicals stored in the upper floors of the building. The dead have not as yet been identified.

CAR STRIKES LOAD OF TYPEWRITERS.

DRIVER LOCKED UP—POLICE TRY TO LEARN TO OPERATE MACHINES.

For several minutes last evening the East Thirty-fifth-st. police station resembled a business college. In the back room twenty typewriters were operated by as many policemen. Early in the evening a truck driven by Charles Heckel, of No. 204 Avenue B, and loaded with the typewriters, was struck by a southbound Third-ave. car at Thirty-ninth-st., and the front wheel was taken off. Heckel, according to the police, was intoxicated. He became abusive, and was arrested. The police reserves carried the typewriters to the station, where they placed them on benches and started to operate them.

Sergeant Westervelt was annoyed by the clicking of the machines.

"You can't turn this place into a business college," he exclaimed. "If you want to learn to operate the typewriter, go to school." The name of the owner of the machines could not be learned.

MIDNIGHT FIGHT IN MOUNT VERNON.

DETECTIVE AND ENGLISH SUBJECT HAVE A STRUGGLE IN A DARK STREET.

Walter Elliott, a restaurant proprietor of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Detective George Atwell, mistaking each other for highwaymen, had a desperate fight in South Eighth-ave. in that city at midnight on Thursday. The encounter resulted in Elliott being arrested and spending the night in the police station. He was arraigned yesterday morning in court, and sentence was suspended. He says that this will not be the end of the affair. He is a British subject, and declares that he will bring his case to the attention of the British Consul.

According to the story of the detective he met Elliott on a dark street, and after displaying his badge, began to question him as to his name and address. Elliott, he says, refused to give him any satisfaction, and started to run. The detective ran after Elliott and followed him two blocks. Atwell says that he showed his badge the second time, but that Elliott paid no attention to it, and grabbed him by the throat and tried to strike him. In order to force Elliott to loosen the grip on his throat Atwell struck him with a club. He then dragged him to the police station, where Elliott succeeded in clearing up his identity, but was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Elliott denies that the detective displayed his badge. His father and mother, he says, were once held up by highwaymen in England and nearly murdered, and that this so badly frightened him that he has lived in terror of highwaymen ever since.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, March 1.—The following army, navy and marine corps orders have been issued:

ARMY.

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the staff departments designated:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major JAMES PARKER, cavalry; Major SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN, cavalry; Major EDWARD J. McCLERNAND, cavalry; Major WILBER E. WILDER, cavalry; Major RICHARD P. STRONG, artillery corps; Major LOUIS V. CAZIARC, artillery corps; Major SYDNEY W. TAYLOR, artillery corps; Major HENRY A. GREENE, infantry; Major JOHN G. BALLANCE, infantry; Major CHARLES J. CRANE, infantry, and Major ALFRED C. SHARPE, infantry.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major JOSEPH H. DORST, cavalry; Major EARL D. THOMAS, cavalry; Major JOHN M. K. DAVIS, artillery corps; Major RAMSAY D. POTTS, artillery corps; Major FREDERICK A. SMITH, infantry; Major ALFRED REYNOLDS, infantry, and Major JAMES A. IRONS, infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel BENJAMIN F. POPE, deputy surgeon-general, is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco about May 1, and will proceed to Division of the Philippines for duty as chief surgeon of that division.

Major ALEXANDER RODGERS, 4th Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Myer for duty pertaining to the organization of the 11th Cavalry.

The following transfers are made: First Lieutenant FREDERICK W. VAN DUYNE, from the 11th Infantry to the 4th Infantry, Company A; First Lieutenant CLYFFARD GAME, from the 4th Infantry to the 11th Infantry, Company E; Major JAMES A. BUCHANAN, from the 15th Infantry to the 12th Infantry; Major THOMAS F. DAVIS, from the 12th Infantry to the 15th Infantry.

Major GEORGE E. BUSHNELL, surgeon, will proceed to Fort Logan to relieve Major Louis Brechemin, surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila, where he will report for duty.

Major HENRY A. GREENE, 14th Infantry, is detailed a member of the Army Retiring Board at the War Department, vice Frank G. Smith, artillery corps, during the examination of Major Charles Newbold, paymaster, only.

Acting Assistant Surgeon FRANCIS G. ENGLEHARDT is relieved from further duty in the division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Syracuse, and upon arrival report to the surgeon-general of the army for annulment of contract.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate granted First Lieutenant MARSHALL M. CLOUD, assistant surgeon, is further extended three months on account of sickness.

First Lieutenant JAMES F. M'INDOE, corps of engineers, will proceed to Fort Totten and report for duty with the battalion of engineers and at the engineer school.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made:

Major WILLIAM PAULDING, promoted from captain, 10th Infantry, to the 3d Infantry; Major LORENZO W. COOKE, promoted from captain, 3d Infantry, to the 26th Infantry; Major FRANCIS E. ELTONHEAD, promoted from captain, 21st Infantry, to the 14th Infantry.

Chaplain JOSEPH H. SUTHERLAND is assigned to the 23d Infantry.

The officers of the cavalry arm named in the accompanying list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names:

Captains promoted from first lieutenants—SELAH R. H. TOMPKINS, promoted from 7th Cavalry, assigned to the 9th Cavalry, Troop E; SEDGWICK RICE, promoted from 7th Cavalry to 3d Cavalry, Troop D; ARTHUR THAYER, 3d Cavalry to 10th Cavalry, Troop A; JOHN T. HAINES, from 5th Cavalry to 11th Cavalry; CECIL STEWART, from 4th Cavalry to 5th Cavalry, Troop B; FLOYD W. HARRIS, from 4th Cavalry to 4th Cavalry, Troop B; JOHN T. NANCE, from 6th Cavalry to 9th Cavalry, Troop A; CHARLES C. WALCOTT, Jr., 8th Cavalry to 2d Cavalry, Troop H; JOHN J. PERSHING, from 10th Cavalry to 1st Cavalry, Troop C; PETER E. TRAUB, from 1st Cavalry to 5th Cavalry, Troop F.

First lieutenants promoted from second lieutenants—CHARLES T. BOYD, from 4th Cavalry to 7th Cavalry; HENRY C. WHITEHEAD, from 10th Cavalry to 7th Cavalry, Troop L.

The following transfers are made:

Captain SELAH R. H. TOMPKINS, from the 9th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry, Troop A; Captain ARTHUR THAYER, from the 10th Cavalry to the 9th Cavalry, Troop E. The officers named will join their respective troops.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate granted Captain GEORGE J. NEWGARDEN, assistant surgeon, is further extended two months on surgeon's certificate.

First Lieutenant ROBERT M'CLEVE, 24 Infantry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers at Fort Thomas for the examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy vice First Lieutenant FRANK W. ROWELL, 24 Infantry, relieved.

Major JOSEPH M. HELLER, surgeon, will proceed to Fort Myer and report for assignment to duty with the squadron of the 5th Cavalry now under orders to proceed to the Philippines.

Major PALMER G. WOOD, 41st Infantry (captain, 12th Infantry), now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Sheridan and report for duty with the 29th Infantry.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander K. NILES, detached the Massachusetts, to Washington, D. C., for examination, then home and wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander D. D. V. STUART, detached the Vermont March 4, to Naval Station, Cavité, via steamer sailing March 15.

Medical Inspector F. ROGERS, detached recruiting duty, to Asiatic Station as fleet surgeon via steamer sailing March 15.

Medical Inspector R. C. PERSONS, detached duty as fleet surgeon, Asiatic Station, to home and wait orders.

Changes of officers, Asiatic Station:

Surgeon F. J. B. CORDEIRO, detached the New-Orleans, to home via Buffalo.

Surgeon C. F. STOKES, detached the Buffalo, to the New-Orleans.

Surgeon A. R. WENTWORTH, detached the Independence, to the Solace.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. THOMPSON, detached the Solace, to home and wait orders.

Civil Engineer F. C. PRINDLE, retired from February 27, 1901.

MARINE CORPS.

Colonel R. L. MEAD, ordered to Washington and report to Assistant Secretary of the Navy, president of the Board of Awards.

Captain S. D. BUTLER and First Lieutenant F. E. EVANS have been found qualified for promotion to the grades of captain and first lieutenant.

Captain F. L. BRADMAN, ordered to rejoin his ship, the Philadelphia, at San Diego, Cal., his services being no longer required before the examining board at Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Major X. A. BARTLETT, retired, granted permission to leave the United States.

EX-PRESIDENT CLARK SERIOUSLY ILL.

Boston, March 1 (Special).—C. P. Clark, ex-president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, has been in Southern France for more than four months in the hope of regaining his health. For almost a year he has been suffering from a complication of diseases. His illness has assumed a more serious aspect of late, and his brother, the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Boston, was recently summoned to France to attend him. At the present time Mr. Clark is in Nice.

FOSBURG'S BROTHER LEAVES YALE.

New-Haven, Conn., March 1 (Special).—The arrest and notoriety of the case of Robert L. Fosburg, of Pittsfield, Mass., charged with the murder of his sister, have resulted in the resignation from college of his brother, James B. A. Fosburg, a Sheffield Scientific School freshman. Young Fosburg felt keenly the disgrace brought upon his family by his brother's arrest.

"THE MICE WILL PLAY."

THEY ARE TO HAVE A CARNIVAL, AND HAVE DIVIDED UP THE WORK INTO SMALL PIECES.

The White Mice are an association of actresses who are not stars. No star is allowed to be a member. They are a benevolent order, but they do not seem to take themselves quite so seriously as do the White Rats. This is the conclusion drawn from the following account of their own doings, furnished by themselves and here reproduced exactly:

The Executive Committee of the Benevolent Order of White Mice met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and decided on the following committees to preside at the carnival and ball to be held at the Grand Central Palace on March 7: Committee on Gladness (Reception Committee)—Elfie Fay, chairman; Peggy Donalson, Rita Dean, Stella Cutler, Evelyn Barns and Madge Lansing. Committee on Flowers That Bloom All the Year Round, Tra La! (Flower Committee)—Pauline Chase, chairman; Tessie Mooney, Jessie Jordan, Eileen Redmond and Rena Aubrey. Committee on Publicity (Press Committee)—Mabel Taylor, chairman; Maude Rose, Madge Norton, Jessie Roselle, Kitty Jordan and Gladys Earlscott. Committee on Peace (Floor Committee)—Zaza Belasco, chairman; Libian Diamond, Therese Renold, Georgie Irving, Rose Vera and Mollie Hoffman. The girl behind the gun (sergeant-at-arms), Miss Annie Leslie.

It was also decided that the ball must be unique in every detail. Miss Elfie Fay, chairman of the Committee on Gladness, has her own ideas and several clever assistants. Miss Pauline Chase will preside over the flowers, with her lieutenants, with much éclat. Miss Mabel Taylor and the others on her committee will undoubtedly care for the representatives of the press snugly. Miss Zaza Belasco has a committee of peace which should make many arrests if there are any guests who forget to behave themselves. And last, but not least, is Miss Annie Leslie, the sergeant-at-arms. She is very sweet and very pretty, and from a pugilistic standpoint would be at a disadvantage; but Colonel Murphy and Deputy Chief of Police Devery have assured her of all sorts of aid, so she's happy. Miss Anna Black, president of the order, and Miss Frances Rockefeller King, secretary, have plowned out their own troubles, and they think they're enormous.

SHENKLE SAFELY IN PRISON.

NO ATTEMPT AT LYNCHING IN THE TOWN WHERE HIS CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

Carrollton, Ill., March 1.—Guarded by four companies of State militia, to protect him from a mob determined on lynching, Albert Shenkle, who on December 23 last assaulted the sixteen-year-old daughter of Charles H. Giller, of Carrollton, was early to-day taken from the county jail at Springfield, placed on a special train and brought to Carrollton. Through streets lined with silent spectators he was hurried to the courthouse. An hour after the arrival of the train, Shenkle had pleaded guilty, received an indeterminate sentence, and was on his way to the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester.

There was no disorder, although threats of lynching had been freely made by the citizens of Carrollton, and, although the streets of the little city and the grounds around the jail and courthouse had been patrolled by an armed mob determined upon lynching since it was announced that Shenkle would be brought here for trial, the entire population of the town was gathered around the station and along the streets leading to the courthouse, but the troops, forming a cordon around the train as soon as it stopped, and surrounding Shenkle, prevented any hostile demonstration.

With the confinement of Shenkle in the Chester penitentiary ended a vigil by Sheriff Conle, of Greene County, that has lasted since the night of Shenkle's arrest, and which led him and his prisoner through many counties in their efforts to avoid mobs.

TO SUCCEED DR. JOHN WESLEY BROWN.

ST. THOMAS'S PULPIT TO BE FILLED BY DEAN ROBBINS, OF ALBANY, IT IS SAID.

It was currently reported yesterday that the vestry of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-third-st., has decided upon a successor to the former rector, the late Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, but his name will not be announced for some days. When seen last night, Daniel Hoag, senior warden of St. Thomas's Church, said:

It is true we have a rector for St. Thomas, but until we have his acceptance we cannot announce his name. How soon we will receive his acceptance I cannot say, but it will probably not be many days hence. We feel we have chosen just the right man. That is all we can say.

Another vestryman said last night that the name of the new pastor would be announced in about ten days.

All signs point to the Rev. Dr. Wilford L. Robbins, dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, as Dr. Brown's successor. He was born in Boston, was graduated from Amherst College, and is unmarried.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ELECTRIC ROADS NEAR SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, March 1.—Eastern capitalists are said to be figuring on an investment of about $5,000,000 in some of the public utilities of San Jose and adjacent towns. Their purpose also involves electric railroad extensions on both sides of the bay from San Jose to Alameda and Oakland and San Francisco. When asked about the matter J. H. Henry, president of the San Jose and Santa Clara Streetcar Company, said:

For some time a plan has been under consideration for combining the Oakland, Hayward, Presidio and San Jose and Santa Clara roads under one management, besides the electric lighting of this and other neighboring cities. Behind the plan are New-York and Boston capitalists, who represent the same interests that succeeded in bringing about the consolidation of the St. Louis lines.

NEW CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD.

Colorado Springs, Col., March 1 (Special).—The Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railroad was completed to-day to Cameron, where connection is made with the electric system reaching the Gold Camp's big mines. The road reduces the distance to the Camp to forty-two miles, or one-half, with corresponding reductions in freight rates. It is owned by the mine owners.

TO RAISE STREET CLEANERS' SALARIES.

Albany, March 1 (Special).—The Assembly Cities Committee has reported the bill of Assemblyman Adler, of the IXth District, raising the salaries and increasing the number of members of the Street Cleaning Department in New-York. The extra expenditure called for amounts to nearly $50,000.

The bill also removes the check on the total appropriation for this department now exercised by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and prohibits this board from fixing the salaries of the uniformed members of the force.

This measure has caused considerable comment in the legislature because of the reports from New-York that the members of the Street Cleaning Department were raising a "security" fund to secure the passage of the bill.

GIFTS TO ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

The New-York Alumni of Allegheny College, which is at Meadville, Penn., held a dinner at Delmonico's last evening. About thirty persons were present. Among them were Dr. W. A. Crawford, president of the college, and G. G. Baldwin, Assistant United States Attorney. Dr. Crawford announced that the college had recently received gifts amounting to $100,000. Of this sum about $50,000 will be used in building a new library, $35,000 in building a new chapel, and the rest for an observatory.

POLICE ARE LOOKING FOR "MR. WILLIAMS"

The men and women boarders in the boarding house of Mrs. Ann Moore, at No. 147 East Thirty-first-st., are looking for a man who said his name was Williams, who was popular with the other boarders in his short stay. Williams disappeared suddenly, and several women have missed articles of wearing apparel since his departure. He reached there yesterday in time for dinner. He asked to be excused just before the dessert, saying his physician had instructed him not to eat puddings. He then left the table and went to his room. He expected, he said, to attend a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A few minutes later one of the women boarders, Miss Lambert, left the table and went to her room. On the stairs she met Williams, who was going down. Miss Lambert found her door open, and strewn on the floor were the contents of her bureau. She told the other boarders that thieves had been in the house, and there was a hurried inspection of the rooms. Miss Lambert discovered that a valuable fur collarete and cape were missing, and other boarders missed small articles. The police of the East Thirty-fifth-st. station were informed, and detectives are looking out for Williams.

STRICKEN ON SYNAGOGUE STEPS.

David Kauffmein, a tailor, lived with his sister at No. 56 Forsyth-st. After supper last evening he went to the Makover Anshe, a Polish synagogue. On the steps of the synagogue he was stricken with apoplexy. Five minutes after entering Gouverneur Hospital the man died.

OPEN CAMPAIGN IN BOWERY

FRANK MOSS AND OTHER SPEAKERS FOR REPUBLICAN CLUB WELL RECEIVED—THEY FLAY TAMMANY.

The Republican Club opened the municipal campaign in the Bowery last night with a well attended meeting at its downtown headquarters, No. 274 Bowery. Frank Moss was the principal speaker, and General Henry E. Tremain presided. Others who denounced Tammany and the way the present city government is run were Colonel A. S. Gear, James W. Hawes, Collector Charles H. Treat and Alfred R. Conkling.

Mr. Moss when he appeared on the platform was cheered. He said:

Don't you think it a curious thing that when the combination candidate for mayor next fall is likely to be a Democrat the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club is going to give the nominee its strongest support so as to oust Tammany? This is being done because citizenship is bigger than politics. Interest in our homes is greater than in any political party. I deny that Tammany Hall is a political party. It is simply an organized gang of freebooters and pirates. The leader of Tammany Hall is the greatest freebooter in the world because he controls the judges which he nominates for his own pockets.

When the campaign is hot uptown I hope you gentlemen from the Bowery will come up and help us. I believe the people uptown need you more than you do them, because your hearts are in the right place and you have wise heads. You are not like the men who squander their money in liquor stores and poolrooms. They have big hearts and small heads. We want men of all parties and those belonging to no party to unite and work together at the next municipal election for the city's good.

I have been talking lately with men who are putting up buildings here, and they told me of the money they had to put up to have plans passed by the Buildings Department. They are not the only ones that have to put up. Take the fake museums along the Bowery, with their gambling tables on the inside. Don't you think these fake shows have to put up to the police? Of course, they do. Even the panhandlers and beggars who have flocked here from Chicago and Boston have to pay tribute for the privilege of working the public streets. The poor Italian peanut and Greek peanut vendors who are trying to earn an honest livelihood have to put up to the police or they will be arrested and their pushcarts seized. It's got to be awfully small business when tribute is exacted from poor peanut men who cannot speak our language.

My quarrel has ever been with our officials who are paid big salaries to keep them honest, but who, nevertheless, enter into partnership with criminals and disreputable characters. Those officials are rolling up fortunes, building mansions and are riding in carriages on the proceeds of vice. The Irish who are opposed to absentee landlords cannot stand by a man who makes his money here, as well as runs the elections, and buys race horses and bulldogs and lives in a mansion in England and spends his money there. I predict a revolt of the Irish against Croker. I think he is a renegade Irishman. There was a time Croker did not go to church. Ask Jimmy O'Brien, and he will tell you why. Because in those days he was one of the heelers. When he joined St. Gabriel's Church later on he got the nomination for Alderman.

Three "flim-flammers" from Bowery and Houston-st. were arrested in Brooklyn for working their game in Brooklyn a short time ago, and who do you think was the Bowery politician that wrote to the judge, asking that the trio be released?

Several of the audience answered: "Tim Sullivan." Mr. Moss continued:

And they were released. You read about burglaries these days, but you don't hear of half of the burglaries which are taking place nightly. A Croker and Freedman's insurance company are advising the people of this city to get insured against burglary, as that sort of crime is prevalent at present. Croker wants to get the spoils. Croker owns the Police Department. Devery is Croker's man. Devery is on top. If the members of the Police Department were allowed to do their duty they would catch the burglars. But Devery, like the Bowery politician who freed the "flim-flammers," does not want the crooks sent to prison.

"Tweed and his gang," said ex-Judge Hawes, "simply stole in a public manner, but these Tammany people work in another way. They exact tribute from vice and public contractors. All this cry about vice and gambling on the East Side and in the Tenderloin, what does it mean? Simply that the officials are fattening their bank accounts on the proceeds of crime. We want a government for this city which will be decent, and not have protected vice flaunting itself around us in hallways or on the streets."

Mr. Conkling, in telling of his experience as a watcher at an election a few years ago, described how Devery, then a captain, had driven away the representative of the Socialist Labor party, who by law was allowed to be in the booth to see how things were going. He called Devery "the Tammany demon."

The Republican rallies at the Bowery headquarters will be continued weekly until election. Branches are to be opened on other East Side streets.

STATE PENITENTIARY BURNED.

BUILDING NEAR LINCOLN, NEB., ALMOST DESTROYED—ONE CONVICT LOSES HIS LIFE.

Lincoln, Neb., March 1.—The Nebraska State Penitentiary, three miles from this city, was almost destroyed by a fire which started soon after midnight. One convict, George Pfleuger, lost his life. He was released with the other convicts, and had marched out with them, but was allowed to go back to his cell for some personal effects. When the ruins began to cool off to-day his charred body was found. Pfleuger was serving a sentence for the murder of his wife.

There was no disorder among the convicts, who were guarded by militiamen hastily summoned from Lincoln. The main building of the penitentiary was practically new. Nothing is left save the east wing, occupied by the warden, the chapel and some reserve cell rooms. Lieutenant-Governor Savage arranged to have a sufficient number of the National Guard sent to the penitentiary to prevent any escapes being made. The priso