New-York Tribune.

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VOL. LXV....NO. 21,581. To-day, fair. To-morrow, fair; north to southeast winds. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1905.—5 PARTS. SIXTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MOSCOW TROOPS MUTINY

THE ARSENAL CAPTURED.

Cossacks Refuse to Fire on Rebels—Insurgents Control Riga.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—The Moscow correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" telegraphed as follows from that city at 11:20 a. m. to-day:

The ferment in the Moscow garrison over bad rations and numerous arrests resulted to-day in an open mutiny of the Rostoff Grenadier Regiment. The Grenadiers freed their arrested comrades by force, seized the arsenal with the stores of arms and munitions and disposed machine guns before the barracks.

Later the Grenadiers, instead of the usual order of the day, issued a series of economic and political demands, and the command of the regiment was taken over by a committee of twenty, elected by the mutineers.

The men of the Astrakhan Regiment and the Cossacks refused to move against the mutineers.

St. Petersburg (undated).—The colonel of the Grenadiers, at Moscow, to-day sent a message to the mutineers offering to consider their proper grievances if they would submit them. He has received no reply.

Only eight men are working in the telegraph office. The telegraphers' congress has again resolved to continue the strike.

To-night the telegraph office at Kieff called up St. Petersburg and asked whether the Minister of the Interior, M. Durnovo, had been dismissed. Receiving a negative reply, the sounder ceased and all efforts to call up that city were vain. The same thing happened on the Irkutsk wire.

Reports of mutinies in regiments in various parts of Russia continue to pour in. At Irkutsk practically the entire garrison of four thousand men, and even the officers, voted for the immediate convocation of a constituent assembly, and a battery stationed at Serpoukhoff presented a series of political and military demands.

TO BANKRUPT EMPIRE.

Popular Leaders Urge Followers to Destroy Nation's Credit.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—The proletariat organizations, through the "invisible government," threw a bombshell into the camp of the official government last night by issuing a manifesto, following the form of an imperial document, announcing the bankruptcy of the Treasury, ordering the proletariat army everywhere to refuse to pay taxes of any description, to insist on the payment of wages in gold or silver and to withdraw all their deposits from the savings banks in gold.

The manifesto is a terrible indictment of the manner in which the bureaucracy has brought the country to financial ruin, asserting that the government has squandered not only the country's income but the proceeds of foreign loans on railroads, the army and the fleet, leaving the people without schools or roads; yet, it is declared, there is no money to feed the soldiers and everywhere there are insurrections of the beggared and starved troops and sailors. The manifesto even charges the government with using the deposits in the government savings banks to speculate on the Bourse and with covering up its chronic deficits in the interest on the immense debt by the proceeds of the foreign loans, which are at last exhausted. The rich, it is added, have already taken warning, and are converting their property into securities and gold and are sending them abroad.

The only salvation for the country, according to the manifesto, is the overthrow of the autocracy by a constituent assembly. The document says:

The sooner the government falls the better. Therefore, the last source of the existence of the old régime—its financial revenue—must be stopped.

The document is signed by the members of the Workmen's Council, the committee of the Pan-Russian Union and the central committees of the Social Democrats, Social Revolutionists and Socialists of Poland.

The manifesto created a tremendous sensation on publication, and the government accepted the challenge contained in it and confiscated the editions of all the newspapers printing it, including the "Russ," "Syn," "Ontechestva," "Novia Shisn," "Nasha Shisn," "Nashalo" and "Svo Bodanarog," but only after the papers had been circulated everywhere. The government announced that it would proceed legally against the editors of these papers for violating the press law, and it has also begun arrests of members of the committees of the organizations that signed the manifesto. The general impression is that this action on the part of the government will precipitate an outbreak.

This great step of the revolutionary forces, which throws down the gage of battle to the government, was prepared with such secrecy that the authorities were taken off their guard and did not even attempt to prevent its publication in the newspapers. The revolutionary leaders expect it will be followed by reprisals and arrests, but all this has been foreseen. The leaders laid their plans deeply before issuing the manifesto. Three or four committees of the various organizations have been elected. If one set of committees is put behind the bars another will take its place and carry on the work.

The League of Leagues was not asked to join in the manifesto, being regarded with some jealousy by the organizations, which say they are bearing the brunt of revolution and that they are entitled to the fruits thereof.

The proletariat leaders say they have absolute knowledge that the government has just issued $125,000,000 in paper money.

Under the provisions of the press law the editor of every paper which printed the manifesto has rendered himself liable to eight months' imprisonment and $1,500 fine.

It is said that among the papers of M. Krustaleff, the president of the executive committee of the Workmen's Council, seized at the time of his arrest were documents which furnish evidence of a well planned conspiracy to kidnap Premier Witte.

Imperials were steady to-day.

The bureau of the Moscow Zemstvo Congress has received Premier Witte's reply to the Zemstvo memorial, which the Council of Ministers has discussed. Count Witte says that the council has decided that its foremost duty is to carry out the Emperor's will as expressed in the manifesto of October 30. Therefore, no consideration can be given to petitions or resolutions going beyond the limits of the manifesto, and no measures can be undertaken which might affect the rights of the national assembly before it meets. The adoption, however, of temporary

Continued on second page.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.

"Fla. & West Indian Ltd.," 9:25 A. M., A. C. L. Express, 9:25 P. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1181 B'way, N. Y.—Advt.

CONFIRMS MR. HARRIMAN.

Governor Higgins Tells of Financier's Telephone Messages.

Albany, Dec. 16.—"Mr. Harriman's testimony before the legislative committee, in New-York, yesterday, was true so far as it concerns me personally," said Governor Higgins this afternoon upon his arrival here from New-York.

"Mr. Harriman called me on the long distance telephone, and, as I recall the conversation, said that there was a large number of attorneys here representing the factions which had arisen in connection with the trouble in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and that he desired to keep informed about what was being done. He said that as a director in the Equitable society he was greatly interested in the matter, and he asked me to advise him of any developments here which might come to my knowledge."

"Did you promise to do so?"

"I probably did. I don't recall exactly what I said. We frequently get requests of that sort, and the probability is that I told him we would try to oblige him in the matter. We do this in many cases."

"You regarded his request as entirely a proper one?"

"Yes, certainly."

"To the best of my knowledge," the Governor continued, "I have met Mr. Harriman, aside from that one telephone conversation, only twice. The first time was at the dinner given in my honor at the Metropolitan Club, in New-York City, by Hamilton Fish, shortly after my election as Governor. Mr. Harriman was one of the guests and one of many brought up to be introduced.

"The second time was, I think, early in January—I am not sure of the precise date. He came to my hotel in New-York by an appointment made by telephone to see me especially about the Stock Transfer Tax bill, to which he was opposed. Senator Pound, the Governor's counsel, was present throughout the conversation. We had some talk also about the attacks then being made upon the insurance companies, and he spoke particularly of the bill which I had favored in my message to replace the law taxing insurance premiums, which the Court of Appeals had declared unconstitutional. I do not recall that he was especially opposed to the proposed legislation. I think I said more than he did; I believe he said he would talk with some of the insurance people and urge them to submit to a reasonable tax. I think he passed some criticisms on certain insurance methods, but the conversation on that point was not of importance.

"To the best of my recollection, those two occasions and that one telephone conversation comprise the extent of my acquaintance with Mr. Harriman."

"Did you see Governor Odell yesterday?"

"I had a conversation with him."

"Was it an amicable one?"

"It was," replied the Governor, with a smile. "As to its results, I am not prepared to say anything just now."

"Was the Speakership settled?"

"The bud is developing, and I should not be surprised if in the course of a few days we would have a flower."

"Do you expect the flower to open quietly, or will it likely open with an explosion?"

"As to that I will not venture an opinion to-day."

The Governor said he had not been to Washington, nor had he had any communication with President Roosevelt since leaving Albany. He had no appointment to go to Washington, he said.

EXPLAINS ODELL ANSWER

Mr. Harriman Did Not Think Mr. Hughes's Question Serious.

E. H. Harriman has been much chagrined by the serious view taken of his statements on the witness stand regarding the relation between his friendship with Mr. Odell and Mr. Odell's political power. Yesterday Mr. Harriman made the following statement:

I have been surprised to see that some of the papers have treated seriously my remark that "Mr. Odell has political influence because of his relations with me." Had I regarded Mr. Hughes's question seriously I would have denied the imputation indignantly, instead of making a facetious answer, as I did, and which was so accepted, as shown by the laughter which followed.

The committee has no intention of calling Mr. Odell to have him make a public statement of how seriously he took Mr. Harriman. The committee is quite satisfied with Mr. Harriman himself upon this point and will not insist upon a further elucidation by the ex-Governor of the source of his political power.

It was learned yesterday that as Mr. Harriman left the stand on Friday a friend asked him the meaning of his reference to ex-Governor Odell. He replied that he had meant nothing serious, but was merely trying to bring out the unimportance of purely political aid to a man engaged in business affairs.

POISES ABOVE STREET.

Man in Marlborough Window Frightens Broadway Crowd.

Three thousand men and women, scores of cabs and streetcars blocked Broadway in front of the Marlborough Hotel last night, when a man rushed out on the sill of a window on the third floor of the hotel, declaring that he was going to jump.

"They're after me!" he shouted, then made a motion as if about to jump.

Acting Inspector McCullagh came along at that moment and yelled to the man to wait a moment and he'd drive his enemies away. The man yelled back that he could not wait a moment, but did not jump. The crowd was frantic. McCullagh went to the hotel and was halted by a house detective, who refused to allow him to go upstairs. A moment later employes of the house hauled the man inside. At the hotel it was said he was not a guest, but some one who had been drinking heavily. The house detective said he jumped over the bar and rushed upstairs before the employes could catch him. His name could not be learned.

KILLED FLEEING FROM LAVA PRISON.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Hemmed in by ten tons of molten cinder lava, accidentally dumped on shanties in which they were eating at the Labell Iron Works, four men were forced to-day to walk over the hot cinders to escape cremation. Joseph O'Herron and Thomas Alban were fatally burned.

"PROPHET" TARRED AND FEATHERED.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Wellington, Kan., Dec. 16.—"Brother" George Huffman, representing himself to be the "True Prophet of Christ," was tarred and feathered at Perth, a small town near here, last night by a mob. After the terrible punishment was applied the man walked all night to Renfrew, Grant County, Okla., twenty miles south of here. He suffered greatly from the cold, as he was without clothing. Huffman is charged with inducing a farmer to give up his property to him so that he could regenerate the world.

DEWEY'S WINES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Special Assorted Cases, $4.00, $5.00, $6.75. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

MORSE TELLS HIS STORY.

UNFOLDS UNCLE'S PLOT.

Banker Says Former Mrs. Dodge Is Still His Wife.

Charles W. Morse, banker and business associate of ex-Mayor Van Wyck, was the most entertaining witness in yesterday's trial of A. H. Hummel on an indictment charging conspiracy in the Morse-Dodge divorce suit.

Mr. Morse was put on the stand by the prosecution, and while he said various things to strengthen the prosecution's case against Mr. Hummel, under a grilling from De Lancey Nicoll he entertained the crowd gathered in the Criminal Court with what is believed to be an honest account of his marital woes.

Mr. Morse, according to the prosecution, was the victim of the conspiracy hatched by his uncle, Captain James T. Morse, to separate him from his wife. All told, Mr. Hummel is supposed to have received $70,000 to keep the Morses separated.

In addition to this the prosecution brought out that Mr. Hummel had hired a sewing machine agent named Herbitch for $25, who, unconscientiously posed as Charles F. Dodge, and upon whom William A. Sweetser served a divorce summons, taking him for Mrs. Morse's first husband. This bit of evidence was brought in to show some of Mr. Hummel's alleged shrewd work in his capacity as counsel.

On the stand Mr. Morse testified that Mr. Hummel told him there were many irregularities about the divorce of his wife from Dodge, all grave enough to invalidate his marriage.

Answering one of Mr. Rand's queries, Morse levelled his eyes on Hummel and said:

"Mr. Hummel said that the divorce was rotten and irregular." Later in his testimony, Mr. Morse asserted that he had told Mr. Hummel that if it was money he wanted he wouldn't get a cent.

"I told him I would not compromise the matter in that way," he added.

Asked if the woman who was Mrs. Clemence Cowles Dodge was still his wife, he replied, emphatically, "She is."

The cross examination was in part as follows:

Q.—When did you marry your present wife, Mrs. Charles F. Dodge? A.—June, 1901.

Q.—In September, 1902, did you receive a communication from the defendant, Hummel? A.—I did.

Q.—And afterward did you go to Hummel's office? A.—I did, and told him that I would not compromise matters, and then he told me that he was going to have the divorce set aside.

Q.—Did you afterward go to Hummel's house, in 73d-st.? A.—I did.

Q.—And Sweetser was there? A.—Yes.

Q.—And there was some conversation as to the regularity in the procurement of Mrs. Dodge's divorce? A.—There was, and Hummel stated that the divorce was corrupt and bad.

Q.—And what did you say? A.—If there was anything wrong I wanted it set right.

Q.—In what month in 1901 was your marriage to Clemence Dodge? A.—June.

Q.—When did you take up a residence in this city? A.—About 1900.

Q.—At the time of your marriage had you relatives in Maine? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who is "Uncle Jim"? Where does he live? A.—In Boston.

Q.—He is a single man? A.—Yes.

Q.—And your children are living in Maine? A.—They are.

Q.—Sweetser was present when you visited Hummel's house? A.—He was.

Q.—Have you seen Sweetser after getting the letter from Hummel? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the meeting was for the purpose of Sweetser convincing Hummel that he had served the summons on Dodge? A.—It was.

Q.—You have seen Sweetser several times at the Metropolitan Club? A.—I have.

Q.—And you talked with him of the service of the summons? A.—I did.

Q.—And did he show you a newspaper picture of Dodge, which he said he had with him when he served the summons? A.—He did, and I have the picture with me.

Q.—And when you called his attention to the fact that by the date on the paper the picture was not printed until months after the service of the summons, what did he say? A.—That he would have to frame up some other excuse.

Q.—What was the date of the service of the summons? A.—March 31, 1897.

Q.—And the publication of the picture? A.—May 16, 1897.

Q.—How long had you known your present wife before your marriage? A.—Three years.

Q.—And you kept your marriage to Mrs. Dodge for a week a secret from your children? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ever have a talk with your uncle, James Morse, as to your marriage? A.—Once.

Q.—In your talks with your Boston uncle hasn't he taken the view that Mrs. Morse was not a proper woman for you to marry, and that you were doing your children an injustice? A.—I can't answer that.

Q.—You are largely interested in various enterprises? A.—Yes, and so is my uncle.

Q.—You have heard him say that Mrs. Dodge was an unfit woman for you to marry? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have heard him say also that he would take steps to break your marriage? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it not a fact that in your talks with Sweetser that you did not believe that he had not served the summons on Dodge? A.—I felt very uncertain about it; I doubted it.

Q.—When was it you heard that your uncle had taken legal steps to annul your marriage to Mrs. Dodge? A.—In May of this year.

Q.—And your sister's complaint that you did not come to see them as often as you should? A.—Yes.

Q.—Your relatives in Maine are religiously inclined people? A.—Yes.

Q.—And they felt that you had wronged them by marrying a divorced woman? A.—That I cannot say. They never dared to speak to me on the subject of my second marriage.

The prosecution hopes to rest its case by the end of this week and will follow up Morse's testimony by making an effort to get Captain Morse, his uncle, on the stand. All the legal papers in the case, together with the letters written by Dodge to his attorney, Mortimer Ruger, and those written by Mr. Hummel to C. W. Morse, are now before the jury.

William A. Sweetser, a lawyer, was the first witness called. He represented Mrs. Dodge in the original divorce action against her husband. He admitted that he appeared in all the actions of Mrs. Dodge against her husband and added that Mortimer Ruger was Dodge's attorney.

The substance of Sweetser's testimony was that he had served the summons on Charles F. Dodge, the first husband of the present Mrs. Morse, without having the proper evidence against him. He said, in brief, that "he had the facts, but not the evidence." Sweetser said he had been practising law since 1884 and that on the day he served the summons on Dodge he had gone from stationery store to stationery store in search of summons blanks, and that he finally got one in a 4th-ave. store for 2 cents.

Assistant District Attorney Rand continued the cross examination, saying:

Q.—Was it not unusual for a lawyer to serve a summons in a divorce case when he didn't have the evidence? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you go into more than one stationery store in the hunt for a blank summons paper? A.—I did; but cannot remember just how many such places I entered before I bought the blank.

Q.—And up to that time you had never seen Charles F. Dodge? A.—I had never seen him before that.

Q.—And you went to the Everett House for the purpose of serving the summons on him? A.—Yes; I gave it to him in the main hall, in 17th-st.

Charles K. Herbitch testified that in 1903 he went to Hummel's office. Hummel told witness he wanted to use him for about fifteen minutes at a hearing, but did not want him to testify. He sent the witness to Judge Hall's office, No. 62 William-st. Hummel afterward entered the office with Steinhardt. He received $25. Hummel told him he wanted to see if a certain man would mistake him for some one else. He knew by what he heard that there was a dispute as to the service of a summons; and when Sweetser greeted him as Mr. Dodge he did not make any response.

The case will be resumed on Monday morning. The jury is to be taken on a tugboat to-day for recreation.

HOLIDAY RATES TO THE SOUTH

Dec. 22-23-24-25-30-31, Jan. 1st, from Washington South. Atlantic Coast Line, 1181 B'way.—Advt.

TROUBLE IN THE TEPEE.

BIG CHIEFS CLASH.

Murphy and McClellan Dig Up Hatchets Over Thomas Hassett.

The storm signals are up on the Wigwam. Murphy and McClellan have clashed. Murphy has asked, through trusted agents, if the Mayor is going to appoint more men to office without consultation with the organization leaders. Murphy as yet has not obtained an answer.

The clash was caused by the appointment of Thomas Hassett to be secretary of the Board of Water Supply. This place commands a salary of $6,000 a year, and is regarded by Charles F. Murphy and his advisers as one of great potentiality. When the Water Supply Board was organized, under a law passed late last spring, the secretaryship was left vacant. Last week Mr. Hassett, who has been the Mayor's chief clerk, was appointed. It is spoken of as a "life job."

Nothing that Mr. McClellan has done since he became Mayor has jarred Murphy and his friends like the appointment of Hassett. The Water Supply Board will, within the next ten years, have much to do with the spending of $175,000,000 for the extension of the city's water system into Greene and Schoharie counties. The proposed aqueduct taps reservoirs in Ulster County. Enormously costly pipings must be laid from the mountains down the Hudson to the Croton system in Westchester County. With the right kind of a secretary in the board, the detail work could be so managed that Tammany Hall would control the Democratic politics in Westchester, Ulster, Greene and Schoharie counties, thus largely increasing Tammany's prestige in the State.

Mr. Hassett is a politician of the Hill-Campbell school, having helped Frank Campbell run the politics of Steuben County until he moved to New-York and became connected with Mayor McClellan's staff. On account of his intelligence, he is likely to be efficient in office, but that does not count with Mr. Murphy in this particular instance. Murphy was not consulted about it. If he had been, doubtless some other man would have been suggested for the place. McClellan's act is taken as a slight upon the leader of Tammany Hall. It was learned last night that a friend of the Tammany leader has told the Mayor that Mr. Murphy wants an understanding with him without further delay, so that Tammany may know what to expect.

The appointment of Mr. Hassett is ascribed to the influence of Mayor McClellan's so-called kitchen cabinet. The kitchen cabinet includes Secretary O'Brien, Corporation Counsel Delany, Mr. Hassett and one or two others. The same cabinet insists that the Mayor appoint Thomas F. McAvoy Police Commissioner and reappoint Commissioner Woodbury.

The Mayor now faces alternatives. He can stand by the organization, have the support of the Tammany men in the Board of Aldermen and get along well with old friends, or he can turn reformer and disregard the organization, as he did in appointing Mr. Hassett to the Water Supply Board. The Mayor several months ago gave Murphy's men to understand that upon no circumstances would he keep Commissioner Woodbury in office after the end of this year. Now he wants to keep him. If he retains Woodbury it will cause trouble in the Wigwam. His appointment of McAvoy would not be distasteful to Tammany, and it may be the Mayor will play one proposition against the other. He could make Murphy take Woodbury as a medicine and then give him McAvoy as a lump of sugar to take the bad taste away.

The question about McClellan's status with the Tammany organization must be settled this week or next. The Tammany general committee will meet to organize for 1906 on the night of December 28. The Mayor's appointment of Mr. Hassett without consultation with the leader of the organization has strengthened Murphy with the district leaders, and there is little prospect of Murphy being retired from control of the organization, for the present at least. An act of insubordination, like that of the Mayor's, tends to strengthen the hold of the leader on the machinery of the organization. If McClellan breaks away from the organization and makes his appointments without regard to the wishes of Murphy, it will leave Murphy without patronage, and might force his retirement, but unless the Mayor dismisses from office all the heads of departments who are district leaders it is believed that Murphy will have no trouble in retaining his power.

An important conference of the district leaders is expected this week. Probably before Saturday night Mr. Murphy will know whether there will be more appointments like that of Mr. Hassett.

POLICE GET MOONSHINE.

Frenchman's Illicit Still Uncovered in Tenderloin.

The Tenderloin got a touch of the green hillsides of Kentucky last night when Captain Ward, of the West 37th-st. station, raided an illicit still on the fifth floor, rear, of No. 219 West 28th-st. The still was turning out the "cheering drop" with a zeal that would have done honor to its Kentucky rivals.

A Frenchman, who said he was Peter Faurard, was found in the place, the sole owner of the still, four barrels of raw whiskey, twenty-four bottles and several demijohns. Faurard was taken to the West 37th-st. station and will be turned over to the federal authorities to-day.

A man who saw Faurard coming out of his still every night with a bundle told the police that he must be a flathouse thief. Captain Ward's men thought so, too, after a quiet look at him. Later, however, they changed their opinions and actually scented the liquor.

Captain Ward thought the time was ripe last night, and rushed the place with a handful of men. Faurard surrendered cheerfully.

STRIKE IN BRITISH NAVY YARD.

Men Forced to Work Overtime on New Battleship—Reason for Haste Not Given.

Portsmouth, England, Dec. 16.—A strike began at the dockyard here to-day among the men who are building the battleship Dreadnaught, on which work is being pushed with all speed, though the exact reason for the unusual haste has not been made public. The men have been required to work overtime, and Friday evening the rivetters decided their pay was inadequate and refused to resume work until their grievance was adjusted. After some delay this morning their chief promised to recommend the reform they requested, whereupon the men returned to their labors. This, it is said, is the first time a strike has taken place at the royal dockyards.

MICKEY'S VOICE CHEERS CASSIE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Dec. 16.—Mickey Burns, a ten-year-old newsboy, serenades Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in the jail every morning before she arises.

GEORGIA, THE CAROLINAS, AND FLORIDA RESORTS.

The very best service is via Southern Ry. Through Pullman and dining car service. Lv. New York daily 3:25 p. m. and 12:10 a. m. Southern's Palm Limited resumes service Jan'y 8th, 1906. N. Y. Offices 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Advt.

A BOMB FOR M. LOUBET.

Infernal Machine Reported Found on President's Train.

Paris, Dec. 17.—The "Journal" this morning says that an infernal machine was found on the train on which President Loubet was proceeding from Marly with a shooting party. It consisted of a preserve can, cylindrical in shape, with a time fuse attached, which apparently had gone out. A railroad employe saw the bomb through the window of a car at St. Nom la Bretèche, while the engine was being shunted.

The Versailles authorities and Paris detective headquarters were immediately apprised of the incident, and an investigation was begun. The Public Prosecutor and Examining Magistrate, the paper says, will go to St. Nom to-day with military engineers and examine the bomb, which weighs about a pound.

FIVE BLOWN TO SHREDS.

Many Killed and Injured in Two Dynamite Explosions.

Detroit, Dec. 16.—A special dispatch from Marquette, Mich., says that five men were killed by an explosion to-day at the Dupont company's dynamite works.

About fourteen hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded in the mixing house of the company's factory, which is three miles distant from Marquette. The explosion badly damaged the plant and caused much excitement in Marquette.

The dead, who were all workmen employed by the Dupont company, were blown to shreds.

Of the thirty buildings in the plant, few escaped damage, and some were badly wrecked.

Windows all over the town of Marquette were smashed, and in the business district much plate glass was splintered.

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 16.—By an explosion of dynamite this afternoon in the thawing house of the War Eagle and the Centre Star mines, John S. Ingram, who was in charge of the thawer, was killed, several miners were seriously injured and many persons were cut by flying glass from broken windows. A sub-station of the electric light plant was wrecked, and Rossland is in darkness to-night. The shock was felt throughout Rossland.

HOLD-UP MEN AT WORK.

One Victim May Die—Express Wagon Attacked.

Two hold-ups were made in widely different sections of the city, in spite of the police, last night, but both with the one purpose—robbery at any cost. As a result of one John Schaffer, thirty-five years old, of No. 503 West 151st-st., is at the point of death in the J. Hood Wright Hospital. His skull was fractured and a watch and $6 were taken from him. The second occurred in the heart of the Tenderloin, within a stone's throw of the police station. One of the highwaymen was captured in this case. He gave his name as Paul Gassarth when taken to the Tenderloin station, but would not divulge the names of his partners.

He and several others jumped into a Wells, Fargo & Co. express wagon at 30th-st. and 7th-ave., knocked down the driver, James Earley, and were about to plunder the wagon when the police arrived. The hold-up was probably well planned, as they figured that an express wagon at this season of the year would be a rich haul. This wagon was full of valuable packages, but the police arrived in time to prevent the robbery. Earley was not badly hurt.

Schaffer was on the way to see a friend when he was knocked down at the foot of a flight of stairs leading from Fort Washington-ave. to Broadway at 165th-st. The highwaymen struck him with a heavy piece of iron, then took his watch and all the available cash. Schaffer dragged himself to the top of the stairs and called loudly for help. He was found in a pool of blood and taken at once to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. His skull was found to be fractured. He was injured internally. The physicians say he will die.

MORGAN MAY GET U. P.

Control of Railroad May Pass Out of Harriman's Hands.

It was reported in well informed Wall Street circles yesterday that the heavy operations in Union Pacific represented buying of the issue by Morgan interests. Moreover, it was said that control of the property soon would pass from Harriman hands to J. Pierpont Morgan, and the men identified with the Morgan-Hill combination. There has been tremendous activity in Union Pacific in the last week, and it is thought that much of the buying has been for the Morgan account.

It would not surprise Wall Street to see the control of the Union Pacific in new hands. There has been strong opposition to Mr. Harriman ever since the settlement of the Northern Securities case was made, and it is a well known fact that energetic efforts have been made to force him to relinquish his control of the Union and Southern Pacific properties. Much of the actual buying of Union Pacific in the last few days has been traced to Morgan brokers.

PRESIDENT NOMINATES OLD GUIDE.

Bill Sewell, Named for Customs Collector, Was Roosevelt Ranch Superintendent.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of W. W. Sewell, of Island Falls, Me., for collector of customs in the district of Aroostook.

Island Falls, Me., Dec. 16.—William Wingate Sewell, who has been nominated for collector in Aroostook, was a guide for President Roosevelt when he made hunting trips in the Maine woods twenty years ago. Sewell also acted as superintendent of the Roosevelt ranch, in the Bad Lands of South Dakota, where Mr. Roosevelt spent several years.

The oldtime guide has been postmaster of this village and has held several other offices in the district. He made a long contest for the office of collector against Thomas H. Phair, of Presque Isle, the present incumbent, and Ransford W. Shaw, of Houlton. He made a personal canvass of the entire county, a majority of whose voters are said to have indorsed his candidacy.

Sewell expressed no surprise when he heard of the nomination, as he had known, he said, that he "had the people with him from the start."

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THE CANAL BILL PASSED.

LIVELY SENATE DEBATE.

Mr. Hale Says "Press Agency" Will Be Discontinued.

[By The Associated Press.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Senate to-day passed the Panama Canal Emergency Appropriation bill, after the debate on the bill had been continued the greater part of the day to the exclusion of practically all other business. Speeches were made by Mr. Bacon in advocacy of his amendment requiring estimates for Canal Commission salaries; by Mr. Allison, who devoted himself largely to the details of the bill; by Mr. Culberson, who criticised the employment of Mr. Bishop; by Mr. Stone, who criticised the purchase of American ships to carry Panama supplies in face of the announced determination to go abroad for vessels under the conditions then existing, and by Mr. Newlands, who expressed the opinion that the construction of the canal should have been intrusted to the Geological Survey.

A substitute for Mr. Bacon's amendment offered by Mr. Hale was accepted. It specifically requires that Congress shall be supplied with regular estimates of all salaries, except those paid to laborers, skilled and unskilled. Otherwise the bill was passed as reported from committee.

Mr. Hale made an authorized anouncement that Mr. Bishop's duties as a "press agent" would be discontinued.

When the Panama bill was taken up, Mr. Bacon took the floor in support of his amendment requiring quarterly estimates of the salaries and other expenses of the Canal Commission. He said that under the present system Congress was deprived of the opportunity for proper scrutiny of the salaries paid, although there was really stronger reason for such estimates in the case of the canal employes than in the regular departments of the government. Such a course, he said, would go far toward preventing the extravagance now practised in the commission work. He commented on the fact that Mr. Shonts's salary was more than twice as much as that paid to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and said it was not the policy of the government to emulate the high salaries paid by private corporations. Even the auditor of the commission gets $10,000, he said, while the man who passes upon his work receives only $4,000, and the executive head of the department, the Secretary of War, only $8,000. "In my humble judgment," he said, "the man does not live whose personal services are worth $150,000." He said in reply to Mr. Spooner, that he thought the $30,000 paid the chief engineer of the commission too great. "I would not pay any of them more than the chief justice is paid," the Georgia Senator declared.

Mr. Spooner expressed the opinion that the President ought to have sufficient latitude on the subject of salaries to obtain the best possible engineering talent, saying that the competition among railroads for such talent was such that it could not be procured for small pay.

THINKS SUBORDINATES OVERPAID.

Mr. Bacon said that he regarded the salaries paid the high officials as the least important feature, because there were so few of them compared to the subordinates, but the fact that these positions bring honor and fame should be taken into consideration in estimating their compensation. To his mind the alarming fact was that subordinates were paid "exorbitant salaries for services that can be rendered by hundreds and thousands of others." He referred to Mr. Bishop as the "press agent," and said that while he was only one, there was a small army in the canal work whose pay was out of proportion to the allowances to others.

Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Bacon. He agreed with the Georgia Senator as to the desirability of obtaining estimates of the funds necessary for canal salaries, but he urged that the bill, as it stands made ample provision for such estimates to be supplied by the President himself. He considered Mr. Bacon's provision a limitation rather than an enlargement upon the requirements of the bill as it stands. Speaking in general of the canal salaries, Mr. Allison said:

"I do not think the canal can be constructed on the basis suggested by the Senator from Georgia, at least as respects the higher places." He said that he had had personal knowledge of two refusals on the part of engineers to engage in the canal work, and he had understood that Mr. Stevens had refused to take the place for less than $30,000.

It was contended by Mr. Teller that what was needed in the construction of the canal was a man of executive ability.

Mr. Allison agreed that a business man was needed, and said he believed that was what the President had in mind when he employed Mr. Shonts. He referred to the salary of $17,500, paid Governor Magoon, and said the large sum was due to the fact that he held the triple position of commissioner, Governor of the Canal Zone and Minister to Panama.

"Mr. Magoon appears to be a very versatile gentleman," remarked Mr. Culberson, who asked whether "he is the same gentleman who wrote two opinions on the colonial question, one on one side and the other on the other."

"Very likely," responded Mr. Allison. "I have knows lawyers to give opinions on both sides of other questions. It is true," he added, "that Mr. Magoon is a very versatile man, and it is also true that he is a very accomplished man."

A long controversy followed as to the best form of obtaining the check. Mr. Hale suggested as a substitute a provision requiring that the estimates in the House bill shall "cover all annual salaries for persons employed in the canal work, excepting laborers and skilled laborers," and this was agreed to by the Senate.

DEFENDS SALARY ROLL.

Mr. Gallinger said that he had believed Mr. Shonts's salary was too high, and he was certain that the $10,000 paid Mr. Bishop as a "press agent" was beyond reason. With these and perhaps a few other exceptions he believed the payroll reasonable. He especially defended the $10,000 payments to the auditor and the purchasing agent.

Mr. Culberson, in support of his amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated be paid for the maintenance of a literary bureau, said it was not aimed at an individual, and that he believed Mr. Bishop to be an honest, candid and straightforward man, and he had found him more frank in defining his duties than either Secretary Taft or Mr. Shonts had been. He understood, he said, that direct assurance had been given by the administration that the position occupied by Mr. Bishop would be abolished, and with that assurance in view he would at the proper time withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Hale spoke of the difficulties in dealing with a single position in legislation, and he said the Committee on Appropriations had been a unit as to the undesirability of the system in Mr. Bishop's case. He added:

I am authorized to state, and I state here, that this view of the Committee on Appropriations and, of, I believe, every Senator here that it is improper

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