CUBAN FIGHT IN THE HOUSE

DEMOCRATS TRY TO FORCE BELLIGERENCY RECOGNITION.

De Armond's Amendment to the Consular Appropriation Bill Ruled Out After a Lively Discussion—A Similar Effort to Provide for an Envoy to the Republic of Cuba Beaten.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The first gun in the campaign for the recognition of Cuban belligerency in the House of Representatives was fired to-day, in connection with the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. That measure came up somewhat unexpectedly, it being supposed that the Army Appropriation bill, which came over from yesterday, would drag along throughout to-day's session. But nobody cared to discuss it, and at half past 1 it was reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole and passed. This cleared the way for the Diplomatic and Consular bill, and it was called up by Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. An agreement was entered into to the reverse of the usual rule, to postpone general debate until after the bill had been discussed under the five-minute rule and made subject to amendment. But no agreement could stop the flood of oratory, and, at the reading of the enacting clause, a proposal by Mr. De Armond of Missouri to insert a recognition of the belligerency of Cuba opened the gates.

Mr. De Armond made an impassioned half-hour speech demanding action to express the sentiment of the American people and was then held up by Mr. Hitt insisting on the Chair enforcing the rule which required the speaker to confine himself to the question at issue, his point of order that the amendment was out of order. Mr. De Armond gave notice that if the Chair ruled against him he would appeal from its decision, and this alarmed the Republican managers, who feared that the appeal would be sustained. The discussion of the point was carried on by Messrs. Dingley, Henderson of Iowa, Cannon and other leaders, while messengers scurried over the town to bring absent Republicans to the House. These leaders appealed for an observance of the rules, which, they said, rendered the amendment subject to the point of order. The amendment was declared to be out of order, as was also another offered by Mr. De Armond inserting the text of the Morgan Senate resolution on the subject into the bill. From this decision he appealed and was supported by his Democratic associates. The Chair was sustained, 137 to 100, the vote ending the sensational proceedings for the day.

After the reading of the journal Mr. Taylor of Ohio reported from Elections Committee No. 1 that Thomas H. Clark, National Democrat, having failed to prosecute his contest for the seat in this Congress from the Third Alabama district, Jesse Stallings was entitled to hold the seat. The report was agreed to.

Consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The bill was reported to the House and passed.

A Senate joint resolution was reported by Mr. Quigg from the Committee on the Library and passed. It appointed Alexander Graham Bell of Washington a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in place of Gardiner G. Hubbard, deceased, and reappointed J. B. Henderson of the District of Columbia and William Preston Johnson of Louisiana.

The House, then in Committee of the Whole, took up the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1899. Mr. Hitt made a formal statement of the provisions of the bill, covered by the accompanying report. The total appropriation is $1,729,000, a net increase of $33,700 over the appropriations for the current year. The changes include $8,000 for a consulate at Dawson City, British North America; $2,000 for a consulate at Pretoria, South African Republic, and $1,500 for a consulate at Tamsin, Formosa.

There being some gentlemen present who desired to speak on the bill, it was decided to first consider the bill by paragraphs for amendment and then to engage in general debate, reversing the usual rule for the consideration of appropriation bills.

Mr. De Armond of Missouri moved to insert after the enacting clause a declaration recognizing the belligerent rights of Cuba. Mr. Hitt made the point of order that it was not admissible under the rules. Speaking to the point, Mr. De Armond admitted that the Chairman of the committee, controlled by the letter of the rules and the spirit of their administration in the Congress, might feel compelled to rule out the amendment.

"But," he continued, "if the sentiments of the American people were to be considered, and expression given on the floor of the House to those sentiments, the amendment would be held to be in order, and this subject, which has been held in abeyance in this House for months, and action delayed and refused, would receive consideration."

The action, or inaction rather, of the House was a disgrace to American manhood, he said. The question before the House was whether the members of the House, representing on the average 200,000 people, themselves should be free or bound down by the petty constriction of the rules insisted upon by the point of order.

The conduct of the Government in connection with affairs in Cuba had been shameful, and he hoped he had a just appreciation of the meaning of the word. The effort of the Government had been directed to the extermination of the people of that island, rather than to their encouragement and protection; to the aid of the power that on sea and land was antagonizing by methods of warfare that could scarcely be properly characterized in public debate, their efforts to secure freedom for themselves and posterity.

Mr. De Armond gave notice that if his amendment were ruled out of order he should, from a sense of duty, appeal from that decision, in order that the members of the House might have an opportunity to declare for themselves whether or not the great question presented by it should receive consideration at this time.

Mr. Bailey argued that the amendment was in order, being germane to the general purposes of the bill. It was entirely within the province of the House, in making appropriations for maintaining relations with a foreign country, to express in that measure the fact that a state of war existed in Cuba. As to the construction of this amendment, said Bailey, if it did not meet the approval of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hitt), he would agree for the Democrats to withdraw the amendment if he (Hitt) would agree at some period in the consideration of the bill to introduce the Senate joint resolution. [Democratic applause.]

"The gentleman is as silent as the Republican party desires him to be," exclaimed Mr. Bailey.

The Chairman (Mr. Hepburn of Iowa) sustained the point of order.

De Armond then offered the text of the Morgan Senate resolution declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba, and that the United States should maintain a state of neutrality between the belligerents. This being ruled out of order, Mr. De Armond appealed.

Mr. Dingley of Maine made an earnest appeal to the House to respect the rules of the House, the maintenance of which was absolutely essential for the preservation of right and justice. The proposed amendment was obnoxious to those rules, and he would not, he said, violate these rules to secure any purely partisan and personal end; he would vote to maintain those rules without regard to how that vote might affect some question to be affected by that vote. [Applause.]

Adverting Mr. Dingley, Mr. DeArmond said that the gentleman from Maine knew, or could know, that rulings were made time and again not in accordance with the rules or with the conception of the gentleman in the chair at the time, but to carry out the plans of the managers of the House on the question at issue. Illustrative of this, he said, were rulings made at the last extraordinary session of the House, when efforts to amend the Tariff bill were presented in disregard of the rules.

While this discussion was proceeding the Republican whip was busily engaged in hurrying absent members to the House, it being recognized that the vote, owing to Republican sympathy for the object sought to be attained by the amendment, might be uncomfortably close. The managers desired to preserve the Administration from the embarrassment that the insertion of the Senate resolution in the bill would cause.

Mr. Simpson supported Mr. De Armond's position, calling attention to the fact that at the last session, when the motion was presented to require the Speaker to appoint the committees in accordance with the rules, the Republicans, under the leadership of the gentleman from Maine, went on record as supporting that violation of the rules.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa answered Mr. De Armond's assertion that he wanted a new rule that would permit the House to express itself. He explained, first, the reason for the delay in reporting the rules, which Mr. De Armond contended he (Henderson) had promised should be done within thirty days after the meeting of Congress. That statement had not been an assurance, but merely an expression of his personal opinion. The gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Henderson went on to say, did not want rules for the orderly conduct of the House, but rules to be trampled on as occasion might present itself, as he was proposing to trample upon them now, to secure a political and partisan advantage.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois declared that the rules of the House, being authorized by the Constitution, and made in pursuance thereof, had all the force of law.

"And the effort to override them now," he said, "is actuated by the same revolutionary spirit which animates those people who are not capable of self-government."

Mr. Bailey occupied some time to refute what he declared to be Mr. Dingley's erroneous declaration that the rules came down from a Democratic House. This involved him in a colloquy with Johnson of Indiana, in which he emphatically asserted his entire satisfaction with his position on this question—something, he said, which no man on the Republican side would rise in his place and do. [Applause.]

Mr. Colson of Kentucky said that to-day he would vote to sustain the Chair, but he warned the Republicans that if the policy of repression of this question was maintained but few of them would be found in their places in the next Congress. [Applause.] Unless the Committee on Foreign Affairs gave the House an opportunity to register an expression of the will of the American people on this subject, so near to their hearts, Colson said he would join in the most revolutionary tactics to enable the members to vote their sentiments. [Applause.]

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.) said that in view of the facts surrounding this question, which seemed so near to the hearts of members, he had taken but little interest in the discussion of the proposition to vote belligerent rights to the Cubans. Such a vote would not change present conditions nor hasten the consummation of the rebellion. The Government would be required only to maintain just the same neutrality that it now maintains, and to vote belligerency would not aid the revolutionists. As he looked at the progress of events, Cuba was lost to Spain, and lost irrevocably, and in his opinion it was not worth while for the United States to hasten unnecessarily into a war with Spain to bring about the inevitable.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts added his protest against further delay in acting upon the Senate resolution.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Hitt moved to close debate. By this time the membership of the House on both sides was well represented, and Mr. Hitt's motion was agreed to, 153 to 118, the vote being taken by tellers.

On the question of sustaining the decision of the Chair, the vote was taken by tellers, resulting, ayes 152, noes 114. On a preliminary division of the House, Mr. Fleming of Georgia voted with the Republicans to sustain the Chair. So the decision of the Chair was taken as the opinion of the committee.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, a member of the committee, offered an amendment providing for the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the republic of Cuba, with a salary of $5,000 for the first year.

The amendment was advocated by Mr. De Armond in a speech nominally addressed to the point of order made by Mr. Hitt, along the same lines as his former speech.

The point of order was sustained, and the committee then rose, less than a page of the bill having been considered.

Representative Sulzer of New York introduced in the House a resolution directing the Commissioner of Pensions to exhibit to members of Congress, on their request, the list of persons in their respective districts who are drawing pensions.

Representative Mahany of New York introduced a bill looking to the acquisition of the Erie Canal by the Government through negotiations with the State of New York.

Mr. Sherman of New York presented the Indian Appropriation bill, and at 5:05 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE POST OFFICE CUT.

Representative Quigg Trying to Delay the New York Reduction Till the House Can Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Postmaster Van Cott returned to New York to-day. Representative Quigg was at the Post Office Department and had a long talk with the officials on the subject of the proposed cut in the appropriations for the letter carrier service. To-night Mr. Quigg said:

"I called at the department to-day in the effort to induce Gen. Heath not to take hasty action. There is no doubt in my mind that if the department will wait before it does things that tend to cripple the postal service until Congress has the subject of the Post Office appropriations regularly before it the fact will be shown that Congress has every disposition to give the department all the money it needs for the proper maintenance of the service. It seems that Mr. Loud, the Chairman of the House Post Office Committee, in preparing the Post Office bill last year granted for the free delivery service a smaller sum than the estimates called for, although the estimates were based on the business of the preceding year. There has been a small excess of expenditure, and it appears that Mr. Loud says that he will oppose any measure that seeks to make up this deficiency, and that he will not give to the department next year the sums for the free delivery service which Gen Heath and his advisers believe to be absolutely necessary.

"The department has acted as though Mr. Loud were the entire American Congress and has proceeded to dismiss carriers and to reduce the number of city deliveries here and there in an effort to hold down the deficiency, although every one of the Post Office officials, from Gen. Heath down, declares that the result of this effort will be unfortunate if not disastrous to the service. Up to this time New York and Brooklyn have not been touched, and I am trying to get a promise from the department that it will not issue its orders as to New York and Brooklyn until after the Post Office bill has been acted upon by the House of Representatives. If it then appears that the House will not appropriate as the department advises, of course we must accept the consequences in New York and everywhere else, but I have not the slightest doubt that the House will accept the judgment of the department and will give to Gen. Heath whatever sum he certifies to be necessary for the proper maintenance of the free delivery service, whether Mr. Loud agrees with Gen. Heath or not. I have not succeeded as yet in obtaining a definite promise from the department, but its evident disposition is to act prudently. The business interests of New York might wisely express themselves on this subject. Postmaster Van Cott says that it is impossible for him to reduce the deliveries and clear the office day by day of its receipts of mail matter. Gen. Heath told me to-day that he believed that this was true. If it is true, the business men of New York can easily appreciate the effect upon their affairs of an attempt to carry out the Loud policy of cheese-paring economy."

NAVY YARDS WILL HUM AGAIN.

Work on Ships Under Repair Will Be Pushed for the Next Three Months.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—With the passage of the Urgent Deficiency bill to-day active work will be resumed on the warships which have been tied up for months owing to a lack of money to complete necessary repairs. The bill contains an appropriation of $600,000 for this purpose, and a large portion of this will be used to place ships on the home station in readiness for work in Southern waters in the next three months. Hundreds of additional workmen will be taken on at navy yards, and there will be an activity which has not prevailed for nearly a year.

At the New York and Mare Island yards the activity will be specially noticeable. At New York the Chicago and Atlanta are awaiting money to enable the authorities to carry out the projects for modernizing these vessels. Special appropriation was made for the Chicago, but this has been all expended and another large sum is demanded so that the vessel may become serviceable to the navy again. The Atlanta requires a large amount of attention also, and when again put in commission will be a formidable vessel than when she last sailed the seas.

At the Mare Island Navy Yard quite a squadron of vessels are waiting to be overhauled and put in condition. Among them are the Philadelphia, lately returned from Hawaii; the Charleston, which served her last cruise on the China station; the Yorktown, recently back from the same fleet, and the Ranger and the Adams require thorough overhauling. The Pensacola and Hartford are also to be repaired. The latter will be practically rebuilt and the former fitted for special service. Both the Charleston and Philadelphia have been found to require an expenditure of about $100,000 each to put them in condition. The Yorktown and Ranger need $100,000 between them, and the Hartford will call for about $200,000 before she can again take her place among the cruising ships of the navy.

At Mare Island Yard is the Newark, which a survey board finds needs at least $100,000 to make her serviceable.

All of this $600,000 will be devoted by Chief Constructor Hichborn to beginning work on these vessels, although fully as much again will be required to complete it. Mr. Hichborn says that nearly $250,000 will have been expended alone by his bureau during the present fiscal year in keeping ships of the navy in repair. This enormous sum, he says, is due to the purpose of the authorities to maintain the fighting efficiency of the vessels in the highest state. Of the total amount expended, three-fourths has been devoted to the ships on the North Atlantic station.

For a National Pure Food Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A call has been issued for a national pure food congress to meet in this city March 2, for the purpose of considering, agreeing upon and recommending legislation to "check the growing evil of adulteration in food, drink and drugs."

The apportionment of delegates is made so as to embrace, as far as possible, every interest involved in the production, manufacture and sale of food, drug and liquor products in proportion to the numbers engaged therein, and embraces the scientific and health departments, as well as those who have charge of local laws in the various States and Territories.

Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Capt. C. S. Cotton has been ordered to the navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. W. J. Patch is ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander G. B. Harber is detached from the equipment bureau and ordered to the Texas.

Lieut. W. B. Diehl has been detached from naval intelligence and ordered to the equipment bureau.

Surgeon A. G. Cabell is ordered home, with three months' leave.

CHANCELLOR DAY SPEAKS.

HE SAYS THE ROCKWELL SUIT IS FOUNDED ON MALICE.

Spite, the Outcome of His Defeat in a Race for Money, Actuated Him—The Chancellor Sustained Unanimously by the Trustees, Who Will Back Him in the Trial of the Suit.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The controversy over the estate of the late Mrs. Persis Wing Peck was the most important topic considered in the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of Syracuse University this afternoon. The Chancellor's position was indorsed emphatically, and his defence of the $20,000 libel suit brought by the Rev. W. D. Rockwell was backed financially by the trustees and faculty of the university. This resolution was adopted by the trustees without the shadow of opposition.

Whereas, It has been asserted that the university has failed in its duties in the matter of the university's obligations to the late Mrs. Persis Peck in that in 1895 it discontinued the payments of money to her, such as had been theretofore paid under a certain contract relating thereto; and

Whereas, such assertions have seriously reflected upon the good faith of the Chancellor of the university in dealing with said matter, and with the estate of our highly honored and greatly beloved benefactor, the late Bishop Peck; and

Whereas, This board has heretofore at the proper time been fully informed as to the facts material to said matter and has given due consideration thereto, and the said acts of Chancellor Day in relation to said matter taken in the due course of his duties as such officer were duly reported to this board and by it approved;

Resolved, That this board hereby expresses its confidence and belief that the acts performed by the Chancellor in said matter were in discharge of his duty as such officer, and that the sanction thereof by this board, heretofore given, be, and is hereby renewed.

It was also resolved unanimously that the Executive Committee be empowered to give the Chancellor full financial support in the libel suit for $20,000 brought by W. D. Rockwell.

In his annual report to the trustees Chancellor Day made by far the most satisfactory statement of the Peck case that has been given to the public, and at the same time took occasion to reiterate many of his charges against Mr. Rockwell, and to charge certain Syracuse politicians with stirring up and continuing the trouble. In the course of his report the Chancellor said:

"Since the death of Mrs. Persis Peck, the widow of Bishop Jesse T. Peck, a most virulent and relentless attack has been made upon the university and the Chancellor. That attack has been made by the Rev. William D. Rockwell, who had lived with Mrs. Peck and been a sort of factotum in her house, and has been encouraged and inspired to extreme bitterness by certain politicians of the baser sort well known in the city, and by one or two persons unfriendly to the Chancellor. It has been a sort of cave of Adullam, in which have centred congenial malignities. The first inspiration of the assault was resentment upon the part of Mr. Rockwell of the refusal of the Chancellor to pay moneys to Mrs. Peck from a fund which had been exhausted, and payment of which would have been in violation of law. The payments were not stopped, however, by the Chancellor until after consultation with and approval of Dean John R. French, Dean J. B. Brooks of the School of Law, the attorney of the university, and by the unanimous instruction of the Executive Committee. At a meeting of your honorable body immediately after the stopping of these payments the action taken was approved by the trustees.

"The fact that these moneys were discontinued in no way incommoded or discomforted Mrs. Peck. She expressed no dissent, neither did any one represent in any way or give an intimation that she was in need. It was well known that she was not in need. The above mentioned Rockwell came to the Chancellor a few weeks after these moneys were stopped and in a angry temper demanded that the payments be resumed. He was shown the impossibility of such a resumption and was asked if Mrs. Peck was in need, and was cited to her income and her gifts to charity. He insisted that she should receive the money, though shown that the fund had not only been exhausted but overdrawn between $1,100 and $1,200, and that Mrs. Peck did not use the money. Mr. Rockwell told me that if I did not pay the moneys he would 'make it hot for me in the papers.' I considered this a blackmailing threat and refused to talk with him further on the subject. He made similar threats to Dean Brooks.

"The matter was then dropped by him. For about three years not a hint was given that Mrs. Peck expected these moneys or was in the least discomforted because of lack of them. It is only now after she is dead and cannot refute them that these charges are made. It is inopportune time, for Dean French, who carried all details carefully and who remembered every incident in such affairs is dead. But we have the record and the written agreements covering all of these transactions and we have the testimony of intimate friends of Mrs. Peck that no complaint was ever even whispered in secret to them and that she had all of the moneys she needed and more than she wished to use for her personal comfort.

"Gentlemen, the case is one of the most spiteful, vindictive, and malignant I have ever known in a public life of twenty-five years. It has sought to implicate Dean Brooks, who says that at Mrs. Peck was discomforted by a meagre income states what he knows nothing about without regard to the mischievous effect of that statement upon the university, or he states what he knows is false and therefore defames and maligns the administration of the university. All of the facts you need to know and all that the public requires to determine this matter is that the man, Mr. Rockwell, was so related to Mrs. Peck that he had a personal interest in the moneys that came to her. It is known that he is remembered in her will and generally understood that he is her residuary legatee. You can understand his vehement interest in the stopping of $1,500 during the last three years.

"It should be kept in mind that he is the only person who has complained, and that he never represented Mrs. Peck as in need while she was alive and could contradict him. If she was in need why did he never say anything to your honorable body? And why did he not appeal to the public while Dr. French was alive? Mr. Rockwell was a student in this university. He left certain debts, while scores of old students have paid them. The Professor conducting the correspondence has addressed Mr. Rockwell several times in return envelopes and has not received even the courtesy of a reply. He ignores the whole matter. Mr. Rockwell thought that he would try to secure the degree of Ph. D., matriculating in an old course which has been discontinued since the present administration began. He failed in his first examination and was obliged to abandon his ambition for a degree. For his efforts I refer you to Prof. Mace and the records. It is interesting.

"How far these several facts have entered as elements into the virus of his malicious attacks upon the university I leave you to judge. The enmity in the case and the desperate determination of this man, who seems to be crazed by a spirit of revenge, to smirch the name of the object of his malice has taken its last sensational form in a suit for libel against the Chancellor of the university. He seems to assume that he may make assaults upon the university and its officers, but if anything is said to the public to show the true inwardness of the attack and repel it, the man making his defence must face a lawsuit. Having rushed to the newspapers, he appeals to the court when the case goes against him in the popular judgment.

"But probably the suit has accomplished all that was intended when it was instituted. If not, it will be successfully answered and defended. Encouraged by this attack upon the university, certain men notorious in our city Government with a political grievance against the Chancellor forced through the Common Council an order to investigate the obligation of the university in the matter of the $100,000 given to the university by the city when it was founded here. That order was so manifestly insincere and retaliatory that I have given it no attention whatever. I report it to you as a curious and amusing specimen of modern demagogic spite. This community estimates it at its true value. It requires no attention."

The university trustees appointed the Rev. Ensign McChesney, D. D., pastor of Calvary M. E. Church, New York, dean of the College of Fine Arts, to succeed the Rev. Leroy M. Vernon, deceased. John D. Archbold of New York, presided over the trustees' meeting.

THE SENATE TALKS HAWAII.

Senator Morgan Takes Most of the Time Advocating Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate this morning a concurrent resolution in the terms of that of March 18, 1869—known as the Stanley Mathews resolution—declaring United States bonds to be payable in standard silver dollars was reported from the Finance Committee by Mr. Vest, who gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. The resolution was introduced recently by Mr. Teller.

A resolution by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, inquiring as to the authority by which the Commissioner of Pensions refused to examine applications for increase of pension until the expiration of one year after the original pension was granted, was agreed to.

The Urgent Deficiency bill was taken up. The several amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to; also the following: To pay Henry A. Dupont expenses in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the Senate from Delaware, $1,855; for miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees of the House of Representatives, $10,000, making the aggregate in the bill $1,903,778.

The Senate at a quarter past 1 went into executive session on the Hawaiian treaty. Almost the entire session the islands for military purposes, and illustrated his points by means of a large map.

ACTOR TERRISS'S SLAYER.

Archer's Life Sentence Not Approved by the Public—Will Others Emulate Him?

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The widespread dissatisfaction caused by the light sentence imposed upon Archer, alias Prince, the slayer of William Terriss, receives point in two cases mentioned in to-day's newspapers. The first of them is the case of a former music hall performer who was arraigned in court and remanded upon the charge of waylaying the manager of the Tivoli Music Hall and threatening him with the fate that befell Terriss. In this instance the ex-performer made the same accusation against the manager that Prince did against Terris, that of blackmailing him and preventing him from receiving assistance from the Music Hall Charity Committee.

The other case was that of a discharged coachman, who threatened the life of the lady who had dismissed him from her employ. In making his threats the coachman quoted the Terriss case and declared that he was prepared to do as Prince had done and suffer for his act in the same way.

RUSSIA PROTESTS.

She Is Opposed to the Opening of Talienwan as a Treaty Port.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Pekin says that M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, protests strongly against the opening of the Talienwan as a treaty port.

The despatch adds that China is apparently anxious to obtain British financial assistance. In order to do so she will give ample security for the repayment of the loan, and will permit the extension of steam communication on the inland waters and grant increased trade facilities at all the open ports.

SIR TATTON SYKES WINS.

The Verdict in His Favor Implies That Lady Sykes Committed Forgery.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The trial of the suit brought by Money Lender Jay to recover the value of two promissory notes alleged to have been signed by Sir Tatton Sykes and cashed by his wife, Lady Jessica Sykes, was ended to-day. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant, which implies that the signatures to the notes were forged by Lady Sykes.

The court ordered that all the documents connected with the case that were of an incriminating nature be impounded.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

He Also Says England Will Do Everything to Maintain Her Trade in the Orient.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a speech to-night before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in which he made declarations regarding the Government's attitude in connection with foreign and colonial trade.

He said that in view of the megalomania with which some European powers had been seized, Great Britain was liable to be excluded by tariffs from any non-British country. He dwelt upon the extensive trade done with China, and declared that Great Britain would do everything to maintain her commercial position in that part of the world. His language in connection with this subject was similar to that used by Mr. Balfour and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the latter of whom, speaking last night at Swansea, said that the Government was determined, even at the cost of war, that the door to China's trade should not be closed against British merchants.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that Great Britain must seek in her colonies support which she would never receive from foreign powers. It was the policy of the Government to bind the colonies closer to the mother country, thus paving the way to a more intimate union than was now practicable. It was not contemplated to attempt to bring pressure to bear on the colonies to attain this end, but the Government was willing to meet them more than half way on any proposals they might make.

The position in the British West Indies, Mr. Chamberlain added, was causing grave anxiety to the Government, which felt it to be its duty to try to find a remedy that would save them from destruction. He discouraged the idea of countervailing duties, but expressed the hope that some of the recommendations made by the West India Royal Commission in its recent report would be adopted. These, however, did not fully meet the case, and the Government intended, therefore, to propose to Parliament a very large grant that would enable the sugar industry and the population of the West Indies to tide over the crisis until the Continental nations recognized the impolicy of the bounty system.

Venosta Will Retire from Office.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 18.—It is said in political circles that the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will retire from public life, owing to the unexpected death of his son.

Forty Men Killed in a Russian Mine.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—Forty men were killed and eighteen injured by an explosion which occurred to-day in the Donetz Company's mine in the Taganrog district.

Mrs. Barclay Walker's Marital Troubles.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. A. Barclay Walker, wife of the owner of the racing yacht Ailsa, has obtained a separation from her husband upon the ground of his cruelty and habitual drunkenness. Mrs. Walker brought suit against her husband for judicial separation several days ago.

QUIET AT NEW BEDFORD.

No More Disorder—Cotton Mill Strikers Enlarge Their Demands.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 18.—The second day of the great strike in the cotton industry was uneventful. There was no repetition of the disorders of Monday evening. All the mill gates were closed and admission was only obtained by card from the superintendents. At the Grinnell work is going on in the packing room and at the Wamsutta changes and repairs to the machinery are being made.

The union weavers held a meeting in the City Hall this afternoon to determine whether the fines system should be made an issue of the strike or the fight should be solely against the reduction of wages. The discussion was heated. President Cunneen ruled that a two-thirds vote would be necessary, as in ordering a strike. The vote was, yes, 383; no, 153, a margin of only 19 votes over the necessary two-thirds. The weavers will refuse to work until fining is abolished, should the manufacturers express a willingness to restore the old schedule. There is a strong feeling among the other grades of operatives that this action of the weavers will prolong the lockout.

The spinners held a general meeting this evening and arranged for strike pay for members of the union. The first payment will be made on Jan. 25.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 18.—The Pepperell and Laconia mills of this city and York of Saco were completely shut down to-day, except that a few employees were engaged in finishing certain lines of work that could not be left incompleted. The strikers have been quiet, with the exception of this noon, when some of the boys in a crowd at the Laconia gate threw snowballs and sticks at several cloth hall hands who were going in to clear up the unfinished product.

A mass meeting was held this afternoon, and several committee meetings to-night. The York strikers will send a committee to interview Agent Page to-morrow. At a mass meeting to-morrow a relief committee representing the three corporations will be chosen to solicit funds and provisions for families that are brought to want through the strike. Both sides are confident that it will be a long battle for supremacy, and each expects the other to give in.

Rheumatism

Caused Great Suffering—A Well Man Since Taking Hood's.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism and have been a great sufferer with this disease and also with stomach and heart troubles, but thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla I am now a well man. My wife has been cured of kidney diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla." AUG. SCHREINER, 347 West 59th Street, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

MURDER OVER A WOMAN.

AN ITALIAN SHOT THROUGH THE HEART BY HIS RIVAL.

The Assassin, Who Was an Officer in the Italian Army, Was Forced to Quit Italy Because He Had Killed a Man There on a Woman's Account—He Makes His Escape.

Luigi Binga was shot through the heart as he sat beside a table in Rafaelio Gutta's room with Gutta and his wife, in Little Italy, yesterday afternoon, by Pasquale Catillo, who for several months has had an application pending to get on the New York police force. Binga died instantly.

Catillo had already killed his man in Italy, a circumstance which had somewhat to do with his coming to this country. He was an officer in the Italian Army, and it was because of a woman that he committed murder in Italy and then came over here to keep a saloon. It was over a woman that his quarrel with Binga arose, and he had threatened some time ago to kill both the woman and Binga.

The woman, Paolina Sicilia, deserted Binga for Catillo, and Binga then had the two arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. After that Catillo threatened to shoot Binga and the woman if he ever caught them together. Binga and the woman were both 30 years old, Catillo 29. Somebody told Catillo that they were together at Gutta's at 5 o'clock yesterday, and, although the woman was not there, he deliberately shot Binga as soon as he saw him. It was at 406 East 113th street that the murder was committed. Catillo's saloon is at the corner of 113th street and First avenue. He lived at 425 East 113th street, and Binga kept a junk shop at 325.

Catillo went to his saloon after the shooting, took all the money in the till, and hurried away.

Nobody said anything about the murder in Little Italy, but Policeman Pfeiff got wind of something wrong in the rear tenement where Gutta lived, and went there. He found Binga seated and leaning over the table where he died. The last trace of Catillo found by Capt. Creeden's men was at Third avenue and 116th street, where he took a downtown elevated train. Four detectives are looking for him.

The Wetzler Concert.

Mr. Herman Hans Wetzler who has recently taken the post of assistant organist at Trinity Church in this city, and who has many friends among influential persons here, gave a concert last evening in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, which was entirely successful from an artistic point of view and as a clever arrangement of pleasing musical selections. The entertainment proved also that Mr. Wetzler possesses a keen perception of the requirements of musical taste and phrasing, and that he can manage an orchestra with skill and authority. His programme was as follows:

1. Symphony in A major, No. 29.....W. A. Mozart
2. (a) "Lungi dal caro bene".....Secchi
   Arranged for string orchestra by Henry Waller.
   (b) "Quand' ero paggio," from Falstaff.....Verdi
   Mr. David Bispham.
3. Siegfried—Idyl.....Richard Wagner
4. Songs: (a) "Ruhe suess Liebchen."
   (b) "Sind es Schmerzen".....Brahms
   Mr. David Bispham.
5. Divertissement et Scène d'Alceste.....Gluck

The orchestra numbered about twenty-five men, evidently selected with care as being clever players with willing minds, for they followed Mr. Wetzler's indications very earnestly and pliantly, light and shade and rhythm and buoyancy all receiving due attention.

A glance at Mr. Wetzler's choice of music would naturally suggest that he is especially fond of the old style and masters. Or possibly, since Wagner and Brahms do after all appear side by side with Gluck and Mozart, that he is of such a broad and catholic taste as to like equally the old and the new and to accept everything between the two extremes.

Mr. Bispham, however, was responsible for Brahm's entrée, and his songs were the means of displaying some remarkably solid and well-executed accompaniments rendered by Mr. Wetzler with good pianistic method, a pleasing touch, and with intelligent sympathy. Mr. Bispham's genial and delightful quality lent inimitable value to the concert. His voice seemed richer than ever in quality, while all that he did marked the careful, conscientious, and accomplished artist.

The quartets from "Alceste" were sung by Mrs. Anna Burch, Miss Ruth Thompson, Miss Hawkes, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Dr. Carl Dufft.

Notes of Music Events.

The second performance of the season of opera at the Metropolitan will be "Tannhäuser" to-night. "Die Meistersinger" will be given Friday. The matinée on Saturday will be "Faust," with Melba as *Marguerite*.

The performance on Monday evening will be "Aida," with Melba in the title rôle, and it will be her first appearance in this part in New York. On Wednesday night "Lohengrin" will be given with Mme. Gadski as *Elsa*, Mme. Staudigl as *Ortrud*, Herr Kraus as *Lohengrin*, Herr Fischer as *King Henry*, Mr. Bispham as *Telramund*, Herr Staudigl as *Herald*. On Friday night Rossini's opera, "The Barber of Seville," will be given with Mme. Melba as *Rosina*.

Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening.

The concert of the Kneisel Quartet is announced for Friday evening in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. The first of the chamber music matinées of this organization is announced for Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 25, at the same place.

Manhattan Theatre to Be the "Comedy."

William A. Brady and S. Ziegfeld, Jr., have taken a lease of the Manhattan Theatre for five years. The name of the theatre will be changed to the Comedy, and a comedy by Lottie Blair Parker, entitled "'Way Down East," will be produced.

Senator Platt's Scheme for a Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Platt of New York gave notice in the Senate to-day of an amendment he would propose to the Naval Appropriation bill. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for a period of twenty years for the docking of naval vessels in a steel floating dry dock of a specified model to be maintained in New York harbor. The Government is to use the dock 100 days a year for $90,000 per year.

Senator Platt Sees the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Platt had a talk with the President to-day about the vacant district Judgeship, which, it is understood, will not be filled immediately.

Metropolitan Wants All the Second Avenue Stock.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has offered to take the holdings of the minority stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company at 150, the price at which the purchase of a control was made. The offer is not open after to-day.

There is nothing in the world so pitiful as a neglected baby. There is no sight so sad as that of a helpless infant denied its birthright, a mother's loving care. Thousands of mothers neglect their children because of ill-health. No woman can properly perform a mother's duty who is constantly suffering from sickness, whose system is debilitated and wrecked by the awful drains due to the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. The mother who suffers from the listlessness, lassitude and despondency due to these troubles is pretty sure to neglect her children and her home.

This lamentable state of affairs is easily remedied if the proper measures are taken. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all the many forms of weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine. It promptly stops all weakening drains, invigorates the various organs and infuses new life and vigor into the sufferer's whole body. A happy home and a tidy and well-cared for baby is the result, for no healthy woman will wilfully neglect her child. Many a woman is blamed for negligence and heartlessness when she is simply too ill to care for anything but death. If you want to know all about the "Favorite Prescription" address Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It is sold by all druggists.

Foul breath, dull eyes, listlessness, sallowness and pimples. A nice combination to avoid or get rid of. All are due to constipation, and constipation is promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are not a temporary palliative, but a permanent cure. Many so-called constipation remedies must be continued forever, once they are started. The "Pellets" cure permanently. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.

WE'VE TWO SPECIAL SALES A YEAR

ONE IN JANUARY — **BYCK BROS** — ONE IN JULY

CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS.

Our Tenth Half Yearly Clearing Sale

Begins This Morning 8 A. M.

These sales interest more and more people every year, because they prove to be exactly what they are called—genuine Clearing Out Sales; sales of our own goods, Marked Down. Plenty of stock through the Season, but not a Garment carried over; this is the rule that makes these opportunities.

Suits. We start with suits; and firs t let us say nobody ever saw a Byck suit, whatever the price, that was not well made, correct in the cut and in good taste. Some of the prices show a cu t of 50 per cent.

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