Kinsley if he knew of any name that had been mentioned in connection with the poison case the handwriting of the owner of which he had not carefully examined. Mr. Kinsley said that he did not.

"Did you hear the name of J. Morton Riggs, and did you examine his handwriting?" asked Mr. Osborne, looking around at Mr. Weeks. Mr. Kinsley replied that he had examined J. Morton Riggs's handwriting.

"And after you had examined the handwriting of every human being that by any possibility or any stretch of the imagination could be connected in any way with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club or with this crime, you arrived at a conclusion, did you?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did," said Mr. Kinsley.

"And what was that conclusion?" asked Mr. Osborne.

As Mr. Kinsley had stated it in several different ways, the Recorder would not permit him to state it again.

Mr. Osborne started out to explain away the apparent discrepancy between his witness's statement that his only business was that of handwriting expert, and his confession to Mr. Weeks, that he dealt in poultry, but that that was only a fad. Mr. Kinsley said that he lived in Elizabeth, N. J., and that there was a big vacant lot next door to his house and he raised chickens in that. He said, however, that he raised chickens for fun, flesh and feather, and not for business, and while his advertisement had stated distinctly that there were profits in the chicken raising business, he confessed that in his case he put in $6 for every dollar he got out of it.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LETTERS PASSED TO THE JURY.

Exhibit "C," which is a letter reading as follows:

DEAR SIR: Please find enclosed $5 for which send me one month's treatment for impotence, and oblige,
H. C. BARNET.

The objections that there have been to the admission into evidence of any of these letters until the trial had settled down to some established order and until their relevance could be shown definitely, were all urged at this point again by Mr. Weeks. He insisted that there was absolutely no proof that the document was a genuine document, that there was no evidence that it had ever been sent to any one or received by any one, that there was no evidence to show where it came from, and that at the present stage it was nothing more than a scrap of paper which the District Attorney, utterly without warrant, had forced into the case.

Recorder Goff listened to the argument, and then he decided. "Well, Mr. Weeks, it may be relevant, and so I'll let it in."

Mr. Osborne handed the letter to Mr. Kinsley and at the same time handed to him the letter known as Exhibit "2," which is the letter on blue three-cornered paper that it is admitted was written by Molineux. Mr. Osborne said that he wanted to show by a comparison of these letters that Molineux and the writer of the H. C. Barnet letter used exactly the same language. He passed photographs of the letters over to the jury, and remarked, "If the jury will be kind enough to read the exhibits, they will see that the language is identical."

EXPERT COPIES THESE LETTERS LARGE.

Mr. Osborne then directed Mr. Kinsley to take Exhibit "H"—the letter signed "H. C. Barnet" and asking for a copy of a "Guide to Marriage"—and compare it and Exhibit "C" with Exhibit "2," and to write the three letters upon the large sheet of paper beside which he stood, in order to illustrate the points that were to be brought out. Mr. Weeks said that the defence objected to any comparison between two disputed handwritings, "C and H," and further objected to an expert attempting to reproduce in enlarged hand the handwriting in dispute for the purpose of illustrating, because it would be impossible for him to make an accurate reproduction. The Recorder overruled the objection, and Mr. Kinsley began to write. Exhibit "2" was put down first. It read:

DEAR SIR: Please find enclosed 25c., for which send remedy and oblige. Yours truly,
ROLAND MOLINEUX.
No. 9 Jersey street, Newark, New Jersey.

Exhibit "C" was written underneath that, and Exhibit "H" underneath that. Exhibit "C" and Exhibit "H" written backhand, and Exhibit "2" was written in the ordinary style. To the lay eye the differences in the writing of the numbered exhibit and the writing of the lettered exhibits were marked, and there were no points of similarity, though, when Mr. Kinsley was asked to point out and explain the similarity, he found many that, to his mind, were characteristic enough to make him positive that all three letters were written by one hand.

THE E'S, F'S, R'S AND BREAKS.

Mr. Osborne said:

"I call your attention to Exhibit "H," also to Exhibit "C," and to the two 'e's' in Exhibit "2," and I ask you what is the relative size of the first 'e' in each of these exhibits?"

"The first 'e' in the word 'please,'" said Mr. Kinsley, "is larger than the 'a' that follows it."

In each exhibit it was undoubtedly larger, or rather higher, than the "a" that followed it in the word. He also pointed out that the "e" was a great deal larger than the following "s" and larger than the "l" in "please." He found two kinds of "d's" in each exhibit. He described one kind as ending with an upward stroke of the pen, and the other kind as ending with a downward stroke. The first "d" has been described before as a "fired" "d." Taking the word "find" and "company" in the three exhibits, Mr. Kinsley found differences in the "f's," but these differences he said amounted to nothing. The thing that struck him principally was that each of the "f's" began at the top. There was no initial up-stroke. In all the handwriting under dispute, the letter "f" when it was an initial "f" began in the same way. In all three "finds" there was a break between the "n" and the "d," although in Exhibit "H" the break was hardly discernible.

The word "enclosed" was taken up next, and Mr. Osborne directed Mr. Kinsley's attention to the first "e." Mr. Kinsley described it as enormous in each of the exhibits. Mr. Osborne interrupted him to call his attention to a break between the letters "n" and "c," and after Mr. Kinsley had described it, Mr. Osborne produced the letter known as the "Scheffler" letter, and asked him to look at the word "enclosed," which appeared there. The Scheffler letter was admitted handwriting of Molineux. Mr. Kinsley said the same characteristics were shown in it.

"I ask you," said Mr. Osborne, "to compare the Scheffler letter carefully with Exhibit "H" and ask you if it is not a duplicate, so far as the word 'enclosed' is concerned, except that in Exhibit "H" the letters are tilted backward and in the Scheffler exhibit they are tilted forward." Mr. Kinsley replied that it was and Mr. Osborne, turning to the jury, said:

"And now I ask you, gentlemen of the jury, to compare these two exhibits."

The jurymen had the photographs of the exhibits and did compare them.

"And now," said Mr. Osborne to Mr. Kinsley, "do you not find running all through the admitted and disputed handwriting whenever the word 'enclosed' occurs, there is a break between the 'n' and the 'c'?"

"remedy," another comma after the word "Newark" and periods after the letters "N" and "J." Mr. Osborne protested that they were not punctuation marks at all, but slips of the pen. Even his expert went back on him there, and said that the marks were unquestionably punctuation marks. The foreman of the jury apologized to Mr. Weeks and said that he had not seen the marks. Then Mr. Osborne wanted to know of Mr. Kinsley if it was not customary for Molineux to punctuate, and Mr. Kinsley testified that he had found punctuations all through the admitted handwritings, and all through the disputed handwritings to be very erratic. "He punctuates very poorly, without any system?" said Mr. Kinsley.

"And is not his failure to punctuate another characteristic," asked Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Kinsley replied, "Yes, that is a characteristic."

Foreman Martin asked whether when a writer was in a hurry he generally failed to punctuate, and Mr. Kinsley replied that that was true.

After this the expert got back to a comparison of the exhibits he had written, with Exhibit "K" and Exhibits "4" and "11." Exhibit "4" was the writing that Molineux did for him in his office; Exhibit "11" was the Scheffler letter, and Exhibit "K" was a Cornish letter. It was tedious work, and yet as it went on, the jurymen seemed more and more interested in it, and they studied the exhibits in their photograph albums and made comparisons for themselves. Mr. Osborne did not seem to think so much of the characteristics pointed out by Mr. Kinsley, as he did of the characteristic that he himself called Mr. Kinsley's attention to over and over and over again, the lack of connection between letters. Toward the close of the morning session, the letter "r" was taken up. In the exhibits that Mr. Kinsley had written to illustrate to the jury, the final "r's" were all made in very much the same way. Mr. Kinsley explained: "He makes a small 'r' when it is the final letter of a word, so that it looks like a 'v.' You will notice, in this Burns letter and in Exhibit "C" and Exhibit "H" the final 'r' is made that way."

Mr. Kinsley overlooked the final "r" in the word "dear" and in the word "sir" that he had himself written on the blackboard. In each case, the "r" was the old style Spencerian "r", and quite distinctly made, too. The difference was noted by the lawyers for the defence, but nothing was said about it, because they did not have a chance to cross-examine. The District Attorney laid particular stress upon the "r's" because there is a final "r" in exhibit "1," which is known as the diagnosis blank. It is this blank that Mr. Osborne says states the physical description and physical condition of the murderer of Mrs. Adams. The final "r" in that blank is made like the "r's" described by Mr. Kinsley, that is, resembling a small "v".

ALLEGED CHANGE IN MOLINEUX'S HAND.

It was while Mr. Osborne was asking a long series of questions about the break between letters, that Mr. Kinsley said that there was no break between the letters "l" and "e" in the handwriting samples that Molineux had written for him.

"You mean," said Mr. Osborne, "that after he had met the expert in handwriting, David N. Carvalho, he never made a break between his letters, did he?"

"He did not," said Mr. Kinsley.

"Yet," said Mr. Osborne, "in all the handwriting before he met the handwriting expert, David N. Carvalho, the break was there?"

Mr. Kinsley smiled and said that that was so.

Mr. Carvalho, who was sitting between Mr. Battle and Molineux, grinned too. Molineux whispered something to him, and they both laughed.

Mr. Osborne produced the letter of resignation from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club that was written by Molineux. This letter is one of the admitted handwritings in the case. Mr. Osborne wanted to know if that was not the most deliberate piece of handwriting that the expert had ever seen, and a lot of other things tending to indicate that the letter had been written with care. The expert replied that this letter of resignation was the most deliberate piece of handwriting that had been laid before him. It came out at the close of the examination that the "characteristics" that exist in the other Molineux letters and in the disputed letters are not present in this piece of admitted writing, except in the word "oblige" where the "l" and the "g" are disconnected. Mr. Osborne was doing most of the testifying, and Mr. Weeks jumped up and down and objected vigorously. The Recorder did not sustain his objections and Mr. Osborne declared with solemnity:

"Your Honor, this case is being presented to the jury with superb intelligence. The jury will see that I am trying to get everything before them."

"Yes, almost human intelligence," growled Mr. Weeks.

The Recorder said that it was time to adjourn then.

DR. MARY WALKER TAKES NOTES.

When the court opened after recess, Dr. Mary Walker, in gentlemanly dress, was one of the spectators. She told some of the reporters that she had made so her mind that Molineux was an innocent man, and that she was there in his interest. When she was asked what she was going to do for him, she said that she wasn't prepared to say at present. She sat at a reporter's table and took notes. Mr. Kinsley went back on the stand and the comparison of disputed writing with admitted writing went on again.

Every now and then the wrapper that had come around the poison package was brought out by Mr. Osborne and some particular letter in that was compared by the expert with the same letter in the admitted handwriting, and the expert each time said that substantially they were the same. There was a break before the "r" and the "e" in Knickerbocker in the address of the poison package. At last Mr. Osborne began asking questions about the address on the poison package, and beginning with "Do you find that the man who wrote the address on the poison package showed the same characteristics as the man who wrote the Burnet letters, the man who wrote the Cornish letters, and the man who wrote the undisputed handwriting of this defendant here," he drew from Mr. Kinsley time after time, the answer that the expert was positive in his belief that Molineux wrote the address on the poison package.

The taking of testimony ended with this question: "Did one hand write all of the letters and the address?" and Mr. Kinsley said: "In my opinion, one hand did."

The case goes on to-day.

CAPTURE OF MAMIE MELANDO.

Described as a Lively Episode by the Conductor of the Erie Train.

"You weren't up this way the other night when they captured Mamie Melendo?" said the conductor of the Erie train which reaches Jersey City at midnight to a SUN reporter near Ramsey's last night "They all got on my train at Paterson, two girls and two men, whom the girls had picked up at Paterson. The party had been travelling back and forth all day between Paterson and Newark and the men had been buying drinks. It was this last trip that I was making and at Paterson the men said: 'Let's make one more trip to Newark' and they bundled the girls on board my train, which was going the wrong way.

"Between stations they were quiet enough, but when we whistled for a stop, the men would begin to sing and hold their hats up for one of the girls to kick. That was in order to keep the girls from noticing the stations.

"Finally one of the men took me aside and said that he was Detective McCafferty, and showed me his badge. He told me what his lay was and asked me to tell him just as soon as we got over the line into New York state. Finally we came to Suffern and McCafferty said to me, 'Thank God, we're in New York at last.' Then he turned to the girls and said, 'We're on the wrong train. Let's get off.' No sooner did they reach the platform than he touched Mamie on the shoulder and said: 'I want you, Mamie. You'll have to go to New York with me.' The touch sobered her in a second.

"'Not much,' she said. 'We're in Newark.'

"'Oh, no,' said McCafferty, 'we're in Suffern, New York state.'

"She looked at him a minute and then jumped back and grabbing at her hat, drew a long hat pin. He slapped it out of her hand quick as a flash and then he and the other men bundled her into a hack and didn't she screech and yell! Those fellows played a cute game."

QUESTIONS BY MR. PETTIGREW.

Wants to Know About the Philippine Flag in Manila Bay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Senate to-day Senator Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether the flag of the Philippine Republic was carried by vessels in the Bay of Manila, and whether it was ever saluted by Admiral Dewey or any of the vessels of his fleet at any time since May 1, 1898; also whether Spanish prisoners were delivered over to the Philippine forces at the time of the surrender of Subig Bay; also whether a vessel commanded by the forces under Aguinaldo, flying the Philippine flag, accompanied the vessels Concord and Raleigh back to Subig Bay in June, 1898. In order to compel the surrender of the Spanish forces. He asked its immediate consideration. Objection was made by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and the resolution went over.

Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.) offered a resolution reciting recent legislation in North Carolina restrictive of voting by negroes, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether that State has a Republican form of government. It was laid on the table temporarily.

"Catholic and Protestant Countries."
Compared by Rev. Alfred Young, should be read by every intelligent man. $1.00 a copy. 120 West 60th st., N. Y.—Adv.

NOTICE OF REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES
to occur each day are printed in THE MORNING SUN. This will meet one of your requirements if you are interested in Real Estate.—Adv.

We owe an apology to about 1200 friends—advertised some 400 odds and ends of suits, and satisfied only about one-quarter of the comers. Weren't explicit enough; you expected complete suits, only odds and ends were here; we'll know better next time.

But those 1200 disappointed ones must need clothes, else why did they come?

$15 to $35 leaves no room for disappointment in suits.

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THE FINANCIAL DEBATE.

DRIGGS OF NEW YORK, A DEMOCRAT, SPEAKS FOR THE BILL.

Gen. Grosvenor Points Out the Causes of the National Prosperity—The Case for Silver Presented—Republican Pledges and Performance—Many Representatives Anxious to Take Part in the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The demand made by Representatives upon the managers of the financial debate in the House for time in which to express their views has become so great that today arrangements were made to open the sessions of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 11 o'clock and to hold evening sessions on those days from 8 to 10:30 o'clock. The debate to-day was opened by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who spoke for an hour in support of the bill and generally defended the Republicans from the criticisms of Mr. DeArmond of Missouri made yesterday. Other advocates of the bill were Messrs. Parker of New Jersey, William Alden Smith of Michigan, Prince of Illinois, Driggs of New York, Powers of Vermont and Lawrence of Massachusetts. Mr. Driggs's speech attracted unusual attention, being that of a Democrat who opposed his party associates on this question. His declaration in favor of the gold standard was bold and unequivocal. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Newlands of Nevada, Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, Cochran of Missouri and Sims of Tennessee. Mr. Cochran evoked derisive laughter by describing Bryan's "cross of gold and crown of thorns" sentiment, as "the grandest utterance of the campaign of 1896."

Gen. Grosvenor began by saying that within the past six months he had witnessed such a disintegration of the forces which in 1896 had stood for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 that he had hoped the Democrats would discuss the merits of the pending bill and not bring up again that old issue. But they were here with the same old battle cry; and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DeArmond], with a pertinacy that approached audacity, insisted that the victory of 1896 had been won by fraud, corruption and intimidation. A party that induced a Presidential candidate to endorse a Goebel Election law ought not to come in at this late day and complain about intimidation and legislation. Two-thirds, certainly more than one-half, of the National Republican campaign fund of 1896 had been expended in printing and publishing documents for the education and information of the voters.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.)—Does the gentleman know how much money the Republicans spent in 1896?

Mr. Grosvenor—I do, to a dollar, but the gentleman knows that I do not always tell everything I know.

Gen. Grosvenor referred to the charge of inconsistency made against the Republican party by Democratic speakers in its treatment of this question. He said that there was no difference among Republicans at St. Louis in 1896, except over the matter of phraseology; that a poll of the Committee on Resolutions, made before their meeting, showed them to be unanimous for what was afterward molded into the platform, a demand for the maintenance of the existing gold standard.

He reviewed the contest of 1896, declaring it to be the greatest political conflict in the history of the United States; a battle of giants; a battle for principles and not for spoils. The issue of that campaign was stated by the Democrats to be the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1; if it was not so stated there would be no increase in wages; a vote for McKinley, they said, meant 10 cent corn, 25 cent wheat, 3 cent cotton, and all the horrors then coming upon the country. The Republicans said that if the people would have a Republican Administration, restore the McKinley tariff, or something like it, and adopt the gold standard, then prosperity would return, wages be increased and the people would be happy. The election was held, the people turned to the Republican party, an Administration of that party and a Congress came into power, the Dingley Tariff bill was passed and prosperity had come. [Applause.]

The speaker addressed what he said were some concise inquiries. He asked if any Democrat could tell one thing that they had declared on the stump in 1896, affirmative or negative, that came true. They had said there could be no foreign trade. The country never had such a foreign trade. They said if the Republicans were successful, there would be a great decrease in the volume of money. Since that campaign there had been four hundred millions added to the currency of the country, "and we propose to fix it so that no contingency shall arise to undo the work the people have said should be done."

The Democratic still harped upon the free coinage of silver, the most disastrous agitation that ever came upon the country. The providence of God and the wisdom of man working together had so fixed things politically that for eight years, at least, there could be no hope of coining silver, unless death came in to effect the result. "Will you still continue to agitate and distress the people of the country uselessly?" Gen. Grosvenor demanded, and he asked the Democrats why it was that whenever their party came into power there was depression and distress, and that whenever the Republicans succeeded, the country started on the up-grade. Gen. Grosvenor, in concluding, addressed a few words to the question of trusts. The first three sections of the Sherman Anti-Trust law of 1890, a Republican measure, passed by Republican Legislatures and enforced by Republican officials, so fully described trusts that he could add nothing to them; and the decisions of Republican courts under them have destroyed the power and strongholds of trusts in this country.

Mr. Newlands (Silver, Nev.), antagonizing the bill, said that the enactment of the Wilson Tariff law was a fatal mistake by the Cleveland Administration. "When times are hard money is withdrawn from circulation and credit is collapsed," he said. "It is no time for a readjustment of tariff schedules." Prosperity did not come in, he continued, with the advent of the McKinley Administration, nor with the passage of the Dingley bill, but when the currency of the country was increased and economical methods adopted by employers smoking chimneys dotted the land and wheels began to turn, justifying the assertions of the bi-metallist that the prosperity and happiness of a people grow with the increase of money supply. By providing for the redemption of silver with gold, he said, the silver was practically made a promise to pay gold and ceased to be money. Mr. Newlands thought that the production of gold was in danger of falling off because of the war in the Transvaal. The demonetization of silver by Germany caused prices to fall all over the world, and the passage of this bill would be followed by similar results.

Mr. Shafroth, (Silver, Col.), followed also in opposition to the bill. The cause of good times in the Harrison Administration, he said, as proved by the assertion of President Harrison, was the addition of basic money to the currency of the country. Hard times followed in the Cleveland Administration for the reason that there was a loss or destruction of basic money in that period. There were good times now in the McKinley Administration because there was another addition to the basic money of the world through the increased production of gold. The pending bill put a strain of $918,000,000 upon the limited gold reserve of the Treasury. It a strain, which it seemed to him and those who believed with him, would immediately put the United States into the contest of the world for gold. The financial conditions of European countries, Shafroth added, were stringent and critical, and "yet at a time when the Boer Republic is at war, thus shutting off one third of the world's supply of gold, a measure comes into this House proposing to destroy $482,000,000 of basic money and add the burden of it upon the gold of the Treasury."

The pending bill proposed an absolutely new step in the treatment of money. No other nation in the world redeemed its silver money in gold. The step thus taken meant inevitably the total extinction of silver as money, and, therefore, he believed it would result in wrong, injustice and distress to the American people.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.) supporting the bill, said that the question presented was, shall the policy of the Government for the past twenty years be enacted into law? There was necessity for it, because without legal force the policy might be reversed by a single man, if elected President, in a sweep. It was not a party question.

William Alden Smith (Rep., Mich.) supported the bill. He was proud to say, he declared, that he represented the almost unanimous sentiments of his constituents.

Mr. Prince (Rep., Ill.) followed in support of the bill. He said: "The party to which we belong will stand by the President in his Philippine policy and will uphold his military arm as long as the insurrection continues in those islands. As a party we stand by the policy of protection to home industries and honest money, with which to pay honest earnings. As a party we stand, now as ever, for the reduction of taxes as fast as our national obligations will permit. We stand for more ships as the best conservators of peace. We stand for public improvements that will aid and cheapen transportation and promote the public service. We favor legislation that will increase our merchant marine so that American goods abroad and foreign goods coming to our country may be carried in American vessels under the American flag. We favor fortifications and coast defences. We favor a regular army large enough to maintain law and order wherever our flag rightfully floats. We believe in granting liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of '61 and '98, and to their widows and orphans. We stand for the enactment of the eight-hour law in Government works. We stand for the dollar which contains its intrinsic value and which is the same yesterday, to-day and forever." [Applause.]

Opposing the bill, Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.) said that within the past century one hundred and fifty billions of interest-bearing securities had been added to the wealth of the world. The holders of these demanded a money market; that would not only meet the interest on this vast sum, but permit of the compounding of the interest and the adding of it to the enormous principal. He would not denounce the capital class, as some had done, but he would assert that their policy and demands constituted a menace to the world in classes. "Many," he went on, "have lately made sport of much that was said in the campaign of 1896. I reiterate the grandest utterance of all, 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon this cross of gold.'" [Applause and derisive laughter.]

Mr. Sims, of Tennessee, followed in opposition to the bill. Republican legislation, he affirmed, was unequal, unjust and unfair. Under it the wages of labor had been increased from the panic level probably 10 per cent. Trusts, fostered and encouraged by that legislation had, many of them, increased the prices of their products 100 per cent. Mr. Sims said that if this bill became a law there would be a large and rapid advance in the price of bonds of all kinds, and he sarcastically advised the Republicans to buy them, buy them quick, so that they might share to themselves some of the benefits of this legislation.

Unusual interest centred in the speech of Representative Driggs of New York, the first Democrat to support the bill. He was heard in silence by his political associates, and with applause two or three times by the Republicans. He said that the Democratic caucus of the House at the opening of the Fifty-fifth Congress which he attended, and which bound him by its action, did not endorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform, and he could do so now. His campaign had been made with the knowledge by his constituents that he would vote for the gold standard; he had so pledged himself to them, and he supported the pending bill to redeem that pledge. [Applause.] No Democrat was committed to the party than himself, but in this matter, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, he proposed to assert the liberty of action taken by Jefferson, Randolph, Calhoun, Randall, William L. Russell and other prominent members of the Democratic party, expelled from the organization on one or another proscription and were accounted therefor no less Democrats. To his party associates, in concluding, he said: "Drop the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 from the next national platform and we can win. Drop it not and we will as certainly lose. Instead of now chasing in Republican States, why not bring back into line the Democratic States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia?" [Applause.]

The bill was advocated by Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.), who wanted greenbacks, once exchanged for gold, cancelled and destroyed. Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Mass.) also spoke in its favor.

Gen. Grosvenor announced the death of Representative Lorenzo Danford of the Sixteenth Ohio district in June last, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

A bill introduced by Representative Sibley (Dem., Pa.) provides that any holder of United States bonds may deposit the same in the Treasury and receive 80 per cent of the face value of the bonds in Treasury notes. During the deposit of the bonds, however, all interest on them shall cease.

BRIEF FILED BY ROBERTS.

He Says the Proposed Proceedings are Subversive of His Rights.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The special committee in the Roberts case met this morning. It decided to take whatever evidence it could here, and then, if that was insufficient, to go to Utah. No subpœnas will be issued at present, but voluntary witnesses will be heard to-morrow morning.

Mr. Roberts submitted a long brief in support of his demurrer filed last Saturday, in which he denied the jurisdiction of the committee. He holds that the proposed proceedings of the committee would be subversive of his rights:

First—In that he is to be adjudged guilty of crime without due process of law.

Second—That he is to be adjudged disqualified by disabilities created by enactments of Congress and applicable to the old Territory of Utah, but not applicable to the State of Utah, which disabilities have been removed by amnesties of two Presidents; by the Enabling act passed by Congress, and by the transition of Utah from a territorial condition to that of statehood.

Third—That the crime alleged against him does not constitute a disqualification for a member of Congress unless the House and its committee are prepared to assert their power and right to add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

Fourth—That the proposed proceedings by the committee would deprive him of the constitutional right to a trial by a court of competent jurisdiction and by a jury of his peers within the State and district where the crime is alleged to have been committed, and would deprive him of property and rights without due process of law.

He therefore asks the committee to stop its present proceedings and consider his prima facie right to be sworn in as a member of the House.

Arranging for the Samoan Transfer.

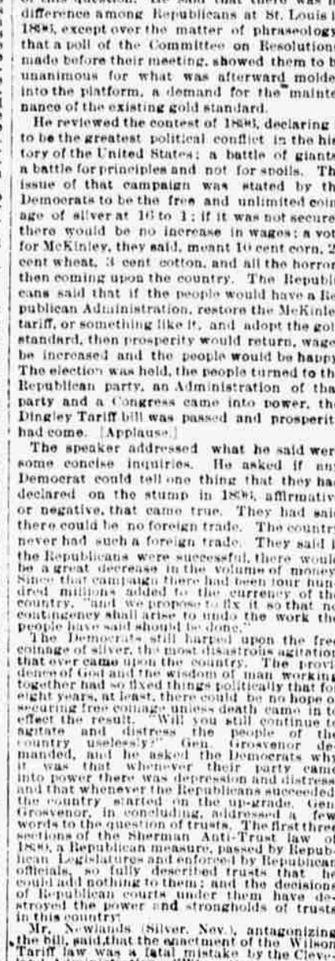
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Lord Pauncefote of Preston, the British Ambassador, and Herr von Holleben, the German Ambassador, had a conference with the Secretary of State to-day with regard to arranging a plan for the transfer of sovereignty in the Samoan Islands after the partition treaty has been ratified by the United States Senate and the German Bundesrath.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Gage to-day submitted to Congress an estimate of $35,000 for an exhibit by the United States at the international exhibition at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1901.

Resolutions directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the rights of Senators Clark of Montana and Scott of West Virginia, to their seats, were reported from the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Senate to-day and were agreed to.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of John J. Sullivan to be United States Attorney for the Northern district of Ohio, and Joseph A. Gill of Kansas to be Judge of the United States Court of the Northern district of Indian Territory.



SIBLEY'S CHANGE OF BASE.

HE TELLS A SUN REPORTER WHY HE HAS ABANDONED SILVER.

Instead of the Hard Times and Commercial Depression That He Predicted if McKinley and the Gold Standard Won, the Conditions Are Exactly the Reverse.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania intends to make a speech on the floor of the House some day this week during the debate on the Currency bill. He will then explain at length his change of political base, which has attracted such wide attention. When asked to give his views concerning the money question, Mr. Sibley to-night said:

"I will start out by saying that I am and have been a pronounced believer in the principles of bimetallism. I don't care whether it be national or international bimetallism, nor am I wedded to any ratio, but Aristotle, Adam Smith, John Locke, John Stuart Mill, Francis Wayland, and, in fact, every great writer on political economy, has laid down the proposition that the volume of money in any country determined the prices of its products.

"Bimetallism was a living issue in 1896, but the conditions have changed. In that year I publicly predicted that if McKinley and the gold standard were successful prices would fall, with a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of the gold dollar, and we would have an era of hard times and commercial depression such as this country has seldom witnessed. Now I look around me and see the forges blazing, the fires lighted in all the furnaces, the shuttles weaving and the looms spinning every man who has a day's labor to sell finding a ready market for it, our ships loaded to the Plimsoll line with exports bound for all parts of the world and everywhere plenty of prosperity, and so it occurs to me that somebody must have been mistaken, and perhaps that fellow was me. I have been a pessimist for a long time, but I am now an optimist. I believe that we have a better Congress now than ever before—that we have a better President, and that the next President, whether it be McKinley or Bryan, will be better still. The world moves forward.

"Yet the contention of the bimetallists in 1896 was absolutely correct and has been vindicated by present conditions. We claimed then that a greater volume of money of final redemption was needed to stimulate business enterprise and check falling prices. We suggested bimetallism as a means of adding to the world's supply of money. But who could then have foreseen the vast gold discoveries in the Klondike region? Who then knew of the wonderful possibilities of that tremendous South African reef, extending 300 miles, from Johannesburg on the south to Pretoria on the north. Who could have predicted the perfection of the marvelous cyanide process of extracting gold. In one year $300,000,000 of gold has been added to the money in circulation. No such amount of even gold and silver combined has ever before been placed in circulation in any one year in the history of the world. Therefore the contention of the bimetallists as to the necessity for a greater volume of metal money has been substantiated. With this enormous increase has come changed conditions. The issue of 1896 is no longer an issue. In fact, it would be ridiculous to make that an issue for 1900.

"I shall vote against the Currency Reform bill, but if it had been divided, as it should have been, I would have voted for two of its sections and against one. I favor the proposition to give national banks the right to issue paper up to the full amount of their deposits. I also favor the establishment of national banks in small towns with a capital of $25,000, but it is a question in my mind whether we should retire the greenbacks, which this bill practically does, by providing that they can only be paid out for gold. I confess that my regard for the greenbacks is largely sentimental. In the dark days of the Civil War they kept our soldiers in the field. Nor do I believe that the time is opportune for the gold standard.

"There promises to be a still greater outpour of gold in the future. I would not be surprised to see the amount of gold now used for money, which is about four billions of dollars, doubled within the next ten years. I have been informed of recent gold discoveries in Peru that rival even the Klondike and South Africa. I am of the opinion that independent bimetallism would be inexpedient and unwise for one nation to attempt under the present ratio. Several nations, however, might successfully accomplish it. I am inclined to agree with Lord Oldeham, who asserts that the United States might successfully establish bimetallism at a ratio of 22 to 1, but to return to the old ratio of 16 to 1 would cause fluctuations in values that would work great hardships on the large commercial houses that have outstanding accounts, and would be detrimental to business generally.

"I am an expansionist, and I believe that we should keep the Philippines. China and the Orient are undergoing great changes. Railroads of hundreds of miles in length are being constructed, and with these railroads and other modern improvements will come new wants, and the people of China. There is more undeveloped wealth locked up in China than in any other country on the globe, and the Philippines furnish us with the commercial key to that wealth. I believe that McKinley has acted with wisdom, not only on the Philippines question, but in the general details of his Administration. I am frank to say that I think he is entitled to some recognition of his course, even from men who do not share in his political beliefs.

"If the next Presidential contest will undoubtedly again be between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan, and unless we as a party modify our present attitude I think the question is as good as settled already in favor of Mr. McKinley."

Mr. Sibley declined to answer the direct question whether he would support Bryan or McKinley in the next Presidential campaign. "It is too early to answer that question" he said.

NEW PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

It Gives the Work to the Navy and Makes an Appropriation of $11,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—At the request of Senator Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Secretary of the Navy has prepared a draft of a bill providing for Pacific cables to be constructed under the supervision of the Navy Department. In a letter to Senator Hale, Secretary Long says that the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment estimates the cost of laying and equipping the proposed cables at $10,000,000 and places the first year's probable cost of maintenance at $800,000. In the bill the round sum of $11,000,000 is named. The draft submitted provides that the cable shall run from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence by way of the Midway Islands and the Island of Guam or by whatever route may be deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be the most practicable, to the cities of Hollo and Manila in the Philippines. The bill transfers to the Postmaster-General the operation and control of the cables on their completion.

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INSULAR TARIFF CHANGES.

New Customs Rules for Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—By direction of the President these orders affecting the customs tariffs of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands are promulgated by the War Department:

Beginning Jan. 1 none but American vessels will be permitted to engage in the trade between Porto Rico and the United States. This was a provision of the amended tariff regulations, but was temporarily suspended owing to a scarcity of American vessels.

Lithographs, posters, calendars and folders for advertising purposes only having no commercial value and designed for free public distribution are permitted to enter the several ports of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands free of duty.

The Philippine tariff is so amended as to place a duty of 5 centavos per kilogram upon unbound books and other matter printed in languages other than Spanish. This is the same as the rate on bound books, but the classification was not included specifically in the original regulations.

Modern school furniture of kinds of styles not manufactured in Cuba and Porto Rico is to be admitted free of duty into those islands provided it has been purchased by the properly constituted authorities of public or private educational institutions there.

An increase of 50 per cent is made in the duties imposed by seventy-nine paragraphs of the Porto Rican tariff for the purpose of compensating the insular revenues for the loss of duty occasioned by the placing of certain necessary articles of consumption on the free list. Among the articles included in these paragraphs are window glass, mirrors, jewelry and precious stones, firearms, perfumery, tapestry, tissues of wool and silk, musical instruments, watches and clocks, velocipedes, carriages, cartridges, matches, rubber goods, toys and hats of straw or felt.

MR. M'KINLEY AT MOUNT VERNON.

Arrangements for Observing the Centenary of Washington's Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President McKinley has made his arrangements for attending the ceremonies in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of George Washington's death. He will start for Mount Vernon on Thursday at 10 A. M., and will deliver an address from the steps of the mansion there. He will be accompanied to Mount Vernon by the members of the Cabinet.

The exercises at the tomb of Washington, which is situated on the old estate, a short distance from the mansion, will consist of a funeral service identical in character with that held over Washington's remains one hundred years ago. The services will be in charge of the Masonic order.

In the evening Chauncey M. Depew will deliver an oration in Convention Hall in Washington. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Independent Order of Red Men, an organization that grew out of the Sons of Liberty, of which Washington was a member and whose organization ceased when liberty was secured.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—These army orders have been issued:

Acting Assistant Surgeon James E. Miller, from Des Moines to San Francisco.

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, assigned to duty as principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

Col. Richard Combs, Fifth Infantry, to New York city.

Wedn'day & Thur'day
Dec. 13th & 14th.
Millinery.
The balance of this season's importations in
Trimmed Hats,
reduced to
$10.00.
Children's Hats,
$5.00.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

NEW RATINGS OF WARSHIPS.

Proposal to Divide Them Into Four Classes According to Tonnage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House the draft of a bill prepared by the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy providing for a reclassification of naval vessels. The bill provides that the vessels of the navy with the exception of torpedo boats and special vessels, shall be divided into four classes, to be commanded as nearly as possible as follows: First and second rates by Captains; second and third rates by Commanders, fourth rates by Lieutenant-Commanders and Lieutenants; torpedo boats and other unclassified vessels by officers below the grade of Lieutenant-Commander. Vessels of 5,000 tons displacement or more are to be classed as first rates; those of 3,000 tons