# DIVIDED ON PUERTO RICO.

*REPUBLICAN SENATORS TRYING TO GET TOGETHER.*

**A Conference at Which the Steering Committee's Free Trade Proposition Was Discussed—A Proposition to Strike Out of the Foraker Bill the Provision for a Civil Government for the Island.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A proposition has been made by some of the leading Republican members of the Senate that the Foraker bill for Puerto Rico be amended by striking out the provision for a civil government. The advocates of this plan believe that by so doing the bill can be disposed of at a much earlier day. Early action they deem necessary on account of the condition of the inhabitants of the island and the need for immediate measures calculated to restore prosperity. Another consideration which led to the proposition is that Congress does not as yet know precisely what is needed in the way of a form of government for Puerto Rico. Senator Platt of Connecticut is one of those who believes that it is too early to attempt any elaborate scheme of government for the island. He believes that Congress should wait until the people of this country and the members of Congress learn more about the conditions existing in Puerto Rico and more about the needs and capacities of the Puerto Rican people.

Senator Platt proposed some time ago, informally, that Puerto Rico should be governed for the present under a resolution similar to that which was applied to Louisiana early in this century, and precisely like the Spooner resolution for the government of the Philippines. He has never ceased to believe that this would provide the most satisfactory arrangement at present for Puerto Rico, and there are a number of members of the Senate who share this belief.

The discussion among Senators who met in committee rooms to-day and discussed the party programme in the Senate was occupied chiefly with these two considerations in favor of securing a very early passage of the Puerto Rico bill by dropping the part providing for a civil government. There was also a great deal of discussion about the proposition, which was published in THE SUN this morning, to amend the House bill by providing for the free admission of goods from the United States into Puerto Rico and for the reduction of the 15 per cent. provision as applied to imports from Puerto Rico into the United States.

A number of memters of the Senate are opposed to this plan, but the members of the Steering Committee are for it, and there is a strong probability that an amendment to that effect will be offered in the Senate next week. It is being urged in some quarters against this proposition that some of those memters of the House who opposed free trade most strenuously will be obliged to reverse their position, practically, when the bill with the proposed amendment goes to the House from the Conference Committee. The amendment, however, does not sacrifice the constitutional principle, so called, that has been contending for.

Senator Foraker, chairman of the Senate Puerto Rico Committee, is strongly opposed to the amendment of the measure as proposed to-day. He believes that the civil government provisions should be attached, and at present it seems impossible to secure his consent to the new programme.

Late this afternoon a conference was held in the committee room of Senator Platt of Connecticut, in which the Puerto Rico question was discussed. Those present were Senator Platt, Senator Hanna, Senator Spooner, Representative Payne and Representative Russell. Senator Platt and Mr. Russell represent especially the advocates of a high tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico. Mr. Russell originally wished to have the bill provide 50 per cent. of the present rates, and Senator Platt now has an amendment before the Senate providing for 80 per cent. of the present rates. Representative Payne is willing to accept anything that is satisfactory to the others and he is not enforcing his claims of leadership. The conference did not result in a discussion of a particular line of procedure, but there were expressions pro and con regarding the proposition to abolish the tariff on United States products going into Puerto Rico and reducing the 15 per cent. provision on Puerto Rican goods coming into the United States. The discussion also took account of the probable difficulties to arise out of a disagreement between the House and the Senate on the measure.

*PUERTO RICO'S DECLINING TRADE.*

**Deplorable Condition Shown by the Receipts at Customs Ports.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—An idea of the deplorable financial condition of Puerto Rico is given in a statement just issued by direction of Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn. The statement gives the comparative receipts of the customs ports in the island for the month of January, 1899 and 1900, and shows a decrease of $51,450.38 in the receipts of January, 1900, from the preceding year. The receipts at the different ports were as follows:

| Ports. | 1899. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|
| Mayaguez | $10,307.34 | $6,102.86 |
| Ponce | 54,348.06 | 19,401.88 |
| San Juan | 43,323.93 | 86,436.74 |
| Arecibo | 6,808.88 | 2,546.44 |
| Arroyo | 1,128.69 | 1,063.14 |
| Fajardo | 546.60 | ..... |
| Acuadilla | 2,442.67 | 187.21 |
| Humacao | 710.18 | 2,722.86 |
| Vieques | 294.26 | ..... |
| Totals | $119,911.01 | $68,460.43 |

*PROTECT ALASKA FISHERIES.*

**Capt. Elliott Reports That Salmon Fishing Will Be Destroyed in Ten Years.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Capt. Charles P. Elliott, retired, in a report to the War Department on his observations made in Alaska last summer, makes some startling charges against the salmon fishers and canners of Alaska. He declares that there is open violation of the law against illegal trapping of the fish, and insists that unless adequate protection is afforded salmon fishing in Alaska will be destroyed in ten years. He says:

"There is no inclination on the part of the canners in Alaska to obey the law or orders of the Fish Commission. As far as I could see there was no pretense to do anything except to catch fish in whatever way they could. In the summer of 1899 the special Fish Commissioner ordered that certain traps in Chignik Bay, placed in violation of the law, should not be used. The boat of the special Fish Commissioner had hardly got out of sight before a load of fish from the same traps was brought to the canneries and packed."

He says further that Alaska's Packers' Association had at Nushagak immense traps on the inside of the mouth of the river, at which place it was reported that 700,000 fish had been killed and destroyed because it was impossible to can and ship them before spoiling. He says he saw a seine drawn directly across one river, blocking it just the same as though it had been dammed. The report continues:

"At every station I visited I saw illegal fishing on the part of all large companies. The degree of the evil was in proportion to the size of the company and its opportunities. The most wanton destruction of fish prevails in Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, Elgonak (a Government reservation), Kodiak Island, Chignik Bay and Nushagak. The value of the Alaska packing is estimated at $5,000,000 a year. From careful observation and inquiry I am of the opinion that fishing in Alaska will be destroyed in ten years unless protected."

Capt. Elliot reports his observations among the Alaskan Indians and comments upon the fact that no department of the United States Government has any control of these Indians. He declares that they are under the domination of the Russian Church and the personality of the Russian priests.

"The priest at Kodiak," he says, "preaches sedition against the United States, his influence being distinctly for evil. The Government seems so remote to the Indians it is not surprising that they still look to Russia through its clergy, for protection."

**Delegates to the Congress of Naval Architects.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lieutenant-Commander G. B. Harber of the Naval Intelligence Office and Constructor J. J. Woodward, now on duty in England, have been designated by the Navy Department to represent the United States at the Congress of Naval Architects, to be held in Paris during the exposition. Lieutenant-Commander Harber will be assigned to duty as naval attaché of the United States Embassy in Paris to succeed Lieut. W. H. Sims.

**Movements of Naval Vessels.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Rear Admiral Farquhar's flagship, the armored cruiser New York, arrived yesterday at Havana where she found the gunboat Machias. The surveying ship Ranger left Panama for Acapulco, Mexico, and the naval transport Solace arrived at San Francisco yesterday. The naval cadets' practice ship Chesapeake will be placed in commission at Boston, April 15.

*NEW GUNS FOR THE NAVY.*

**Contract Awarded for Fifty of the Driggs-Seabury Semi-Automatic Six-pounders.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Navy Department to-day awarded a contract to the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company of New York for fifty semi-automatic 6-pounder guns. This gun is the invention of Commander William H. Driggs, U. S. N., retired, and has just completed a series of remarkable trials at the Indian Head proving-ground. The report just received at the Navy Department shows a rate of five rounds in four seconds, which is more than double the best record already made and at the rate of 75 shots a minute with a 6-pounder shell. This projectile is loaded with powder, and has a percussion fuse which explodes the shell upon impact. This and the firing charge are together in one cartridge, like the cartridge of a pistol or a rifle, but on a large scale. The cartridges are entered into the chamber by hand, and as soon as securely placed the gun closes automatically, fires, recoils and, returning to the battery, the breech opens, ejecting the empty case and leaving the gun ready to receive another load. If not desired to use the full automatic feature the gun pointer releases his hold upon the trigger until such time as he wishes to fire. Then, by pulling the trigger, as he finds his piece bearing on the target, the gun fires again, recoils, and on the counter-recoil opens and ejects the empty case and leaves the gun ready for a new load.

To get a continuous fire, however, the operator has only to continue his hold upon the trigger and have the assistant load as rapidly as the empty cases are ejected. The automatic feature may be entirely thrown out of operation by simply throwing up a small handle, when the gun can be worked as an ordinary hand-working gun and as deliberately as wanted. In building the gun the greatest simplicity has prevailed. The gun has fewer parts than the hand-working guns, and is put together without screws, so that the whole mechanism can be assembled or taken down without the use of special tools.

The greatest feature of the gun is its continuity of firing without any diminishing of its accuracy of fire, and Secretary Long and Admiral O'Neil have so far recognized the value of the automatic 6-pounder that the fifty now contracted for the Navy are to be placed on the new ships now under construction. A recent report on automatic guns and the testing of the Driggs gun says:

"Light guns of this class are divided into two main classes: Those worked entirely by hand and known as hand-working guns, and those partially operated automatically, called semi-automatic guns. The new Driggs gun belongs to this latter class, though it can at will be used as a hand-working gun fired as deliberately as desired. It is evident that it would be a useless waste of ammunition to make use of the extreme rate of the gun at all times, as used in this way the aim must of necessity be very rough and many shots lost. On the other hand there are times when the range is short and the target large, as for instance the sudden discovery of a torpedo boat close to the ship, when the safety of the ship would depend on covering the attacking boat with such a shower of shell as to sink or disable her before she could reach her object of attack. Volume as well as accuracy of fire therefore plays a very important part in modern warfare, and this new gun is designed to cover both of these important factors."

*HANDS OF GREAT MEN.*

**A Woman, Now Wanted by the Police, So Described the Hands of Sulzer and Bryan.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A Washington hotel proprietor has a collection of a dozen plaster moulds of the hands of great men. It includes the hands of William Jennings Bryan, Representatives Sulzer and Champ Clark and Speaker Henderson. The moulder of the hands is a woman now wanted by the police. She came to Washington a short time ago. No advertisement, telling of her artistic qualifications or financial condition, preceded her appearance. She engaged a suite of rooms at the Hotel Gordon and quietly remarked that she was preparing a text book on "Manu-Psychology." It was to be illustrated, she said, with engravings of plaster casts of the hands of great statesmen. Her next step was to issue a very correctly engraved invitation as follows:

"Mrs. McKey requests the honor of casting your hand in plaster, to be used in an historical manu-psychological text book, entitled 'Hands That Have Built Empires.' Hotel Gordon, Washington, D. C."

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sulzer received invitations, and together they went to see the moulder of hands of great statesmen. They became greatly interested in her work. Representative Sulzer was so charmed with her predictions of his future that he called more than once. It is said that Mr. Bryan had such faith that he not only called, but also lunched with her on one occasion. Mrs. McKey was filled with admiration at Mr. Sulzer's hand and declared that it portrayed great character. She foretold that within fifteen years he would be sitting in the Presidential chair.

Mrs. McKey found little difficulty in finding persons who were delighted to be told that their hands portrayed greatness. She insisted that she was interested only in the hands of great men. None departed, however, without being convinced of his greatness, and, after an interview and the process of moulding, no man refused to subscribe $25 for a copy of the book. Some even insisted on advancing the money. Others cashed checks for her. She did not forget the women. Ellen Terry, the actress, is on her list of "Hands That Have Built Empires." The army and navy have not been slighted and are represented by the names of Gen. Miles and Admiral Schley. It is recorded in her diary that Diaz Nerhersole's hand was to have been moulded, but for some reason the appointment was not kept.

The final chapter to the "Hands That Have Built Empires" was enacted several days ago when it was discovered that the moulder of hands, the reader of lines and prophetess of political destiny had left the city with an unpaid hotel bill, unpaid milliners' and dressmaking bills, and closely hunted by many merchants who had cashed her worthless checks to the amount of several hundred dollars.

*HOME RULE IN THE PHILIPPINES.*

**Gen. Otis Appoints a Board to Formulate a Plan of Municipal Government.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Gen. Otis is not waiting for the arrival of Philippine Commission before carrying forward the movement of home rule in the Philippines. His latest action is the appointment of a board to formulate, as soon as possible, a practicable plan of municipal government. His order is dated Jan. 29, 1900, and is as follows:

"It being necessary and expedient at the present time to develop the abridged form of municipal government announced in General Orders No. 43, of Aug. 8 last, from the Headquarters of the Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps and prescribed to meet the temporary requirements of towns of the Philippines which should be rescued from the control of armed insurgents—a labor which, under present circumstances, requires careful consideration and mature deliberation, and in which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General of the islands have, upon request, consented to render assistance—a board is hereby called to take the subject under advisement and deliberation and to formulate and report as soon as practicable a plan of municipal government which shall contain all necessary features to meet requirements and which shall be as liberal in character as existing conditions permit.

"Detail for the board: His Honor, Cayentano Arellano, President of the Audencia; the Hon. Don Florentino Torres, Attorney-General of the islands; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Crowder, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Associate Justice of the Civil Branch of the Audencia; R. W. Young, Associate Justice of the Criminal Branch of the Audencia; Lieut.-Col. T. R. Hamer, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Associate Justice of the Criminal Branch of the Audencia."

*VIRGINIA CONTESTED ELECTION.*

**The House to Vote on the Case of Wise vs. Young on Monday.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the House to-day the Senate bill providing a Government for Hawaii was made the special order for Tuesday, April 3, the vote to be taken on its passage at 4 o'clock on Thursday, April 5.

Consideration was then resumed of the contested election case of Wise vs. Young from the Second district of Virginia, and an arrangement was made to take a vote at 2:30 P. M. on Monday.

Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate one or more banks or bankers in the Philippine Islands and in the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico as depositaries of public moneys, such banks or bankers to give satisfactory security by depositing United States bonds or otherwise.

Mr. Roberts (Rep., Mass.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the several Governments possessing territory on the American continent to join the United States in a conference to be held in Washington to agree, if possible, upon all boundaries in dispute between such nations.

# THE TREATY AMENDMENT.

*OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT HOPE TO DEFEAT IT.*

**No Secret Made of the State Department's Opposition—Representations Made That Great Britain Will Reject the Treaty if the Amendment Is Adopted.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It became evident to-day that officials of the Government who are interested in securing the defeat of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are attempting to carry out their ends by an application of the foreign method of intimating through newspapers that the treaty will be killed if it is ratified with the Davis amendment included. A visit paid by Lord Pauncefote to the Secretary of State to-day afforded a basis for the circulation of a report that he had informed the Secretary that his Government would not accept the amendment, thus effectually disposing of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement and leaving the United States committed to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

After Lord Pauncefote's visit to the State Department THE SUN reporter was told that the Department did not know what the British Government would do, and in spite of the reports, evidently emanating from official sources, that Great Britain will reject the treaty as amended, there is reason to believe that THE SUN'S reporter was correctly informed. Lord Pauncefote appears to be equally in the dark as to the intentions of his Government. When he returned to the Embassy he set about preparing despatches to the Foreign Office in London, supposedly in regard to the action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which kept him busy most of the day. Naturally, the frankness which exists between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote permitted an interchange of views on the committee's course, although domestic legislative matters are supposed to be sacred from diplomatic inquiry and Lord Pauncefote is doubtless aware of the attitude of the State Department. If Lord Pauncefote does not know the Department's attitude he is not the astute diplomatist that he is supposed to be, for there has been no secret made of the Department's hope that the Davis amendment will not prevail.

That the officials concerned have very little hope that the Senate will reject the amendment and ratify the treaty as originally concluded is equally plain, but the predictions made to-day that the agreement will never be perfected in every stage if the addition proposed by Senator Davis is accepted by the Senate must be taken cum grano salis, and in the understanding that they are put out to frighten legislative advocates of the Nicaragua Canal into casting their votes or their influence against the amendment. The radical opponents of the Davis amendment in Government circles have apparently experienced a change of mind since the treaty with the amendment attached has been reported to the Senate. When they first heard of what Senator Davis intended to do they found objection to the amendment on the ground that it would prevent the adherence of Continental powers to the treaty and would force the United States into an alliance with Great Britain to protect the canal. Great Britain, they said, would be only too glad to have the amendment adopted on account of the chance it gave of compelling the United States to lean on England for protection against the enmity of Continental Europe which would result from the non-neutralization of the canal in time of war. Now the idea is put forth that Great Britain will reject the amendment with scorn, and that the acknowledgment contained in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of the existence in full force and effect of the Bulwer-Clayton convention will effectually be a bar to the construction of the canal. There is just as much, if not greater reason, to believe that Great Britain will accept the Davis amendment as there is that she will reject it. The ratification of the treaty as amended, and its presentation to the British Government in that form, will be the test of Great Britain's attitude.

*JUSTICE TO CAPT. M'CALLA.*

**The President Asked to Restore Him to the Place He Originally Occupied.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following statement was made public to-day by the Navy Department:

"The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to the President to exercise executive clemency in the case of Capt. Bowman H. McCalla who was reduced several numbers on the navy list some years ago by sentence of court martial, and thus restore him to the place he originally occupied. This action has been taken in view of Capt. McCalla's very gallant and meritorious services during the Spanish war and because of the written statement of all classmates who will be affected by his restoration, that they will be glad to see him restored. At the time when recommendation was made to Congress to promote the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron who were deemed worthy of reward by reason of service during the Spanish-American War, Capt. McCalla was recommended to be given the necessary numbers to restore him to the position he held prior to his reduction by court-martial. As the Senate did not act upon these recommendations he has remained in his reduced place."

*ADMIRAL M'CORMICK TO BE RETIRED.*

**Orders Placing Him Second in Command at Manila Are Revoked.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Rear Admiral Alexander H. McCormick, who was recently assigned to the Asiatic station as second in command to Rear Admiral George C. Remey, the successor of Rear Admiral John C. Watson, has applied for retirement under the forty years' service provision of the Naval Personnel act and will not go to Manila. He has been ordered detached from his present duty as Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard on March 24, and directed to proceed to his home and await orders. Admiral McCormick's ill health made it necessary for him to take this course. He will be placed on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of a Senior Rear Admiral. He is now in the junior grade of that rank.

Capt. Charles S. Cotton, who commands the receiving ship Independence, at Mare Island, Cal., will be promoted to be a Rear Admiral on account of Admiral McCormick's retirement. The detail of second in command to Admiral Remey will be offered to him and in the event that he does not want it, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers will be designated.

*OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.*

**The Amount of Wheat, Corn and Oats Remaining in Farmers' Hands on March 1.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The March report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture will show the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been about 158,700,000 bushels, or 29 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 198,000,000 bushels, or 29.3 per cent. of the crop of 1898, on hand on March 1, 1899.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at 775,700,000 bushels, or 37.2 per cent. of last year's crop, against 860,500,000 bushels, or 41.8 per cent. of the crop of 1898, on hand on March 1, 1899. The proportion of the total crop of last year shipped out of the country where grown is estimated at 16.8 per cent., or about 348,000,000 bushels. The proportion of the total crop of last year that was of a merchantable standard is estimated at 86.9 per cent.

Of oats there were reported to be about 230,900,000 bushels, or 31.5 per cent. of last year's crop, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 283,000,000 bushels, or 38.7 per cent. of the crop of 1898, on hand on March 1, 1899.

**Army and Navy Orders.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—These naval orders have been issued:

Surgeon O. Diehl, from the Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, to home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. McCullough, from the Nero to Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes, to duty at Naval Academy.

Naval Cadet S. D. White, from the Marblehead to the Ranger as watch and division officer.

Lieut. R. R. Belknap, from the Ranger to the Asiatic station, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Lieut. J. M. Shipley, from the Naval Academy to the Asiatic station, sailing from San Francisco March 31.

Chaplain A. L. Royce, from the New York to Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright, from the Franklin to the New York.

Chief Boatswain A. McCone, from the Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, to Richmond.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles Laird, from the Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, to Hydrographic Office.

The United States hospitalship Solace arrived at San Francisco, March 9, with the following officers on board from the Asiatic station: Commander A. Dunlap, Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Vreeland, Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gait, Lieutenant-Commander W. R. A. Rooney, Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Shearman, Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Coffin, Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Gillmore; Lieutenants A. W. Dodd, W. V. Bromaugh, J. G. Quinby, W. A. Gill, J. M. Pickrell, M. C. Gorgas, W. W. Buchanan, H. G. Gates, L. R. DeSteiguer, L. A. Kaiser, W. K. Harrison, M. H. Sayer, L. A. Bostwick, J. H. Sypher, R. Spear; Ensign W. T. Cluverius, Surgeon W. H. Rush, Surgeon C. W. Brownell, Paymaster J. S. Phillips, Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds, Carpenter J. H. Gill, Warrant Machinist J. W. Murphy, Warrant Machinist C. H. Hoaung, Paymaster's Clerk F. M. Phillips and Paymaster's Clerk R. J. Little.

*THIRD AVENUE RECEIVERSHIP.*

**Hearing on Mr. Grant's First Report Postponed to Next Friday.**

The hearing in the matter of appointing a permanent receiver for the Third Avenue Railroad has been postponed from March 14 to March 16 by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court. Hugh J. Grant, temporary receiver, will submit his report to the Court on March 13. These matters were arranged at a conference between Judge Lacombe and Mr. Grant at the Judge's chambers yesterday morning. When the conference was over, it was announced that Judge Lacombe had issued the following order:

In consequence of the session of the Circuit Court of Appeals the hearing in the matter of the Old Colony Trust Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be had on Friday, March 16, at 2 P. M., instead of March 14, as originally ordered.

The Court will hear parties and any one interested as stockholder or creditor, personally or by counsel as * * * to whether receivership should continue, as to selection of permanent receiver, and also as to whether it is desirable to issue receiver's certificates, and if so, for what purpose, to what amount, for what period and at what rate, upon what terms, and how they should be disposed of.

In order that all persons interested may be advised as to the existing situation before the hearing, the temporary receiver will file, on March 13, a report containing:

First—An inventory or statement of assets.

Second—A classified statement of liabilities, showing how much is secured by mortgage, how much by hypothecation of personal propeity, how much is represented by liens filed before appointment of receiver, how much by liens filed since and how much is wholly unsecured.

Third—A statement of the gross monthly earnings of the road as shown by the books for three months, including February, 1900, and operating expenses for the same period.

Fourth—A general statement of the condition of the other roads operated as a part of the Third Avenue system.

Fifth—Such tentative estimates as the limited time at the receiver's disposal will admit of the amount required to complete necessary change in motive power.

Everybody actually having, or desiring to have, a hand in the reorganization of the Third Avenue road went blocks out of his way yesterday to protest that nobody was opposed to Hugh J. Grant for permanent receiver, that everybody was working in harmony and that the representatives of the Olcott party, the Hart party, the Uhlmann party and all the other parties were friendly one to another. Mr. Uhlmann held up both hands and solemnly declared that Mr. Grant was everbody's choice for permanent receiver, that it would be quite impossible to find so good a man for the job and that he ought to get it. Mr. Uhlmann further declared that he mustn't be considered a candidate for the permanent receivership and, furthermore, he wouldn't take it if it were offered to him. He also said that, if he could make possible Mr. Grant's appointment he would do so.

There is under the surface, however, a considerable number of objectors to Mr. Grant

*RUSH FOR THE BRITISH LOAN.*

**Largely Oversubscribed—J. P. Morgan & Co. Will Receive No More Offers.**

A large number of subscriptions to the British war loan of £30,000,000 were received yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co. It was understood at the close of business that no further subscriptions would be received by the firm in view of the anticipated early closing of the subscription in England.

British cable advices reported that the loan had already been heavily oversubscribed. It was known in Wall Street that, besides the subscriptions received by J. P. Morgan & Co., some large American subscriptions for the British bonds had been made by prominent local banking firms which cabled to England direct. The general opinion in the financial district was that the allotment here would be comparatively small, and would not have any perceptible effect upon the sterling exchange market, aside from the stiffening of rates a little. The plan for payments is so easy and covers so long a period that no necessity of shipping gold to pay the American subscription is apprehended.

The only large American subscription to the British loan made public as yet is that of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Treasurer Cromwell, of that company, stated yesterday that the company had subscribed for £2,000,000 of the loan. The Company at first offered to take this amount outright, and even now hopes to secure it. The company's offer was made before the books were officially opened for subscriptions, and, it is believed by the Mutual Life's officers, stands today as the largest subscription made in this country.

*SAVANNAH HARBOR FRAUD CASES.*

**Trials Set for Monday—Connolly, Capt. Carter's Clerk, to Tell All He Knows.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 10.—The case of D. B. Green, J. F. Gaynor and others charged with conspiring against the United States Government and with fraud in the work done in Savannah Harbor, will be called in the United States Circuit Court on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The defendants in this case, which is the largest to be heard in Savannah in many years, are B. D. Green of New York, John F. Gaynor, President; Edward H. Gaynor, Manager, and William T. Gaynor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic Contracting Company; Michael A. Connolly and Oberlin M. Carter. The latter is now in prison and all the other defendants except Connolly are in New York.

Michael A. Connolly will probably be the only one of the alleged conspirators present to enter a plea on Monday, unless the District Attorney gets word before that time that the others are to come. Mr. Connolly has been here for several weeks, having arrived from Havana early in the year. He will be represented by Messrs. Mercer & Mercer. The attorneys for the other defendants are F. G. Dutlignon of Savannah, and Charlton, Mackall & Anderson. The latter firm aided in the defence of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter when he was tried before a court-martial. They will probably be on hand on Monday to say something in behalf of their clients.

THE SUN'S correspondent had a talk this afternoon with Connolly relative to his side of this case. "Michael A. Connolly," he said, "will come out of this case unhurt and a free man. He is going to tell enough of what he knows to see that he is not convicted of conspiracy. I have studied this case as no one else has, and I know a great deal about it. I will come out of this unscratched. The others can look out for themselves. I am through with them. I was simply a clerk in Capt. Carter's office and they know I did not have anything to do with a conspiracy against the Government, if such a thing existed. I did my work in Capt. Carter's office and attended strictly to my business. I have never entered into a conspiracy with any one to defraud the Government. I will emerge from this trial with a clear and clean name, and I can't help what becomes of the others."

**Gen. Wheeler Resigned on Nov. 28 Last.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The War Department to-day acknowledged that Gen. Joseph Wheeler has tendered his resignation as an officer of the Volunteer army, and made public Gen. Wheeler's cablegram addressed to the President and dated Paniqui, Island of Luzon, Nov. 28, 1899:

SIR:—The insurgent government is virtually destroyed. Aguinaldo is a fugitive in the northern provinces; his cabinet and congress are scattered. The president of the Filipino congress is here and from what he says I think it will be impossible for their congress to ever reconvene. The various commands of the insurgent Generals are reduced to mere skeletons and fly before us so fast that it is almost impossible to get within gun range. Therefore respectfully tender my resignation as an officer in the volunteer forces of the United States. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH WHEELER,
"Brigadier-General U. S. V."

**Central-Hudson Night Tower Man Found Dying on the Track.**

LYONS, N. Y., March 10.—The fireman on the Pan-American Express at 3 o'clock this morning found the body of George Hall, night tower man on the Central-Hudson signal station No. 15, lying across the track. His back was broken and he died at 9 o'clock without regaining consciousness. The supposition is that he fell while ascending the tower. The express train came along as a sixty-mile clip, whistled for orders, and, receiving none, stopped. The fireman found the body just ahead of the cowcatcher. Hall was 42 years of age and had been here two years. He leaves a wife and four small children.

**Disabled French Bark Towed In.**

The French bark Alice and Isabella, which arrived yesterday from Les Sables d' Olonne, France, ran into heavy weather on March 4 and was pooped by a comber that smashed her wheel, put her rudder out of commission, and swept an able seaman overboard to death. She drifted in the tempest until Friday, when the German steamship Catania came along. The Catania towed her to Sandy Hook.

**Can't Prosecute Christian Scientists.**

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—County Prosecutor Fraser will not prosecute the Christian Scientist devotees for criminal malpractice in the Zoeger case. He says there is nothing in the State statutes or common law to prevent them from practising.

# PENSION LILIUOKALANI.

*SENATOR HOAR PROPOSES TO GIVE HER $10,000 A YEAR.*

**He Says She Is in Reduced Circumstances and That it Would Be a Decent Thing to Do to Pension Her—The Motion Tabled—Diplomatic and Consular Bill Passed.**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the Senate this morning a resolution was offered by Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.) and agreed to, instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire why the regular annual statements of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, giving the names and compensation of clerks, messengers, capitol police and other employees, have not been made for several years past. He stated as his reason for offering the resolution that the understanding between Senators a few years ago fixing the Senate force of employees was being constantly violated, and that there were now 350 persons on that force, with annual aggregate salaries of over $510,000.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was taken up. As passed by the House it appropriated $1,743,708. As reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations the amount is increased to $1,765,708. For the fiscal year 1891 the appropriation was $1,750,815 and for the current fiscal year $1,714,533, the annual increases for the last ten years being very small. Among the changes made in the Senate bill are these: Increasing salaries of Minister to Netherlands from $7,500 to $10,000; reducing salary of Secretary of Legation to Guatemala and Honduras from $2,000 to $1,800; making salary of Consul-General at Ottawa, $4,000; of Consul-General at Guatemala, $2,000; at Dawson City, $3,500; at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, $3,000; at Barbadoes, Rotterdam and Bierat, $2,500; at London (Canada), Genoa, Milan and Berne, $2,000.

These amendments were offered in the Senate and adopted: Making salary of Minister to Siam $7,500 instead of $5,000, and providing a third Secretary of Embassy for Mexico.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for Liliuokalani, late Queen of the Hawaii Islands, and $10,000 annually during her natural life, in full satisfaction and extinguishment of her claims against the United States or the late Republic of Hawaii. Being asked to state his reasons for offering the amendment, Mr. Hoar said that the late Queen had property of her own right in the crown lands of Hawaii which she had been deprived of, and that it had been proposed in the treaty made with the Hawaiian Republic under the Harrison Administration, to allow her $20,000 a year for life. She had been the subject of cruel calumny as to her personal character; but he was assured by a Boston lady of high position that not only was the ex-Queen a person of blameless life, but that she and her husband had always lived on most affectionate terms.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) moved to strike out the part of the amendment admitting the claims of the ex-Queen. He was willing to vote the money as a donation, and to put it on the ground of charity, benevolence or sympathy, but he was not willing to recognize any claim, for he did not believe she had any claim whatever.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) said that if there was any obligation it was on the part of Hawaii and not of the United States.

Mr. Gallinger characterized the amendment as "the crudest possible kind of legislation." It was utterly unjustifiable, with no reason for it, in law or good sense.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) defended the amendment as simply an act of grace. The ex-Queen, he said, had no claim against the United States, and had not made any claim. She was said to be very poor and suffering from a mortal disease, and this was an act of charity.

Mr. Hoar modified his amendment in accordance with Mr. Platt's view, withdrawing the clause as to a claim.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) said he was willing to vote a reasonable sum directly, but not to put the ex-Queen on the pension roll of the United States.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) said he was opposed to the amendment, modified or unmodified. It would be a dangerous precedent at this particular time when there were so many dethroned rulers in the Pacific Islands who would want to be pensioned. It would be a fine, handsome roll with the Queen of Hawaii at $10,000, the queen of the Sulu Islands at $7,500 and the Queens of other islands at reduced rates, coming down finally to the widows of Presidents of the United States at $5,000.

"And Aguinaldo's widow," Mr. Morgan suggested in a low tone.

"As a matter of course," Mr. Cockrell said, "the widow of Aguinaldo will come in. I am opposed to pensioning any kings or queens who may be overthrown."

Mr. Hoar remarked that wherever a monarchical government was overthrown, and the ruler deprived of his income from the crown, proper provision was always made for him.

Mr. Tillman said he did not believe in generosity that made the taxpayers of the United States pay $300,000 or $400,000. If there was any claim in the matter it should be liquidated by the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Hoar—I have known the American taxpayer a great many years. He likes to do honest and decent things. He likes to behave as a gentleman and he likes to have his Government behave like a gentleman, and not to be setting up cheap, demagogical opposition to things that ought to be done. I understand that a large majority of the Senate (probably two-thirds) was in favor of the treaty which President Harrison negotiated, giving the ex-Queen $20,000 a year, and which was withdrawn by President Cleveland. Indeed, it was a decent thing to do to make this provision.

Mr. Tillman took exception to the "cheap and demagogical" portion of Mr. Hoar's remarks; but Mr. Hoar disclaimed having any intention of making a personal application of them.

After further discussion the amendment was, on motion of Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.), laid on the table, with the suggestion that it would be more in place in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Diplomatic and Consular bill was then passed.

**Sleepy Boy Locked Up in a Church.**

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 10.—Bartholomew Darress, 14 years old, son of Vaughn Darress of this place, went to the First Congregational Church with his mother last night to attend a Lenten service. Instead of sitting with his mother he went up in the gallery where he took a seat off in a corner and went to sleep. After the services Mrs. Darress looked around for her boy and, not being able to find him, concluded he had gone home without her. She and her husband sat up until midnight waiting for him, and then Mr. Darress started out to search for him and was joined by several neighbors and a number of policemen. The search was continued all night. At 7 o'clock this morning John Murdock, the sexton, found the boy in the church.


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# LINCOLN'S REMAINS MOVED.

*NEW MONUMENT MAKES A TEMPORARY VAULT NECESSARY.*

**Illinois to Build Another Mausoleum on the Present Site—No Ceremonies at the Transfer—Those Who Were Present at the Scene—The Cedar Box Decayed.**

SPRINGFIELD, March 10.—The remains of Abraham Lincoln were transferred this morning from the crypt of the National Lincoln Monument to a temporary vault just north of the monument and on the brow of the hill overlooking Oak Ridge Cemetery. The removal of the body was made necessary by the demolition of the monument preparatory to its entire reconstruction on a different plan, for which $100,000 was appropriated by the last General Assembly.

The ceremonies attending the transfer were informal. State Treasurer Whittemore and Superintendent of Public Instruction Bayliss,