GOV. TAFT ON THE PHILIPPINES

DESCRIBES HIS TOUR OF THE VARIOUS PROVINCES.

Civil Rule Established, With a Measure of Self-Government, in the Filipino Provinces—Native Governors Appointed Wherever It Was Deemed Expedient.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines entered this morning on its investigation into the general affairs of the islands. Some two weeks ago Senator Hoar offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee on the conduct of the war there; and that resolution having been referred to the Committee on the Philippines, the committee resolved on carrying on the inquiry itself. This was the first of its meetings.

There was a very full attendance of members, as W. H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, was to be the witness. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) was in the chair. At 10:30 o'clock Gov. Taft came into the committee room and was presented by Mr. Lodge to each of the other Senators personally. He took his seat beside the chairman, who informed Gov. Taft that the committee desired his advice and information as to the condition of the islands, both civil and military.

The Governor said that he had gone to the islands in April, 1899, and had left there on Dec. 24 last. He had visited all the provinces except a few islands (which he mentioned) between last February and September. There were in the archipelago, he said, provinces called Filipino provinces, which were occupied almost entirely by those who were understood to be the Filipinos. They were the Christians. Then there were the Moro provinces, with the non-Christian tribes. Of course the most important provinces, in which civil government had been established with a measure of self-government, were all Filipino provinces, with one exception, Mindanao.

Gov. Taft related how he and the other members of the civil government had gone through the provinces gathering information with a view to the organization of municipal and provisional governments and the formation of the offices and bureaus of a central government. They had been directed, by their instructions, to find out as much as they could, and they did so, from army officers, Filipinos, and everybody who could give them information.

Invitation had been extended during this trip to Filipino delegates to make any suggestions or comments they might desire to make, and they had done so, and in that way there had been frequently active discussions. He pointed out, on a map of the archipelago hanging on the wall of the committee room, the various points visited on this trip, and stated generally what they had done. In that way they had organized provincial governments.

Mr. Allison inquired how the boundaries of the provinces had been fixed.

"We were aided," Gov. Taft replied, "by the geographical limits as fixed in Spanish times. We adopted them except where we changed them."

He went on to describe the provincial governments, which consisted, he said, of five officers—the Governor, Secretary, Supervisor, Treasurer and Peace Officer. The policy had been pursued of appointing as provisional Governor a native Filipino where that could be done without favoring local factions. Where it could not be done an American was generally appointed.

In reply to a question by Mr. Burrows, Gov. Taft said that the Governors of all the provinces mentioned by him were to be chosen by election next month. He added that in April last the Commissioners had started on their southern trip, which had lasted fifty-four days, and they had received much hospitality from the Filipinos, who were exceedingly hospitable. Luncheons and banquets were given them and they were expected to attend the balles, or balls, given in their honor. The ladies of the party had attended the balles, as it had been thought that the natives would very much appreciate the compliment, which they did.

Gov. Taft told what had been done in regard to the island of Negros, in which the provincial government had been abolished on account of its expense. That, he said, was a peculiar island, consisting of a mountain range and a forest range, cutting the island in two. It had always, at least in Spanish times, been infested by ladrones, who made forays into the rich sugar haciendas. He mentioned the fact that in one of the places which the commission had visited there was a replica set up in front of the mayoralty of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" and statues of Washington and McKinley.

At another place, which Gov. Taft pointed out on the map, the commission had met the representatives of the hill tribes—non-Christians, neither Moros nor Filipinos—the islands having different names on the various maps, so that it is very difficult to be exact and accurate in regard to them.

Gov. Taft explained, in answer to Mr. Frye, all about the Sultan of Jolo or Mindanao. There was such a Sultan, he said, with but a few followers. The Datos, or chiefs, paid no attention to him.

Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.) inquired whether there had not been war recently between the Sultan and his Datos and what was the result.

"Yes," said Gov. Taft, "there has been a war. Two or three men were wounded and one killed; and I think the war is over."

The commission, Gov. Taft added, had visited the capital of every province, and in every capital there was a garrison.

At this stage the committee rose. Gov. Taft said he would like the advice of the committee on one point. A petition to Congress had been prepared by the Federal party of the Philippine Islands and given to him to present. He did not know whether he should send it to the Secretary of War or to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

"Do not do anything about it," Mr. Hale advised, "until we talk over the matter."

The committee adjourned at noon till tomorrow morning.

SALARIES OF FEDERAL JUDGES.

Opposition in the Senate to the Bill Proposing to Increase Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The bill reported last Wednesday from the Judiciary Committee to fix the salaries of certain United States judges was taken up in the Senate to-day and explained and advocated by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.). The pay of United States judges, he said, was not equal to the salaries paid by railroad companies, so to a pretty moderate fee paid cheerfully to counsel practising before them. The salaries proposed in the bill were not more than one-tenth of what these judges could earn at the bar.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) opposed the bill. To fix judicial salaries by those paid to railroad officers or by fees paid to counsel was absolutely unjustified and unjustifiable. The judges were not bound to serve if they could make more money at the bar.

Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) said that as one member of the Judiciary Committee, he did not support the bill. He was perfectly willing to admit that the salaries of the justices of the Supreme Court might be increased, but as to the judges of the subordinate courts he had very great doubts whether they did not already get enough.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment fixing the salaries of Senators and members of Congress at $5,000, and said he wished to hear a few words of the question.

Mr. Hoar said he hoped that the amendment would be voted down, and that the Senate would deal with the proposition to increase the salaries of judges as a distinct proposition.

Mr. Berry said that he would not vote for the proposed amendment, and he would not vote for the bill whether it was amended or not. He believed that a salary of $10,000 a year, to continue for life, years after the service had ceased, was amply sufficient.

"Did anybody ever hear an intelligent American demand a reduction of our salaries?" Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) asked. "I never did," he continued. "Have we ever been told that we should increase our salaries? Yes, many times I have heard the question asked: 'Why in the world do you not give yourselves better salaries?' If we should add one or two thousand dollars to our salaries we have a perfect right to do so. I would be satisfied to make our salaries $6,000; but I shall vote for the amendment to make them $7,500. I am free to say that I could not stay here if it were not for some outside resources. I am sure that if I vote for the amendment I could call my people in the biggest hall in my town and would be applauded for my vote."

After further discussion the bill went over without action.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

Senator Morgan Questions the Power of Congress to Levy Export Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Philippine Tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) addressed the Senate in support of the amendment of which he gave notice last Tuesday, imposing on all articles coming into the Philippine archipelago from the United States the same duties that are levied on like articles imported into the archipelago from foreign countries, and making other provisions.

Mr. Morgan said his opinion was that Congress had no Constitutional authority (acting on its own powers by itself) to levy any export duty whatsoever and he hoped the next Democratic National Convention would make a declaration that the Democratic party of the United States is in favor of free trade between all parts of the United States, whether covered by the flag or the Constitution, or both, "so as to exclude all the discriminations possible to be made on those nice lines of refinement which have given so much concern to Congress and also to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Mr. Morgan admitted that there was a Government in the Philippine Islands, and, he was glad to say, a good government, which had added enormously to the advantages which the Filipinos were now enjoying as compared with their advantages under Spanish rule. He proposed that the Philippine Islands should constitute an Executive department of the Government of the United States—not, I swear, to be represented in the Cabinet. That was necessary, he said, in order to have that distant Government under control of the United States and under control of an Executive Department of the Government. In this way, he said, the Filipinos would in time become a self-governing community, like the American Indians.

The bill was laid aside without action, and the Senate at 4:15 went into executive session, and at 4:25 adjourned until Monday.

PREACHER'S WIFE TRIES TO DIE.

Mrs. George H. Bostwick of Washington Found Fainting in a Park.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Frances Bostwick, wife of the Rev. George H. Bostwick of this city, attempted to commit suicide this morning by gashing her throat with a pair of scissors. Mrs. Bostwick was found in a fainting condition in Marien Park early this morning. She was clad only in her night robe, her feet were bare and bleeding from contact with ice-covered pavements and blood was flowing from an ugly wound in her throat. It is believed that the woman will recover.

Mrs. Bostwick was formerly an inmate of the Government Hospital for the Insane, but has been at home for several years. Recently she had shown evidences of returning mental disturbance, and arrangements are said to have been completed to have her recommitted to the asylum to-day. It is believed that this fact came to her knowledge and resulted in her attempt upon her life. When questioned as to why she had attempted to kill herself Mrs. Bostwick replied that "the spirit" had told her to stab herself with the scissors.

Washington Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Lady Pauncefote entertained a number of the friends of their youngest daughter, Miss Audrey Pauncefote, at dinner to-night. Among the guests were Miss Roosevelt, Miss Pruyn of Albany, the guest of Miss Roosevelt, and Miss Root.

Mrs. C. A. Munn entertained about 150 guests at tea this afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock, to meet Miss Mary Gurnee, her house guest, from New York. Mrs. Munn was assisted in receiving by Miss MacVeagh, Miss Sheridan and Miss Thorndyke. Mrs. Snelling of New York rendered a vocal programme.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., has rented for the remainder of the season a commodious furnished house at Sixteenth and O streets.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff Has a Talk With the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Lieut.-Gov. Timothy Woodruff had a talk with President Roosevelt to-day about Federal appointments in New York, and particularly in reference to the reappointment of Naval Officer Sharkey. Mr. Woodruff said after leaving the White House that he believed Mr. Sharkey would be retained.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—These army orders have been issued:

Leave of absence for one month is granted Contract Surgeon Loris B. Ostinger.

Capt. Guy E. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, ordered to Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., on official business.

Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ordnance Department, from Springfield Armory to this city and report to Chief of Ordnance for temporary duty.

Contract Surgeon Elias H. Porter, from the Department of the East to San Francisco and thence to Philippines.

Contract Surgeon M. Manley Waterhouse, from Fort Wadsworth, to Fort Hancock.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, ordered to Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

Major William J. Wasgatt, Artillery, to Model Camp, Angel Island, Cal., relieving Major Edward B. Morris, ordered to the Philippines.

Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Quartermaster, from New York city to San Antonio, Tex.

This naval order was issued:

Commander C. S. Adams, report to Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, for duty.

Woman's Greatest Enemy

is a sick headache. To cure a sick headache by natural means, take the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is nature's own salt.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is a certain remedy for disordered stomach, constipation, etc. Its action is mild but certain. It effectually cleanses the system, and purifies the blood.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT

is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the springs at Carlsbad, and contains the same curative properties that have made the Carlsbad Springs famous for five centuries.

Every bottle bears the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York. Beware of imitations.

NOT AGAINST CUBA'S APPEAL.

MR. PAYNE EXPLAINS ACTION OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Denies That Proposed Repeal of War Taxes Was Intended to Dispose of Cuban Reciprocity—That Subject, He Says, Will Receive Committee's Attention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Chairman Payne of the House Ways and Means Committee to-day authorized the following statement:

"A report is being industriously circulated to the effect that the Ways and Means Committee, by taking action on the bill reducing war taxes, has indirectly sought to dispose of the subject of Cuban reciprocity. Nothing could be further from the facts, and the erroneous report appears to be the result of a mixture of self-interest and unwarranted speculation. The fact is, that the Ways and Means Committee has taken no vote on the subject of Cuban reciprocity, nor has there been any such conference or exchange of views among the members or among the Republicans of the committee, as would warrant any conclusion that there was no purpose to deal with the Cuban reciprocity. The bill to reduce war revenue taxes was taken up because it was the sentiment of the committee that the burdens resting upon our own people should be lightened before we turned our attention to lightening the burdens of other people. But it was not with any idea of making the reduction of war revenue taxes a barrier to full consideration of the relief asked by Cuba. That subject is to receive the full and early attention of the Ways and Means Committee, and any report suggesting that it has been covertly prejudiced is unwarranted by the facts. Equally unwarranted is the statement that any informal exchanges among the members of the committee disclose a majority against any action on Cuban reciprocity."

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, had this to say on the same subject:

"There has been no disposition manifested by any single member of the Ways and Means Committee to antagonize the President on this or any other question, and I believe that there will be harmony and cooperation in Congress and in the Administration in the final settlement of these matters. Our investigations will be open to the President, and his opinions and wishes in the premises will have great weight with the committee.

"The 'fearful souls' who are running with their little hatchets to defend the Administration and protect it from the dire plotting of the Ways and Means Committee may 'fresh courage take.' There is no storm in the clouds they are dreading and no trouble is likely to ensue."

At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day President Roosevelt, in discussing the proposed legislation in favor of Cuba, expressed the opinion that there should be a reduction of at least 25 per cent. on sugar imported into the United States from the island. The discussion of the Cuban question was not long continued, but the President in a general way made it distinctly understood that he is strongly in favor of trade concessions for Cuba.

Mr. Payne to-day introduced the bill providing for the repeal of the war taxes, which will be reported to the House on Monday from the Committee on Ways and Means.

TOBACCO GROWER'S PROTEST.

Will Not Abet National Dishonor Toward Cuba—Frye Resigns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 31.—Because he believes that the action of New England tobacco growers in voting against granting concessions in duties on Cuban tobacco and sugar is short-sighted and selfish, President H. S. Frye of the association has written to Secretary S. C. Hardin, resigning his office. Mr. Frye is in Washington and has been at the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. In his letter he says:

I am thoroughly out of sympathy with the action of the convention of Jan. 14, believing it, under the present emergency, short-sighted and unwise, even from the standpoint of extreme selfishness; believing from abundant evidence at hand that every argument and influence brought to bear on Congress this session by highly-protected interests to prevent any concessions at all to the sugar and tobacco interests of Cuba can have but the result of either hastening the day of annexation of the island with the natural sequence of free trade or of still larger concessions than are now proposed in the next session of Congress. I know that a reduction of 50 per cent. in the duty on Cuban tobacco would not seriously injure any tobacco interests in the United States. I know that those men and those interests who would be the least affected have been the most strenuous opponents to any concessions at all to Cuba, and I know that the only interest in the United States that would be apparently affected (the clear Havana cigar interests), to my knowledge have not as yet entered a single protest against a reasonable reduction in duties. I know that every economic reason demands that the United States should control the market of Cuba, and I know the only way to do so is to open our markets to her sugar and tobacco products at a reasonable rate of duty.

But above and beyond all selfish considerations I know the nation's honor is pledged to make such concessions in duties on Cuba's chief products as shall be necessary to restore her prosperity to the island, and knowing all these things I cannot longer be tied down and gagged by a resolution that absolutely opposes any concessions to Cuba at all, knowing that such a course, if persisted in by the protected interests, will in the end jeopardize the very existence of our whole protective system. With the prophetic vision of a man standing on the shores of eternity, our deeply-lamented President McKinley said all this and uttered the note of warning at Buffalo. Alas, that he could not be here now to reiterate it, and in tones of thunder din it into the ears of men and interests gone so mad with the frenzy of greed and selfishness that all reason and patriotism seem to have ceased to be part and parcel of their being.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31.—President Charles Farwell of the American Cane Growers' Association and Gen. W. J. Behan, who went to Washington in the interest of the Louisiana sugar planter to defeat the Cuban reciprocity treaty, returned to-day, confident that the fight had been won in the Ways and Means Committee and that the treaty would not come up again unless brought up in some surreptitious manner.

It was deemed advisable to have Sugar Colonels of the New Orleans Sugar Exchange, Col. S. D. Hill, ex-Governor H. C. Warmoth and ex-Congressman Price remain in Washington in case an attempt should be made to bring up the Cuban reciprocity treaty again. Mr. Colonel will remain there indefinitely.

Mr. Farwell attributed the strength of Cuban reciprocity to the New York newspapers who had made a big fight for it. He believed, however, that a great change in sentiment has taken place among the Congressmen after the representatives of the sugar growers had carried on a campaign of education.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The training ship Buffalo has arrived at Guantanamo, the training ships Alliance and Lancaster at Hampton Roads and the monitor Monterey at Shanghai. The gunboat Cincinnati has sailed from Pensacola for Key West and the training ship Massachusetts from St. Marys for St. Thomas.

Secretary Shaw's Successor to Be Secure in Tenure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Gov. Blanchard of Iowa, who arrived in Washington last night, called on the President before the meeting of the Cabinet to-day. He will be sworn in as Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow morning.

Luncheon in Honor of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat and Ex-Vice-Pres. Hobart.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—President and Mrs. Hale gave a luncheon to-day in honor of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Kohlsaat and ex-Vice-President Hobart. Covers were laid for a dozen, and covers were laid in the gallery of the Senate and House.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

House Directs the Ways and Means Committee to Investigate the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There was a narrow escape in the House to-day from a long Constitutional argument upon the rights of the House to exclusively originate revenue measures. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Rules, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.), directing the Committee on Ways and Means to investigate that subject was reported to the House by Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Dalzell said the question was one that had been discussed for many years. It touched one of the highest prerogatives of the House, and as it involved a question of courtesy between the two Houses, it should be discussed in the most deliberate manner upon the report of a committee of the House. If that report, as he had no doubt it would, tended to uphold the dignity and power of the House it would and should be adopted without a dissenting vote. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, wanted immediate action by the House. He therefore offered as a privileged matter, a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the Senate could not usurp that power under any pretext, but Speaker Henderson ruled that until the Senate presented to the House some proposed legislation invading the prerogative of the House no question of privilege exists.

Mr. Dalzell also reported a resolution providing for the consideration of the Anti-Oleomargarine bill, beginning next Monday and to be the continuing order until disposed of.

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), and Underwood (Dem., Ala.), minority members of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), said he would vote for the resolution, although he bitterly opposed the proposed legislation, which he denounced as a merciless attempt of the strong to crush the weak. There would be but one vote for the bill from the Committee on Rules.

The resolution was agreed to—132 to 71.

After passing five private claim bills the House adjourned until to-morrow.

MRS. WESTINGHOUSE'S DINNER.

She Entertains One Hundred Guests, Including Miss Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mrs. George Westinghouse entertained at the largest private dinner party of the season at her house on Dupont Circle to-night. One hundred guests from the débutantes of this season and last, with the best-known beaux of the capital, were her guests. The entire lower floor was filled with small round tables accommodating six persons each. The floral decorations were very simple. American beauty roses with ferns and smilax were tastefully arranged on the mantles and large bouquets of pink roses on the tables.

The dinner favors were unique and surprising. From the huge bouquet of pink roses in the centre of the table, reaching to each plate were broad sashes of pink ribbon, bearing the name of the lady guest, the date of the dinner and the monogram of Mrs. Westinghouse in heavy gold letters. The ends of the sashes were pinned to the bodice of the lady occupant of the table, and when at the conclusion of the dinner she arose, the roses separated into three bouquets. Bearing these favors in their arms, the ladies were led out to their places in the cotillion which followed the dinner.

Miss Roosevelt, accompanied by her house guest, Miss Pruyn of Albany; Miss Root, Miss Sibyl Pauncefote, Miss Audrey Pauncefote and others were guests at the cotillion, which was attended by a number of men from the diplomatic corps and resident society.

Meeting of the Army Post Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Army Post Board, consisting of Lieut.-Gen. Miles and the commanding officers of military departments in this country, reconvened at the War Department to-day. The board was selected to consider the question of military posts and camp sites for military manœuvres. Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, will make a recommendation as to the location of a camp, and it is the general opinion of army officers that he will recommend the selection of Mount Gretna, Pa. The board will continue its sessions for several weeks and will thoroughly inquire into the general subject of the location of army posts, with a view to determining which of them should be abandoned or enlarged and where new ones should be opened.

RECEIVER FOR ZION LACE CO.

Dowie a Picture of Woe and His Women Followers Cry.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31.—Elmer Washburn was appointed receiver for the Zion Lace Industries this morning by Judge Tuley.

A great crowd of Dowie's followers were present when the decision was rendered. Dowie was greatly affected. He settled back in his chair a picture of woe. Several of his women followers cried.

Attorney Packard was vindicated from any share in the fraud which the Court held was perpetrated upon Stevenson by Dowie, for whom, the Court held, the Englishman was no match.

The contracts between Dowie and Stevenson, dated Aug. 4, 1900, and signed Aug. 8, 1900, were found by the court to be null and void.

Judge Tuley's decision has a far-reaching effect over the entire working of Zion, for by the words of Judge Tuley the numerous associations which go to make up Zion are all violations of the law of perpetuities. In the opinion of lawyers it is one of the most powerful ever delivered from the Chicago bench.

Still Another Respite for Aaron Hall.

Former District Attorney Olcott appeared yesterday before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, asking for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Aaron Hall, who killed Mamie Breningan in a dry goods store on Third avenue in December, 1899. Hall, who was condemned to death in June, 1900, has managed to delay the execution of sentence by appeals, but now Monday has been set for his death. Judge Lacombe refused to grant the writ and Mr. Olcott gave notice of appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The appeal will act as a stay.

A $3,000 Job for J. S. Gunton.

James S. Gunton, a Republican worker in the Twelfth Assembly district, has been appointed chief clerk in the Coroners' Office in Brooklyn at $3,000 a year. He has the management of all the paper of appointment. He displaces Daniel J. Kelly, a Willoughby street favorite.

R·I·P·A·N·S

CHINESE COURT SEALS SOLD.

AMERICAN FINDS PURCHASER FOR THEM IN LONDON.

He Got Them From a Russian Lieutenant Who Looted in Pekin—They Bring $1,955—Sale Made Subject of Inquiry in Parliament—Chinese Seals Not Rare.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Chinese imperial seals formerly owned by E. M. O'Brien of Chicago were sold at auction here to-day for £391. The purchaser was a Londoner of the name of Robinson. O'Brien says he purchased the seals from a Russian Lieutenant who was in Pekin at the time of the relief of the legations.

These seals were advertised for sale in the London papers and in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. John Dillon questioned the Government about them. Mr. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, replied that inquiries had been made about the seals and that it had been ascertained that they were the property of a person not a subject of Great Britain and that therefore the Government could take no action.

Mr. O'Brien, was, it is understood, a Quartermaster's agent at Manila. It is stated that he joined the American expedition to China in a private capacity and that he there secured much loot from a Russian Lieutenant. Mr. O'Brien carried £1,200 worth of it to Japan and thence to Shanghai. He there discovered that he was in possession of the imperial seals. Great native excitement ensued in consequence of his having them. Mandarins and high officers prostrated themselves and uplifted their hands in horror when O'Brien profanely dangled the sacred seals, inquiring how much they would give for them.

The Viceroy of Nankin at first offered to buy. He explained that he thought the Dowager Empress would be pleased at the return of the imperial seals, but as they had been profaned by the touch of a foreigner he did not believe that she would accept them. His principal reason, however, for drawing back was that the eunuchs at court were his enemies and that they would twist his present of the seals into an accusation of having stolen them.

O'Brien saw Li Hung Chang at Pekin and there Earl Li said to him:

"I admire your nerve in trying to sell the seals to the Chinese. After they had been stolen the seals were useless, as it was impossible to tell how many impressions of them had been made by looters."

Agents for the Krupp gun and other companies offered $5,000 Mexican for the seals and a quantity of stolen jade, which they wanted to present to the Dowager Empress. They hoped in this way to secure an imperial audience which might lead to concessions for their companies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There is not any doubt in the minds of officials here who are familiar with Chinese affairs that the Chinese imperial seals sold in London to-day by E. M. O'Brien of Chicago are all that he claims them to be. Men in Washington who have been in China and who know a great deal about matters in Pekin, say that there are scores, perhaps hundreds, of these seals, which have been taken out of the Flowery Kingdom. Two of them were sold recently to a Baltimore man, and he sent impressions of them to Washington to have the inscriptions translated.

The impression in London that O'Brien had the only official seals of the Kwang-su dynasty, corresponding to the great seal of the United States, is a mistaken one, according to men who saw service for this Government in China recently. One of them said to-day that everybody connected with the royal house of China has dozens of official seals. There is a separate seal for almost everything to which official attestation is necessary. The Emperor and the Empress Dowager, the Emperor's brother, every member of the official family and all the Chinese functionaries are well supplied with them.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries who signed the peace protocol with the Powers each had his own particular official seal. When a court dignitary goes on an inspection through the imperial palace he leaves an impression of one of his own seals in every room to show that he has been there. Such a seal would bear characters reading something like this: "I have been through this room and it is all right." Whenever a great man dies his seals are retained by his family as mementoes, or are sold. Plenty of them get into the curio market. A Chinese official does not use the seals of his predecessor, he gets new ones made and he can use any design he pleases. The Emperor has had more seals than he can remember, and some of these have probably been given to friends. The Chinese value very highly as mementoes the seals of the imperial family, but the lucky possessors have not always retained them.

Nobody here who has been recently in China knows O'Brien, but it is not doubted that the seals he sold were genuine.

Supreme Court Designations for This District.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Upon the application of Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, Gov. Odell has made the following temporary designations:

The Hon. Maurice L. Wright of the Fifth Judicial district to hold the Special Term, Part V, First Judicial District, the first two weeks of February, and the Trial Term, Part XII, First Judicial district, the third Monday of February to the end of the term.

The Hon. George F. Lyon of the Sixth Judicial district to hold the Trial Term, Part I (criminal Branch), First Judicial District, the first Monday in February.

The Hon. Aaron V. S. Cochrane of the Third Judicial district to hold the Trial Term, Part XIII, First Judicial district, the first Monday in February.

These designations were made necessary by the continued illness of Justice Barrett and Andrews, and the resignation of Justice Freedman to the Appellate Division.

Mr. Sauer Not Likely for Railroad Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Gov. Odell does not expect to announce the appointment of two Railroad Commissioners for some days yet. Among the men most prominently mentioned in connection with one of the appointments is Mr. Joseph Dickey of Newburgh. Mr. Dickey was at the annual dinner given by the Governor to the members of the Senate and Assembly last evening. The other guests, in addition to the legislators, were: Mr. Stanley of Transportation, Frank Platt, of New York, and Max Cullner, of Auburn.

Bill Incorporation Bill Signed.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bill of Assemblyman Morgan, carrying out recommendations of the Governor, prohibiting a domestic corporation from using the same name as a foreign corporation authorized to do business in this State. It is a companion measure to the bill imposing a tax on foreign corporations and is designed to stop about the incorporation in this State of foreign corporations.

Storm Proof.

A spirited horse, a string of bells and one of our Long Overcoats or Ulsters and you are prepared for all kinds of weather.

$18 & $20 Overcoats reduced to $15.00.
$30 & $35 Overcoats reduced to $25.00.
$25 Overcoats reduced to $20.00.

75 Tourist Overcoats, 56 inches long, double-breasted, peaked lapel & strapped back; reduced from $25 & $35, to $18.00, at 13th St. store only.

$18 & $20 Suits reduced to $12. *$22 Suits reduced to $18.*

3,500 pairs of silk elastic Suspenders, sold at 50c. a pair, now 25c.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores: 841 Cor. 13th St. | 420 Cor. Canal St. | 265 Near Chambers St.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

NOTABLE OIL PAINTINGS
BY
AMERICAN ARTISTS
BEING THE

Collection of THOMAS M'GUINNESS of Philadelphia to be sold at Unreserved sale by his order in the SMALL BALL ROOM of the WALDORF-ASTORIA, 33rd St. side, on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 5th, at 8:30. EXHIBITION opens to-day, Saturday, Feb. 1st, in the same room where the 77 paintings forming the collection will be on free view until date of sale. Mr. William Clausen of 387 5th Ave. will assist in the management of the sale.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Auctioneer.
Office, 33 and 35 Liberty St. Tel. 3213 John.

SHORT SESSIONS AT ALBANY.

Annual Appropriation Bill Reported in the Senate and Advanced.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—In a nine-minute session of the Assembly to-day a calendar of unimportant bills was disposed of. Mr. Merritt's bill continuing for an indefinite period the present law, which expires Aug. 15 of this year, prohibiting the trapping of deer or the use of jack lights in hunting them, was passed, as was also Mr. Weekes' bill giving Surrogates the right to have a will withdrawn from their offices for the purpose of establishing proof of its validity in a foreign country where the estate is located.

The annual appropriation bill, which already has passed the Assembly, was reported favorably in the Senate to-day by the Finance Committee and ordered to a third reading. It carries appropriations aggregating $17,119,383.

A number of changes were made in the bill in the Senate Committee, the net result being an increase in the amount of appropriations of $87,912. There is an increase of $90,000 for the care of the insane and an average increase for the State charitable institutions made necessary by an increased population. Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh is cut $5,000 on office expenses, but gets the usual $110,000 for the salaries of deputies.

Assemblyman Burke (Dem., Erie) introduced a bill making employers responsible for the death or injury of an employee while engaged at his regular work.

Assemblyman Seymour introduced a bill giving each New York city Police Magistrate authority to appoint a chief clerk, at a salary not exceeding $2,500.

Assemblyman Bedell introduced a bill authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Second Department to appoint a confidential attendant, at a salary of $1,800.

Assemblyman Colby introduced a bill giving a married woman who is a wage-earner the right to bring an action to recover wages in her own name and depriving her husband of right of action, except with her consent and knowledge. This is designed to prevent husbands who have been refused the wages of their wives from suing employers for the money.

DEATHS IN THIS STATE.

The Total Number in 1901 Was 130,757, or 18 in a Thousand of Population.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The annual report of the State Department of Health states that the aggregate number of deaths reported for last year was 130,757, making the death rate eighteen in a thousand of population. The mortality was 7,500 in excess of the average of the past five years, but the rate was the same as that of 1900.

The infant mortality was unusually low, being 3,500 less than in 1900, and 2,500 less than the average of the past five years. The deaths at 70 years and over were but one-third as many as those under 5 years in the maritime district. In the rest of the State they exceeded them by 4,300, and constituted 27 per cent. of the total.

Scarlet fever caused double the average number of deaths. On the other hand, diphtheria caused 500 fewer deaths than the average. Measles decreased everywhere from the high rate of last year. Typhoid fever was less prevalent, the decrease being most marked in the Hudson and Mohawk Valley districts.

Smallpox caused 445 deaths, 426 of which were in the maritime district. This far exceeds any former year. The grip caused 7,000 deaths against 11,600 in 1900, the average of eleven previous epidemics being 5,300. There were 1,500 fewer deaths than last year from acute respiratory diseases.

Court of Appeals Order.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Court of Appeals has taken a recess to Feb. 10, on which date a session of four weeks will begin. The court makes the following announcements:

Original motions may be either submitted as contested motions on Feb. 10. Appeals from orders entitled to be heard as motions under Rule XI of the court of Appeals should be argued for Feb. 10.

The calendar ready for Jan. 6 has been taken up at the Term, and the disposition of the appeals therein and prior cases interposed in the text the cause the court expects, cause adjourned for a later date, when the first appeals and the cases in which briefs are filed will be ready for argument. Counsel in other cases should be ready to make submissions of their papers or argue on motions, as may be called for by the calendar, cases being placed upon the day calendar.

Apportionment of State School Funds.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to-day certified to the Comptroller the apportionment of the public school moneys to the various counties and cities of the State as follows:

For capitation quotas	$[illegible]
For teachers' salaries	[illegible]
For teachers' salaries, Indian schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Indian schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, colored schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Chinese schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Japanese schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Hawaiian schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Porto Rican schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Cuban schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Filipino schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Alaskan schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Samoan schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Guam schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Tutuilan schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Tonga schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Tutuilan schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Tonga schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Tutuilan schools	[illegible]
For teachers' institutes, Tonga schools	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Bangs & Co.,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

MONDAY afternoon at 3 o'Clock,
A collection of scarce Pamphlets relating to Lincoln and the Rebellion.
TUESDAY and following day at 3 o'clock each day.
BOOKS in various departments of Literature, including many scarce and desirable works.
Sale of Books every afternoon except Saturday.

$500,000 FIRE IN NORFOLK.

Atlantic Hotel and Virginia Club Among Buildings Burned.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31.—The Atlantic Hotel, Columbia office building, Virginia Club and six stores facing them, with the contents of all, were burned early this morning. The loss is put at $500,000, fairly well covered by insurance.

The wind arose after the fire started and blew twenty-six miles an hour.

The fire threatened to eat up Main street eastward. The Western Union Telegraph office, Watt, Rettew & Clay's big department dry goods store and other buildings were in danger, but did not burn.

Miss Mamie Rixey, sister of President McKinley's physician, was a guest of the Atlantic Hotel. William Thorogood, colored, found her lying on the floor in the hall. She had been struck upon the head by a trunk thrown downstairs. She was stunned, but her hurt was slight.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7:11 | Sun sets... 5:17 | Moon rises .. 1:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1:33 | Gov. I'd.. 2:25 | Hell Gate... 4:18

Arrived—FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

Ss Scotia, Genoa, Jan. 11.
Ss Buenos Aires, Vera Cruz, Jan. 24.
Ss City of Washington, Tampico, Jan. 24.
Ss Vitteria, Progreso, Jan. 24.
Ss Denver, Galveston, Jan. 25.
Ss Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 31.
Ss Gulf Stream, Philadelphia, Jan. 30.
Ss Chesapeake, Baltimore, Jan. 29.
Ss H. F. Dimock, Boston, Jan. 30.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Germanic, from New York, at Liverpool.

SAILED FROM FO