THE TRUST-BUSTER IS BUSTED

ATTORNEY-GENERAL KNOX BUSTS IT INTO SMITHEREENS.

He Thinks It Is Too Much of a Buster and Would Bust Too Many Things It Is Not Wise to Have Busted—The Publicity Feature Is Too Drastic and Must Be Changed So That the Buster Will Have Some Show to Bust Through the Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Attorney-General Knox, the head trust-buster of the Administration, to-day busted into smithereens the trust-buster of Sub-Chairman Littlefield and his assistant busters, Powers of Massachusetts and Overstreet of Indiana. Mr. Knox was present yesterday at the White House luncheon when the sub-committee's trust-buster was laid before President Roosevelt and carried back to the Capitol, presumably with the President's approval, but all plans of yesterday were busted over night and the trust-buster of yesterday, which was so proudly pressed to the bosom of its authors, is to-night but a busted bubble, and Buster Littlefield and the other busters of the Judiciary Committee are almost busting with despair.

The sun was shining brightly this afternoon when the three now famous trust-busters, Littlefield, Powers and Overstreet busted through the front door of the beautiful residence of Attorney-General Knox on K street, and hope was high in their breasts, for each buster carried in his pocket a copy of the trust-buster that yesterday was stamped with the White House seal. Two hours later the sun was still shining, but all the joy of it had been busted out of the hearts of three trust-busters, and sadly they went back to the Capitol, where, after a hasty conference, they issued the following official notice:

Trust-busting bulletin No. 1.

We have had a conference with the Attorney-General, and we have been informally considering among other things his suggestions, as well as discussing the general form of the legislation. No definite action has been taken by the sub-committee, and we shall not be prepared to report to the full committee before the early part of next week.

No name was signed to this bulletin, which busts completely all the promises made by the sub-committee with regard to their plans and purposes, but it was written and approved by Busters Littlefield, Powers and Overstreet. These are the very same busters who announced yesterday, after busting the White House luncheon and having their little trust-buster put into print, that they would to-day submit it to all the Republican busters on the Judiciary Committee and to-morrow report it to the full committee, of which Coal-Buster Jenkins is chairman, and immediately thereafter report it to the House as a trust-buster approved by the trust-busters of the White House, the Cabinet and the House of Representatives and warranted to bust any trust that would dare to stand up against it.

None of the trust-busters of the Judiciary Committee will tell just what happened to the trust-buster of Littlefield during the brief time that it reposed in the home of Attorney-General Knox, and in fact only three of the busters—Littlefield, Powers and Overstreet—could tell if they wanted to, because the other trust-busters are only busters by name and don't know yet what the terms of the emasculated trust-buster are. Mr. Knox has gone to Pittsburg and taken with him the secrets of what parts of the sub-committee's trust-buster he busted and why he busted them, and so far as any official statement is concerned, therefore, the subject of the busted buster is shrouded in mystery.

Unofficially it is understood that while Attorney-General Knox did not feel called upon to bust the hearts of the authors of the buster yesterday, when the trust-busters of Congress met the trust-busters of the Administration around the festive White House board, he was more business-like to-day, and expressed the opinion, plainly and frankly, that the official objection to the proposed buster is that it is altogether too much of a buster and would bust too many of the things that it is not thought wise to have busted. To be more specific, the publicity features of Buster Littlefield's trust-buster is too drastic, and must be rewritten and put into such shape that after the House shall have passed it, the buster will have some show of busting through the Senate.

It was a cruel blow to Buster Littlefield, because publicity is the one thing that he has been stuck on, so to speak, ever since he took upon his shoulders last summer the burden of busting the trusts instead of taking his usual summer vacation. Publicity to the extent of giving the Executive authority to call upon the trusts for information as to the conduct of their business from time to time is one thing, and publicity as to the right of the Government to demand this information and force the officers of the trusts to produce their books and papers, is quite another thing, and if any trust-buster is to pass Congress at the present session it must call for publicity of the first-mentioned kind, and that is not the kind that is provided for in Buster Littlefield's busted buster.

There are so many able and enthusiastic trust-busters in the House, of which Busters Jenkins and Littlefield are shining examples, that it will be comparatively easy to put through successfully a trust-busting programme there, but trust-busters are not so numerous in the Senate, and if any trust-buster is to pass that body it must be one that leaves something to be busted by the generations yet to come, and that will not attempt to bust wide open at one fell blow everything in the universe capable of being busted.

To lick Buster Littlefield's trust-buster into a shape, therefore, in which it will have some chance of passing the Senate is the task that now confronts the trust-busters of the Judiciary Committee of the House; and, having received their "suggestions" from the Attorney-General, they have gone to work with their enthusiasm somewhat dampened, but with their hopes of ultimate success not entirely busted. Before the trust-buster again sees the light of day it will be amended in the direction also of placing within the control of the Bureau of Corporations of the new Department of Commerce the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, instead of confining this branch of the work to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is probable that the Department of Commerce bill will have passed long before the trust-buster becomes a law, so that it will be a comparatively easy matter to make the required change.

Buster Jenkins, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who yesterday busted all trust-busting records by bringing in a bill instructing his own committee to inquire and report as to the feasibility of having the Government seize all coal mines and transportation companies, was congratulating himself to-day on having outbusted his rival, Buster Littlefield, but nevertheless it is a fact that if there were any other trust-busters in the House who indorsed Buster Jenkins's bill, they were mighty careful to conceal the fact. Senator Hoar, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, is something of a trust-buster himself lately, but Buster Jenkins's buster fairly took his breath away. When asked to-day for his opinion of Buster Jenkins's buster, Senator Hoar refused to give it, on the ground that it would not be becoming in the chairman of one Judiciary Committee to comment on or criticise the bill of the chairman of the other Judiciary Committee.

This attitude at of Mr. Hoar's was a fine rebuke to Buster Jenkins, who when Senator Hoar introduced his bill the other day promptly denounced it to the extent of a column in the newspapers, but at that time Buster Jenkins was not Buster Jenkins; he was simply Chairman Jenkins, who believed that the trusts could be busted only by first busting the Constitution, and he thought that Mr Hoar's trust-buster was too radical to be thought of for a moment. But at the time Chairman Jenkins expressed those opinions Buster Littlefield had not brought forth his buster, and in order to outbust Buster Littlefield, Chairman Jenkins became Buster Jenkins, with a proposition to bust all the coal mines and the transportation companies for the benefit of the people of the United States.

Mr. Hoar said to-day also that the Senate Judiciary Committee would not take up the trust-busting question until the House shall have passed its trust-buster. This will probably be done next week, and then Mr. Hoar's committee will take charge of the trust-buster, and after that its fate is problematical.

IT'S WAR AGAINST THE FRIARS.

Cause of the Church Trouble in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Church trouble in the Philippines continues to give the President and officers of the War Department much concern. The situation with respect to the friars remains unchanged, notwithstanding the presence in Manila of Mgr. Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate sent to the Philippines to negotiate with Gov. Taft for the sale of Church property and the adjustment of land titles. The failure of the Vatican to withdraw the friars, as promised when Gov. Taft was in Rome, is looked upon by the officials here as the cause of the present religious disturbances in the islands, and one authority on Philippines affairs declared to-day at the War Department that conditions will reach a critical stage unless the friars are withdrawn.

"The people generally hate and detest them," he said. "They are determined not to have them in the islands, and Gov. Taft has promised to do all in his power to secure their removal. It is this question that is keeping him in the Philippines, and it is well known by his friends that he will stay there ten years, if it takes that long, to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the Church land question. Apart from the agrarian trouble there is no more important question to be determined than that relating to the status of the Catholic Church in the Philippines. It is not the Church that is disliked, it is the friar organization, and even the Catholic clergy outside of the monastic orders are opposed to the friars. What the people want is a Catholic Church independent of the friars. They built the churches by their own labor and the present trouble grows out of their claims to ownership. It requires very careful handling of the situation not to inflame the people and at the same time do justice to the Church. Gov. Taft's instructions to Governors of provinces not to interfere in favor of either side is very timely and is in line with the Administration policy of not becoming involved in the controversy."

The War Department received to-day by mail from Manila an account of the progress of the Aglipay movement for an independent Filipino church, which describes an outbreak in Malabon, caused by two priests who tried to prevent Aglipay from celebrating mass. The Archbishop of Manila, hearing that Aglipay was in possession of the church, sent two priests to Malabon to get the keys. Meanwhile Aglipay's followers went before the municipal officers and made out papers of ownership as trustees. The priests arrived as Aglipay was being clothed with the holy robes, and, rushing toward the altar, they threatened every one with excommunication. Aglipay replied in a tirade against the friars and the people applauded. Then two policemen, with a sergeant of police, appeared and ordered the two priests to be quiet or leave the building. They refused to do either and declared that their authority was from the Pope and not any "pig of an American." The police then seized the priests and forcibly ejected them. In the fight the sergeant of police was badly done up, his clothes being torn and his shoulder straps trampled in the dirt. Aglipay meanwhile proceeded with mass.

Reports from Manila show that similar outbreaks are occurring in other provinces and that Gov. Taft's action in warning Governors of provinces not to interfere is caused by information that they are inclined to favor the people as against the Church, while it is the purpose of the officials to let the courts determine the questions involved.

HEARING ON DRAWBACK BILL.

House Committee Told Why American Goods Are Cheaper Abroad Than Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—W. H. Seaver, secretary of the National Wire Association, at a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-day on the Lovering Drawback bill, gave a reason for the fact that American-made goods are sold cheaper in foreign countries. He declared that it was due to the drawback feature of the Tariff law, which certain manufacturers are enabled to take advantage of. Without it, he said, his own corporation would absolutely be unable to export any of its finished product. The difference in the prices quoted to foreigners and to domestic buyers is the amount of the drawback.

He said that the United States Steel Corporation, from which his company purchase largely, obliged domestic purchasers to pay more than foreigners.

He also said that with free raw material his association would be able to pay the same rate of wages it now pays.

The Lovering Drawback bill purposes to refund to manufacturers the tariff paid upon raw material which goes into articles manufactured for the export trade. Under the provisions of the present law the identification clause makes it practically impossible for many manufacturers to take advantage of the law, and the object of the manufacturers is to have this section of the law eliminated and allow the drawback without identification. Representatives of many large national incorporations were present at the hearing. Among them were Mahlon L. Kline of the National Druggists' Association, Edward Tatnall of Fathem Bros., manufacturers of lead products; Walter Wood of Philadelphia, iron pipe manufacturer; John Foord, secretary of the American Asiatic Association; C. H. Cramp of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, and a number of others.

Mr. Kline argued in favor of rebating the internal revenue on alcohol which goes into articles made for the export trade. He contended that it would cause no serious loss in revenue to the Government.

Mr. Foord spoke on the application of the proposed drawback to imported burlap used in wrapping cloth. He showed that the rivalry between the English and American manufacturers for the Chinese trade was so sharp that no element of cost was too small to be overlooked. The tax on burlap, Mr. Foord said, was an appreciable factor of much importance to the Chinese trade, as nine-tenths of American cloth manufactures exported went to China. Of this New England furnished 30 per cent, and the Southern mills 70 per cent. The trade had quadrupled in the last ten years. American trade, he said, was largest in northern China. In southern and central China American manufactures were struggling for a foothold, and the Lovering bill would aid them.

Ping-Pong Decision by Attorney-General Knox.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the intervals of his labors on the trust question, Attorney-General Knox has been wrestling with the ping-pong problem. The result is a decision of several hundred words, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, that a certain importing firm of New York should be allowed to bring their ping-pong "sets" into the United States, despite the objections of a rival ping-pong concern in Salem, Mass. The Salem firm claim the importation violated their trade mark rights.

Col. Hayes a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. Edward M. Hayes, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General.

LEGISLATIVE MILL AT WORK.

SEVERAL BILLS AFFECTING THIS CITY INTRODUCED.

Mayor Low's Proposed Bill to Prevent Interference With the Service of the Metropolitan Street Railway—The $250,000 Free Coal Bill Advanced—The Canal Men Begin Their Campaign

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—To prevent interference with the service of the Metropolitan Street Railway a bill is to be introduced in the Legislature next week, at the instance of the Low administration. Corporation Counsel Rives is drawing the measure and it will be ready for introduction on Monday night. At the hearing before the State Railroad Commission, President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company said that the truck drivers interfered with the street car traffic by obstructing the tracks with their trucks. The bill will amend the Charter by giving the Commissioner of Street Cleaning authority to apply for a detail not to exceed seventy policemen, to act under the jurisdiction of the Street Cleaning Commissioner and to remove all obstructions in streets and make arrests if they are not removed. The Street Commissioner may cause the arrest of any truck driver who needlessly obstructs the passage of a car by permitting his truck to be left on the tracks or in a manner that will prevent a car going by it. Ash wagons and other vehicles which have been left in the streets while being loaded are also to be removed by this detail, which will report only to the Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Another change that will be made to the street cleaning section of the charter will be to take the Bureau of Incumberances from the control of the borough presidents and place it under the jurisdiction of the Street Cleaning Commissioner. This change, it is thought, is aimed at President Cantor more than any other borough president, on account of the manner in which he has directed the bureau. The salary of the deputy commissioner in Brooklyn is to be raised to $2,000 a year, he receiving $1,500 at present.

In the Assembly to-day the bill introduced last night by Assemblyman Ellis (Tam., N. Y.), authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York city to spend $250,000 to give the poor of the four boroughs free coal, was advanced to third reading. Majority Leader Rogers said there was a need for such legislation in New York city at present. This was taken as significant that this bill is to go through the Legislature.

Mr. Rogers refused to permit one of Comptroller Grout's bills, introduced by Mr. Finch (Rep., N. Y.) to be advanced to third reading. The bill permits the assistant deputy comptroller to sign warrants upon the City Chamberlain.

The canal men already have inaugurated their campaign for canal improvement, and to-day S. Christy Mead, representing the Merchants' Association, came to Albany in the interests of the bill introduced by Senator Hill of Buffalo and Assemblyman Bostwick of New York. The bill is to be changed in a few partculars to provide that the Erie Canal shall form a junction with the Niagara River at Tonawanda, instead of following the route of the present canal to Buffalo from South Greece. The bill provides for a 7 foot depth to the Champlain Canal, but this is not satisfactory to the Champlain Canal improvement advocates and the bill will be changed to meet their wishes. Mr Mead is confident that the present Legislature will enact a bill which will be satisfactory to the canal improvement advocates and that the question will be submitted to the people at next fall's election.

If a bill introduced by Senator Charles P. McClelland is enacted into a law influences similar to those which are interfering with the settlement of the estate of C. Broadway Rouss, late of New York city, will be impossible in the future. There have arisen since his death four women claimants to the Rouss estate on the ground that he had promised them orally an annuity for life or a less period. The courts have held similar agreements legal where there was a witness to such agreement. Senator McClelland's bill provides that hereafter such agreements must be in writing and acknowledged as deeds are.

To permit New York city to build additional fireboats a bill has been introduced by Assemblyman Agnew (Rep., N. Y.), extending the powers of the Board of Aldermen to order a bond issue for current expenses.

"Big Bill" Devery's Assemblyman, W. H. Butler, to-day introduced his first bill of the session. It provides for a recreation pier at West foot of West Thirtieth street. Mr. Butler says he will in the future introduce a number of labor bills. The Hack Drivers' Association of New York City has sent him a bill, but he refrains from introducing it just at this time.

Assemblyman Finch (Rep., N. Y.), at the request of the New York Grocery Clerks' Association, introduced a bill requiring grocery stores to be closed on Sunday. The bill permits of the delivery of butter and lard on Sunday during the summer months.

These other bills were introduced:

Senator Hill—Permitting trials by juries in surrogates' courts.

Senator Marshall and Assemblyman Remsen—Giving the counsel to the Kings county Sheriff a salary of $5,000 for defending actions against the Sheriff for a period of two years after the Sheriff retires from office.

Also, providing for the appointment of a female detective by the Sheriff of Kings county.

Also, the tenement house law amendments favored by Brooklyn real estate dealers and said to be favored by Gov. Odell.

Senator Plunkitt—Regarding the members of the New York city police force as follows: First grade, five years or more, $1,400; second grade, between four and five years, $1,350; third grade, three to four years, $1,300; fourth grade, two to three years, $1,200; fifth grade, all first year appointments, $1,000.

Senator Fancher—Providing that the consolidation heretofore effected between a domestic and a foreign railroad corporation shall not become invalid because the roads at the time of the consolidation did not form a connected and continuous line, if thereafter an intermediate line is acquired which connects both roads.

Assemblyman Ellis—Repealing the law taxing the surplus of savings banks.

Assemblyman Evans—Providing that the State shall bear the expense of the maintenance of armories instead of the counties in which they are situated.

Assemblyman Dooling—Increasing the salary of the Municipal Court Justices in Manhattan borough from $6,000 to $8,000, and in Queens borough from $5,000 to $6,000.

Also, giving commissioners of street openings authority to appoint their own clerks.

Assemblyman Sherry—Setting aside the pier at the foot of Seventeenth street, on the Hudson River, New York city, for recreation purposes.

Assemblyman Conkling—District Attorney Jerome's New York city Sunday afternoon saloon opening bill.

NO OFFER FOR PANAMA CANAL.

Assurance to That Effect From Germany and the President of the Canal Company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—From both the German Government, through Ambassador Tower, the State Department has received the most positive assurances that Germany has made no offer to either the Canal company or the Colombian Government to purchase the right to build the Isthmian waterway. While it is believed that no formal request for an explanation was made of the German Government, there is authority for the statement that Secretary Hay "made inquiries in the proper quarters" and the assurances obtained by Mr. Tower followed.

Mr. Quay received a telegram from M. Lampe, the president of the New Panama Canal Company, denying emphatically that Germany or any German syndicate had made an offer to the company to buy its rights.

The important statement was made by a Government officer to-day that Colombia appeared less anxious now than she did a month ago to conclude a canal treaty with the United States.

TILLMAN SHOUTS TO SENATE.

Talks of Another French Revolution, but Nobody Listens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) to-day concluded his speech on the Vest free coal resolution. At 1:10 o'clock, while he was in the midst of his speech, the following Senators of the eighty-eight entitled to the privilege of hearing the South Carolinan were in their seats: Perkins, Bard and Deboe on the Republican side, and Morgan, Cockrell, Heitfeld and Clark of Montana on the Democratic side. Not a single Senator listened. President Frye grew weary, and called Mr. Wellington to the chair.

"A hue and cry has gone up from Mr. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad and others," said Mr. Tillman, "about the independent operators, the ghouls who are sucking the blood of the poor. The fact is that there are no independent operators except, perhaps, 2½ per cent. of the owners of the anthracite fields. The railroads are in the saddle. They control the situation, and they and the newspapers are in a combination to bewilder and befuddle the public by saying there is some mysterious hidden influence that prevents the delivery of coal at a reasonable price. The willingness of the newspapers to be prostituted in this matter is an infamy."

Mr. Tillman made a slurring reference to the injunction issued by Judge Woods in the Debs case. Mr. Beveridge informed him that Judge Woods was dead. Mr. Tillman replied:

"I did not know he was dead, but I am glad to hear it. One of the small bits of Latin I remember is the old injunction, '*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*'"

"Well," said Mr. Beveridge, "if the Senator is satisfied with that kind of an explanation, I am."

Mr. Tillman grew excited as the closing hour arrived. He shouted at the top of his voice in declaring that the law is not enforced against rich malefactors.

"The Department of Justice is altogether plutocratic, altogether subservient to capital, indifferent to the rights of the poor. So long as the American people put such men in power, so help me God, I hope they will grind them into powder.

Mr. Tillman predicted that a condition similar to the French Revolution was impending, and that "two or three hundred thousand of angry men will rise and ignore your injunction and take things into their own hands."

The Vest resolution went over, one or two Republican Senators desiring to speak on it.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), the Senate agreed to adjourn from to-day until Monday, both sides of the Statehood contest having agreed to the adjournment.

BLOCKADE IN THE SENATE.

The Omnibus Statehood Bill Causes It—Must Be Soon Voted on or Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—An apparently hopeless condition of things exists in the Senate with regard to the legislative calendar, and during the present recess, which will last until Monday, the steering committee will put their heads together to form some plan for letting some of the important measures through. The Omnibus Statehood bill is what causes the blockade, and it will soon have to be voted on or abandoned. The bill has the right of way and comes up every day at the close of the morning hour, when perfunctory speeches are made until adjournment time. It is probable that if a vote were taken now Senator Quay would win his fight by a majority of two or three, but the Republicans do not mean to allow the bill to come to a vote.

Several of the big appropriation bills are about ready to come out of the committees, and when it is thought to be unsafe to delay them longer a vote will be forced as to which shall have the right of way, the Statehood bill or the bills appropriating money for carrying on the Government.

With only six weeks of the session remaining it will take some very fine management to get all the necessary measures through, so that when Congress adjourns on March 4 there will be no reason for an extra session.

IN THE HOUSE.

Army Bill Passed—Bill for a Department of Commerce and Labor Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was concluded in the House to-day, the measure being passed without substantial change as reported by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The rest of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole, discussing the bill reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce as a substitute for the Senate bill to establish a department of commerce and labor. Opposition was made by various Democrats, on the ground that the Department of Labor should not be included in the new department, for the reason that there was such a conflict between the interests of capital and labor that under one head labor would be sacrificed and the laboring people dissatisfied. This view was urged by Messrs. Richardson of Alabama and Davis of Florida, members of the Committee on Commerce, and others.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.) was totally opposed to the establishment of the new department, and Messrs. Caines (Dem., Tenn.) and Corliss (Rep., Mich.) objected to the proposed bureau of insurance on the ground that it was not commerce and could not be brought within the control of Congress.

A vote on the bill is expected to-morrow.

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Committee on Agriculture to-day authorized a report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. It contains a provision retaining the Bureau of Statistics, about which there has been much controversy in the Department, instead of transferring it to the Census Bureau. The bill carries an appropriation of approximately $6,000,000, which is about $80,000 more than the amount appropriated for the current year.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—These army orders were issued to-day:

These officers from San Francisco to their respective homes to await their honorable discharges: Majors Frederick Hatra, Abram L. Haines, Howard A. Gruhe, Robert Burns, Frederic A. Washburn, Jr., and Robert H. Zauner, Surgeons of Volunteers; Capts. Harry A. Littlefield, Charles C. Ficher, Thomas G. Longine, William T. Tanner, Frederick A. W. Conn, Leonard W. Graves, Edward C. Romig, James B. Pascoe, Francis J. Bailey, Fred M. Janney, W. Turner Wooten, Herman J. Schrader, Thomas R. Mullins, John Gilbert, Clark I. Wertenbaker, Herbert Gunn, George S. Driver, Edwin M. Treck and James F. Fresnell, Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

Major Henry B. Moon, Tenth Infantry, from New Orleans to Department of the Columbia until arrival of his regiment in United States.

Transfers in Artillery Corps—Capt. William M. Cruikshank from Fifth Coast to One Hundred and First Coast; Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., from One Hundred and First Coast to Fifth Coast.

Contract Surgeons William G. Gregory, Alwin M. Guittard, John F. Leeper and James R. Mount, from Department of California to the Philippines.

First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, Twenty-third Infantry, transferred to Fifth Infantry, Company M.

An examining board is appointed to meet at Fort Morgan with the following detail: Major Luigi Lomia, artillery; Capt. William R. Smith, artillery; Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, artillery; First Lieut. John J. Reilly, Assistant Surgeon; Contract Surgeon George F. Adair, and First Lieut. Allen D. Raymond, artillery, recorder.

Second Lieut. Joseph Matson, artillery, to Fort Morgan for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. Carl F. Lussche from Twenty-fifth Infantry to Eighteenth Infantry, Company B.

Transfers in Ninth Infantry—First Lieut. Ira G. Welborn from Company B to Company H; First Lieut. Robert S. Clark, from Company H to Company B.

Contract Surgeon Henry M. Hall, from transport McClellan to the Philippines via San Francisco.

The resignation of Veterinarian William J. Muldown, Twelfth Cavalry, has been accepted.

Leaves of absence granted—Capt. Peter Murray, Eighteenth Infantry, extended one month; Capt. John C. Waterman, Seventh Cavalry, further extended one month; First Lieut. Joan A. Boyle, Nineteenth Infantry, for one month; First Lieut. Henry Wessel, Philippines Scouts, for two months; First Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, for two months; Chaplain Patrick F. Carey, artillery, for ten days.

These navy orders were issued:

Commander J. E. Roller to navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey, from the Cincinnati, and when discharged from treatment at naval hospital, New York, granted three months sick leave.

PLATT TO BE NAMED MONDAY

CAUCUSES OF BOTH PARTIES CALLED FOR THAT DAY.

Senators Brackett and Brown Will Not Attend Republican Caucus, but Will Vote for a Candidate of Their Own for U. S. Senator When Senate Ballots.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Republican and Democratic members of the Legislature will hold separate joint caucuses after the Legislature adjourns on Monday night to nominate candidates for United States Senator and a regent of the University of the State of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Anson G. Upson. The Republicans will meet in the Assembly chamber and the Democrats in the Senate chamber.

The Republicans will nominate Charles A. Gardner of New York city for regent. Mr. Gardner is a native of Franklin county and a prominent attorney of New York city, being a member of the law firm of Davies, Auerbach & Johnson.

Although the Legislature adjourned until to-morrow, only the usual brief Friday morning session will be held. Nearly all of the members left for their homes this afternoon, including Senators Brackett and Elsberg. These two members and Senator Elon R. Brown held another of their caucuses after the Senate adjourned to-day. It developed that Senators Brackett and Brown had determined not to attend the Republican caucus on Monday night, but to have a candidate of their own to vote for when the Senate ballots for United States Senator at noon on Tuesday.

Senator Elsberg still maintains his enigmatical position. He will make a preterence of consulting prominent Republicans in his district between now and Monday as to what position he should take on this question. It is the general assumption that he will continue in his course of flocking with the other two insurgent Senators.

The Democratic caucus will nominate John B. Stanchfield of Elmira for United States Senator. The friends of Senator Patrick Henry McCarren of Brooklyn says he could have the compliment of the Democratic nomination for United States Senator if he wanted it. But Senator McCarren said this afternoon:

"If my name is presented in the caucus it will be without my consent, as I have discouraged the efforts of my friends to present it."

THEO. P. GILMAN RESIGNS.

Business Relations Compel Him to Give Up State Deputy Comptrollership.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—State Comptroller Miller to-day formally announced the resignation of First Deputy Comptroller Theodore P. Gilman of New York city, to take effect on Feb. 1. The Comptroller said that he would not name a new deputy to fill the vacancy until early next week. It is the understanding that Mr. Gilman's successor will be former Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Geneseo, Livingston county. The salary of the office is $4,500 a year, with an allowance of $1,000 for travelling expenses.

Mr. Gilman in his letter of resignation says that the duties of the office have been onerous but pleasant, but continued increase in his New York city business relations and his recent election as president of the General Electric Inspection Company make it impossible for him to continue in office.

Knights of Labor Factions Declare a Truce.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The Parsons and the Hayes factions of the Knights of Labor, which have held rival State congresses in this city for the past three days, have adjourned without effecting an amalgamation. They declared a truce to open hostilities in so far as labor legislation is concerned, each faction promising not to oppose any bills favored by the other faction.

The Parsons faction elected these officers: President, Timothy Healy of New York; vice-presidents, John W. Calvin of Cohoes; secretary, James F. Downey of Johnstown; treasurer, Thomas W. Keane of Brooklyn.

The Hayes faction elected these officers: President, Charles Burns of Brooklyn; vice-president, Andrew J. Lusk of New York; secretary, Joseph H. Mansion of Watervliet; treasurer, Robert H. Miller of New York; State organizer, Patrick W. Farrell of New York.

Approved by State Board of Charities.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The State Board of Charities has approved the incorporation of the Institute Italiano di Beneficenza and Carmel Dispensary of New York City.

A license was granted to the Sydenham Post-Graduate Course and Hospital of New York city.

Plans for improvements at the New York Almshouse and the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, were approved.

New Deputy Superintendent of Banks.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—John W. Wheelock of Albany has been appointed Second Deputy State Superintendent of Banks, at a salary of $4,000. He has been a candidate for State Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Board of Trade Delegates Received by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Roosevelt received the delegates to the meeting of the National Board of Trade this morning. After shaking hands with each delegate the President said:

I shall not try to make you any speech. I wish simply to say what a very real pleasure it is to see you, and also to say this—that I am glad to see the meetings of the big business interests take place some times in Washington. Nothing can be better both for the business interests and for legislation than to have as close a touch as possible between the elective representatives here and the men whose welfare is so interwoven with what is done in the halls of Congress. It is a very great help to all of us to have you come here. I thank you for coming.

First Filipino to Receive a Pension.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Ireneo Onofre is the first Filipino to receive a pension from the United States. Onofre was a private in the band of the Fourteenth Infantry during insurrection times in the Philippines and was among those wounded while in the service. Being disabled and unable to longer play in the band, he was discharged and immediately hurried to Manila to engage in other pursuits. His claim was sent to the Pension Office and duly passed upon and allowed. A draft for $130 back pension for the thirteen months has been sent Onofre and he was informed that till the day he dies he will continue to receive $10 monthly from the great American Government.

Senate Committee Approves General Staff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Root's plan creating a general staff corps to-day received the approval of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which ordered a favorable report on the House bill on the subject. The committee made two minor changes in the text of the bill and added a new section making the chief of artillery an additional member of the general staff and giving him the rank, pay and allowances of a Brigadier-General.

No Army Canteen Law This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day adopted a resolution expressing formally its intention not to consider at this session of Congress any measure relating to the canteen in the army. It was the sentiment of members that the present law had not yet been tried long enough to permit of an intelligent opinion as to its value and operation. Mr. Parker of New Jersey favored action at this time.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS. | ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

The American Art Galleries,
Madison Square South, New York.
On View Day and Evening
9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M.
(Sunday Afternoon, 2 until 6 o'clock.)
The Art Treasures
Collected by the Late
Henry G. Marquand
Prior to Unrestricted Public Sale by order of Executors.
NOTE.—Admission to the exhibition, Fifty Cents.
The De Luxe Catalogue, profusely illustrated, a few copies of which remain unsold, will be forwarded on receipt of the price, $40. Catalogue (regular edition) mailed on receipt of $1.25.
This Sale Will be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

HENDRYX FOUND ALIVE.

It Was Thought Ladrones Had Killed Him—Arm Amputated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The War Department has been advised by cable from Manila that Inspector of Constabulary A. E. Hendryx, who was believed to have been killed in Samar by ladrones, has been found alive in the Gaudara Valley, but is in a serious condition.

In a recent campaign against the ladrones in Samar he became separated from his command and was missing for nearly two weeks. When found he was nearly dying from starvation. He had been shot through the arm and gangrene had set in. He was taken to Calbayog and placed in the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the injured arm.

ICE YACHTING.

Eagle Again Wins the Pennant of the Shrewsbury Club.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 15.—In this afternoon's race for the pennant of the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht and Boat Club J. Elwyn Green's Eagle again won the coveted honor in fast time, covering the fifteen-mile course in 29 minutes. A strong west wind was blowing when the four yachts were sent away over the course amid shouts from more than 500 spectators. The Eagle was the favorite to win because of the strong finish made yesterday. The Clarel, Walter Content's yacht, took the lead and held it till she broke down before going one-third of the distance. The Eagle, after taking the lead, was not passed, winning handily from The Commodore. Jesse Potter's new yacht, The Commodore's time for the fifteen-mile course was 30 minutes 1 1-5 seconds. The Gypsy Girl, owned by George P. Joline, started in her first race of the season and broke her rudder and withdrew.

The Clarel regained her old-time form in the second event, which was for boats of the fifth class, defeating Charles Woolley's Peg by one minute. The Clarel's time for the fifteen-mile course was 31 minutes 30 seconds and the Peg 33 minutes 30 seconds. The Commodore started, but withdrew.

To-morrow afternoon three events will be sailed by the Shrewsbury Club. The yachts of the South Shrewsbury Club, which includes Commodore Morris's Mildred, last year's pennant winner, were put on the ice this afternoon at Branchport. It was expected that they would sail for the commodore's pennant, but at 3 o'clock the race was declared off. W. R. Joline's new yacht, the Hazel I., will sail her maiden race and there is much speculation to-night as to the result. The LeRoy up to last year held the pennant for the South Shrewsbury Club. The LeRoy met with the only mishap of the afternoon's sport. While going a mile at a two-minute clip she was forced through an opening by her captain in order to escape a collision with another yacht. Fortunately, however, neither yacht nor crew was injured.

RED BANK, Jan. 15.—A race for the third class challenge pennant of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon over the ten-mile course. Six boats started as follows: George J. Gillman's Wizard, Edward Asay's Daisy, Ivy Hance's Northwest, Charles Irwin's Georgie, Charles Robbins's Snail and Daniel Asay's Zero. The Georgia got the lead at the start and was never headed. She won the race handily in 33 minutes 50 seconds, beating the Wizard over four minutes. Northwest finished third, Daisy fourth, Snail fifth and Zero last. While going about the home stake the third time the Snail and Northwest collided, but neither yacht was damaged.

GOLF.

Executive Committee Fixes the Date for U. S. G. A. Meeting.

The following circular was sent out yesterday by the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, together with the report of the Nominating Committee:

The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, at 8:30 o'clock. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and other important business will come before the meeting. Each associate club has the right to be represented by one voting delegate, duly authorized, and his appointment certified to by his club secretary. Each allied club has the right to be represented by one delegate. It is the privilege of members, other than the delegates, of clubs in the association to be present, and it is desired that both associate and allied clubs, where it is possible, be represented at the meeting.

A medal play handicap will be played to-morrow at Palm Beach, the second competition of the season. The course is five strokes harder this year than last, yet C. B. Cory has made a 72 and A. H. Fenn, who is again in charge as professional, a 75. The distances, as rearranged, are:

Out....	500	120	284	150	418	100	388	156	116—	1,922
In. ...	402	441	200	88	391	300	120	248	200—	2,596
Total (yds.)										4,518

The new club that is to take over and improve the links formerly used by the Newark A. C. will be called the Clinton Hill Golf Club, and, as it has now given up all its interests in outdoor recreations, the old organization will be known as the Newark Club and maintained as a purely social club. The annual election was held on Wednesday night with these results:

President, Uzal H. McCarter; vice-presidents, Henry Hommel and Theodore M. Woodland; secretary, H. V. Osborne; treasurer, Walter S. Johnson; counsel, E. G. Adams; committee, C. R. Hoag, C. E. Young, H. P. Gleason, D. H. Dunham and W. W. Rutter.

HERMANN HERE TO SEE BRUSH.

Cincinnati Baseball Magnate Confers With Other National League Men.

Although the National League will hold a special meeting at Cincinnati on Monday, a majority of the magnates are in the East and several of them held an important conference last night in this city. August Hermann, president of the Cincinnati club, who was chairman of the National League's Peace Conference Committee was among the number. He met Ebbets, Hanlon and Von der Horst of the Brooklyn club, who are finding serious fault with the treaty of peace established with the American League. The Brooklyn men insist that Keeler, Donovan and Kitson shall be turned over to them and threaten to resort to the courts.

John T. Brush, president of the New York club, was expected in town last night, but up to a late hour he had not