

THE LEASE OF GRAZING LANDS

Live Stock Convention Thinks the Public Land Laws Have Now Been Outgrown.

Protection Should Be Offered to Settlers Using Arid Lands for Grazing Purposes.

A Larger Area Should Be Allowed for a Homestead—The Question of Fencing.

Kansas City, Jan. 15.—At the third day's session of the National Live Stock convention many papers were read and discussed and a flood of resolutions were introduced and considered. The convention will finish its work to-morrow and will be followed by the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' association, at which important action regarding the range problem is expected.

Lease of Grazing Lands.

One of the most important resolutions introduced in the live stock convention to-day sought to amend the public land laws by providing for the leasing of public lands to the cattle and sheepmen over the question of ranges. A. R. Robertson of Texas yesterday introduced a resolution calling for the leasing of public lands to the cattle and sheepmen over the question of ranges. A. R. Robertson of Texas yesterday introduced a resolution calling for the leasing of public lands to the cattle and sheepmen over the question of ranges. A. R. Robertson of Texas yesterday introduced a resolution calling for the leasing of public lands to the cattle and sheepmen over the question of ranges.

The laws governing the use of the public lands of the United States have become outgrown owing to the rapid advance of civilization and the time has come for action by congress in laws recognizing the changed conditions, encouraging settlement and offering protection to settlers using the land for grazing purposes.

The resolution indorses the suggestion of President Roosevelt that a large area of semi-arid lands be allowed for a homestead and that a committee of experts be appointed to investigate the present existing condition and suggest to congress just and fair remedies that will assist the growth of the west. The resolution urges at once a memorial from the convention to congress asking that body to act quickly on the suggestion of President Roosevelt and suggest new laws which will apply to all sections. It says the principal obstacle that has prevented the settlement of the arid lands is the law that would benefit one section would cause loss and ruin to another where different conditions prevailed.

Among the speakers at the afternoon session were E. C. Jacobson of Illinois, whose topic was "The Destruction of Hides by Warbles," and Colonel John P. Irish of California, who led the discussion on the subject "The Chances of the West." The chairman of the convention was one by William M. Springer of Washington, D. C., on "The Proposed Merging of the Packing Plants of This Country and the Effects of the Same."

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Work of the Ox Bot.

Mr. Jacobson said one of the worst insect enemies of cattle, especially in the great grazing regions of the west and southwest, is the ox bot, or warble, and he appealed to cattle raisers in the name of common humanity to work together so that the torture and suffering of helpless beasts in the field will be mitigated, if not entirely avoided. The cattleman, he said, are entitled to great credit for their skill and success in steadily improving the appearance and quality of cattle, but it was in their power to go a step further, so that the time might come when sound hides on cattle would be the rule and not the exception.

John P. Irish of San Francisco said:

The Grazing Lands.

"It is estimated there are 400,000,000 acres for which grazing will be the sole use. It is the largest and was the best stock range in the world. Its forage has been destroyed, its potential wealth has disappeared through its free use in common by all comers. About that vast range the east has held totally incorrect ideas. To the eastern mind it has appeared as equal to the prairie lands of the upper Mississippi, moist, fertile and ready for the homestead. Thanks to the light shed abroad by the advocates of irrigation, it is now known that the grazing domain, the property of all the people, has and will have no other use than as a range for flocks and herds. It is nearly fed out. The range industry is a death struggle."

"The attempt of some graziers to survive by unlawfully fencing in the public domain, and the more reprehensible attempt of others to control the range with the rifle, must in charity be accepted as the desperate methods for survival of an industry that has conferred vast benefits upon the nation. The government should retain public ownership of the range and protect its forage by leasing it in suitable tracts to the hardy men who occupy it, understand it and will take measures to renew its grasses and restore its primitive capacity for carrying stock."

"The measure now before congress was introduced as a means of promoting discussion of this policy. It was made as a finality. It was intended to present the subject in its broadest scope and to emphasize some principles that are indispensable in a legislation that ranges from the homestead, the mineral entryman and the irrigator are by that measure given rights superior to those of the leaseholder. The present bill is a compromise between the future homestead and the irrigator necessary to their welfare and intended to promote the settlement of every acre upon which a home can be maintained by agriculture. These features are insisted upon in good faith by every western stockman."

"We may count ourselves happy that the country has a western man for president. He is typically western as we who are born here. He has a keen and intimate knowledge of the physical and social and industrial conditions of this vast region where our homes and our future are. He appreciates the difficulties in the way of that comprehensive reform of the land laws that will add the range as a distinct class of an act of congress. We should hope that the task of doing this is given to an expert commission, which will naturally report its conclusions in the form of an act of congress. We should hope that the task of doing this is given to an expert commission, which will naturally report its conclusions in the form of an act of congress."

MAY GETS \$5,000.

London, Jan. 15.—The claim of May Yoh (Mrs. Putnam) of New York, who is suing her former husband, Lord Grosvenor, for \$45,000, has been settled for \$5,000.

SCOPE IS WIDENED

The Special Grand Jury Investigating Coal Combines Calls State Witnesses.

Evidence Showing Agreements Between Operators in Illinois and Indiana.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—On new developments in the coal shortage investigation, the special grand jury has widened the scope of its inquiry. On information received late yesterday, subpoenas have been sent to the sheriff of Sangamon county for the appearance before it of Charles A. Starnes of the Virden Coal company, and the West End Coal company of Springfield, Terrence Casey of the Williamsville Coal company, and L. W. Senesby of the Alton and Auburn Coal company at Auburn. The evidence of the men from the Springfield district, it is said, will form the connecting link in the chain of evidence showing agreements between the operators of Illinois and Indiana. Several witnesses summoned for yesterday were heard to-day, after which the grand jurors turned their attention to the volume of documentary evidence prepared for them.

After carefully going over the evidence, a committee was appointed to draft a report explaining the situation to the public and recommending that the regular grand jury continue the investigation. It was also decided to recommend to the mayor the appointment by him of a special commission to devise means of getting coal into the city at once at a reasonable cost. None of the out-of-town operators summoned appeared to-day, but are expected to-morrow in time to give their testimony before the close of the investigation.

NO PRICE CHANGE IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 15.—Prices in the London coal market have thus far not been affected by the action of congress in providing a rebate of duties on all coal for a year and placing anthracite coal on the free list, though a better feeling exists. No further large orders have yet been received from America. It is believed that Canadian coal will chiefly benefit by the rebate duties.

SHOT DOWN BY A TILLMAN

Lieutenant Governor Tries to Murder the Editor of the State at Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 15.—N. G. Gonzales, editor of the State, was shot down on the street here to-day by James H. Tillman, lieutenant governor of South Carolina. The wound is in the stomach and may be serious.

MISS BIGGAR'S FRIENDS

Dr. Hendricks and Justice Stanton Are Sentenced to Two Years and a Half.

Freehold, N. J., Jan. 15.—Dr. Hendricks and former Justice of the Peace Stanton, convicted of conspiracy to secure the election of Henry M. Bennett, a wealthy resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., were to-day sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment each.

Dr. Hendricks and Stanton were tried with Laura Biggar on the charge of conspiracy. It was alleged that Dr. Hendricks falsely testified to the birth of child to Laura Biggar and that Stanton issued a certificate alleging that Biggar was married to a man named John Hendricks, who was in fact a child had been born to her of the marriage, and had died, and that she was entitled to all the property of the late John Hendricks. The trial Miss Biggar was acquitted, but the two men were convicted.

ONE ON THE GOVERNMENT

The Socialist Paper Vorwaerts at Berlin Springs a Good Story.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—The local session of the day is a page exposure of Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, which in the past has been able to obtain possession of important government documents and information of what purports to be an attempt on the part of the political police to bribe one of its employees to reveal the secrets of the office. The employee referred to was to receive \$15 monthly for his services. He accepted the first bribe and turned the money over to his paper, which has warned the police agents that all the information position in this and other subjects will be published.

THREW IT IN THE SEWER

Fatal Coal Mistake Made by a Washington Colored Workman.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Some of the people of Washington have their coal cellars under the sidewalks. On some of the streets the sewers run under the sidewalks, and both the coal cellars and the sewers are reached by man holes in the pavement, which are covered with iron plates. This arrangement has caused an incident which has amused all Washington. A certain banker living on Connecticut avenue after persistent entreaties, secured three tons of coal the other day, for which he paid \$15 a ton. The coal was delivered according to his order and dumped on the sidewalk in front of his house, but a colored man, who was employed to take it away, lifted the plate from the wrong manhole and shoveled all of the coal into the sewer. The city officials are now after the banker for obstructing the sewer, and the banker is after the coal dealer for more coal. He has employed several men to get the coal out of the sewer, but it is a difficult business. They have to send a boy down, who passes it up in tin cups.

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PSYCHE WAS PUT INTO A GOWN

An Eccentric American Who Bought French Paintings and Had Them Dressed.

M. Gerome's Wonderful 'Court Promenade' Has 'Resplendent Sunshine' Painted In.

On the Return of the Picture to Paris M. Gerome Sues the Dealer Who Holds It.

New York Sun Special Service.

Paris, Jan. 15.—M. Gerome, the celebrated painter, is suing M. Brandus, a picture dealer, respecting alterations alleged to have been made in Gerome's famous salon picture entitled "A Court Promenade in the Gardens of Versailles." The painting was sold in 1896 to George M. Tynes, a resident of New York and was taken to the United States, where M. Brandus bought it about two years ago on the disposal of Mr. Tynes' collection.

After carefully going over the evidence, a committee was appointed to draft a report explaining the situation to the public and recommending that the regular grand jury continue the investigation. It was also decided to recommend to the mayor the appointment by him of a special commission to devise means of getting coal into the city at once at a reasonable cost. None of the out-of-town operators summoned appeared to-day, but are expected to-morrow in time to give their testimony before the close of the investigation.

ANTI-EUROPEAN THREATS

American and English Missionaries Compelled to Leave Fez for Tangier.

London, Jan. 15.—Letters received here recently from Fez, Morocco, says that the rapidly growing anti-European sentiment



SPADES ARE TRUMPS

But Colombia Doesn't Seem to Realize That There Is a Joker in the Pack.

M. Brandus brought the picture to Paris and offered it for sale. M. Gerome on seeing it discovered that the remarkable effect of light produced by the setting sun and rising moon, for which the picture was famous, had been painted out and replaced by resplendent sunshine, which admitted that he had been done skilfully.

M. Gerome applied to the courts to impound the picture pending further action against M. Brandus, and the judges enjoined the latter from parting with the painting.

M. Brandus disclaims any connection with or knowledge of the alteration, which he ascribed in art circles to the American purchaser's initiative.

It is said that he was eccentric and caused several famous pictures in his collection to be modified. He bought nudes at the Paris salon and had clothes painted over them. The least artistically offensive of these alleged vandalism was the embellishing of a beautiful nude by Delacroix with flowing drapery, while a woman instance was the dressing of a figure of Psyche in a fashionable tailor made gown and a picture hat.

RED LAKE TREATY BILL

Some Prospect of a Deadlock—Clapp and Kratka Call on the Secretary.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Clapp and Mayor Kratka of Thief River Falls had a talk with Secretary Hitchcock to-day about the Red Lake treaty bill. Representative Cannon was to have been there, but he did not show up. The secretary said he was willing to waive the requirements that the lands if sold at auction should be for spot cash. In place of that he wants a provision in the bill that the government shall guarantee deferred payments. Mr. Cannon won't agree to bind the government to anything and there is prospect of a deadlock in consequence. Senator Clapp told the Indian bureau official that he would introduce a bill in accordance with his ideas and let that be the basis for discussion in committees and on the floor of the house and senate.

W. W. Jernane.

GREAT FALLS TO CHATEAU

Shepard of Austin, Minn., Promotes a New Trolley Line.

Special to The Journal.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 15.—According to reports from the best of authority, plans are being formulated for an electric railroad from Great Falls to Chateau by the way of Farmington on the Burton branch, a distance of sixty miles. The matter is being handled in a quiet way, but it is known eastern capitalists are behind the project.

E. B. Shepard of Austin, Minn., who recently purchased the Montana Land and Water company's holdings on the Burton branch, is the leading spirit in the movement.

MGR. PAROCCHI IS DEAD

The Cardinal Who Wanted to Be Pope After Leo Passed Away First.

Rome, Jan. 15.—The death of Cardinal Parocchi removes one of the papables considered to be the most likely to succeed Pope Leo. There was considerable friction between the pope and Cardinal Parocchi on this account and it led to the unprecedented step of the pontiff removing the cardinal from the post of vicar of Rome because it was thought that he too openly posed as the future pope. Nevertheless the pope was deeply affected by Cardinal Parocchi's death.

He knelt in prayer and exclaimed: "These frequent deaths have made me feel quite an old man."

IT WAS DONE

BY MR. JENKINS

Yesterday's Sensational Committee Resolution Is Not Taken Seriously by the House.

It Is in Line With a Number of Radical and Sweeping Bills by the Same Author.

The Effect of Lifting the Coal Tariff Will Be Small—Trust Bills' Status.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 46, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin, the new chairman of the house committee on judiciary, is in danger of acquiring a reputation in congress that will not add any special lustre to his legislative name. He has already introduced a number of radical and sweeping bills in this congress covering nearly every known field of human endeavor, and he now comes to the front

with his radical and sensational coal resolution of yesterday, providing for direct government control of all the coal mines in the United States. If Mr. Jenkins were a greater man than he is, the resolution would have caused a panic almost; but nobody pays serious attention to it, except to smile when it is mentioned. Among republicans it is said bluntly that Mr. Jenkins has a good deal better opinion of David Bennett Hill's plan in the New York state democratic platform in the late campaign than the people of New York state have. Even Mr. Coler, the democratic nominee for governor, it is pointed out, thought it incumbent upon him to repudiate that plank. Many other prominent democrats repudiated it, and the republicans laughed at it, and they are now laughing at Mr. Jenkins for adopting it.

Mr. Jenkins admits that he does not know the views of the other members of the committee on the subject. If he did know, he could not have introduced the resolution.

Taking possession of all the coal beds and mines and all transportation facilities necessary for the transportation of coal would give the government considerable additional work. It would need the services of about every railroad and steamship line in the United States. To say nothing of the enormous army of men necessary to mine the coal, look after the mines and transport the coal. For the chairman of the judiciary committee to suggest such a little work also, but out of sympathy for him the committee on rules will not consider the resolution very seriously.

THE EFFECT OF LIFTING THE COAL TARIFF

The question whether coal imports will be much increased by the removal of the coal tariff is a matter of some doubt in the judgment of treasury officials. A difference of opinion exists as to whether it is believed, will make small impression on the market in which coal is selling all the way from \$10 to \$25 a ton. The imports this year are larger than a year ago as a result of the higher prevailing prices. During November, 1902, some 498,623 tons came in as compared with 155,940 tons in 1901. During the eleven months ending November, 1902, some 2,181,098 tons came in as compared with 1,767,788 during the eleven corresponding months in 1901. Most of this came from British North America.

O. P. Austin, chief of the treasury bureau of statistics, does not think the removal of the duty will make much difference.

"I don't see how it can," said he. "The main incentive for coal to come in exists now in the vastly higher price prevailing. The Canadian lines have limited equipment to increase their facilities. No I do not anticipate any great or sudden influx of coal, but it is largely a matter of opinion and others may have good reasons for differing with me."

TRUST BILL MUST PASS

"If you call an extra session we fear it will be fatal to your nomination for president," is what several senators told the president while discussing with him the

ST. LOUIS NOT IN

Quite a Crowd To-day at the New York Offices of the Missing Liner.

But Little Apprehension Is Felt Yet—The Liner Is Nearly Unsinkable.

New York, Jan. 15.—Up to noon the overdue American liner St. Louis from Southampton and Cherbourg had not been reported.

There was quite a crowd at the office of the American line to-day asking for news of the St. Louis, most of the people being friends and relatives of passengers.

The Spanish steamship Montevideo docked to-day. Her captain said that the steamer had come over the southern route but had not sighted the St. Louis. The American line people did not attach much importance to this failure to sight the boat, as they said the St. Louis would not take the southern route.

The St. Louis carries 275 passengers in all. Of this number 75 are first cabin, 70 second cabin and 130 steerage. The passenger list of the St. Louis, as they were made up at Southampton Jan. 3, when she was scheduled to sail, were received yesterday on the Red Star line steamship Yaderland, which left Antwerp Jan. 10.

The reply made to all who inquired as to the reason for the liner's tardiness was that in all probability her boilers had caught fire, and that the ship was being towed back to Southampton. The assertion was made, without the least contradiction, that the St. Louis was an excellent sea boat and that she would be able to keep her head up in almost any trouble and to reach port safely if she hadn't a boiler working. She has several reserve water-tight compartments, separated by transverse bulkheads, extending from the keel to the saloon deck, and is as nearly unsinkable as any liner. She was built for the route to the Cramp yard at Philadelphia seven years ago.

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The Reinsurance on the St. Louis at Lloyds To-day Was 10 Per Cent.

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The insurance world of London is specially interested in the St. Louis, as she happens to be one of the few risks not canceled on the first of the year by the International Mercantile Marine company. The owners of the St. Louis, it is understood, desired to keep her covered against all risk until her arrival at the Cramps shipyard at Philadelphia.

The reinsurance on the St. Louis at Lloyds to-day was 10 per cent, but there were only a few transactions. No apprehension is felt here regarding the safety of the St. Louis.

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE

Spanish Steamer Comes In with Some Bad Stories.

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Merrill Francesco, a native of Italy, one of 190 steerage passengers, died in his berth of heart disease, and his death, it is reported, was due to the terror, on the twelfth day out. Heavy seas boarded the vessel, smashing a deck-house, a section of the starboard rail, and lifting the starboard lifeboats out of their checks. The water rushed through every possible opening to below decks and soon everything above and below was a mass of water. The passengers were terror-stricken. They spent the night in time on their knees before rudely constructed shrines, which they placed, in every corner of the steerage.

SOME CHEERFUL TALES

Terrible Atrocities Committed by the Colombians—Lieut. Dutton's Story.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Among the passengers of the steamer Newport from Panama and way ports were Lieutenant Arthur H. Dutton and J. J. Many and four enlisted men of the American army. The Colombian cruiser Bogota, which sailed from this port Oct. 7. They speak in anything but enthusiastic terms of their experience in Colombia. Lieutenant Dutton, executive officer of the Bogota, in a signed statement, says: "I never heard of a court-martial while I was in Colombia. Punishments were carried out and sentences inflicted at the sweet will of those in power. The so-called discipline of the armies was maintained by the bullet or the lash."

"A few days after peace was declared two liberal officers who had refused to acquiesce in the conditions, but were captured, were taken to the Chigui fortress, Panama, and there lashed brutally until dead."

"Some prisoners who had been taken after a particularly stubborn resistance had their legs or arms removed and were then released, to go maimed through life. Some died from loss of blood."

"One of several soldiers, loaded with refugees, which the Bogota was towing, sprung a leak in deep water at sea. The refugees were rescued and the captain and crew of the vessel were about to follow them when the Colombian officials in charge ordered them back on board the doomed schooner. Let them perish with her," he exclaimed. The six unfortunate, innocent of any wrong doing, were left to their fate on a sinking schooner with no sails and no boats."

ATTY GENERAL

A CRIMINAL!

Senator Tillman Explodes After His Usual Fashion in the Senate.

He Says Mr. Knox Is Guilty of Freezing the Poor People to Death.

The House Is at Work on the Senate Department of Commerce Bill To-day.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate to-day passed the Hear resolution lending upon the president to inform the senate what government is now existing in the Guam and asking why Mabini is detained in that island.

Railroads Are Guilty.

The Vest resolution regarding the removal of the duty on coal was taken up and Mr. Tillman resumed his remarks. He declared that the railroads were absolutely in the saddle on the coal question. They mine and market coal and fix the price, he charged, without regard to a solitary independent operator. He said it was an infamy the way the press of the country was prostituted and lending itself to befuddle the minds of the people, and deceive them into the idea that the railroads are willing and anxious to relieve the distress occasioned by the coal famine but that somehow or somewhere, called an independent operator, is responsible for the present condition.

Morgan Settled the Strike.

The president deserved no credit, he said, except for his attempt to effect a settlement of the question, "but the actual fact is," he added, "that J. Pierpont Morgan gave orders to his co-conspirators or servants to attempt the arrangement between the two groups of strikers."

Attorney General a Criminal.

The attorney general had been, he said, derelict and criminal, and he is the man to whom the people can point and say: "You have murdered all those who have frozen to death. You are the man who deserves the approbrium and hate of the poor and oppressed of this land."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Tillman stated, after being closely questioned by Mr. Spooner, that W. R. Hearst had charged that the United States district attorney of New York had received orders from the attorney general to submit his report of his investigation regarding trusts.

THE CUBAN TREATY

Two Amendments Tacked On by Senator Committee.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day agreed to tacked on two amendments to the Cuban treaty. The amendments were the guarantee against a further reduction of the sugar tariff, adopted yesterday, and the other makes a reduction of 40 per cent in the duty on the importation of American cattle, instead of 20 per cent, as provided in the treaty originally. Senators Bacon and Bailey alone voted against the favorable report.

NEW DEPARTMENT BILL

The House Goes to Work on It—The Army Bill Passed.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The house to-day passed the army appropriation bill without further amendment.

Mr. Daisell (Pa.) from the committee on rules, then presented a special rule to make the senate ratify the Cuban treaty, a continuing order until disposed of, not to interfere with appropriation bills or other privileged reports. The rule was adopted, and under its terms the house proceeded to the consideration of the measure.

Mr. Mann (Ill.) made the opening argument in support of the measure. He pointed out that the transfer of the bureau of labor to the new department, he said, had protested against the transfer. The minor position of the bureau of labor would not be subserved by the transfer of the bureau of labor to the new department. The labor organizations, he said, had protested against the transfer. The minor position of the bureau of labor would not be subserved by the transfer of the bureau of labor to the new department. The labor organizations, he said, had protested against the transfer.

FREE COAL A LAW

The President Glad of the Chance to Sign a Bill.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Shortly after 1 p. m. Representative Wacher of Maryland, chairman of the house committee on enrolled bills, accompanied by Representative Allen of Maine, rushed the free coal bill to the president. The bill was signed by the president at once and he expressed his pleasure that congress had acted so promptly.

It is generally believed by members of both houses that the duty on coal will never be restored. Certainly the Dingley law is in effect, so as to whether its scheduled embrace anthracite. This vast variety of coal is expressly excused by yesterday's action. As to other coal, it is believed that when the year is on the point of expiring, public sentiment will demand a further extension which will carry the matter over until the tariff is revised.

WASHINGTON NOTES

A favorable report to-day was authorized by the senate committee on military affairs on the bill to make a new Little speech. The committee also authorized a favorable report on the bill to make a new Little speech. The committee also authorized a favorable report on the bill to make a new Little speech.

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SOME CHEERFUL TALES

Terrible Atrocities Committed by the Colombians—Lieut. Dutton's Story.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Among the passengers of the steamer Newport from Panama and way ports were Lieutenant Arthur H. Dutton and J. J. Many and four enlisted men of the American army. The Colombian cruiser Bogota, which sailed from this port Oct. 7. They speak in anything but enthusiastic terms of their experience in Colombia. Lieutenant Dutton, executive officer of the Bogota, in a signed statement, says: "I never heard of a court-martial while I was in Colombia. Punishments were carried out and sentences inflicted at the sweet will of those in power. The so-called discipline of the armies was maintained by the bullet or the lash."

"A few days after peace was declared two liberal officers who had refused to acquiesce in the conditions, but were captured, were taken to the Chigui