present wants some action taken, and I make this motion in order to see if the committee cannot formulate a measure which will meet the aproval of the House."

Mr. Dockery (Mo.) immediately made the point of order that the motion was not in order. A parliamentary row followed.

Mr. Terry (Ark.) said his understanding of parliamentary law was the refusal of the House to engross the bill killed it, and the motion to reconsider and lay that motion on the table had put it in its coffin and nailed the coffin up.

After some further debate, upon the suggestion of the Speaker, the decision of the question as to whether the Powers motion was in order went over until tomorrow to give him an opportunity to examine precedents.

The excitement quickly subsided. Members retired to the cloak rooms in droves, and in five minutes there were not twenty-five on the floor.

Military Appropriation Bill.

The House passed several minor bills, including one to permit officers of the regular army who served in the volunteer service to wear the uniform of their highest rank on ceremonious occasions, and then took up the military appropriation bill.

Mr. Curtis (N.Y.) (in charge of the measure) explained that it was the regular bill and contained no new features. It carried $23,126,344, a reduction of $153,558, from the bill for the current year. The bill occasioned no debate, and was passed with a few minor verbal amendments. Some business on the Speaker's table was disposed of.

The Senate amendments to the bill to abolish the death penalty in certain cases were concurred in.

THE SENATE.

There were less than twenty senators in their seats when business began today. The Vice President announced a communication from the Secretary of the Interior giving the amounts due the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific railroads on account of mail subsidies paid by them to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. These were the accounts which, it was reported, could not be found, having been transferred from the treasury files to the files of the Department of the Interior, and then the fact forgotten or unnoted.

Mr. Perkins (Cal.) had read to the Senate a telegraphic copy of the resolutions adopted by the California legislature, protesting against the passage of the Powers-Gear funding bill.

Inauguration Resolutions.

Joint resolutions to permit the use of public reservations by the citizens' committee on the inauguration of the President-elect were reported by Mr. Bacon (Ga.) They carried an appropriation of $8,200 for maintaining order, and authorized the District Commissioners to fix rates for public vehicles during the inauguration parade. Mr. Peffer (Kan.) objected to their consideration, and they went over.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Bate (Tenn.) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to solicit proposals and make contracts for the building for the government exhibits at the Tennessee exposition without public advertisement, and was agreed to.

Another resolution called up by Mr. Bacon, to authorize the District of Columbia Commissioners to grant permits to railroads to occupy additional streets for their tracks during the inauguration week, inspired the remark from Mr. Allen (Neb.) that if railroads were to be given such privileges "during the kingly ceremonies that are to take place in this city," there should be legislation compelling them to repair the streets afterward.

The Eight-Hour Law.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Allen directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether Isaac Walker & Sons, contractors of Philadelphia, and P. J. Carlin of Brooklyn, engaged in repairing the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, were violating the eight-hour law; what means, if any, had been taken by the Secretary to prevent such violations; what steps had been taken by the department to prevent such violations of law by contractors engaged on government works, and what legislation was necessary to prevent such violations. Mr. Allen explained that Walker & Sons, according to his information, were injuring the labor market by compelling their men to work nine hours a day for the wages paid by private parties for eight hours' work.

Mr. Chandler questioned whether any law prohibited contractors employing men more than eight hours a day, although there was a law establishing eight-hour days for navy yard workmen, which he had enforced when Secretary.

"The senator is throwing a spear at a gnat," said Mr. Allen.

"The senator should not call himself a gnat," said Mr. Chandler.

In continuing, Mr. Allen remarked that he conceded that the senator from New Hampshire had been a good Secretary of the Navy.

"I concede that myself," remarked Mr. Chandler.

Incidentally, Mr. Allen remarked that he had no doubt Mr. Chandler would be Secretary of the Navy in the next administration.

After some further talk, the resolution went over, and Mr. Proctor of Vermont took the floor on a speech extending the term of President to six years and members of the House to three years.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, the bill for an uniform bankruptcy law was made a special order for Monday, January 25.

Mr. Mills on Cuba.

After Mr. Proctor had finished, Mr. Mills called up the resolution introduced by him, declaring that the determination of the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign government belongs to Congress, and when Congress shall so determine the executive shall act in harmony with the legislative department of the government; also recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba, and appropriating $10,000 salary for a minister thereto, and proceeded to address the Senate upon it.

Mr. Mills began by saying that the Secretary of State had challenged the authority of Congress to recognize the independence of a foreign state, and that a bill passed over the veto of the President would be of no effect.

The Authority of Congress.

"I propose to meet that statement," he announced. "The authority of Congress in this matter has never been challenged but once, then the challenge was signally rebuked and I have no doubt it will be now."

He did not know where the Secretary of State found the authority for his statement.

A government must exist before it could be recognized, for to recognize it a diplomatic officer must be sent to it. Congress must create the office, have sole power to create an office, and must do so before the President could send an ambassador to a government. "This is a most remarkable statement," commented Mr. Mills upon Secretary Olney's declaration, from which he quoted. "The respect that I have for the Secretary of State and the high office he holds and for his chief and the high office he holds restrains me from saying more.

"He has his duty and I have mine. The President must not say to the Congress of the United States, 'This is none of your business.'"

President Monroe Quoted.

Mr. Mills read from President Monroe's message of March, 1822, relating to the recognition of South American republics in revolution against Spain. Monroe, he said, had recognized that both branches of the government had a duty imposed upon them in the recognition of foreign governments, and that there must be co-operation.

Monroe had not said, "I have sent an ambassador," but, "If Congress should concur" in his views he would recognize the new governments. How, in the face of that precedent, he inquired, could the President of the United States and the Secretary of State stand before the people of the United States and say they had the sole power to recognize a foreign government with which they were to have commercial relations.

In the cases of the South American republic appropriations for ministers had been made by Congress, and Granada, Venezuela and Equador had been recognized. In 1825 John Quincy Adams had recognized Peru under similar circumstances.

Co-Operated With Congress.

In all of these cases the President of the United States had co-operated with Congress, and had recognized that Congress had the right to co-operate, and had thought that when Congress had recognized the fact of a state's existence it was his duty to carry out its will by appointing ambassadors and making treaties. Another precedent was to be found in the history "of the great state whose servant I have the honor to be," Mr. Mills continued.

Andrew Jackson had not said that he had the sole right to recognize the independence of Texas, but had always conceded that Congress had a right to construe the Constitution for itself. When Congress had said that Texas had reached a proper condition for recognition there was the test. President Jackson had said in his message that the recognition of a state, particularly one in conflict with another power, was a delicate matter, a premature decision of which might cause war or be considered an act unfriendly to one power.

Mr. Gray (Del.) directed attention to the sentence in Jackson's message omitted by Mr. Mills to the effect that the President did not deem it necessary to go into the question of authority.

Propriety of Mr. Olney's Action.

Mr. Mills said that he would not speak of the propriety of a Secretary of State discussing in public a measure on which Congress was to pass and predicting dire disaster if it became a law. In paying a tribute to President Monroe he said "there was a man on whose shoulders boards of trade and stock exchanges never put their shackles."

In the instruction to the diplomatic agent he had sent to investigate the condition of affairs in Hungary he had said that he had recommended to Congress the recognition of Hungary, and if Congress saw fit to do so he would be gratified to send a diplomatic representative. The methods of the recognition of Liberia and Hayti were canvassed and then Mr. Mills recalled a dispatch, written by Secretary Seward in 1864 to the United States minister to France regarding the recognition of the Maxmillian monarchy in Mexico.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN.

Happenings of Interest West of Rock Creek.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of West Falls Church this evening for the purpose of inducing the Arlington and Falls Church electric railroad to extend its tracks to that section of Alexandria county.

There was to have been a hunt Saturday morning, given under the auspices of the Chevy Chase Hunt Club, but owing to the weather the hunt was postponed until today.

James F., the infant son of James W. and Laura E. Wardell, died Saturday at the residence of his parents, 3301 M street, after a short illness, lacking a few days of being one year of age. The funeral was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the parents' residence.

The remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson, the widow of Thomas B. Dawson, who died Friday evening at her country residence, "Rio Vista," Va., at the ripe age of seventy-six years, were interred this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Oak Hill cemetery.

Dr. and Mrs. John Trimble of 3009 O street have as their guest Mrs. Campbell, wife of Major L. E. Campbell, U. S. .. of Denver, Col.

At the regular meeting of George U. Morris Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic, which will be held this evening at Stohlman's Hall, the newly elected officers will be installed.

At the regular Sunday evening services held yesterday at St. John's Church, under the auspices of the local chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, rector of St. Alban's Church, delivered an interesting sermon.

Mr. Edward Bangs of 3148 Dumbarton avenue is lying seriously ill at his home.

Cutting Affray.

This afternoon about 1:30 o'clock there was an exciting time in Essex court, in rear of the east side of 7th street northwest between H and I streets. Herbert Campbell was badly cut by Buddy Carter. The wounds, one on the forehead and the other on his hand, were not of a dangerous nature, and as soon as they were dressed the injured man was able to leave the Emergency Hospital. Policeman Harry Wannell was on hand soon after the fight was over. The injured man was there in the court, while Carter was out of sight. A boy in the court gave the officer the information that he had gone in one of the houses, and the officer found him in bed in the house. Carter submitted quietly to arrest, and surrendered the table knife with which he had done the cutting. People in the alley say that the young colored men fought about Carter's sweetheart, while Carter says they had trouble about a handkerchief. The case will be settled in the Police Court tomorrrow.

Changed Her Mind.

Geo. Ward and Agnes Ehring, who were arrested Saturday by Policeman Wannell because the girl was alleged to have been a fugitive from her parents, who live in Columbus, Ohio, are still locked up at the police station. Although only sixteen years old Agnes appears older, and her story is that she left home with Ward because her father did not take proper care of her. Her father conducts a merry-go-round in Columbus, and Ward had worked for him as an engineer. When first arrested she said she did not want to return home, but life in a police station has caused her to change her mind, and she is now willing to return. An officer from Columbus is expected here tomorrow.

Badly Hurt.

Dennis McKenney, a laborer at the round house of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, met with a pinful accident this morning about 9:30 o'clock while handling a big bundle of waste material. The bundle, which weighed about 600 pounds, was being put in position to be lowered from one floor to another, when it suddenly went through the opening, taking McKenney with it. When the lower floor was reached the bundle was on top. The injured man was picked up and cared for by fellow workmen until the arrival of the police ambulance, when he was taken to his home, No. 616 H street southwest. He refused to go to a hospital.

Sent to Congress.

The Commissioners have sent to Congress for early enactment drafts of bills to amend the snow and ice law so as to make it operative in the District of Columbia, instead of the city as at present; and a substitute resolution for the one relating to the use of the north side of B street between 7th and 9th streets for farmers. Both of these bills have heretofore been referred to in The Star.

Denied the Allegation.

W. S. Minnix, who was cited by Rev. Hugh Stevenson as one of the men who had told him that License Inspector Woodward had argued in favor of a saloon in Anacostia when he visited that section to learn the feeling of the people on the question, appeared before the excise board this afternoon and denied the allegation, adding that he never talked with Mr. Stevenson upon the subject.

President McKinley Will Attend.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 11.—President-elect McKinley has promised Major W. F. Goodspeed to attend, if possible, the Army of the Cumberland Society here, September 21, 22 and 23.

Gen. Boynton has been placed on the executive committee.

Robberies Reported.

Columbia bicycle No. 24,364 was stolen from in front of Willard's Hotel Saturday night. Manager J. Hart Brittain of the Columbia bicycle agency reported the loss to the police.

Dr. E. D. Williston, No. 1531 14th street northwest, reports the theft of a blanket and lap robe. The theft was committed at stable in rear of 1353 Cedar street.

Mrs. Hendricks, 821 17th street, complains that a lady's hat and dolman were taken from her house Saturday.

D. W. McIntosh reports stolen from his stable several pieces of harness.

Carl E. Pelz, 1339 Corcoran street northwest, reports stolen from his house Saturday several articles of clothing.

Death of T. J. Coffey.

Mr. Titian J. Coffey died at 2:30 o'clock today.

Presidential Nominations.

The President today sent a number of nominations to the Senate, including that of Capt. Wm. T. Sampson, United States navy, to be chief of the bureau of ordnance.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE

President-Elect McKinley Leaves Cleveland for Canton.

HIS CABINET PLANS HAVE BEEN UPSET

Ex-Gov. Long and Judge Goff Mentioned for State Department.

THE SHERMAN CONFERENCE

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 11.—It was 11 o'clock when the regular C. C. and S. train in which Major McKinley rode to Canton pulled out of Cleveland this morning. A few persons were at the station, but the departure was far less demonstrative than was the arrival of the President-elect when he came to Cleveland a week ago.

The visit of the President-elect here has been a success in one particular, and a failure in another. Socially the major has enjoyed himself thoroughly, but politically he has had rather a stormy time. He came here to write his inaugural address and to make a substantial start in the construction of the cabinet. He left this morning after having written something on his address and after having made but one selection for his official household. Cornelius N. Bliss is the only man who has been definitely determined upon for a cabinet portfolio.

The selection of a premier for the next administration is the question which more than any other is a serious problem for the President-elect. The declination of Senator Allison quite upset his plans. It was thought that when Mr. Allison declined Senator Sherman would be the next in line, but the conviction is growing here that Senator Sherman will not be the next Secretary of State.

There are two reasons for this conclusion—first, because the senior Ohio senator is too old and for that reason not perfectly equipped for the work; second, because the senator himself wishes to stand for reelection in Ohio next fall. The impression is beginning to prevail here that no conference will be held between Senator Sherman and the President-elect at Canton, as has been frequently stated.

The name most freely mentioned in connection with the premiership today is that of ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts, with that of Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia. While Judge Goff has not heretofore been mentioned in connection with the premiership, he has nevertheless developed as a man who would be capable of handling state problems and the most available man at this time.

Not until the state portfolio has been assigned will the position of Mr. Hanna in the cabinet be known. If Senator Sherman is made Secretary of State the national chairman will not enter the cabinet at all, but if the latter should not be chosen it is reasonably certain that Mr. Hanna will be the next Postmaster General.

Mr. Hanna would rather be in the Senate than in the cabinet, and that Maj. McKinley would rather have Mr. Hanna in the cabinet than in the Senate there is no question. Mr. Hanna, with all his political experience, recognizes as exceedingly dangerous a course which would lead him into a senatorial fight next year. With the Foraker men against him, and with the democrats presenting a solid front, there is grave doubt as to the complexion of the next legislature.

The national chairman, on the principle that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush, has about consented to go into the cabinet. The only thing that will alter his determination is a pledge on the part of Gov. Bushnell to appoint him to the Senate in case Mr. Sherman goes into the cabinet. The probability of such a pledge being obtained is as fleeting as the wind.

This week in Canton will be an important one. Many prominent men are expected to visit the President-elect. Many of these will come by earnest invitation, while others will come of their own volition.

By Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 11.—Major and Mrs. McKinley left Cleveland for Canton at 11:15 this morning. The distinguished visitors were driven, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, to the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railway station. The party remained seated in the carriage until the train had been backed down to the station. No unusual crowd was present, and apparently very few of those around were aware that the President-elect was at the station.

The homeward journey was made in the private car of General Superintendent Canniff, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railroad, which was attached to the regular 11:15 train for Canton over the C., C. and S. road.

It could not be learned today just when the expected visit of Senator Sherman to Canton will take place, although it is known that it will be during the present week, and possibly within the next two or three days. It is acknowledged by those who are very near to the President-elect that much depends on this conference, so far as the cabinet is concerned, and the meeting is, in consequence, looked forward to with much interest in political circles.

New England Possibilities.

It is said that Senator Proctor, on the occasion of his visit to Canton, recommended to Mr. McKinley the selection of a certain distinguished New England senator as Secretary of War, and that the senator's name is now under consideration, with the understanding that he will accept if the tender is made.

Representative Draper of Massachusetts, whose name is mentioned in Cleveland dispatches, along with that of ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts, as a cabinet possibility, said today that he did not know of any sort of foundation for the suggestion. Nothing had been said to him on the subject, and he thought it was merely the suggestion of some amiable writer who wanted to pay him a compliment.

Mr. Draper wants to be an ambassador, and is supported by the whole Massachusetts delegation for that place, and is not being pressed for the cabinet. A New England senator said today, however, that if any man from Massachusetts went into the cabinet it would be Mr. Draper. Ex-Gov. Long is in such bad health that it is not thought possible that he could go into the cabinet. Ex-Gov. Long retired from Congress voluntarily on the grounds that he was not rich enough to afford to remain in the government service.

The opinion seems well founded that Senator Cullom will not refuse the secretaryship of the treasury if it should be offered to him. Whether or not it will be offered is still in doubt. There is additional confirmation today of the statement that it is finally and definitely settled that Senator Sherman will be Secretary of State. The selection of Judge Goff for Attorney General is also definitely confirmed.

Probable Private Secretary.

It is announced on good authority that Perry S. Heath, the well-known Washington correspondent, and for a couple of years editor-in-chief of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, will be Mr. McKinley's private secretary. Mr. Heath did effective work for Mr. McKinley during the last campaign as the head of the republican literary bureau, located in Chicago. He was one of the original McKinley men, and before the campaign opened he advocated McKinley's nomination in his paper.

An Electric Light Hearing.

The Senate committee on the District of Columbia will give a hearing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock on the subject of electric lighting in the District of Columbia.

Painfully Hurt.

Marion Angle, an expressman, was painfully crushed between two heavy rolls of white paper while unloading them from a delivery wagon in front of The Star office this morning. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital for treatment, and this afternoon was in a condition which permitted his removal to his home. Angle was in his wagon helping in the removal of one roll of paper when the remaining rolls slipped down and caught him about the hips, causing a painful sprain.

ELECTORS VOTE TODAY

They Cast Their Ballots in the Different States.

Novel Experience in Maryland and Kentucky—Messengers Chosen to Bring the Vote.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., January 11.—For the first time in thirty-two years the electoral vote of Maryland has been cast for the republican nominees for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

This ceremony took place at noon today in the ancient state capital in this city, and was made the occasion of a great love feast by republicans from all over the state. The electors chosen at the recent election arrived here this morning, under the escort of the Wellington Association of Baltimore.

They are General Adam E. King of Baltimore and J. Cookman Boyd of Baltimore county, at-large; Dr. Washington A. Smith of Dorchester county, first district; Monitor Watchman, Baltimore, second district; Robert M. Welch, Baltimore, third district; Alexander Frank, Baltimore, fourth district; Talbott J. Albert, Baltimore county, fifth district; Merritt Wilson, Garrett county, sixth district. On reaching the capitol the electors assembled in the senate chamber and dispatched a messenger to Governor Lowndes, announcing their arrival.

The governor responded by sending the official vote of the state, together with a list of those chosen as electors. Then the electors cast two ballots, one for Wm. McKinley for President of the United States, the other for Garret A. Hobart for Vice President. A messenger was appointed to convey the result of the vote to the President of the United States Senate and the electors were photographed, after which they repaired to the executive mansion, where they were entertained at luncheon by Gov. Lowndes.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 11.—The presidential electors of the state of New York assembled today in the senate chamber and formally cast the thirty-six votes to which the state is entitled in the electoral college for William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart. Gen. B. F. Tracy presided. Jas. G. Cutler of Rochester was selected as messenger to deliver to the United States Senate the result of the ballot today. Henry Birrell of New York introduced a resolution indorsing T. C. Platt for United States senator, but subsequently it was withdrawn.

DOVER, Del., January 11.—The presidential electors, D. M. Wilson, James G. Shaw, sr., and Daniel J. Fooks, met in the state house and voted for McKinley and Hobart. Wilson will convey the result to Washington.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 11.—The electoral college of Pennsylvania met in the senate chamber at noon today and formally cast thirty-two votes for Wm. McKinley for President and Garrett A. Hobart for Vice President of the United States. William Withrow of Pittsburg was chosen messenger to carry the returns to Washington. Before adjourning, congratulatory messages were sent to Maj. McKinley and Garrett A. Hobart.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 11.—The first republican electoral college in Kentucky today cast twelve votes for McKinley and Hobart and one for Bryan and Sewall. Samuel Kash was temporary chairman. Rev. George Darsie offered the opening prayer. Chairman Kash eulogized the gold standard democrats. O. S. Deming was elected president of the college; Chas. H. Stiffitz, secretary, and Judge Towrey, sergeant-at-arms.

The tie vote between Doctors Medding and Hawes was decided in favor of the former. Elector Smith, the only democrat in the college, insisted on voting for outsiders for the officers of the college, but was ruled out. Gov. Bradley was called on and notified of the action of the college.

WRECKS ON ENGLISH ROCKS.

Storms and Fogs at Many Points on the Coast.

LONDON, January 11.—The storms and fogs continue along the coast, and wrecks have been reported at many points. A trawler with six men has been lost off Yarmouth, the steamer Gulf of Siam is ashore in Moroock bay, and other ships' boats have been picked up.

The Allan Line steamer Laurantenian, Capt. McDougall, from Portland, Me., on December 31, and Halifax on January 2, for Liverpool, struck off Malin Head yesterday evening and arrived today at Moville with her fore compartment full of water.

The crew of the British steamer Strathmore, from Genoa, numbering twenty men, has been taken off that vessel by a trawler and landed at Hull. No details of the wreck of the Strathmore have been received.

Later advices from Hull show that the Strathmore, which was bound from Algeria to Sunderland, was wrecked in the North sea on Wednesday. When it became apparent that she was sinking the crew took to the bridge, and remained there until Sunday, when they were rescued by the trawler Brisbane.

NOT PROUD OF IT.

The London Globe on the New Arbitration Treaty.

LONDON, January 11.—The Globe this afternoon says it sees no reason for Britons to rejoice at the conclusion of the arbitration treaty with the United States, adding:

"Great Britain's experience in arbitration with America has always been futile and ridiculous. It is no particular triumph for the Marquis of Salisbury's statesmanship, and most self-respecting English would like to forget the circumstances leading to it. The passage in our history beginning with the Venezuelan trouble and President Cleveland's gross insult, and ending with the conclusion of the treaty, contains nothing to be proud of and a great deal which most of us would be glad to obliterate."

Ran Amuck in Erman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 11.—Shortly after midday on December 10 an Afghan named Absalom ran amuck in the streets of Erman, says the Melmoure Leader. A wharf laborer named Wm. Griffiths was standing in High street, when the Afghan suddenly rushed up, seized an ax, and struck Griffiths a fearful blow. The man expired instantly. Absalom rushed along the street and felled another man. Constable Normoyle then arrived and rushed at Absalom. The constable and two citizens wrested the ax from the Afghan and handcuffed him. A crowd gathered and cries of "Lynch him" were raised. The police had difficulty in removing Absalom to the cells.

Associated Press in New England.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 11.—The South Norwalk Sentinel, the leading daily paper of South Norwalk, today began to receive the news of the Associated Press. The Sentinel abandons the service of the United Press.

BOSTON, January 11.—The Lawrence Sun, the leading morning daily of Lawrence, Mass., has begun to receive the full leased wire service of the Associated Press.

Cholera on a Transport Ship.

PLYMOUTH, January 11.—Two more cases of cholera have developed on board the quarantine transport Nubia, which arrived here from India Saturday morning. Both the fresh cases are among the soldiers on board.

Leading Richmond Mason Paralyzed.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., January 11.—S. McG. Fisher, assistant secretary of the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and a prominent Mason, was paralyzed this morning.

Big Suits for Infringement.

PEORIA, Ill., January 11.—In the United States court of Peoria, the Chicago Sugar Refining Company has commenced suit against the American Glucose Company for $1,000,000 and against the Peoria Grape Sugar Company for $500,000 for infringement of patents covering improvements in process of treating corn in manufacture of starch, glucose and other products therefrom.

THE TWO TREATIES

One Between Venezuela and Great Britain.

BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THIS COUNTRY

The Achievement Considered the Greatest in Recent Years.

WORK OF TWO MEN

The last step, aside from the ratification of the treaty by the congress of Venezuela, necessary to give effect to the Venezuelan arbitration agreement between the United States and Great Britain has been completed by the formal assent of King Oscar of Sweden to the clause of the arbitration convention which makes him the final arbiter in case the other members of the tribunal are unable to agree. The congress of Venezuela meets in February, and, while there have been some objections raised in Venezuela to the arrangement for a settlement of the long-standing boundary dispute, it is understood that these objections are not potent enough to prevent ratification of the agreement in the face of its strong indorsement by President Crespo and the members of his cabinet. The final settlement of this dispute, which at one time threatened seriously to interrupt the amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain, will be hailed with satisfaction, both in this country and in Great Britain.

One Result of Intervention.

The intervention of the United States to adjust the dispute has had one result not foreseen nor contemplated at the time, viz., the drawing closer together of the two great representatives of the English-speaking races. As a result of the mutual understanding effected in consequence of their negotiations over Venezuela the United States and Great Britain at this time probably are more nearly in accord in their diplomatic relations than ever before in our history, and it is confidently expected that the result will be an agreement on a general scheme of arbitration of all disputes between the two nations save those in which national honor is involved. It is probable also that closely following the consummation of the agreement as to the Venezuelan boundary dispute there will be a resumption of the diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, which have been severed for some years as the result of this dispute, and that the United States will be the intermediary in bringing this about.

The selection of King Oscar as the final arbiter is regarded as a fortunate one, because of the high regard in which he is held as a man of learning, calmness and fairness.

A General Arbitration Treaty.

The proposition for a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is now an accomplished fact. Lord Salisbury has assented to the last suggestion from this side, and nothing now remains but the attachment of the formal signatures of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the latter having been clothed with the necessary authority by Lord Salisbury. Of course, the treaty, unlike the Venezuelan agreement, must be submitted to the United States Senate for its approval, and, in view of the short time remaining of the present session of Congress, every effort will be made to have it submitted to that body this afternoon. The general scope of the treaty is substantially as has been outlined in The Star. While full details are not yet obtainable, it can be stated that ample provision has been made to guard against a failure of the arbitrators to agree through a tie vote. Proper provision has been made in such case for reference of the matter to a deciding authority. It was Secretary Olney's insistence upon the absolute necessity of guarding against a tie vote which led to a delay in the final draft of the treaty after all the other details had been adjusted to the common satisfaction of the representatives of the two nations.

The Final Arbiter.

It is learned that King Oscar of Sweden has been selected and will be named in the general arbitration treaty as the final arbiter in case of a tie vote by the arbitration tribunal on any matter. He either will sit and hear the matter of dispute himself or will name a deputy, who will act as the final arbiter. The treaty is to run for five years, and thus the Swedish king for that length of time will be the final umpire of all disputes between the two great English-speaking nations. He will act also as the final arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute, and in this dual capacity will come prominently before the world as the foremost representative of the settlement of national disputes by peace instead of force of arms.

Greatest Achievement in Years.

The consummation of these two agreements is considered in official and diplomatic circles as the greatest achievement of recent years in the intercourse of the United States with foreign countries. The two agreements cover subjects entirely separate and distinct, although some misapprehension has arisen as to them owing to the fact that each has arbitration as its chief characteristic. The first agreement relates only to the Venezuelan boundary and creates a court of arbitration to determine the boundary line. Of this court King Oscar II of Norway and Sweden is to be the fifth or final arbitrator in case the others fail to agree on the fifth. The main importance of the agreement is in closing the irritation over the Venezuela boundary, which at one time threatened to bring the United States and Great Britain to a conflict of arms.

The second treaty, which is signed today, has no reference to Venezuela, but is a comprehensive agreement between Great Britain and the United States to submit all controversies which may arise within the period of the next five years to the judgment of a court of arbitration, thus doing away for that time with the possibility of a resort to arms between the countries, with the single limitation that national honor and dignity shall not be a subject of arbitration. The scope of the treaty has been made very wide, the purpose being to have it cover all the subjects which usually arise to disturb the relations between countries.

Details of the Treaties.

As a rule, the details of treaties are shrouded in the greatest mystery, but in this case The Star has been able to give such complete information as to the exact details of both of the agreements that it is unnecessary to repeat them at length. On November 9 last it was announced that King Oscar had been chosen as the fifth arbitrator in the Venezuelan arbitration, and all the other terms, including the vital fifty-year clause, were given. On December 13 the completion of the general arbitration treaty between Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote was announced, and its terms given as follows:

First. A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second. A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third. The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations now pending or to arise within the period of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Venezuelan question, now before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

These statements are verified by today's official action. Aside from the consummation of the agreements, it has been an interesting feature that all the negotiations were carried on in Washington, both instruments being signed here.

Work of Two Men.

It has been largely a work between Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, although the latter was at all times in close communication with the British foreign office. Sir Julian aided in the consummation in a way which would have been impossible if he had not felt a deep personal interest

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

EXCITING RUNAWAY.

Horse Clears an Obstruction on the Avenue.

An exciting runaway attracted the attention of pedestrians and others on the avenue this afternoon about 1:30 o'clock. A horse belonging to Thaddeus M. Tyssowski, who resides at 1311 Rhode Island avenue, became frightened and dashed furiously down the crowded thoroughfare, drawing a new buggy behind him. At 10th street there was a slight collision with a dayton, containing two men, one of whom, William Lyles of 120 F street southwest, was thrown out and received a cut about the face. When 9th street was reached the frightened animal made a quick turn into the narrower and more crowded thoroughfare, but fortunately those in the street were warned in time and scattered out of his way, escaping injury. The horse was stopped in front of Perry's, after he had run into a carriage standing in front of the 9th street entrance.

Mr. Tyssowski claims that the horse was tied on the avenue near 13th street, and was frightened by the workmen engaged in repairing the asphalt there. The horse avoided all obstructions until it came in collision with a dayton crossing 10th street, the rear wheel of which was struck by the animal's knee, buckling the wheel and throwing out the driver, William Lyles, who was slightly cut over the eye. Fortunately the runaway kept in the middle of the street near the car track, which at the time was comparatively free from vehicles. There were several narrow escapes from injury, however, especially when the turn was made into 9th street, and a great crowd collected. Mr. Tyssowski stated that his horse was purchased at a cost of $1,700. The animal was uninjured, but one of the wheels of the buggy was completely wrecked.

GETTYSBURG ROAD.

Hearing on a Proposed Railroad Today.

A hearing was given by the Commissioners this morning to the incorporators of the proposed Washington and Gettysburg Railway Company. There were present Messrs. F. C. Drane, Guion Miller, Asa Stabler, J. Enos Ray, John Miller, J. J. Kemp, Dr. Robert Thomas, O. A. Homer, E. C. Reynolds and Albert Gleason.

The features of the bill were explained, and the merits of the proposition discussed briefly by Messrs. Drane, Reynolds and Miller, after which the Commissioners said they understood the situation, and would give the bill careful consideration when it came before them for report.

SUBSTITUTE BILL.

Plan to Extend Chesapeake Beach Road into District.

The Commissioners today sent a substitute bill to Congress with their approval in lieu of House bill 9705, authorizing the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company to extend its lines into the District. The substitute bill contains provisions similar to those incorporated in street railway charters granted by Congress in late years, and it is judged better protects the interests of the public than the original bill.

The route of the road begins at or near the southeasterly boundary line of the District, where the company's line shall reach the same, and running thence by such public roads or other practicable routes as the Commissioners may approve, over and above the tracks of the B. and P. railroad in such manner and at such height as not to interfere with the use of such roads, to the Anacostia river; thence across the river by a proper bridge, resting on pile or other secure and approved foundations; thence along East Capitol street to the terminus on the east side of 15th street east, at or near which location a station shall be established on private grounds for the accommodation of the public.

CALLING ON MR. BAYARD.

Senator Wolcott Spends an Hour at the American Embassy in London.

LONDON, January 11.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who is visiting Europe in the interest of bimetallism, called at the United States embassy today and had an hour's interview with Ambassador Bayard. Senator Wolcott will tonight dine with Henry White, formerly first secretary for the United States embassy. The Bimetallic League has been besieged with callers anxious to see Senator Wolcott.

For Playing Crap.

For permitting a game of crap to be played in her house in Willow Tree alley, Mary Gordon, colored, was today fined $20 by Judge Miller in the Police Court. Philip Christian, Clayton Frazier and Noah Brooks, who participated in the game, gave testimony that convicted Mary, and were rewarded with witness fees of $1.25 each.

The Washington Brick Company.

At the annual election of the Washington Brick Company, held today, the following directors were elected: T. S. Holbrook, Anthony Pollok, William T. Mattingly, George H. B. White, C. J. Bell, Dr. D. S. Evans and Nathanial Wilson.

The Poor Fund.

The Evening Star has received subscriptions for the central relief committee poor fund as follows:

Heretofore acknowledged	$170.00
R. E. L.	5.00
Total	$175.00

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following: White—Carlton E. Rollin and Katie E. Davis; George W. Bladen of Lakeland, Md., and Margaret A. Carroll of this city; James R. Gow and Laura Kimmel; Benjamin Will and Bertha Ader; H. Clarence Duffey and Hannah E. Hazen.

Colored—Albert C. Coleman and Cecelia Nolden; Charles Proctor and Mary J. Newman, both of Oxon Hill, Md.

A Trial Postponed.

The trial of the contest over the will of the late Mary Van Riswick, set for today before Judge McComas, in Circuit Court No. 2, was postponed until Monday next, because of other engagements of counsel.

Grain and Cotton Markets.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

GRAIN.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	80⅝	80⅝	80	80¼
July	76¼	76⅜	75¾	75⅞-⅞
Corn—May	24⅝	24⅝-¾	24½	24½
July	25⅜	25⅜-⅝	25⅛-¼	25⅛-¼
Oats—May	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛-½	18⅛
Pork—May	7.95	8.05	7.92	8.00
Lard—Jan.	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
May	4.05	4.12	4.05	4.12
Ribs—May	4.07	4.15	4.07	4.15

COTTON.

Month.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.05	7.05	6.94	6.95
March	7.13	7.13	7.00	7.01
April	7.10	7.10	7.08	7.08
May	7.26	7.27	7.14	7.14

Government Bonds.

Quotations reported by Corson & Macartney, bankers.

	Bid.	Asked.
2 per cents, registered	95½	.....
4 per cents, coupon of 1907	111	112
4 per cents, registered of 1907	110¾	111
4 per cents, coupon of 1925	120½	120¾
4 per cents, registered of 1925	120½	120¾
5 per cents, coupon of 1904	114	114½
5 per cents, registered of 1904	114	114½
Currency 6 per cents of 1898	102⅞	.....
Currency 6 per cents of 1899	106	.....

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—Flour firm but inactive—western super, $2.85a$3.30; do. extra, $3.50a$4.15; do. family, $4.50a$4.85; winter wheat patent, $5.00a$5.25; spring do., $4.65a$4.95; spring wheat straight, $4.40a$4.70—receipts, 13,815 barrels; exports, 9,851 barrels. Wheat dull and lower—spot, 91¼a91½; May, 88a88⅛—receipts, 5,279 bushels; exports, none; stock, 275,641 bushels; sales, 21,000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 82a83; do. on grade, 86⅝a91⅝. Corn steady—spot and month, 27a27⅛; February, 27