THE POLICE TESTIFY

Officers Engaged on the Molineux Case Tell Their Story.

TRACING THE SELTZER HOLDER

J. Y. Yocum Tells How to Obtain Cyanide of Mercury.

THE BLUE WRITING PAPER

NEW YORK, January 3.—The Molineux case was resumed today, with Policeman John H. Palmer on the stand. Palmer was called into the Adams flat shortly after Mrs. Adams' death. He testified today that at Dr. Hitchcock's house he was given a bromo seltzer bottle and a bottle holder. He said that he took them back to the Adams flat and gave them to Coroner's Physician Weston, who was present at that time. He also got from Dr. Hitchcock the piece of wrapper on which the address was written. Mr. Osborne showed the witness exhibit "A," the poison package address, the bottle and the bottle holder, and asked him if they were the articles given to him by Dr. Hitchcock and which he gave to Dr. Weston. He answered in the affirmative, and was then asked about his police duties. He said he was simply the officer on post.

Mr. Weeks asked the policeman if he made any search for the tumbler in which the medicine had been taken. He said he did not. There was a number of glasses on the sideboard, but he did not pick out the one that had been used. He asked Mr. Hovey where the tumbler was kept. Mr. Hovey said there had been a great deal of excitement and that it had been lost.

Mr. Weeks asked the policeman if Mrs. Rogers said anything to him about employing Assistant District Attorney McIntyre as counsel.

"She said that Mr. McIntyre was their counsel and he had given instructions to her to not say anything without consulting him."

Redirect Examination.

In the redirect examination the officer said Mrs. Rogers told him the dead woman had taken bromo-seltzer and that the doctor had taken the bottle holder and bottle away. She then said if the officer wanted to know anything more he would have to ask the hall boy.

Detective Sergeant John J. Herlihy testified to having taken a small bottle in a sealed envelope from Capt. McCluskey and delivered it to Prof. Witthaus.

This was on the evening of December 31, 1898. Prof. Witthaus gave him a receipt for it. He did not see the address on the package, he said.

The two detectives afterward made a visit to the house of Miss Emma Miller in Newark, a stenographer and saleswoman in Hartdegan's. On January 5 the detectives were given the bottle that figured in the case and were sent around to try to find out where it was obtained. On January 12 Herlihy was sent to the business place of Kutnow Brothers.

Detective Carey was there when he arrived. They were met by Herman Kutnow, and shown a letter which detectives directed Mr. Kutnow to keep locked in the safe.

The witness was then shown exhibit "E," one of the forged Cornish letters, asking for a sample of salts, and identified it as one having been seen by him at the office of Kutnow Brothers. Later, on January 14, 1899, he was given the letter by Capt. McCluskey to take to W. J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, for examination. The letter had previously been given into the custody of McCluskey by the Kutnow Powder Company. Up to that time the witness had not been at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He went to the club about January 17 or 18, having with him letters from persons who had applied to Kutnow Brothers for samples of powder, and compared these applications with the writings of members of the club.

Visited Private Letter Box.

He also visited the private letter box concern at 1620 Broadway. In tracing the robin-egg blue writing paper which has figured in the case Detective Herlihy said he could find it in only four stores in New York. However, at all the stores, with the exception of two, to which he went he was told that they had the paper in stock previously.

Three firms in Newark sold the paper. No search was made in other cities, for the reason that the makers of the paper had no record of sales outside of New York and Newark.

John H. Yocum, the friend of Cornish, was called. He said he had known Cornish since 1896. He said that he had had a room in Mrs. Rogers' house at 66th street and Park avenue.

"Did you see Cornish on December 28, the day of Mrs. Adams' death?"

"Yes, in my office. He came into my office just after I had lunched, looking so pale and peaked that I made a remark about his appearance. He told me of Mrs. Adams' death. He stayed about half an hour, and then we went out and had a drink. It didn't set well on his stomach, and he threw it off at once. It was a little milk and whisky. I gave him the key to my room, and told him to go there and lie down. He did. I had my dinner, and when I went to the room he wanted to go to the flat. I told him no, he could not go out, and went myself. There I saw Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hovey and Howard Adams. I knew them all very well."

Mr. Yocum told the court that it was very easy to make cyanide of mercury. He named a large number of dry colors from which the poison might be made. He had made an experiment in his office in the presence of detectives, getting the crystals in a few moments by making a solution of some dry colors and filtering through the crystals on the filtering paper.

DECISION REACHED.

Military Road Declared to Be a Public Thoroughfare.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., January 3.—In the Alexandria county court at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of guilty as charged in the case of the commonwealth against H. P. Marshall, accused of obstructing the public highway. The nominal fine of $1 was imposed.

The motion for a new trial was overruled. This decides that the Military road is public property. An appeal will probably be taken.

C. H. Cole En Route to Boston.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Charles H. Cole of Boston, former president of the defunct Globe National Bank of Boston, arrived in Chicago last night on his return from California, en route to Boston to answer to two indictments returned against him.

He was accompanied by his wife and son, Edward B. Cole, and was in charge of three Massachusetts state officers, who went to California after him. They will resume their journey today.

Fire in Perry Belmont's House.

NEW YORK, January 3.—A live coal falling from a grate upon the carpet started a slight fire in the servants' dining room in the basement of the four-story brownstone dwelling, in West 57th street, occupied by Perry Belmont. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont were aroused and the servants sent in a fire alarm. The firemen had little difficulty in extinguishing the flames. The damage is reported to be trifling. The house is the property of Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

German Editor Imprisoned.

BERLIN, January 3.—Sigmar Mohring, editor of the comic paper Ulk, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for insulting the Catholic Church in a poem, entitled "The Cowardly Act of Rennes."

Bubonic Plague in Manila.

MANILA, January 3.—The health officers have found a native with all the symptoms of bubonic plague, in a house in the walled city, where two suspicious deaths have occurred. The patient has been isolated and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

GORMAN MEN IN CONTROL

Slate Goes Through in Organization of Maryland Legislature.

Gov. Lowndes' Message Shows Satisfactory Administration of State's Financial Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., January 3.—The general assembly of Maryland met at noon today and organized by the election of John Hubner of Baltimore city as president of the senate and Lloyd Wilkinson of Worcester county as speaker of the house of delegates.

The other officers elected are as follows:

Senate—Secretary, Alfred Ritter of Frederick county; journal clerk, Richard H. Worthington of Baltimore city; reading clerk, Robert Moss of Anne Arundel county; sergeant-at-arms, Sidney S. Jump of Queen Anne, together with a long list of minor officers.

House of delegates—Chief clerk, Benjamin L. Smith of Dorchester county; journal clerk, Frederick Sasscer, editor of the Prince George's Enquirer, of Marlboro'; reading clerk, Walter R. Townsend of Baltimore county; sergeant-at-arms, Edward F. Meehan of Baltimore city. The election of the subordinate officers of the house was postponed to next week.

As foretold in last Saturday's Star, the Gorman element had absolute control of the organization of both houses, and none but adherents of the ex-senator were accorded recognition. The caucuses were controlled by a combination of the southern Maryland and eastern shore members, and Baltimore city was treated with scant courtesy. The progressive taxpaying sections of the state were practically ignored. Ex-Mayor Latrobe, who was turned down in his contest for speaker, is very sore over his defeat, and admits that the Gorman element was responsible for the action taken.

The republicans nominated Mr. Stevenson A. Williams of Harford county for president of the senate and Mr. James De B. Walbach of Charles county for speaker of the house. The republican officers of the last session were all re-nominated, but the democrats declined to allow the minority any of the places.

Gov. Lowndes sent in his last message, which contains a brief review of the condition of the state government. The message, while unusually short, should be gratifying to the taxpayers, as it shows an excellent state of public affairs, especially in regard to the finances. Democrats as well as republicans admit that the administration of Gov. Lowndes has been extremely creditable in every particular, and he will go out of office next Wednesday with the respect of all. The session promises to be interesting and important, and the return of the democrats to power after four years' retirement is viewed with some concern by many citizens of both parties, who remember the condition of affairs when the same party was in control in former years. Both houses expect to adjourn this evening to next Tuesday, in order to give the presiding officers time to make out their lists of committees.

COMMITTEE MEETS.

Considering the Question of Bonding Alexandria County.

A meeting of the committee appointed by President A. M. Lothrop of the Development Association of Alexandria County, to inquire and report into the merits of a proposition to bond the county in the sum of $150,000 for the purpose of improving its roads, was called to order at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the office of the chairman, Mr. Augustus Davis, room 34, Corcoran building, this city.

The state legislature of Virginia has authorized the issuance of the bonds mentioned, subject to the vote of the people of the county. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the advisability of the move. The committee will report at the next meeting of the improvement association, to be held the 15th instant.

The committee is composed as follows: From Arlington district, Augustus Davis, chairman; W. W. Douglas, James E. Clements; from Washington district, Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, G. G. Boteler, G. N. Saegmuller; from Jefferson district, Andrew B. Graham, George H. Rucker and Frank Hume.

SUDDENLY EXPIRES.

Colored Man Drops Dead at the Asylum Hospital.

Dennis Cox, colored, fifty-five years old, expired near the door of the Washington Asylum Hospital this afternoon. He was taken from No. 1215 Quaker court on a certificate issued by Dr. Morgan. Just as he stepped from the ambulance to enter the hospital he dropped dead. Cox had been under treatment at his home for some time, but because of his condition his removal to the hospital was deemed necessary.

It is believed the man's death resulted from heart disease. His body was removed to the morgue. The coroner will make an investigation.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Contention Over Owen House Franchise Taken Into Court.

The recent row at the Owen House, which involved several cases of assault, was followed this afternoon by the filing in the equity branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia of a bill for injunction. The complainants are Thomas B. Le Cuger and Henry A. Lehman. Through Attorney Edwin Forrest they ask the court to restrain John T. Moylain from interfering with, molesting or harassing them in the possession of premises 1413 Pennsylvania avenue or in the carrying on of business there.

It is set forth in the bill in substance that the complainants sublet the premises from Mary E. Moylan, but that the defendant claims he is the sole lessee and has threatened to take forcible possession.

When called to his attention Justice Barnard, in Equity Court No 2, took action in the matter by signing a temporary restraining order, returnable the 12th instant.

A CORRESPONDENT APPOINTED.

Mr. A. W. Butt Made Captain in the Volunteer Army.

Mr. Archibald W. Butt of Georgia was today appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers. Mr. Butt has resided in this city for five or six years, during which time he has represented leading southern newspapers as correspondent in this city. During the term of Mr. Ransom as minister to Mexico Mr. Butt was one of his attaches. Mr. Butt has become identified with a number of the leading magazines of this country, one of his stories, "Behind the Lines," is laid in this city.

Mr. Butt has asked for immediate service in the Philippines.

Naval Officers Honored.

The Venezuelan government has conferred the order of the "Bust of Bolivar" on Admiral Sampson, Capts. Taylor, Cook, Sigsbee, Chadwick, Goodrich and Commanders Mead, Dayton, Symonds and Todd of the navy, and Representative Hitt has introduced a bill authorizing the acceptance of the decorations.

Greetings From Post Offices.

The Post Office Department has received a large number of formal Christmas and New Year greetings from several European governments, including Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland and several British colonies. Among the city post offices sending more or less illustrated cards are Cologne, Geneva, Constantinople, Pays Bas, Holland and Berlin. The city post offices of New York and Chicago also are following the custom, sending engraved New Year wishes to all governments in the Universal Postal Union.

Afflicted With Rabies.

The health officer has been informed by Dr. Cecil French, a local veterinary surgeon, that upon examining a pet dog owned in the family of Dr. C. W. Franzoni of 605 I street, he found the animal to be suffering from rabies. The dog was killed.

TO COMBAT THE PLAGUE

Taking Steps to Prevent Its Appearance at Manila.

The Marine Hospital Service to Have Charge of the Quarantine System.

The War Department is taking steps with promptness to prevent the introduction of the plague in the Philippines, and Secretary Root this morning called into consultation Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service to discuss the establishment of a quarantine system for the Philippines. It was decided that the War Department should adopt toward the Philippines a policy like that pursued toward Cuba in the matter of the protection of health, namely, to confide the maintenance of a quarantine system to the marine hospital service.

The reports received by both the State Department and by Surgeon General Wyman are stimulating the officials in this matter. United States Agent Haywood at Honolulu has reported to the State Department that there have been three deaths from plague in the Hawaiian Islands recently, one each on the 23d, 24th and 25th of December. Surgeon General Wyman's advices of this morning came from Surgeon Carmichael at Honolulu, and were to the effect that there had been one death on the 23d and two on the 25th of December from plague. The quarantine in the Hawaiian Islands is not under the control of the marine hospital service, but is conducted by the Hawaiian government itself, and Surgeon Carmichael has been stationed at Honolulu at the office of Agent Haywood, more in the capacity of an observer than as an active agent.

The Philippines Exposed.

The plague having existed for some time in Hong Kong, only four days' steaming time distant from Manila, and having now broken out in the Hawaiian Islands, where all of our troopships have been stopping while crossing the Pacific, the Philippines are thus exposed to infection from both sides; hence the activity of the authorities here.

Surgeon General Wyman says that Surgeon Carmichael added to his dispatch a statement that there were no more suspicious cases since the three deaths from plague reported at Honolulu. He also says that as the Hawaiian health authorities are thoroughly competent men, there is little danger of an epidemic of plague in Hawaii. Nevertheless the disease is of a subtle nature, and most careful sanitation must be observed for some time to afford proper protection.

Facilities in the Philippines.

It happens, fortunately, that the marine hospital service has already two quarantine plants in the Philippines, while two of its surgeons are now on their way to Manila, so that little delay will be encountered in beginning to draw a rigid quarantine line in the islands. It is realized that, owing to the great numbers of islands in the Philippine archipelago, the frequent visits between the natives and the comparatively small number of ports as yet occupied by the American troops, there is going to be much difficulty experienced in carrying out an adequate scheme of protection.

No Apprehension as to San Francisco.

Surgeon General Wyman does not feel apprehensive as to the possibility of the infection of San Francisco from Honolulu. He says that the plague is essentially a filth disease, and the marine hospital service, having made a thorough study of its history and treatment, is confident of its ability to stamp out the disease at any stage. The bureau is about to publish an extensive review of the history of the plague, together with a mass of material, gathered from the most reputable professional sources, touching the proper treatment of the plague. Surgeon General Wyman says that the bureau has already a prophylactic, the discovery of Hafkine, which can be thoroughly relied upon, when injected into the system, to confer immunity from infection by the plague. It has also another combined prophylactic and remedy. This latter affords not only temporary immunity from contagion, but is a powerful curative agent as well. Both of these medicaments are now being manufactured by the marine hospital service itself as a precautionary measure.

PROVIDING FOR BIMETALLISM.

Senator Chandler's Amendment to the Senate Currency Bill.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire today offered an amendment to the financial bill, adding two new sections, as follows:

"Sec. 9. That in accordance with the act of November 1, 1893, which repeals a part of the act of July 14, 1890, it is hereby reaffirmed and declared to be the existing policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value; such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and it is further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

"Sec. 10. That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1897, authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals with free mintage at such ratio, be and the same are hereby re-enacted and continued in force."

NAVAL OFFICERS' DEATHS.

Commander Carlin of Peritonitis and Capt. Ingate From Operation.

The Navy Department has been advised by a cable message from Admiral Watson of the death of Commander James W. Carlin, on board the Culgoa, from an attack of peritonitis. He was on his way to the naval hospital at Yokohama for treatment when he died, December 30 last.

The message also reported the death of Captain C. L. A. Ingate of the Marine Corps at Guam, where he was stationed, on December 24. His death followed a surgical operation.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Favorable Action on Postmasters' Nominations.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters:

Massachusetts—A. J. Smith, Stockbridge; G. H. Seymour, Monson; G. L. Minott, Gardner.

Maryland—G. W. Evans, Aberdeen.

New Jersey—W. G. Simpson, Highbridge.

New York—C. T. Knight, Monroe.

Washington—A. Watt, Cheney; O. C. Truax, Tekoa; W. R. Baker, Colville.

Illinois—T. E. Burgoyne, Melrose Park.

Wisconsin—M. J. Madden, Cudahy.

South Dakota—C. N. Cooper, Huron.

Mississippi—D. G. Dunlap, Sardis.

Minnesota—W. R. Edwards, Tracy.

Ohio—F. G. Withoft, Dayton; H. N. Aldrich, Elmore.

Florida—W. J. Watson, Marianna.

Missouri—L. P. Robinson, Breckenridge; E. B. Pegram, Montgomery City; Wm. A. Albright, Kirkwood; E. G. Winter, Jefferson Barracks.

Iowa—R. M. Boyd, Sanborn; J. F. Lyons, Murray; M. Richmond, Armstrong.

Michigan—E. B. Gregory, Jonesville.

Also Captain G. W. Melville, U. S. N., to be chief of the bureau of steam engineering in the Navy Department, with rank of rear admiral; Alfred Cypreansen, to be register of the land office at Eau Claire, Wis.; George M. Buchanan, marshal for the northern district of Mississippi; Roland Billingham, collector of customs, district of Burlington, N. J.

ATTACK ON MOLTENO

The Boers Take the Aggressive Again This Morning.

FIGHTING YESTERDAY AT COLESBERG

England, It is Said, Will Not Seize Delagoa Bay.

NO NEWS FROM BULLER

STERKSTROOM, Cape Colony, January 3, morning.—The Boers attacked Molteno this morning. A brisk action is now in progress.

NAAUWPOORT, Cape Colony, January 2.—There was brisk fighting today in the hills around Colesberg. The Boers stubbornly resisted the British at every point, but gradually retreated.

The British hold the extreme position to

WILL NOT TAKE DELAGOA BAY.

British Policy Definitely Stated to Press Representative.

LONDON, January 3.—A representative of the Associated Press has been informed on good authority that Great Britain will not take Delagoa bay. The British government, it is added, does not contemplate any such step, in spite of the clamor of the press and public opinion upon the advisability of so doing.

Lacking news from the main British camps in South Africa, whose future action can alone have an important effect on the larger issues of the campaign, the British public is making the most of Col. Pilcher's miniature battle. Unbounded tribute is paid to the prowess of the Canadians and Australians and graphic accounts are published of the enthusiasm in Douglas as the victorious troops entered that place.

The representative of the Associated Press with the flying column says:

"The immediate result of Col. Pilcher's success is the entire dispersal of the rebels who have been governing the country for the past six weeks.

Torontos Capture Boer Supplies.

"After Sunnyside was captured the Torontos occupied the laager for the night and joined the main body the following morning, bringing the whole of the Boer tents, wagons and loot, and leaving the Cornwalls in garrison at Sunnyside. The British force then started for Douglas, the Torontos bringing up the rear in wagons. In the afternoon the troops entered the town unopposed and amid extraordinary scenes. The inhabitants were overjoyed and crowded about the soldiers, shaking hands with them, and when they learned that their deliverers were Canadians and Australians the enthusiasm became frenzied. There were deafening cheers as the troops traversed the main street, and it was almost impossible for them to make progress, the crowds being so eager to shake hands with the colonels.

"It appears that the Landdrost and all the mounted rebels evacuated the place on the previous night. The unmounted rebels are reported to be entrenched in the vicinity. Quantities of ammunition were captured and destroyed."

A dispatch from the Modder river intimates that the Sunnyside prisoners will not be treated as prisoners of war, but as British subjects caught in open rebellion.

At the Modder river camp the conduct of the colonials is greatly admired, and all are delighted that they have struck the first blow on the western frontier since the battle of Magersfontein. It is believed the relief of Kuruman will quickly follow.

Late Advices From Colesberg.

The latest advices from the Colesberg district tend to modify the estimates of General French's success. The predicted occupation of Colesberg had not been accomplished last evening, while the Boers' guns, announced to have been silenced, were still active. The war office this afternoon issued a dispatch received from General French, under yesterday's date, saying his position was the same as on the previous day; that with small reinforcements he could dislodge the Boers from Colesberg, and, in the meantime, he continued maneuvering.

Buller Bombards the Boers.

General Buller continues his night bombardments and patrols surprises. As the Tugela river is again fordable and the stretcher bearers have again been requisitioned at Durban and Pietermaritzburg there is a disposition to believe that the British advance will not be long delayed.

It is reported at Durban that the captured German steamer Bundesrath had on board five big guns, fifty tons of shells and 180 trained artillerymen.

Nothing further has been heard from Molteno, which was reported, from Sterkstroom, to have been attacked by the Boers this morning. So far as known here there is only a small force there.

A dispatch from Sterkstroom announces that Swanelef, the Boer commandant at Stormberg, has died of his wounds.

A special dispatch from Rensburg, dated Tuesday, January 2, says a supply train, without a locomotive, was set in motion within the British lines near Colesberg, and proceeded so near the Boer position that it was impossible to recover it, and the British guns therefore destroyed the trucks. It is suspected that this was the act of a traitor.

The total British casualties about Colesberg in two days were six men killed and twenty wounded.

At Lord Chesham's headquarters a representative of the Associated Press was informed that the Duke of Marlborough's offer to accompany the Oxfordshire Yeomanry to South Africa has not yet been accepted, in spite of the published statements to the contrary. It is further said that it is quite likely he will not go to South Africa as he already had a black mark against him on account of being married, and his successful passing of the medical examination is doubtful.

The amateur golf champion, John Ball, jr., has been ordered to South Africa with the Denbighshire Yeomanry.

The Pall Mall Gazette today announces that Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent who was captured by the Boers in Natal and taken to Pretoria, whence he recently escaped and arrived safely at Delagoa Bay, has been appointed a squadron leader in the South African Horse.

Boers Poke Fun at Buller.

LONDON, January 3.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following, dated January 2, from Frere camp:

"The weather is fine. The Tugela river is now fordable. Gen. Buller's army is in fine form, ready and confident for the work before it.

"The Boers inquired by heliograph today: "'Why is Roberts coming? What has Buller done?'

"The British replied:

"'How did you like our lyddite in the late battle?'

"The Boers signaled in response:

"'Rats!'"

Swiss Recruits for the Boers.

LONDON, January 3.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "The British representative at Berne has lodged a protest with the Swiss government, calling attention to the fact that recruiting for the Transvaal is in progress in Swiss territory. Many young men who had engaged to go to England for service were told, on arriving at Marseilles, that England no longer needed them, but that they could go to the Transvaal. It is said that many have accepted this suggestion, and 100 are reported to have sailed for Delagoa bay in a French vessel."

Decision in Delagoa Bay Question.

LONDON, January 3.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berne, says the award in the Delagoa bay question is being drawn up, and that it is positively stated that it will be published toward the end of the month.

Dr. Leyds at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, January 3.—Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, attended the New Year ball at the palace yesterday evening. Queen Wilhelmina conversed several times with him. He was received by the foreign minister today.

THE CURRENCY BILL

Changes Favored by Republicans on the Finance Committee.

Provisions for Redemption of Greenbacks — Authorizing the Exchange of Bonds.

The republican members of the Senate finance committee authorized Senator Aldrich to present amendments to the financial bill which he offered in the Senate today. The most important relate to the greenbacks, and is as follows:

"After the word authority on line 5, page 12, strike out remainder of section and insert: 'And the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the treasury and then exchanged in the manner hereinbefore provided for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the United States notes exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall, when covered into the treasury, be reissued as now provided by law, and the gold coin in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use, as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000.'

All of section 6 is eliminated and the following new section substituted:

"Sec. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable February 1, 1904, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable August 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50, or any multiple thereof bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority.

Provided that such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth, to yield an income of two and one-quarter per cent per annum; and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by section 3694 of the Revised Statutes; and, provided further, that the 2 per cent bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid; and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call."

Another amendment is to the second section of the bill where it provides for maintaining the gold reserve. The bill as reported made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve at $100,000,000 by the sale of bonds. The amendment provides that when the reserve falls below that amount it shall be his duty to restore it to the maximum of $150,000,000.

It is stated by members of the committee that the amendments are for the purpose of making more clear the intention of the bill, and to leave no question as to the construction of the law when enacted.

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

Alleged False Pretenses Upon Part of Gustave Theilkuhl.

Gustave Theilkuhl, who was employed as photographer in the patent office, and whose name was recently mentioned in connection with a scheme to send recruits to South Africa in the interest of the Boer forces, was arrested this afternoon by Detective Boyd. The arrest was made on a warrant charging the photographer with having obtained a lens from the Photographic Supply Company of New York under false pretenses.

Detective Boyd went to Philadelphia two days ago, expecting to find Mr. Theilkuhl there. It was reported that he was interested in a filibustering expedition which was to leave the Quaker city on the Bermuda. The detective learned that the steamer Bermuda had reached Philadelphia from Baltimore, but had not started for South Africa. Returning home the officer found Theilkuhl at his house, No. 16 3d street southeast. He denies that he made any false statements, and claims that the swearing out of a warrant is an effort to collect the bill.

WHAT THE POWERS PROMISED.

Pledge to Respect Our Rights in China.

While great satisfaction is expressed at the success of the efforts of the State Department to secure the commitment of foreign powers to the permanent open door policy in China, what has been attained is not exactly what was sought at the outset.

An agreement formally signed by the powers was what was first contemplated, and what has been secured is merely the written assent of the several powers individually to the general policy, without the formality and detail of a single document signed, after the manner of a treaty. Before the American ambassadors were instructed to propose this agreement this government had verbal assurances from powers extending their influence in China that the treaty privileges of the United States should be respected.

Such assurances left wide latitude for disagreement and possible evasion and misunderstanding in the future, and, therefore, the suggestion was pressed that a formal written agreement, binding alike upon all the parties signing it, should be entered into. This was the form the proposition coming from this government took.

What has been accomplished is a correspondence with the individual powers concerned, wherein they, in varied forms of expression, go on record as assenting to the proposition.

This is much less formal, but perhaps not less binding, than a joint agreement, formally signed.

An agreement most solemnly entered into has only moral force and may be broken by any nation impelled to do so; and it may, perhaps, be felt that the record by correspondence of a mutual promise is quite as secure.

MORE AID FOR THE BOERS.

Knights of the Red Branch Organizing in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—The movement in this city to send assistance to the Boers received renewed impetus last night when the association known as the Knights of the Red Branch held an adjourned meeting here and decided to extend all possible aid to President Kruger. Resolutions of sympathy for the Boers were adopted.

The Knights of the Red Branch claim a membership of 100,000, made up principally of Irish and Germans. There were 250 delegates at last night's meeting. Grand Chief John A. Ryan of this city presided.

A meeting of the local branches of the Clan-Na-Gael was also held last night for drill. Fully 400 young men have been formed into companies, and will, it is said, be sent to South Africa.

The fund of $1,000,000 now being raised by the Irish Nationalist Union is intended primarily to meet the cost of $248 per capita in sending recruits to the Boer army. The men cannot go in a body, as that would be a violation of the neutrality laws. They will therefore be sent to Paris as individual passengers, and arrangements made there for their transportation to the Transvaal.

Grand Chief Ryan left this city today for Troy, N. Y., where he expects to organize a council of the Knights of the Red Branch.

P. J. McManus, a leading spirit in the move to aid the Boers, said today:

"We do not care to publish our plans. We will assist the Boers, and in such a way that results will tell."

GENERAL BLISS DEAD

He Passed Away at the Providence Hospital.

He Had an Excellent Record of Service During the War of the Rebellion.

Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, a distinguished retired officer of the army, died at Providence Hospital yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, after a long illness from internal trouble. He was recently removed to the hospital and an operation performed, which it was hoped would save his life. The operation itself was a success, and the patient seemed to have been much benefited by it, but subsequently peritonitis developed itself in his system, and its steady progress baffled the utmost skill of his physicians. Their efforts were devoted to easing his last moments, and the result was that he passed away yesterday without suffering or pain of any kind.

Gen. Bliss leaves a wife and two children, a son and daughter, who live in this city at 1329 New Hampshire avenue. The arrangements for his funeral are being made today, but are not perfected.

Gen. Bliss was born in Rhode Island in April, 1835, and after graduating at the Military Academy July 1, 1854, rose to the grade of major general in the army May 21, 1897. He had an excellent record of services during the war of the rebellion and was twice breveted, first as major, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; and second as lieutenant colonel, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness.

His Military Service.

The following statement of his military service was prepared at the War Department:

On frontier duty conducting recruits to Texas, 1854; at Fort Duncan, Tex., 1854; at Fort Duncan, Tex., 1854-55; Fort Davis, Tex., 1855-56; scouting, 1856; Fort Davis, Tex., 1856; scouting, 1856; Fort Davis, Tex., 1856-58; Camp Hudson, Tex., 1858; Fort Inge, Tex., 1858; Fort Mason, Tex., 1858-59; Fort Clark, Tex., 1859; Camp Hudson, Tex., 1859-60; conducting recruits to Fort Lancaster, Tex., 1860, and Fort Quitman, Tex., 1860-61; on march from Fort Quitman to San Antonio, April to May 9, 1861, when he was surrendered to Texas insurgents, under Gen. Van Dorn, and remained a prisoner of war until April 5, 1862; in the defense of Washington, D. C., May to August, 1862; on march from Pleasant Valley, Md., to Falmouth, Va., October-November, 1862, being in a skirmish near White Sulphur Springs; in the Rappahannock campaign (Army of the Potomac), December, 1862, to March, 1863, being engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; in movement of 9th Corps to Kentucky March, 1863, and to Vicksburg, Miss., June-July, 1863; on expedition to Jackson, Miss., resulting in its reoccupation July 16, 1863; on return of 9th Corps to the department of the Ohio.

August, 1863; in command of Lexington, Ky., October to December, 1863, and of the district of middle Tennessee, January to March, 1864; in movement of the 9th Corps from Tennessee to Virginia, March, 1864; in charge of depot of supplies at Alexandria, Va., April, 1864; in command of Brigade of 9th Army Corps in the Richmond campaign, May, 1864, being engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5—6, 1864, and battles of Spottsylvania, May 9—12, 1864; on sick leave of absence, May 13 to July 1, 1864; in command of brigade at the siege of Petersburg, July—August, 1864, including the mine assault, July 30, 1864; on sick leave of absence, August to October, 1864; on board of examination, October, 1864, to June, 1865; on recruiting service, July 13, 1865, to March 2, 1866, and in command of company at Baltimore, Md., March—April, 1866; Schuylkill arsenal, Pa., April, 1866, and at Fort Porter, N. Y., April—May, 1866; in command of district of Chester, S. C., and assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, June 7, to August 13, 1866; on recruiting service, September, 1866, to September, 1867; in command of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., February 4, 1868, to February, 1869; in garrison at Ship Island, Miss., February to April, 1869; Jackson barracks, La., April, 1869; Ship Island, Miss., to August, 1869; Jackson barracks, La., to December, 1869; Ship Island, Miss., December 30, 1869, to April, 1870, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., to July, 1870; on frontier duty in command of Ft. Duncan, Tex., July 5, 1870, to April 5, 1872; Fort Stockton, Texas, May 20, 1872, to March 17, 1873; Fort Davis, Texas, and command of regiment, March 21, 1873, to April 13, 1874, and in command of prisoners to Austin, Texas, to May 12, 1874; on leave of absence, May 12, 1874, to March 24, 1875; in command of Fort Bliss, Texas, April 5, 1875, to April 4, 1876; Fort Davis, Texas, April 14 to December 1, 1876; Fort Bliss, Texas, December 13, 1876, to January, 1877, and Fort Davis, Texas, to April 2, 1877; as member of board for examination of horses at San Antonio, Texas, to July, 1877; on frontier duty at Fort Clark, Texas, July 21, 1877, to February 28, 1878; on leave of absence to October 1, 1878, and in command of David's Island depot, New York, October 2, 1878, to October 6, 1880; in command of Fort Hays, Kansas, to October 30, 1881, and at Fort Ringgold, Texas, to March 8, 1882; on sick leave of absence to November 7, 1882; en route to and in command of Fort Duncan, Texas, to August 31, 1883; at Fort Clark, Texas (leave of absence, April 11 to November 23, 1885), to June 3, 1886; in command of regiment and Fort Supply, Indian territory, to September 16, 1887; on sick leave of absence to March 24, 1888; in command of regiment and Fort Bayard, New Mexico (on leave May 12 to November 10, 1892), to May 10, 1895, and commanding department of Texas, May 18, 1895, to date of retirement, May 22, 1897, for having served over forty years.

Died January 2, 1900.

MATTER UNEXPLAINED.

Plasterer Found Unconscious in a Vacant House.

Isaac Morris, colored, who lives at No. 105 K street southwest, was found in an unconscious condition in a vacant house, No. 1505 1st street northwest, yesterday. The police removed him to Freedman's Hospital, where the doctors found that his head was cut and his skull fractured. Morris is about thirty years old and is a plasterer by trade. He had been at work in the vacant house where he was found. He left there Monday afternoon, after his day's work was finished, and was found there yesterday by workmen. When found he was lying on the floor with a door resting on him. He was under the influence of liquor.

The patient recovered consciousness at the hospital, but was unable to tell how he received his injuries. It is believed that while staggering about in the room he accidentally knocked the door over and that it fell on him. Detectives Peck and Miller were assigned to investigate the case, as it was thought he might possibly have been assaulted. They had made no arrests this afternoon.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 3.—Flour dull, unchanged—receipts, 16,832 barrels; exports, 28 barrels. Wheat firm—spot and month, 71a71¼; February, 72⅝a72½; May, 75½a75⅝; steamer No. 2 red, 66⅝—receipts 6,431 bushels; exports, none—southern by sample, 67a72; do. on grade, 67½a71½. Corn firmer—spot and month, 37½a37⅝; February, 37⅝a38; March, 38⅛a38⅜; steamer mixed, 36⅝a36⅞—receipts, 153,349 bushels; exports, none—southern white and yellow corn, 34½a37½. Oats steady—No 2 white, 30¼a30⅞; No. 2 mixed, 28a28½. Rye dull—No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 western, 59. Hay firmer—No. 1 timothy, $15.50 bid. Grain freights very quiet—steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 3¾d., January; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 3s.a 3s. 1½d., January. Sugar strong, unchanged. Cheese firm, unchanged. Butter firm—fancy creamery, 28a29; do. imitation, 22a24; do. ladle, 20a21; good ladle, 19a20; store packed, 16a18; do. rolls, 17a21. Eggs firm, unchanged.

Grain and Provisions Markets.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange,