THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY
Temporary Business Office, 1109 Pennsylvania Avenue.
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.
New York Office: 126 Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: Boyce Building.
London Office: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square.
The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.
Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, $1 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.08.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)
☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No. 14,632. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS.

A DEMONSTRATED FACT.

There is no business that cannot be benefited by judicious advertising, and there is none that may not waste money by poor use of space.

WARREN OPENS FIGHT

Bombarding the Boer Trenches on Tabanmyana Mountain.

BRIEF MUSKETRY FIRE HEARD

Special From Cape Town Says Boers Are Retreating.

DUTCH LEAVING COLESBURG

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Natal, January 20, 11:15 a.m.—The firing of field guns was heard early this morning from the left. Evidently Gen. Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Tabanmyana mountain. There was also a brief musketry fire.

Among the prisoners captured Thursday was one who has married a granddaughter of President Kruger.

Boers Said to Be Retreating.

LONDON, January 20.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Friday, January 19, 1 p.m., says:

"The Ladysmith relief force is steadily working northward. Heavy fighting occurred yesterday. The Boers are retreating."

The only war office dispatch made public today is a brief report from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, under today's date, saying in substance that Gen. French has extended his line to the east, further threatening the Boer lines of communication.

Otherwise there is no change in the situation.

Dutch Leaving Colesburg.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Friday, January 19.—A gentleman who has escaped from Colesburg reports that the Dutch inhabitants who are sympathizers with the Boers are proceeding to the Orange Free State, in anticipation of the evacuation of the town. Mr. Van Der Walt, a member of the Cape assembly, has already gone.

The Boer force there is estimated to number from 6,000 to 7,000 men, besides a strong force at Norvalspont.

The British shells did much execution eastward of the town. The Boer loss up to date is probably 200 men.

Carefully compiled figures from republican sources, some of which have been investigated and found to be correct, show the Boer losses up to date are, approximately, 6,425 men, including 2,000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

IN SIGHT OF LADYSMITH.

London Well Pleased at Position of Relief Column.

LONDON, January 20.—Telegrams from the front indicate that the northward march of the relief column moving toward Ladysmith is proceeding steadily. The authorities here seem satisfied that now General Buller's forces are within sight of Ladysmith, the besieged place is safe at present from serious attack. No news of real importance was made public up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and there was nothing to show that the general engagement, so frequently rumored, has yet commenced, though, obviously, news of such a battle is momentarily expected.

Advices from Cape Town say Field Marshal Lord Roberts has appointed Lord Stanley, member of parliament for East Lancashire and a former lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards, to be press censor.

Prince Francis of Teck has gone to the front.

Enthusiasm Over Volunteers.

The departure of the second detachment of the London volunteers for South Africa this morning led to a repetition of the scenes of enthusiasm of last Saturday along the whole route from Wellington barracks to Nine Elms station. The Londoners commenced assembling before daybreak, headed by several bands, and the volunteers, numbering 700 men, left the barracks at 7:45 a.m., marching in fours. For a time the people contented themselves with cheering and the column advanced in good order until it reached Great George street, where the friends, wives and sweethearts of the men insisted on joining them and marching arm-in-arm. Thus, in the midst of constantly increasing enthusiasm, the volunteers finally reached the station at 9:30 a.m., where the Duke of Connaught, the lord mayor, sheriffs and other military and civic dignitaries had assembled. The volunteers were rapidly entrained for Southampton and steamed away to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

Large crowds met the volunteers at Southampton and gave them a ringing send-off as they embarked on the transports Ariosto, Kinfauns Castle and Gaul.

EXCITEMENT AT ESQUIMAULT.

Cipher Dispatch From 'Frisco Puts the Military on Edge.

VICTORIA, B. C., January 20.—There was considerable excitement at Esquimault yesterday, occasioned by the receipt of a cipher message by Capt. Fagen, who, now that the admiral is cruising in southern waters, is in charge of the station. This message is said to have come from the consul at San Francisco. On deciphering the message Capt. Fagen at once summoned by signal the commanders of the other warships now in port, and they were closeted with him on the Leander for some time. After the conference orders were sent to the torpedo boat destroyer Virago, ordering her to prepare at once for a cruise. Shortly afterward the vessel steamed out and down the straits on patrol duty.

At the fortifications extra precautions were taken. The guard was doubled and all the guns were manned. Extra sentries have been on duty at all the fortifications for the last week, and no one is allowed there. At the dockyard all the guns are in readiness, and a big gun covering the yard is manned night and day.

Distinguished Party Off to Africa.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 20.—The transport Kinfauns Castle, with the Duke of Marlborough, Rudyard Kipling, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Admiral Frederick A. Maxse and many army officers on board, bound for South Africa, sailed today. She was enthusiastically cheered by the large crowds of people who, in spite of the fact that it was raining heavily, lined the quays.

MINISTER VICUNA AT 'FRISCO.

Chile's Representative to This Country and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—C. Morta Vicuna, the Chilean minister to the United States and Japan, arrived from Tokio on the steamer Doric, en route to Washington. Minister Vicuna, while in Tokio, is said to have taken up with the Japanese foreign office the proposition of settling Japanese colonists in Chile, and to establish a steamer line between Yokohama and Valparaiso.

The minister admitted that he had been conducting some important negotiations at Tokio, but refused to divulge their character. Mr. Vicuna says that the Japanese are making rapid strides in railway building and industrial development.

REPORTS ON ROBERTS

Presented to the House of Representatives.

WILL BE TAKEN UP NEXT TUESDAY

Majority of the Committee Favor Exclusion.

MINORITY FOR EXPULSION

The committee reports on the case of B. H. Roberts of Utah were presented to the House of Representatives today. The majority report was signed by Judge Tayler, Mr. Landis of Indiana, Mr. Morrison of Minnesota, Judge Freer of West Virginia, Judge Lanham of Texas, Judge Miers of Indiana and Mr. McPherson of Iowa.

The minority report was signed by Mr. De Armond of Missouri and Mr. Littlepage of Maine.

The majority report denied Roberts the right to be sworn in, and favored "exclusion." The minority report recommended that Roberts be sworn in and then expelled.

The committee was unanimous in the opinion as to the facts, but differed as to the method of disposing of the case.

Course of Procedure.

Three days will be given for debate, beginning Tuesday, Monday being "District day." The discussion will be participated in by the members of the committee, as follows:

Judge Tayler and Mr. McPherson to discuss the entire subject—all points raised—in a general way.

Mr. Landis will take up the "compact" between Utah and the United States, when the territory was admitted. Mr. Morris of Minnesota will discuss Roberts as a polygamist. Messrs. De Armond and Littlepage—signers of the minority report—will go over the whole ground—as Tayler, Judge Lanham will discuss the constitutional questions, taking the ground that the case will probably never have a parallel; that it should be settled now upon its merits; that while the Constitution prescribes qualifications for membership, there is no reason why the House (or either body of Congress) may not reject an objectionable applicant for a seat; that the House may decline to swear in a murderer or other known violator of law; or a leper, should either present himself to be sworn in.

Mr. Roberts will be given two hours for his presentation, and Judge Freer of West Virginia will follow him in defense of the majority report.

A question to be debated is, whether or not Congress may add to the constitutional qualifications for membership, the provision (constitutional) being that "no person shall be eligible who is not twenty-five years of age, etc."

The Majority Report.

The majority report is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law and facts. It gives the details of the hearings, the ample opportunities afforded to Mr. Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify and the unanimous finding of facts, heretofore published. It proceeds:

"The committee is unanimous in its belief that Mr. Roberts ought not to remain a member of the House of Representatives. A majority are of the opinion that he ought not to be permitted to become a member; that the House has the right to exclude him. A minority are of the opinion that the proper course of procedure is to permit him to be sworn in and then expel him by a two-thirds vote under the constitutional provision providing for expulsion.

"Your committee desire to assert with the utmost positiveness at this point that not only is the proposition of expulsion as applied to this case against precedent, but that exclusion is entirely in accord with principle, authority and legislative precedent, and not antagonistic to any legislative action which the House of Representatives has ever taken.

"For convenience we present herewith, before proceeding to extended argument in support of the committee's resolution, the following summary:

"Upon the facts stated, the majority of the committee assert that the claimant ought not to be permitted to take a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected ought to be declared vacant.

"The minority, on the other hand, assert that he ought to be sworn in, in order that if happily two-thirds vote therefor he may be expelled.

Grounds of Disqualification.

"Three distinct grounds of disqualification are asserted against Roberts.

"1. By reason of his violation of the Edmunds law.

"2. By reason of his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, of the decisions of the Supreme Court and of the proclamations of the Presidents, holding himself above the law and not amenable to it.

"No government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country, whose Congress he seeks to enter. Such an idea is intolerable. It is upon the principle asserted in this ground that all cases of exclusion have been based.

"3. His election as representative is an explicit and offensive violation of the understanding by which Utah was admitted as a state.

"The objection is made to the refusal to admit Roberts that the Constitution excludes the idea that any objection can be made to his coming in if he is twenty-five years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States and was an inhabitant of Utah when elected, no matter how odious or treasonable or criminal may have been his life and practices.

"To this we reply:

Constitutional Provisions Discussed.

"1. That the language of the constitutional provision, the history of its framing in the constitutional convention and its context clearly show that it cannot be construed to prevent disqualification for crime.

"2. That the overwhelming authority of text book writers on the Constitution is to the effect that such disqualification may be imposed by the House and no commentator on the Constitution specifically denies it.

"3. The courts of several of the states, in construing analogous provisions, have with practical unanimity declared against such narrow construction of such constitutional provisions.

"4. The House of Representatives has never denied that it had the right to exclude a member-elect, even when he had the three constitutional requirements.

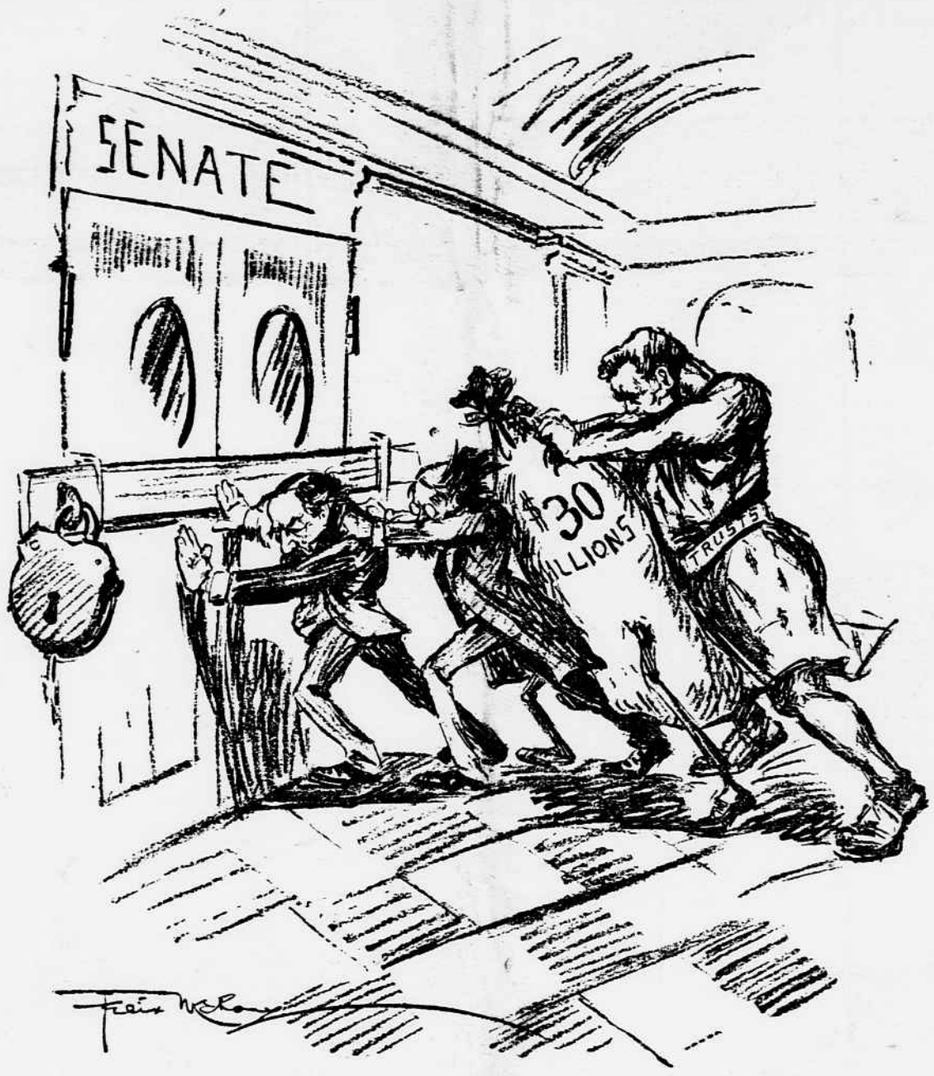
"5. In many instances it has distinctly asserted its right so to do in cases of disloyalty and crime.

"6. It passed in 1862 the test-oath act, which imposed a real and substantial disqualification for membership in Congress, disqualifying hundreds of thousands of American citizens. This law remained in force for twenty years, and thousands of members of Congress were compelled to take the oath it required.

"7. The House, in 1869, adopted a general rule of order, providing that no person should be sworn in as a member against whom the objection was made that he was not entitled to take the test oath, and if upon investigation such fact appeared, he was to be permanently debarred from entrance.

"8. The interesting proposition is made

(Continued on Eighth Page.)



THE QUAY-CLARK COMBINE.
A Strong One—But Not Quite Strong Enough.

PACK TRAIN ATTACKED

Escort Was Successfully Ambushed by the Filipinos.

Another Attempt Failed, With Serious Loss to the Enemy—Going to the Philippines.

A cable message was received from Gen. Otis this morning showing that he has received a set-back in his hitherto uniformly successful movements against the Filipinos. It appears that a pack train was ambuscaded between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, in Laguna province, and that the pack train was lost, two men killed, five wounded and nine missing. This is the first capture of any consequence from the army since the beginning of the insurrection, and is generally deplored at the War Department. A similar attempt to ambush another pack train in Battangas mountains was frustrated, with serious loss to the enemy. The following is the text of Gen. Otis' message:

"MANILA, January 20, 1900.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Pack train of twenty ponies, transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna province, escorted by fifty men, under Lieut. Ralston, 30th Infantry, was ambushed yesterday. Two men were killed, five wounded, nine missing; pack train lost. The lieutenant and thirty-four men returned to Santo Tomas with their killed and wounded. The affair is being investigated.

"Dorst, 45th Infantry, struck the insurgents in Battangas mountains, who had prepared in ambush to meet him. He killed eight, wounded three, captured seventeen, one Spaniard, six rifles. His casualties were two men slightly wounded.

"OTIS."

Hospital Corps Men Going.

The War Department has arranged to send 150 hospital corps men to the Philippines on the hospital ship Missouri. That vessel is now on her way from Manila to San Francisco and is due at the latter place about the 1st of February. To secure this number of men it will be necessary to withdraw recruits from instruction at either Washington barracks or Angel Island, Cal., whether they have received the full amount of training or not. The course is from one to two months' duration, according to the aptitude of the recruit.

Acting Hospital Steward Cleaveland Hilson, jr., and forty-one privates of the hospital corps, now at the Washington barracks, D. C., will start for San Francisco, Ca., in a few days. They will report upon their arrival there to the commanding general, Department of California, who will furnish them transportation to Manila, Philippine Islands.

Appointed a Chaplain.

Rev. Rowland S. Nichols of Massachusetts, a member of the Episcopal Church, has been appointed chaplain in the army to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chaplain J. S. Siebold. He has been assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands and will take passage on the Scindia, which will sail from New York early in March.

Arming Marines With Army Rifle.

The bureau of ordnance of the navy has made requisition to the ordnance department of the army for 1,200 army magazine rifles and 2,400,000 rounds of ammunition for the use of the marine corps in the Philippines. Requisitions will soon be made for 2,000 more army magazine rifles for the navy, which will make 3,000 in all, for which requisition has been made, 1,000 having been obtained from the army some time ago.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Navy Department has been informed that the Ranger has left the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco for the Isthmus of Panama. She has been detailed for surveying duty in that quarter.

The Detroit is due at Key West on the 22d instant, and will probably join the flagship New York on her cruise through the West Indies.

Col. Viele to Retire.

It is probable that Col. Charles B. Viele, 4th Cavalry, will shortly be placed on the retired list on account of disability incident to the service. He was recently ordered to duty with his regiment in the Philippines, but on arriving there was found to be incapacitated for active service.

THE GREEDY PENSION ATTORNEYS.

Contempt Felt for Them by the Soldiers.

The following correspondence is apropos to the discussion in the House yesterday:

ATLANTIC REVIEW,
ATLANTIC CITY, January 1, 1900.

To the Editor of The Evening Star, Washington:

Dear Sir: I was amazed yesterday to receive a letter from John W. Morris, a Washington pension agent, suggesting that I apply through him for a pension. This sort of business is outrageous and ought to be discouraged. I send you copy of letter in reply to his communication, and you may use it if you see fit.

Fraternally yours,
W. B. DILL, City Editor.

ATLANTIC REVIEW,
ATLANTIC CITY, January 1, 1900.

John W. Morris, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 28th strikes me as rather amusing. You will have to look further for pension business.

Like many others, I enlisted in the 4th New Jersey Volunteers, did my duty, received my discharge and came home feeling better physically than I ever have before or since. The army was for me, and doubtless many others, a sanatarium, that gave me an appetite for anything digestible and thirty additional pounds of avoirdupois.

If I were in a position financially to do so, I should like to pay Uncle Sam a pension. New Jersey regiments saw no active service during the past war and lost very few men by disease, the 4th two, I believe. If any in the latter regiment were disabled, it certainly was not active service or ill treatment that did it.

Very respectfully,
W. B. DILL.

JOHN RUSKIN IS DEAD.

Noted Essayist and Art Critic Passes Away, Aged Eighty-One.

LONDON, January 20.—John Ruskin died this afternoon of influenza, aged eighty-one years.

John Ruskin, art critic and essayist, was born in London, England, February 8, 1819. He was the only son of a wealthy wine merchant, a Scotchman by birth, from whom he derived in childhood a fondness for art, and from whom he inherited a fortune of £200,000, most of which he has spent in charities and philanthropic schemes and for the promotion of sound art. In 1836 he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1842, having gained the Newdigate prize in 1839 by a poem entitled "Salsette and Elephanta." Up to 1846 he continued to write verses for numerous periodicals. A collection of his poems was issued in 1850 and in 1891.

Mr. Ruskin first drew public attention by his "Modern Painters." In preparation for the later volumes of "Modern Painters," and for other works that followed the author spent many years in the study of art. He was an accomplished draughtsman, but used his pencil almost entirely for the purpose of illustrating his own books.

In 1853 he delivered a series of lectures on architecture and painting at Edinburgh, was appointed professor at the Cambridge School of Art in 1858, became Rede lecturer at Cambridge in 1867, was elected to the Slade professorship of the fine arts at Oxford in 1869 and re-elected in 1876. The movement known as pre-Raphaelitism was largely due to a study of Ruskin's earlier works and received his cordial support.

Ruskin was one of the greatest modern masters of English prose, especially in the department of imaginative and poetic description. His influence as a thinker was, however, impaired by his whims, his puzzling contradictions and his overvehemence of statements, it has been said.

Of late years he lived mostly in retirement at Brantwood, a property which he bought in 1871 at Coniston, in the English lake country. During his life he wrote many books, which have been wisely commented on.

Personal Mention.

Major William H. Hammer, paymaster, U. S. A., has been placed on the retired list at his own request, under the forty years' service clause.

Captain G. D. Fitch, corps of engineers, has been granted two months' leave of absence with permission to go abroad.

Mr. George Parson is in the city prior to his departure for South Africa. He will sail on the Bretagne next week, going from Marseilles to Delagoa bay, to reach the Boer lines, and will represent a New York illustrated paper. He is with his father, Rev. Dr. Parson, on Capitol Hill.

Mr. John T. Downs has been appointed examiner in chancery by the Supreme Court of the District. Mr. Downs is a stenographer, a graduate of the Columbian Law University of this city and a member of the District bar.

Lieutenant Percy P. Bishop of the 4th Artillery is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bishop, Olympia flats.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Quite a Number of Callers Received by the President.

Great Pressure for Invitations to the Different Official Receptions.

The rainy weather of the last few days has prevented the President taking his morning walk. This morning he went to his office early, and before 1 o'clock had seen many callers. These included Secretary Hitchcock, Senators Allison, Kyle, Pritchard, Carter, Elkins and Hanna, Representatives Grosvenor, Baker, Gamble, Pierson, Jack and Mudd, together with numerous visitors, calling with these officials and separately.

Senator Hanna was accompanied by some Ohio constituents, who, he solemnly asserted, did not want office "because they are from Ohio."

Senator Pritchard and Mr. Pierson talked about political affairs in North Carolina.

The Demand for Invitations.

Secretary John Addison Porter, who has direct charge of all matters relating to social occasions at the White House, says that the demand for invitations to the receptions this year has been greater than ever. To one uninitiated in the work there might be an idea that little trouble would be caused to any one by the labors connected with these receptions, but the answers to letters alone are a physical burden of large proportions. In the two social seasons prior to this and in the half of the season now gone Secretary Porter has received and answered over 3,500 letters. These letters cannot be answered in a formal manner and require personal answers.

All of the letters, as a rule, are from people of sufficient standing to command attention. In addition to these the White House is daily visited by senators, representatives and others in official life asking that invitations be sent. These have to be carefully handled. Out of 7,000 or 8,000 requests only about 2,500 invitations can be sent to each reception, as the White House will comfortably accommodate only about 2,000 because of the lack of space. Thousands who want to attend have to be refused, and this delicate work has to be performed by Secretary Porter.

Still another trouble is that many people are put down for one reception and desire to attend another, for which the quota may be full, entailing almost endless correspondence, and in the end refusal.

Everybody cannot attend the army and navy reception, yet everybody wants to do so. The officers of the army and navy and their families make up nearly all of the total number to be invited, leaving a small number for others.

Army Orders.

Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 3d Infantry, has been ordered from Fort Slocum, N. Y., to this city for temporary duty at army headquarters.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, ordnance department, has been ordered from New York city, N. Y., to Hilton Head, S. C., on business relative to the mounting at that place of machinery for a new dynamite gun, now in course of manufacture.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, ordnance department, from Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., to Fort Washington, Md., on business pertaining to the manufacture of cartridge reloading machines for rapid-fire guns.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, ordnance department, from New York city, N. Y., to the works of the War Munition Co., near Bradford, Pa., relative to the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Lieut. Wm. A. Lieber, 24th Infantry, has been granted two months' extension of sick leave.

Maj. J. C. Merrill, surgeon, has been detailed as a member of the examining board in session in this city, in place of Col. Dallas Bache, assistant surgeon general, relieved.

For Relief of Builders.

Mr. Daniel has presented in the Senate a bill for the relief of Holiday & Richardson, appropriating $1,100 to pay them for building two double sets of officers' quarters at Fort Myer, Va., in 1891, the above sum having been deducted from their contract price because they did not complete the building within eleven days of the time agreed on.

MURPHY DISAPPEARS

Left Town When Subpœna for Him Was Issued.

THE CLARK COMMITTEE WANTS HIM

T. F. Normoile Says He Was Offered $12,500 for His Vote.

ATTORNEY CASON RECALLED

The investigation by the committee on privileges and elections into the allegations of bribery against Senator Clark was resumed today.

T. F. Normoile, a bookkeeper of Butte, was first called. He was a member of the last legislature. He testified that within a week after his election he was approached with an indirect offer of a large sum for his vote for Mr. Clark. It was said to him that he could get $15,000 to $20,000 for his vote, and perhaps enough to make him a snug fortune, if he would merely absent himself from the legislature at the time of the voting for United States senator. When the legislature convened a man had approached him and asked him if he proposed to make a "sucker" of himself and not get anything out of the election. Finally, he said, just before the election he was offered $12,500 for his vote for Clark, the sum to be placed in the hands of some disinterested person.

At this point Chairman Chandler said that John P. Murphy of Butte, one of the men who, it is claimed, had approached Mr. Normoile, had come to Washington by request to testify in the case. He left immediately after a subpoena had been issued for him.

"Search has been made for him in vain," said Senator Chandler, "and the assistance of the newspapers is solicited to ascertain his whereabouts."

In response to a statement from Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Clark's leading attorney, that he knew nothing of Murphy, Senator Chandler replied: "I thought he might accidentally let you know his whereabouts."

Mr. Faulkner: "I'll let you know if he does."

Mr. Chandler: "No doubt the newspaper men will find him in two or three days."

On cross-examination Mr. Normoile said he was a democrat. He was employed and had been since the legislature adjourned at the Anaconda company. He had voted for Conrad for United States senator from first to last. He said to the proposition of $12,500 for his vote that he would think it over. As to the $10,000 proposition, he had replied that "That is very little for a man to sell himself for."

Cason's Interviews With Clark.

At the conclusion of Mr. Normoile's testimony, Mr. Cason, one of yesterday's witnesses, was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Faulkner. He admitted that he had gone to W. A. Clark's office in November, soon after the election, to talk with him about the election of a United States senator. He explained why he had gone to see Mr. Clark, saying that generally the republicans were favorable to Clark's election, and he thought there was a good chance to elect him.

At the two interviews he had with Mr. Clark in November he had indicated his belief that Mr. Marcye, representative-elect from Custer county, might be induced to vote for Clark, but he said that no approach to corruption with reference to Mr. Marcye was made at these interviews.

Mr. Cason then was examined as to an interview with W. A. Clark, held in the latter's room just before the election of senator. He declared that Mr. Clark had asked him to see Representative Marcye, as witness could handle him better than anybody else. Mr. Cason said Clark had authorized him to pay $10,000 to Representative Marcye, the authorization being given him in a whisper and by holding up the fingers and thumbs of both hands. Subsequently he had learned that Marcye was favorable to Clark anyhow, and he made no offer of money to him.

Mr. Cason, after admitting that he received $500 from Senator Clark for his service, said that Mr. Clark did not have the reputation in Butte of being a liberal payer.

Two Written Statements.

In response to an inquiry of Mr. Faulkner, as to how many written statements he had made concerning this case, Mr. Cason replied that he had made one to Mr. Booth, an attorney of Butte, a Daly democrat, and the one to which he had testified yesterday. In a conversation with Booth, he had told him some time last summer that he did not want to testify in the case. Subsequently he had given Mr. Booth a written statement, accompanied by the letters and papers bearing upon the case. He denied receiving any consideration for the written statement beyond a promise that he would not be called as a witness. He admitted that he knew the statement could not be used as evidence. He said that in his opinion the matter contained in the two statements was "too good to keep," and that he had been betrayed by both Booth and Root.

He denied having received any consideration for the testimony which he delivered in the Wellcome disbarment proceedings.

A letter of Cason to Root, in which the former held the latter responsible for the making public of the written statement of Cason, which was to be held as sacred between them, was offered in evidence. In the letter Cason declared his intention of making a clean breast of the whole transaction, and accused Root of violating his oath as an Odd Fellow in betraying him (Cason).

In another letter Cason reiterated the statements made in the Root letter declaring that Mr. Clark had said he would hold his seat in the Senate if it cost him $1,000,000.

Paid to Leave Butte.

On redirect examination Mr. Cason told how Mr. Root had given him $1,500 to leave Butte and keep away from the service of a subpoena of the Senate committee.

At the conclusion of the examination of Mr. Cason counsel for the contestants announced that they had no other testimony to offer until certain letters sent for by the defense had arrived.

Mr. Faulkner said the letters, although on the way from Butte, had not arrived. In response to any inquiry from Chairman Chandler as to whether he was prepared to proceed with the defense, Mr. Faulkner replied that he was not, and could scarcely in fairness be expected to put on his witnesses until the contestants had rested.

After some discussion an adjournment was taken until Monday morning next at 10:15.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant F. M. Russell has been ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Lieutenant J. G. Doyle to assume duties of inspector of ordnance at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant B. C. Decker to assume duties as inspector of ordnance at the works of Harlan & Hollingsworth at Wilmington, Del.

The promotion of Lieutenant C. T. Vogelgesang and the retirement of Medical Directors J. M. Flint, February 7, and G. S. Beardsley, January 22, and Pay Director E. May, January 20, were announced at the Navy Department today.

CHAPELLE'S MISSION

The Archbishop Not Meeting With Success in the Philippines.

A PROBABLE MISUNDERSTANDING

Intense Feeling of Natives Against the Friars.

GENERAL OTIS' NOTICE

The apprehension felt in some quarters that the mission of Archbishop Chapelle to the Philippines would not be an entire success appears to be verified. The hostility aroused among the natives by his association in their minds with the friars is looked upon as likely to destroy any good that might have been expected from his efforts to exert the influence of the Catholic Church to secure acceptance of the authority of the United States. The fact that General Otis felt it necessary to assure the natives that the government has no intention of forcing the friars upon them is accepted as evidence of the intensity of the feeling aroused by the presence of the archbishop seemingly empowered with the authority of the church to compel submission.

Archbishop Chapelle's Plan.

The President viewed with great favor the plan proposed for Archbishop Chapelle to visit the Philippines with the authority of the Church of Rome to be exercised for the promotion of good order and the recognition of governmental authority. After the visit of Archbishop Chapelle to the President, at which the matter was discussed, it was given out semi-officially that it was recognized that the influence of the church would be for the promotion of good order and stability of government, and that among natives professing the Catholic faith and recognizing the authority of the church it ought to operate greatly to the interest of the government. There is a similarity between this expression then used and the statement attributed to Archbishop Chapelle at Manila, "That President McKinley shared his views, which were that 'if the friars returned to their parishes they would be considered elements of good order, and, therefore, American agents'"—a statement which apparently has caused great excitement and discontent among the natives.

Each Misunderstood the Other.

The archbishop is not an American, and the President is not thoroughly familiar with the point of view and the method of organization of the Catholic Church. It is, therefore, probable that each failed of understanding the other just enough to put a radically different interpretation upon what was said between them. The President was greatly pleased to have the good offices of religion exerted to promote civilization and the recognition of governmental authority. The archbishop was equally delighted to have given to the church such recognition as he conceived to be implied in the acceptance of the good offices of the pope in a matter of this sort. It is hardly to be supposed that the President had any idea of recognizing papal authority, and he undoubtedly did not realize that in the eyes of the archbishop a papal delegate (which he was) represented a government with unbounded authority and vested with temporal powers, as well as spiritual. What to the President was probably no more than a benign religious influence was to the archbishop something more than an imperial power. A misunderstanding of the scope of the archbishop's recognition by this government and the authority possessed by him might naturally follow from this, and the Filipinos, raised under the authority of the church and the domination of the friars, against which they had revolted, were particularly apt to misinterpret the purposes of this government in accepting the good offices of the papal delegate.

Apprehension was expressed by some when the announcement was made that Archbishop Chapelle had been appointed papal delegate to the Philippines, and that through him would be exercised the good offices of the pope to quiet the Filipinos, that the result might be to excite greater resistance, based upon the fear of the natives that submission to the authority of the United States would mean the re-establishment of the power of the friars. The President, however, saw only the good influence of Christianity on the side of this government in the move and expected beneficial results from it.

Gen. Otis' Announcement.

It is an open secret in some quarters that there was a momentary impression among high authorities of the church in Europe when the President so readily accepted the services of the delegate, or ambassador, that it foreshadowed the recognition of the pope as one of the sovereign powers of Europe. Great credit was given Archbishop Chapelle at Rome for accomplishing his reception by the President. It was very speedily realized, however, that his reception had been that of a clergyman, not that of an ambassador. It is made obvious by the announcement of Gen. Otis that the Filipinos will not be compelled to accept obnoxious friars who may be assigned to curacies by the church authorities; that this government will not sustain the friars in authority; and there is good and abundant reason to assume that the pope will not depose the friars. This is expected by those who have been watching developments with interest and an intelligent knowledge of the situation to result in considerable friction, and perhaps in conflict of authority in sections of the islands where but vague notions exist as to the distinction between church and state. The statement made by Gen. Otis is itself referred to as an interference with the authority of the church and an abridgement of religious liberty, so uncertain is the line of demarcation between civil and clerical authority among these people.

MONUMENT FOR McCLELLAN.

The Amount Raised is $10,000—Congress to Be Asked for $50,000.

The fund for the McClellan monument, which it is proposed to erect in Washington, now amounts to about $10,000, and the committee in charge of the fund will ask Congress for $50,000 for the pedestal. It is hoped to have the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone at the time of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in this city, in 1901.

OVER FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Government Receipts in Cuba for the Year 1899.

The War Department gave out a statement today showing that the total receipts for the entire Island of Cuba for the month of December were $1,733,221.36.

By items the receipts for the month are divided as follows: Customs receipts, $1,562,840.01; postal receipts, $16,514.28; internal revenue receipts, $60,488.07; miscellaneous receipts, $93,379.00.

The total receipts for the entire island for the calendar year ending December 31, 1899, by items, are:

Customs, $14,072,114.79; internal revenue, $757,283.84; postal receipts from July 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899, $94,514.28; miscellaneous receipts from July 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899, $293,584.51. The total receipts for the year 1899 from all sources, $15,217,497.42.