IN THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. Conant on the Progress Made by the Commission.

OBSTACLES TO ISLAND'S DEVELOPMENT

Work That Has Been So Far Accomplished.

LEGISLATION NEEDED

Congress will be asked by the Philippine commission to clear away the obstacles to the development of the Philippine Islands by providing proper laws governing the grant of franchises for mining, cutting of timber, railway building and banking. This was the substance of the statements made today to a representative of The Evening Star by Mr. Charles A. Conant, who recently returned from the Philippines under a special commission from Secretary Root to investigate their needs in respect to coinage and banking. Mr. Conant speaks with considerable enthusiasm of the opportunities which are opening in the islands for the investment of American capital and for American energy and enterprise. He said to the representative of The Star:

Gov. Taft's Tact.

"I was very much disturbed on reaching San Francisco to learn that Gov. Taft had been taken so seriously ill after I left Manila. It would be almost impossible to replace him as the governor of the Philippine Islands. His rare tact and skill in dealing with men have been combined in an unusual degree with capacity for work and with sound judgment in framing measures for the Philippines. He has won the confidence of the native leaders to an extent which it would be almost impossible for any other American to duplicate within a short interval. I have been glad to learn that the illness, which has probably resulted in part from the hard, steady work he has done in a tropical climate, does not promise to be serious in its results. It may prove a blessing in disguise for the Philippines if the consequence of the governor's illness is his coming to Washington and presenting the whole subject of the needs of the islands to Congress. He can do it in a manner to secure the needed legislation, and as no other man could."

What the Commission Has Accomplished.

"What has the commission accomplished thus far?" asked the representative of The Star.

"It has practically built up a government and a system of education with new materials," was the reply. "It is astonishing how little is left of the Spanish regime at Manila. The Spaniards prevented the spread of their own language, in order to keep the natives manageable; they did practically nothing in the way of building roads and improving harbors; they neglected education, and they had a system of courts in which it was almost impossible to secure justice. The work fell upon the civil commission as soon as it reached the Philippines to pass laws providing for these conditions. Four volumes of its acts, passed within the last year, will be sent to Congress by the Secretary of War, and testify at least to the volume of work which the commission has done. This work has included the framing of a new code of civil procedure, provision for a system of insular transportation, the opening of roads, the creation of an insular constabulary, the organization of more than thirty provincial governments, the adoption of a charter for the city of Manila and the extension of civil service reform to the insular service. It has also framed a new tariff, which took effect on November 15, reducing the duties on the necessaries of life and increasing them on luxuries. The tariff has been so framed as to offer encouragement to the large importation of agricultural machinery, railway equipment, and the implements, tools and food most needed for the rapid development of the islands."

Appreciated by the People.

"Are these measures appreciated by the Filipino people?" Mr. Conant was asked.

"I think they are to a very great degree," was the reply. "Governor Taft and his associates on the commission have consulted the Filipinos regarding matters directly affecting their interests, and have followed their recommendations wherever it was possible. Thus, the new code of civil procedure was thoroughly discussed with the local attorneys of Manila, and their proposal was accepted that Spanish should continue to be the official language of the courts for several years.

"The chief difficulty encountered at first by the Americans was in convincing the natives that the United States officials were not like the Spanish in their methods. Spoliation and oppression by Spain were only to give way, in the opinion of many of their sincere leaders, to similar measures on the part of the United States. They would not accept mere promises, written or spoken, that this was not to be the case, because they had received plenty of such promises from Spanish governors general. When the commission last spring, however, made its tour of the islands, invited suggestions for the provincial charters, and accepted many of them with good grace, the fact began to dawn upon the more intelligent leaders that the United States were really in earnest in their assurances. Opposition to American authority then began to crumble away. At present the Filipino people are represented on the governing commission by three of their own number. All are men of high standing and ability. One is a leading professional man, who was educated in Paris; another, Senor Legarda, is one of the leading capitalists of Manila, interested in its chief industries, and the third, Senor Luzuriaga, occupies a similar position in the Island of Negros. Their practical suggestions have proved of great value to the commission and have usually been in favor of the consuming masses rather than any special interests to which they were devoted. This was notably the case in the consideration of the tariff bill, where all these gentlemen voted against some of the American commissioners for low duties on the necessaries of life."

Legislation Most Needed.

"What is the legislation which is most needed for the development of the islands?" asked the representative of The Star.

"The most pressing needs are provision for the grant of franchises for important business enterprises," was the reply. "It would not be proper for me to set forth in detail what the commission recommend in all cases, but it is obvious to every visitor to Manila that the commission should be authorized to grant charters for American banks, for street railways and for steam railways. It is also important that order should be brought out of chaos, in respect to the working of mines, the cutting of timber and the taking up of land by settlers. Some of the islands are rich in both agricultural and mineral resources, but all serious action to open up these resources is held in check by the inability to form corporations. The provision of the last army appropriation bill, that franchises should not be granted for a longer term than one year, has already proved injurious to the progress of the islands, and will prove still more injurious if it is continued. I have little doubt that a change in this respect will be strongly recommended by the Philippine commission and that conclusive arguments in favor of the change will be presented to Congress."

Purity in Dairy Products.

Representative Sherman of New York has introduced a bill in the House in the interest of purity in dairy products. It provides "that no person or persons in any state or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall falsely brand or label any dairy or food products which become articles of foreign or interstate commerce or commerce with Indian tribes as to the state or territory in which they are made, produced or grown, or cause or procure the same to be done by another or others; provided, that this act shall not apply to or include the branding of wines or liquors. Violation of the provisions of this act is made punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000."

BLAME FOR SENECA WRECK

CORONER'S JURY CENSURES BOTH COMPANY AND TRAINMEN.

All Were Guilty of Negligence—Crew of No. 4 Short One Man.

ADRIAN, Mich., December 4.—The coroner's jury today found that the disastrous collision on the Wabash railroad near Seneca last Wednesday night between trains 13 and 4 was caused by the negligence of the Wabash Railroad Company and the trainmen of train 4.

The verdict says the railroad company was negligent in failing to provide train 4 with a head-end brakeman and in failing to provide proper signals at the place of meeting of trains 4 and 13. Engineer Aaron T. Strong was found negligent in failing to properly understand and obey order No. 82, under which the train was running. Conductor George J. Martin was found negligent in failing to signal the engineer to stop and in failing to apply the airbrakes when the engineer did not give the proper signal immediately after the station signal at Seneca, according to the company's rules. Fireman Bastien was found negligent in failing to remind the engineer of order 82, when the engineer, to give the proper signal and slow up at Seneca. Brakeman A. W. Dittman was found negligent in failing to signal the engineer to stop and in failing to apply the airbrake until after the train had passed the station at Seneca when the engineer did not give the proper signal on approaching Seneca.

THE CAPTURE OF COLON.

Passenger on Steamer Finance Witnessed the Incident.

NEW YORK, December 4.—A passenger on board the steamer Finance, which arrived here today from Colon, gives the following account of the capture of Colon by the liberals of Colombia:

"We were right in the thick of it. Many of the rifle balls whistled over the ship and while the firing lasted we kept under cover. The liberals, about 200 in number, came down from the interior by train, having paid their fares as individuals, and when they arrived in town began to fire their rifles until they intimidated the government authorities and soon had control. They appointed civil officers to run the city. The United States cruisers Machias and Marietta were in the harbor, and landed marines to protect property. When we left the liberals were still in charge. Great excitement prevailed among the people on Sunday morning, November 24, when the government gunboat Pinzon arrived. Shortly after the gunboat arrived the foreign warships assembled and boats passed between them. Lengthy signals were also exchanged between the Machias and the American marines ashore, and an officer from that vessel landed bearing dispatches. When it was announced that the city would be bombarded people began to leave the city, and the war vessels and other craft offered a refuge to families, but it was learned later that the bombardment would not take place until the foreign consuls could have opportunity to get their people out. Just before the Finance left, a train arrived from Panama with 200 marines. Ahead of the locomotive was an armored car with two machine guns mounted and flying the stars and stripes."

FIRST MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

New Departure for the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 4.—The Episcopal missionary conference, the first meeting of the kind ever held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, opened for a five days' session at Christ's Church in this city this morning, under very favorable circumstances. Many of the most distinguished dignitaries, bishops, clergy and laymen, churchmen and church women, from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries are here and the attendance from the outset promises to be large.

Among those in attendance and who will take part in the proceedings are: Bishop Rowe of Alaska, Bishop Hinsolving of Southern Brazil, Bishop Graves of China, Bishop-elect Brent of the Philippines, Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, D.D., general secretary of the board of missions; Rev. Henry W. Nelson, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, Geneva; Rev. Charles H. Evans, Tokio, Japan; Rev. Andreas Bard, Walla Walla; Miss Lella Bull, president Woman's Auxiliary, Kyoto, Japan; Miss Forrester, teacher in Hooker Memorial School, City of Mexico; Mrs. Charles H. Evans, Tokio, Japan, and many others.

The program opened with a "devotional day," conducted by the Rev. W. B. Bodine, D.D., rector of the Church of the Savior, Philadelphia. Holy communion with a meditation on Christ's intercession for His work was the first number on the program, which began at 8 a.m., at St. Luke's Church. Bishop Walker welcomed the visitors, immediately following which was held a meditation on "The Holy Ghost and Missions."

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Bills to Be Introduced to Carry Them Into Effect.

Bills proposing to carry into effect the principal recommendations embodied in the President's message will be introduced in Congress during the week. Many anti-trust measures are in course of preparation and it is expected there will be a deluge of them.

One of the government departments is now engaged in framing an anti-anarchist bill and it will probably come to Congress with administration approval.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania introduced the Geary exclusion law today, with a provision that it shall be in effect for twenty years. The present law ran for ten only. Senator Penrose feels confident that the immigration committee will be able from this bill and from others yet to be introduced to frame legislation which will make Chinese exclusion more effective. Several Chinese exclusion bills were also introduced in the House. Senator Penrose will tomorrow introduce two immigration bills, each of which complements the other. One was prepared by Commissioner General Powderly, and is intended to remedy defects that have been found in the existing laws regulating immigration. The other bill is the one championed by Senator Lodge some time ago, which provides for an educational test of would-be immigrants. It has added, it is understood, provisions for the deportation of anarchists, and for their rigid moral and physical inspection, both at the foreign ports of embarkation and at the ports of arrival in the United States. It is believed that these two bills, which have been most carefully considered, will form a basis for legislation that will cure many of the evils of the present immigration system.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who is to be chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, told a Star reporter he would offer the isthmian canal bill in a few days. It will be practically the same bill that passed the House last session.

FATHER CROWLEY'S CASE.

Injunction Proceedings Against Chicago Priest Continued Indefinitely.

CHICAGO, December 4.—Notwithstanding the fact that Father Jeremiah J. Crowley has apologized to Cardinal Martinelli for anything that may have been unseemly in his conduct as a Catholic priest, he will not be allowed to worship for some time in the Cathedral of the Holy Name. Today when injunction proceedings to prevent his entering the cathedral were called up in Judge Tuley's court it was expected that the case against Father Crowley would be dismissed at the request of the church. Neither Father Crowley nor his representatives was present and Attorney T. A. Moran said that Archbishop Feehan had not instructed him to withdraw the petition for injunction. The court continued the case indefinitely, but stipulated that the deposed priest was still under his oath not to worship in this parish.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

OPINIONS IN NUMBER OF CASES HANDED DOWN TODAY.

Reversal of Judgment in Case of Campbell Against District—Powers of Commissioners.

The Court of Appeals was occupied today in handing down opinions in several cases recently argued.

In the case of Grant Campbell, plaintiff in error, against the District of Columbia the court, in an opinion by Justice Shepard, reversed the judgment of the Police Court and remanded the case, with directions to discharge the plaintiff in error. This case came up on a writ of error from the Police Court, where the plaintiff in error, who was a driver in the employ of Patrick Mann, was convicted of violating the police regulation in regard to the removal of dead animals.

Mr. Mann had applied for permission to remove a certain carcass from a stable in this city to the foot of South Capitol street. The Commissioners defused to grant the permit, and Campbell, the plaintiff in error, was ordered by his employer to remove the carcass, and in carrying out this order was arrested and convicted in the Police Court.

In his opinion Justice Shepard argues that there can be no more important field for the exercise of police powers of government than the preservation of the public health, and that the authorities unquestionably have the right to enact regulations looking to the speedy removal of decaying carcasses, likely to become a menace to health, but at the same time this is not an unlimited power, and must not be exercised in such a manner as to infringe the property rights of citizens.

The court holds that the property right to an animal does not cease at its death, but the carcass may be removed by the owner in a proper manner, and this right may be assigned by him to his vendee.

In the case of Dennis Tuohy, administrator of the estate of Thomas Tuohy, against Mary E. Trail, the judgment of the lower court is reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial. This was a suit filed by Mary E. Trail against her brother, as administrator of their father's estate, for services as housekeeper rendered to the father by her, and for which she claimed to have received no compensation. The lower court awarded $1,000 as a recompense for these services, and it is this award the court reverses.

Opinions have also been filed in the following cases: Hunt against Whitehead et al., order reversed and cause remanded; Loughran against Lemmon and others, order affirmed; McCarthy against Holtman, administratrix, decree affirmed; Sharer against McHenry (patent appeal), decision of commissioner of patents affirmed; Tobriner against White, decree affirmed; Fletcher against the barge John I. Brady, decree reversed and libellant awarded $25; Alfred Richards Brick Company and others against Rothwell and others; former mandate recalled and vacated and mandate ordered to issue upon amended decree.

GEN. BELL'S ORDER.

Drinking of "Vino" Made a Military Offense.

Brig. Gen. Bell, commanding the department of northern Luzon, has issued an order making the purchase or drinking of "vino" and kindred drinks by soldiers and civilian employes a military offense, punishable as conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The order, which is an important one, is as follows:

Medical records, based on actual tests, experience and observation in these islands during the past three years, furnish ample and conclusive proof that the native drinks, ordinarily known as "vino," manufactured in these islands, contain in a large amount the poisonous principal contained in wood alcohol, and that the following serious and pernicious consequences have resulted from the use of "vino" by Americans belonging to and on duty with the army of occupation:

1. Acute insanity, frequently resulting in death within a few days.
2. Many cases of serious disability necessitating discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability.
3. Large numbers of grave crimes, including murder and rape, necessitating frequent trials and punishments, thus depriving the government of service due it.
4. Many abuses and outrages committed to the discredit of the United States and of Americans.

As no soldier or civilian employe has the right to indulge in a habit or custom which materially impairs the efficiency of the service of the army to which he belongs or is attached the purchase or drinking by said persons of "vino," "anisado," "tuba," "basi," or other pernicious or dangerous native drinks, is hereby declared to be, in this district, a military offense, punishable as conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Soldiers guilty of this offense will be brought to trial by court-martial. Civilian employes will be discharged the service.

The intimidation of natives in efforts to force them to sell "vino" in contravention of existing orders, issued by the military and civil governments of provinces, is especially subversive of good order and military discipline and should be severely punished. All officers are enjoined to use their utmost endeavors to discourage the continuance of this suicidal custom, which is alarmingly on the increase, which amounts to self-poison, an act condemned by the laws of all civilized nations.

PARK COMMISSION'S PLANS.

Conference With Messrs. McMillan and Babcock.

There was a conference today between members of the park commission, Senator McMillan and Representative Babcock, relative to the plan of the commission for the improvement of the District. Commissioner Biddle was also in conference with the commission this afternoon. It is expected that within a short time the report of the commission will be agreed upon.

To Protect the Buffalo.

Representative Curtis of Kansas proposes to protect the American bison, or buffalo. To this end he has introduced a bill in the House providing that a reservation of 100,000 acres, either in the counties of Eddy or Lincoln, in the territory of New Mexico, shall be leased for a term of twenty years by the Secretary of the Interior to a competent person, who shall fence the same and use it as a grazing and breeding ground for the American bison.

Territory of Jefferson.

"The Territory of Jefferson" is provided for in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Mason of Tennessee. This new territory is to be constituted out of the area of the United States now known as the Indian territory, and is to have a territorial form of government if the bill becomes a law. None of the rights of the Indians is to be affected by the new territory.

One-Cent Letter Postage.

Representative Smith of Illinois will advocate 1-cent letter postage. To this end he has introduced a bill in the House which provides that after July 1, 1902, the rate of letter postage on all letters weighing one ounce or less, the postage to be paid from any place or point in the United States to any other place or point therein, and on all drop letters, shall be 1 cent, and for each additional ounce or fraction thereof the postage shall be 1 cent additional.

Educational Test for Immigrants.

Senator Lodge has reintroduced his immigration bill providing for an educational test for the admission of immigrants. The writing test is removed and the new bill requires only that the immigrant shall be required to be able to read.

Dr. Mann Consecrated Bishop.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 4.—Dr. Cameron Mann, who has long been prominently identified with the Episcopal Church in this city, was today consecrated a bishop of the missionary district of North Dakota at Grace Episcopal Church, amid elaborate ceremonies.

DISCUSSES REVISION

Meeting Today of an Important Presbyterian Church Committee.

PROPOSED NEW STATEMENT OF FAITH

Important Subjects Before a Distinguished Body of Churchmen.

SOCIAL ATTENTIONS

The committee of the Presbyterian Church appointed to report to the general assembly upon the revision of the confession of faith and also to submit a new statement of the faith met this morning in the chapel of the Church of the Covenant.

This is the third session of the committee since its creation by the general assembly last year, and it is hoped, although it is by no means certain, that the work assigned to it will be completed before adjournment. The present session may last ten days or two weeks, though it is believed the work may be accomplished in a shorter period.

When the chairman of the committee, who is also the moderator of the general assembly, Rev. Henry C. Meriton, D. D., now of Philadelphia, and formerly of San Francisco, called the committee to order this morning there were present eighteen of the twenty-one members.

The absent ones are Rev. Chas. A. Dickey, D.D., of Philadelphia, the moderator of the assembly of 1900, and chairman of the revision committee of that year, then consisting of fifteen members; Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D.D., of St. Louis and Rev. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, N. J.

These latter are expected to be here tomorrow, so that the entire membership will be in attendance.

The other members of the committee are as follows: Herrick Johnson, D.D., Chicago; D. W. Fisher, D.D., Hanover, Ind.; Wm. McKibbin, D.D., Cincinnati; George B. Stewart, D.D., Auburn, N. Y.; S. P. Sprecher, D.D., Cincinnati; J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., Chicago; D. W. Moffatt, D.D., Fort Wayne, Ind.; S. B. McCormick, D.D., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Justice John M. Harlan and John W. Foster, Washington, D. C.; Daniel R. Noyes, St. Paul, Minn.; E. W. C. Humphrey, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Wm. R. Crabbe, Pittsburg; John E. Parson, New York city; Elisha A. Fraser, Detroit, Mich.; Chas. T. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn., and John De Witt, D.D., Princeton, N. J.

Provision for Comfort.

The committee is comfortably provided for, through the thoughtfulness of Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the pastor of the church. The main audience room of the chapel is devoted to the daily sittings of the committee.

Each member has a table supplied with writing materials, and in the center of the semi-aisle is the desk of the chairman, and near by is that of the clerk of the committee, Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., who is the clerk of the general assembly and is acting in the same capacity for the committee.

The session this morning was devoted in part to hearing statements for the subcommittees on sections into which the committee is divided. One section, with Rev. Dr. Dickey as chairman, has to do with the instruction of the general assembly, to prepare a plan for the elimination from the confession of objectionable matter.

Another, headed by Rev. Dr. Nicolls, has taking up the subject of preparing statements to be inserted in the confession concerning the love of God, concerning the Holy Spirit and concerning missions, while a third section, of which Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson is chairman, was directed to prepare a new statement, brief and simple, for popular use.

It was found that these committees were not ready with complete reports, but the work that had been accomplished was laid before the committee and then it was determined that the committee as a whole would take up each one of these topics and endeavor to reach a conclusion.

It was further determined to begin with the most difficult of the duties assigned to the committee, that is, the preparation of a new statement of faith. The materials collected by the subcommittee are now before the entire body and embraces various statements, some prepared by members of the committee and others by outsiders.

Six Tentative Forms.

It is understood that there are no less than six of these tentative forms, which the committee is now going over with the purpose of bringing out a statement which can be submitted to the general assembly.

It is stated that there was but little prospect of the section having this subject in charge coming to a conclusion, although it has been in session here since last Wednesday. Whether the entire committee will have any better success remains to be demonstrated. There are, however, those to be found who express the opinion that valuable results will come from the conference which has just begun.

The committee is to hold two sessions daily. One in the morning, the other in the afternoon. They are to be the recipients of a good deal of social attention. Tomorrow evening half of the committee will be the guests at dinner of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, and Friday evening the remainder of the committee will dine at this hospitable house, a large reception to follow.

Saturday evening the committee will be given a dinner by the Men's Society of the Church of the Covenant, while Tuesday the visitors are to be given a reception in Baltimore by the Presbyterian Union of that city. Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe will also entertain the committee at luncheon.

IN CUBA'S INTEREST.

Gen. Wood Confers With Members of the Senate.

Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, accompanied by his secretary and Mr. Gonzales Quesada, was at the Capitol today conferring with senators in the interest of Cuban reciprocity. Gen. Wood told senators that some measure of reciprocity on Cuban sugar and tobacco, particularly the former, is essential to giving the island that degree of stability and prosperity which was contemplated when the United States dispossessed Spanish rule. Concerning the renewed reports from Havana that Gen. Maso's friends complain that the United States' influence is being exerted in favor of Estrada Palma's candidacy, Gen. Wood says that every care is being taken to avoid such influence, the importance of which he believed to be much overestimated.

GERMANY MAY COERCE VENEZUELA.

Significant Remarks of an Official of the Foreign Office.

BERLIN, December 4.—The officials of the foreign office here make a special application of President Roosevelt's definition of the Monroe doctrine, which he made to Congress, in Germany's dispute with Venezuela. A foreign office official intimated to the correspondent of the Associated Press today that while a friendly adjustment of Germany's claims is still expected, a forcible settlement might become Germany's duty at no distant date. Such a settlement, if necessary, would not infringe on the President's policy, nor offend the United States in the least particular.

The official also said that the President's immigration views were not of special interest to Germany now, because the emigration to America was inconsiderable.

Building Permits Issued.

Building permits were issued today as follows:

Mrs. Bessie Hibby, to make repairs to sheds in rear of 1st and 2d, D and E streets northwest; cost, $150.

Richard Moore, repairs to house on Hamilton road, Barry Farm; cost, $20.

D. T. Keady, repairs to 1302 35th street northwest; cost, $5.

D. T. Keady, repairs to 3518 P street northwest; cost, $2.

Patrick Sullivan, repairs to 1248 36th street northwest; cost, $1.50.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

AMENDMENTS TO THE DISTRICT CODE.

Provision for Appointment — Announcement of Qualifications—Free Service for Pensioners.

The two amendments to the District code which Representative Norton of Ohio has introduced in the House in the form of bills provide that subchapter one be amended to read:

"There shall be ten justices of the peace of the District, who shall have proper qualifications and be citizens of the United States, and not more than six of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years, unless sooner removed. Each of said justices, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath for a faithful and impartial performance of the duties of his office, and shall give bond in such form and penalty and with such sureties as may be prescribed and accepted by the Supreme Court of the District. And the said Supreme Court shall divide the said District into ten subdistricts and prescribe the subdistrict where the justice thereof shall have his office for the transaction of business, and within which his jurisdiction shall be restricted, and make such changes thereof and therein from time to time as the public interests may seem to said Supreme Court to demand."

The other measure provides that each of the justices shall receive a salary of $2,500 for office rent and expenses, and he shall pay to the auditor of the District of Columbia of all moneys received for fees. It shall be unlawful for any justice to demand or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee from any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine of the United States, or from their heirs or legal representatives for any oath administered, or any acknowledgment taken, or any certificate or voucher executed before him. A refusal to act without fee shall be deemed just cause for his removal from office of justice on complaint of the party aggrieved, if the refusal shall be established to the satisfaction of the President.

REFERENCE TO ATTORNEY.

Question Regarding a Measurement and the Deficiency Shown.

E. M. Talcott, the assistant surveyor of the District, recently called the attention of the District Commissioners to the fact that the surveyor's office was called upon to locate the walls of certain buildings erected on the north side of F street between 3d and 4½ streets southwest. A measurement of the front of the square developed the fact that there was a shortage of 1.20 feet, and the notes in all former surveys show that this deficiency has been taken from the fifteen-foot alley in the square, and all lots given their full frontage. Mr. Talcott asked that the opinion of the attorney for the District be secured as to the proper legal procedure in the new survey. Attorney Duvall submitted his opinion to the Commissioners today, and in it he says:

"It appears from the communication of the assistant surveyor that the whole front of the square falls short of the aggregate of the front of the lots on that side of the square as the same are recorded, and that in all former surveys the deficiency has been taken up from the fifteen-foot alley, which alley is an 'original space.' It is my opinion that this case is clearly within the provisions of section 481 of the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, which provides that in such a case the surveyor 'shall apportion such deficiency among the lots or pieces on that front agreeably to their respective dimensions,' and that without regard to any precedents found in former surveys this statute should be followed."

LARCENY FROM PERSON.

Charge Upon Which Two Women Were Tried in Police Court.

Emma Grant and Martha Robinson were arrested Monday on a charge of larceny from the person, on complaint of Pasquale Vitale, who claimed to have lost a $20 bill. The arrest was made by the police of the first precinct. The defendants were given a preliminary hearing in the Police Court today. They have been held at the house of detention since their arrest, and they appeared in court each wearing a sealskin coat.

Vitale is an Italian, and speaks English brokenly. He testified that he left his room at 1008 E street northwest, in company with a friend, Sunday night, at 11:30 o'clock and went to the post office. Returning, they met the women on the street and walked to the corner with them. Arriving at the corner of 11th and E streets, he said, they asked him if he would get something to drink. He replied in the negative, stating that it was Sunday.

Continuing, Vitale said the Grant woman felt his pocket, and a few minutes later he discovered that his pocket book was gone. It contained $76, he said.

"When I discovered my loss," he added, "I looked around and found the pocketbook on the sidewalk. Upon examination, I found only $1 in it. Later the remainder was found nearby, with the exception of a $20 bill."

Vitale denied that he accosted the women.

Policeman Morris Austin, who arrested Emma Grant, stated that when taken into custody, she told him she was alone at the time she met Vitale.

Attorney Campbell Carrington stated in behalf of the defense that no evidence had been offered by the government to show that Martha Robinson had taken any part in the alleged larceny of the money.

Mr. Carrington asked that she be dismissed as there was nothing to warrant her being held for the action of the grand jury.

Mr. Mullowny, for the government, argued that the evidence was sufficient to hold the Robinson woman. Judge Scott overruled the motion to dismiss.

Judge Scott thought the grand jury ought to inquire into the matter and sent the case on for the consideration of that body. Bond was fixed at $1,500 each.

Major Sylvester received a telegram from New York police officials last night with reference to the identity of one of the women. According to the information received from the metropolis, she is believed to be known as May Sill, and is said to be a sister of George Shea, alias Philip Bailey, who was arrested a few years ago for the alleged robbery of a Boston bank. Copies of the photographs of the women have been sent to a number of cities, but the only response received thus far is the one from New York.

No Reply Sent to Hernandez.

Secretary Root has received a cablegram from Eusebio Hernandez, president of the Cuban democratic party, charging federal interference with the Cuban political campaign. He submitted this message to the cabinet yesterday, and afterward talked over the situation with Major General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, who is now in Washington. It has not yet been determined whether an answer to this last message is necessary, in view of the complete response made by Secretary Root to a like charge made by Eligio Bonachea, the chairman of the convention that nominated General Maso in opposition to Estrada Palma for the Cuban presidency.

Germany's Harvest Short.

The State Department has received from United States Consul Albert, under date of Brunswick, November 9, a calculation of the results of the harvest in Germany for the present year, based on the answers to 5,000 circular letters of inquiry. It is estimated that the crop will total: Wheat, 2,470,000 tons; rye, 8,145,500 tons; summer barley, 3,021,800 tons, and oats, 7,105,000 tons. To make up the deficiency in wheat and rye, it is estimated that Germany will import this year 3,000,000 tons of wheat and 1,000,000 tons of rye.

Capt. Lemly Again at His Desk.

Judge Advocate General Lemly of the navy, who has been ill with an attack of tonsilitis, has resumed his official duties at his office in the Navy Department.

Steamship Arrival.

At New York—Oceanic, from Liverpool.

BOOM IN RAW COTTON

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTS SENDS PRICES TO 8 CENTS.

Movement Started Yesterday and Continued Today—Orders From England.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The cotton market opened firm and up 6 to 12 points on very active buying from all quarters except the room long contingent, who sold for profits on the theory that some reaction from the late half-cent advance was naturally due. They reasoned it out that they could regain possession of their cotton at 8 cents or below before the government figures of yesterday should start general buying afresh. That this plan was not amiss was shown by the subsequent action of the market. From 8.09 January sold off to 8 cents by 10:30, and for the rest of the first hour the market was feverish and irregular with profit-taking popular. Then smaller receipts than expected, reports of strong markets south, good trade reports and bullish private Liverpool cables, checked the downward movement and led to fresh buying for both accounts. The feature of early trading was the new business done through commission houses. Late Liverpool cables indicated a desire to follow every turn made here; private cables brought a goodly number of buying orders from England and the continent. Weather reports from the south noted more rain in the central belt, but fair and cold conditions elsewhere.

Trading on the New York cotton exchange yesterday was convulsed by the publication at noon of the government's estimate of a short cotton crop for the year. The figures were 9,674,000 bales, or nearly 2,000,000 bales less than the trade generally expected. Cotton jumped $2 a bale in as many minutes, amid scenes of excitement rarely seen. Brokers fought with one another to cover short contracts, and the pit became a pandemonium for several minutes after the report was received.

For three hours thereafter the volume of business transacted was enormous. After the first sharp advance of nearly 40 points a slump developed, which carried prices nearly half the way back to the quotations prevailing before the figures were made known. Before the close, however, the loss was regained and prices were at their highest.

The market was exceedingly feverish during the morning trading, and brokers were disinclined to enter into any commitments prior to the publication of the government report. The principal options were selling about 7.60 cents a pound. Within three minutes after the report was read the tape recorded advances of 40 points in all the options. Every one talked 8-cent cotton, and when the market closed brokers were wondering what influence the report would have on the Liverpool market, for it is generally understood that Liverpool estimates were exceedingly bearish.

The houses with wire connections in the south did an immense amount of business, mainly profit-taking.

SUIT AGAINST KITCHENER.

Lord Hobhouse Sues on Niece's False Imprisonment.

LONDON, December 4.—An interesting sequel is promised to the government's deportation from South Africa of Miss Hobhouse, who was the first person to agitate regarding the condition of the British concentration camps. The lady's uncle, Lord Hobhouse, has begun suit in this country against Lord Kitchener, Lord Milner and others on the charge of false imprisonment and assault, thereby raising the constitutional question of how far a British subject can be deprived of liberty by martial law. This question has not been raised since the case of the late Governor Eyre, in connection with the rebellion in Jamaica.

A Decision as to Banking Taxation.

The commissioner of internal revenue has rendered a decision in which he holds that bankers must return for taxation capital, surplus, undivided profits and borrowed money used in the business of banking. The opinion of the commissioner is that "capital and surplus" include all funds employed by the bank in the business of banking.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., December 4.—While a party of engineers were surveying the Grindstone coal mine an explosion of gas occurred and several men were badly burned. Those most seriously injured were Chief Engineer William Heath, George Crosby and Charles Zimmerman. It is thought all will recover.

Woman and Child Suffocated.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The dropping of a rubber tube from a gas pipe connection in the kitchen of the home of Hester Plotkin, a seamstress in Brooklyn, caused the fatal suffocation early today of Mrs. Plotkin and her twelve-year-old granddaughter, Rebecca Plotkin. Mrs. Plotkin was seventy years old. Morris Plotkin, her husband, and Nathan Cohen were overcome by the escaping gas and were taken to a hospital. Their condition is critical.

Warships Reach Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 4.—The battle ships Alabama and Massachusetts arrived off this port this morning. The officers will be entertained at a banquet this evening by the city, and with a ball tomorrow night.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. coupon 3s, $100 at 108½. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, $1,000 at 105½. West End National Bank, 10 at 128, 10 at 128. Capital Traction, 100 at 107, 20 at 107, 20 at 107, 5 at 107⅛, 5 at 107. Washington Gas, 25 at 65½, 13 at 65½. Georgetown Gas, 25 at 75. American Graphophone com., 100 at 4, 100 at 4. After call.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 177¼, 20 at 177¼, 10 at 177¼, 10 at 177½. American Graphophone preferred, 65 at 8, 100 at 8. District of Columbia Bonds.—Funding currency 3.65s, 125 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Capital Traction Railroad 4s, 106⅝ bid, 107½ asked. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 117 bid, 120 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 105 bid, 106 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., B, 105 bid, 106 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 116 bid. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 104½ bid, 107 asked. Washington Gas 6s, series A, 107½ bid. Washington Gas 6s, series B, 107½ bid. United States Electric Light deb. imp. 6s, 103½ bid. United States Electric Light cert. indebt. 6s, 103¾ bid, 104¼ asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 106¼ bid, 106½ asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market 1st 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market imp. 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market ext'n 6s, 110 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid, 108 asked. American Graphophone deb 5s, 94 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 148 bid, 160 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 185 bid, 195 asked. American Security and Trust, 215 bid, 230 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 60 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 106 bid, 106½ asked. Washington Savings Bank, 104 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 370 bid, 450 asked. Metropolitan, 725 bid, 760 asked. Central, 230 bid. Farmers and Mechanics, 240 bid. Second, 168 bid. Citizens, 180 bid. Columbia, 175 bid. Capital, 150 bid, 170 asked. West End, 127½ bid, 130 asked. Traders, 135 bid. Lincoln, 128 bid, 132 asked. Riggs, 580 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 106⅝ bid, 107½ asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bid. Franklin, 45 bid. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Corcoran, 62 bid. Potomac, 68 bid. Arlington, 26 bid. German American, 280 bid. National Union, 7½ bid, 8 asked. Columbia, 10 bid, 11 asked. Riggs, 7 bid, 8 asked. People's, 6 bid, 6½ asked. Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked. Colonial, 119 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 85 bid, 95 asked. Columbia Title, 4½ bid, 4½ asked. Washington Title, 2 bid, 3¼ asked. District Title, 4 bid.

Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 72 asked.

Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 65¼ bid, 65⅝ asked. Georgetown Gas, 73 bid, 78 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 177 bid, 177⅞ asked. Lanston Monotype, 11⅝ bid, 12 asked. American Graphophone com., 4 bid, 5 asked. American Graphophone preferred, 8 bid, 8½ asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, .05 bid, .10 asked. Washington Market, 14½ bid, 16 asked. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 175 bid, 200 asked.

Grain, Provision and Cotton Markets.

CHICAGO, December 4.—Grain:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Wheat—Dec	74½	75½-⅝	74½	75¼-⅜
May	78½	79⅝	78½	79½
Corn—Dec	62⅝	63⅝	62⅝	63½-⅝
May	65½	66½	65½	67a
Oats—Dec	43¼	44⅝	43½	44½
May	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45-½

CHICAGO, December 4.—Prov