THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Business Office, 11th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
S. H. KAUFFMANN, President.
New York Office: Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: Tribune Building.

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 U.S. or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month. Saturday Star, 32 pages, $1 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.60.
(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. 15,507. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1902—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS.

An advertisement in the evening newspaper presents its proposition to prospective customers when they are in the mood to be interested and enlightened.

FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP

Mr. Dalzell Announces His Candidacy.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RIGHT

THREE OTHER ASPIRANTS FROM THE EAST.

Western Delegations Not Unanimous for Cannon, Who Has Aroused Resentments.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, member of the committee on ways and means and one of the republican leaders on the floor, has announced his candidacy for Speaker of the House to succeed Mr. Henderson. Senator Quay has indorsed him and he will have the entire republican contingent in the Pennsylvania delegation back of him, as well as some others.

"I am a candidate for Speaker of the House in the next Congress," said Mr. Dalzell to a Star reporter this morning, "my candidacy being subject, of course, to the approval of the republicans of the Pennsylvania delegation.

"Furthermore, I am in the fight to win. I am not after a complimentary, nor am I 'playing for second place.' I want to win and I believe I will win the speakership.

Claims of Pennsylvania.

"Pennsylvania is entitled to the speakership. We have the largest republican delegation in the House. More than any other state, we keep right straight along contributing to republican supremacy. We get very little in return, and might be justified in feeling that we are punished for our loyalty to the republican party.

"Moreover, the republican party in Pennsylvania has not been represented in the Speaker's chair since the days of Mr. Galusha Grow, in 1861 and 1862. The democratic party recognized Pennsylvania in the election of Sam. Randall to the speakership.

"There is nothing in the claim that the speakership should go to the west. The west has no interests that are not substantially identical with the interests of Pennsylvania. Besides, the west has had the speakership for the last four years, and we think it is our turn now.

"I may say that I have the promise of substantial support for my candidacy outside of Pennsylvania."

The speakership contest will be an interesting subject of speculation and discussion from now on. While the actual contest will not come off until a year from December, the battle lines will be forming all through the coming short session and the succeeding summer.

Mr. Dalzell's entry into the field makes an interesting situation. The east had already furnished three candidates—Mr. Littlefield of Maine and Mr. Payne and Mr. Sherman of New York. Mr. Payne and Mr. Sherman will probably kill each other off, with a divided delegation, leaving only Mr. Littlefield. Mr. Dalzell will contest with him for the support of the eastern delegations.

Several Western Candidates.

Another outcome of his entry into the race will probably be the appearance of a dark horse from the west, in rivalry with Mr. Cannon. In fact, there probably will be several western candidates. It is thought in congressional circles that Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin will be a candidate for Speaker, entering with the prestige of having won five congressional campaigns as chairman of the congressional committee.

It is not thought that even in the event of a compromise of the Sherman-Payne rivalries the speakership would be permitted to go to New York. The empire state has the presidency and the Secretaryship of War, and the rest of the country, it is argued, would hardly hand over the speakership also.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois is at present the most formidable rival of Mr. Dalzell. And yet it is well known in congressional circles that Mr. Cannon will have opposition even in the west. One of the objections urged against him by members of the House who do not espouse his cause is that Illinois already is well provided for in the House by having the chairmanships of the committee on appropriations, of the committee on foreign affairs and of the committee on claims.

Resentment Against Cannon.

It also is said that Mr. Cannon has aroused a great many resentments during his incumbency as chairman of the appropriations committee. Delegations and individuals who have been denied their humble supplications at his shrine will renounce him, it said by those who are opposed to him. There are said to be many sore spots left as the result of the sometimes ruthless riding down of his colleagues by Chairman Cannon.

Another objection which has been urged against Mr. Cannon is the fear that as Speaker of the House he would still continue his iron hold on the appropriations committee. It is said that his whole heart is bound up in the control of the appropriations of the House and that Illinois would not only have the speakership, but the chairmanship of the appropriations committee as well.

Mr. Hepburn's Attitude.

The western delegations are not unanimous for Mr. Cannon, as is well known in congressional circles. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, something of a fighter himself, is on Mr. Cannon's trail with hostile intent. No sooner had Speaker Henderson dropped out, it is claimed, than Mr. Hepburn took down his tomahawk and struck the trail after Mr. Cannon.

Mr. Hepburn had not decided, it is said, whom he would favor, but he had no doubt as to one man he would not favor.

But Mr. Dalzell will not be without his troubles, it is pointed out. Mr. Dalzell is regarded as an ultra-protectionist. Every one hears the cry that comes from the west for revision of the tariff, and Mr. Dalzell probably will be called upon early in the race to announce himself upon that score.

CAPT. ELTING'S DEATH.

Was a Corporal in New York Cavalry During the Civil War.

The War Department is informed that Capt. Oscar Elting, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning at his home in Burlington, Vt., in the seventy-second year of his age. Captain Elting served as a corporal in the 1st New York Volunteer Cavalry during the war of the rebellion and was appointed second lieutenant of the 3d Regular Cavalry in July, 1867. He became captain of that regiment in January, 1881, and was retired in August, 1895.

The Chicago Sails for St. Vincent.

The Navy Department is informed that the cruiser Chicago of the European squadron left Gibraltar yesterday for St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on her way to the rendezvous at Trinidad, near Venezuela.

REGARDED WITH DOUBT

THE REPORT OF A SHAW-HENDERSON ALLIANCE.

Widespread Interest in the Statement That the Latter Will Oppose Cummins for Governor of Iowa.

Widespread interest attaches in administration and political circles to a story that comes from Iowa relative to Speaker Henderson. The statement is made that Speaker Henderson and Secretary Shaw, former governor of Iowa, had a long conference a few days ago in Des Moines and that the result was an understanding that Speaker Henderson should next year enter the race for the gubernatorial nomination of the republican party against Gov. A. B. Cummins. The mention of Secretary Shaw's name as a party to such a conference and to any alleged plan to wrest from Gov. Cummins his control of republican affairs in Iowa causes comment here, especially in view of the fact that should the report prove true and Secretary Shaw's connection with a factional fight be established, there would beyond doubt be a complaint by Gov. Cummins and his adherents against his further connection with the national administration.

The Iowa Fight.

The rather bitter factional struggle in Iowa is a matter of history. One of the results of this fight, and of Speaker Henderson's resentment of Gov. Cummins' control and his policy on the tariff, was the declination by Speaker Henderson of the republican nomination for Congress in his own district. While all kinds of statements were given out about that declination, it is pretty well known that General Henderson bitterly resented the making of a platform for his race by the Cummins faction in Iowa. That faction, led in person by Gov. Cummins, advocates everywhere and in all its utterances a revision of any tariff duties that shelter trusts. The old dominant element in Iowa, composed of Secretary Shaw, Speaker Henderson and nearly all the other Iowa congressmen, do not and will not go that far in tariff revision, and their dislike for Gov. Cummins has not been concealed. Plausibility to the Iowa story is given by the close personal relations between Secretary Shaw and Speaker Henderson and it is believed that if there were found to be a good opening to overturn the influence of Gov. Cummins it would be seized instantly. Speaker Henderson is regarded as the strongest man to make the fight.

It has been customary to give an Iowa governor two terms, and Governor Cummins will aspire to succeed himself. He has built up a powerful machine in that direction and is able and popular. Yet he would meet a brilliant man in General Henderson, who could defeat his renomination if any man in Iowa could. That would re-establish the old influences in Iowa.

No Cause for Complaint Given.

There is said to be no love lost between Secretary Shaw and Governor Cummins, but so far Secretary Shaw has done nothing that would give Governor Cummins opportunity to complain to the President. Naturally President Roosevelt could not allow a portion of his administration, one of his cabinet officers, to become identified with a factional struggle in a republican state, and so there would be a dangerous outcome should charges be made at any time by the Cummins faction.

It was almost such a fight as this that threatened the position of Secretary Hitchcock in the cabinet. The opposition of "Dick" Kerens, republican national committeeman, to Secretary Hitchcock's participation in the distribution of federal patronage in Missouri led to trouble. This was averted by the diplomacy of President Roosevelt himself. He tactfully prevented the continuation of the factional differences and made appointments that for a time shut off further complaint. Secretary Hitchcock, outwardly at least, has not taken an active part in Missouri politics, and remains in the cabinet.

Secretary Shaw is believed to be too much of a good politician to permit anything to occur that would embroil the national administration and the President. He knows what it would lead to, and his shrewdness will probably prevent anything happening to lend color to the supposition that he is part of a combine to elect Speaker Henderson governor and overturn Governor Cummins and his cohorts. Future movements in Iowa, however, will be watched carefully for developments. Iowa men in Washington identified prominently enough with their party to know what is intended say they do not believe that Speaker Henderson will be a candidate for governor next year, and declare that it is his intention to retire from politics. On the other hand, Iowa newspapers friendly to Governor Cummins publish announcements that Speaker Henderson will be a candidate, and the announcement is not denied. It is declared that Speaker Henderson seeks vindication of his position on the tariff.

RELIEVING THE DISTRESSED.

Action Taken by the War Department Regarding the Filipinos.

Additional information has been received at the War Department in regard to the famine in the Philippines. Governor Taft reports that material conditions are depressing and the ravages of cholera have destroyed thousands of lives and prevented the natives from working. Little food has been raised and what crops were planted were largely destroyed by the locusts.

While the agricultural situation is bad, he regards with more seriousness the loss of the native carabao, thousands of which have been destroyed by rinderpest during the past year.

The situation is said to be more serious than was at first supposed. The terrible effects of the war are felt severely, and Governor Taft expresses the opinion that it will take several years to overcome the existing depression. As an emergency measure the War Department has authorized the purchase of large quantities of wheat and flour for immediate distribution among the distressed people. This action is supplemental to that of the Philippine commission appropriating $2,000,000 Mexican for the purchase and distribution of food supplies.

CAPT. GILLMORE RETIRED.

Attains the Rank of Rear Admiral. Owing to Civil War Record.

Captain Fernando P. Gillmore, recently in command of the monitor Monadnock on the Asiatic station, was placed on the retired list today, with the rank of rear admiral. His advancement is due to his having served during the war of the rebellion. He is a native of New York, and entered the navy in February, 1863.

RHEA'S SUCCESS REPORTED.

The Republican Majority in the House Reduced to Twenty-Eight.

The returns for Congress show one change since yesterday—in the ninth Virginia district, where Rhea, democrat, is said to have won. The next House will stand, according to the latest dispatches: Republicans, 207; democrats, 179. Republican majority, 28.

Capt. Minor Honorably Discharged.

Capt. John F. Minor, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, has been honorably discharged, to take effect December 10.

MISS MORTON'S DEATH

Boston Police Renew Search for Murderer.

NEGRO PAWNED WATCH

PAWNBROKER NEMSER POSITIVE IN DECLARATION.

Evidence That Mason Made Two Attempts to Have Women Meet Him at Night.

BOSTON, November 7.—Prompted by the finding in a pawnshop here of the watches of Agnes McPhee and Clara A. Morton, the two women who were murdered in assault cases in this vicinity, the police are pressing with all their energy to place, if possible, the responsibility for the crimes.

It has been learned that a negro employed by the Mason family has gone away from the city and the police cannot ascertain where he is. It was a negro who pawned the Morton watch.

Pawnbroker Sure It Was a Mulatto.

The pawnbroker, Joseph Nemser, in whose store both the McPhee and Morton watches were found, was at police headquarters today and repeated his stories about the watches, after which he started for the East Cambridge jail to see Mason for the purpose of identifying him.

Captain Dugan of the bureau of criminal investigation said that Nemser had insisted that it was a mulatto who offered Miss Morton's watch for sale Saturday night, and that it was the same individual who brought the watch to the store on Monday and sold it for $4.

He further stated that another negro, older, heavier and darker than the mulatto, joined the latter just as he was receiving the money.

Mason Wanted Women to Meet Him.

An apparent coincidence was noted today in connection with the pawning of both the McPhee and Morton watches in that the address given in the McPhee case was 23 Grove street and in the Morton case the same number, 23, in Greenwich street was given.

In probing the case at Waverly the state police have found evidence that Mason had made at least two attempts to have women meet him at night at "The Oaks," a section of the Metropolitan Park reservation, not far from the McLean Insane Asylum, where he was a patient, and on the grounds of which Miss Morton was killed.

Nemser Failed to Identify Mason.

Nemser failed to identify Mason. At the jail Mason was placed among six other men and Nemser carefully scrutinized each one. He picked out one man as the person who pawned the watch, but it was not Mason.

The negro who has charge of the house where the Masons live was about his work as usual today, although the police claimed that he had gone away. He said today that he was at his post yesterday, and could have been found there by the police if they had looked for him.

MARYLAND'S VOTE.

Republican Plurality on Congressmen is More Than 8,000.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., November 7.—The complete returns from the election for representatives in Maryland show a republican plurality of 8,537. The party vote is given in the following table:

Counties and City.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Allegany	3,103	4,658	299
Anne Arundel	2,126	3,344	126
Baltimore city	39,216	39,491	1,422
Baltimore county	7,843	6,417	391
Calvert	561	1,117	35
Caroline	1,317	1,410	114
Carroll	2,935	3,194	227
Cecil	2,230	2,084	135
Charles	883	2,158	59
Dorchester	1,947	2,702	138
Frederick	4,314	5,312	335
Garrett	866	1,663	72
Harford	2,633	2,223	207
Howard	1,420	1,167	57
Kent	1,670	1,848	57
Montgomery	2,485	2,351	163
Prince George's	1,852	2,951	70
Queen Anne's	1,981	1,485	135
Somerset	1,438	2,210	240
St. Mary's	1,422	1,619	41
Talbot	....	394	....
Washington	3,711	4,326	194
Wicomico	2,120	2,544	185
Worcester	1,737	1,679	212
Totals	89,810	98,347	4,914

ROOSEVELT TO WHITE.

Thanks Ambassador to Germany for His Dintinguished Services.

BERLIN, November 7. — Ambassador White opened today the letter which President Roosevelt sent him several weeks ago, marked: "To be opened on your seventieth birthday."

Mr. Roosevelt said Mr. White had served his country as few citizens had had the opportunity to do, and thanked him personally and in the name of the people for his services.

Mr. White received many telegrams during the day from the United States and Europe. The members of the diplomatic corps, a number of university professors and members of the reichstag and many government officials called at the embassy.

The American residents of Berlin presented Mr. White, through Consul General Mason, Dr. Dickie and Bernard Goldsmith, with a congratulatory address, beautifully bound, to which the names of 600 Americans living in German cities were attached.

INDEPENDENCE HIS UNDOING.

Trial of Spaniard Who Telegraphed Roosevelt Congratulations.

MADRID, November 7.—The trial of Sabino Arana, leader of the autonomist party in the Basque provinces, charged with having sent a congratulatory cablegram to President Roosevelt last spring on the granting of Cuban independence, began at Bilboa today.

The public prosecutor took the ground that Senor Arata's telegram to the President infringed the integrity and dignity of Spain and he demanded that a sentence of eight years' imprisonment be imposed on the prisoner.

POPE RECEIVES CHAPELLE.

Keen Interest in Matters Connected With Cuba and Porto Rico.

ROME, November 7.—The pope today received Archbishop Chapelle in private audience, and conversed with him animatedly for half an hour, showing evidence of keen interest in the affairs of the diocese of New Orleans and in matters connected with Cuba and Porto Rico.

Subsequently Archbishop Chapelle presented to the pontiff fifteen young Cubans who are studying here for the priesthood.

CASTELLANE DEPOSED

AFTER EXCITING DEBATE IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Member Bitterly Attacks Anna Gould's Husband and Accuses Him of Irregularities.

PARIS, November 7.—After an exciting debate, the chamber of deputies today, by 278 to 235 votes, invalidated the election of Count Boni de Castellane as a member of the house.

The question came up when the committee on contested elections presented its report without recommendation, leaving the chamber to pass on the question.

Emile Chauvin made a bitter attack on Count de Castellane, declaring he had been guilty of irregularities, and saying that the count had accused his opponent of being of German descent and a Dreyfusard.

Count Defends Himself.

Count de Castellane replied, classing the charges as false. He said he had been accused of buying the election and practicing charity for election purposes.

Nothing of the kind had ever been proved, he declared, and closed his defense with an appeal to the chamber to uphold his election, which, he asserted, truly represented the wishes of the inhabitants of the Basses Alpes district. The vote was then taken.

CLASH WITH CAVALRY

STRIKING MINERS HURL BRICKS AT SOLDIERS AT LENS.

Government Arbitrators Announce Decision Against Increasing Wages —Noisy Demonstrations.

PARIS, November 7.—The government arbitrators today announced their decision against increasing the wages of the striking miners in the department du Nord.

The grounds of the decision are similar to those in the Pas-de-Calais arbitration; namely, that the rates are proportionate to the selling price of coal. The large companies in the Nord have agreed to establish pensions for a term of five years.

Strikers and Cavalry Clash.

At Lens there was a clash today between strikers and cavalry, the former throwing bricks at the soldiers. Gendarmes who intervened were also assaulted with bricks. One soldier was injured and three arrests were made.

Throughout the Pas-de-Calais coal district the strikers are making noisy demonstrations.

Several Were Injured.

Later details of the rioting reported from Lens show that a lively melee between cavalry and strikers occurred in the neighboring town of Anzin.

Lieutenant Duval was struck in the breast with a brick, two other officers were hit, a cavalryman received a severe cut on the face and a cavalry horse had an eye knocked out.

Only the arrival of reinforcements of gendarmes dispersed the strikers.

EXTENDED 300 MILES.

Immense Shower of Volcanic Ashes Startled Ship Passengers.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., November 7.—The steamer Luxor, Captain Timmerman, had an experience with volcanic ashes while at San Benito, in the southern part of Mexico.

About 10 o'clock in the morning a black cloud appeared in the heavens, growing larger and larger, until the whole sky was overspread. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon it became dark as night and fine ashes commenced falling.

The passengers became frightened, the anchor was weighed and the steamer started at full speed for Salina Cruz, 190 miles distant. The darkness was intense and the shower of ashes reached a distance of 300 miles.

LITTLE HOPE FOR ADDICKS.

"Regular Republicans" Hold Balance of Power in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., November 7.—Thomas W. Jefferson, democrat, is elected state senator from the fifth district, Sussex county, by a plurality of seven votes over George E. Magee, an Addicks republican, whom earlier reports declared elected.

There are fifty-two members of the legislature, and the vote on joint ballot will be twenty-seven republicans and twenty-four democrats, the result in the ninth district, Kent county, being a tie.

The republicans will have a majority of one, but as seven are "regular republicans," and opposed to Addicks, his chances of election to the United States Senate are still further reduced by Jefferson's election.

METHODIST CHURCH EXTENSION

General Committee Continues Apportionment of Building Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—The general committee of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here today, continued the apportionment of the church building fund among the 126 conferences. Up to the noon recess the following apportionments had been made:

Colorado, $4,000; Arizona Mission, $500; Arkansas, $550; Atlanta, $360; Atlantic Mission, $1,000; Austin, $750; Baltimore, $3,350; Black Hills, $500; Blue Ridge, $675; California, $4,000; California German, $375; Central Alabama, $600; Central German, $7,800; Central Illinois, $2,000; Central Missouri, $700; Central New York, $1,000; Central Ohio, $1,250; Central Pennsylvania, $1,350; Central Swedish, $800; Central Tennessee, $800; Chicago German, $1,000; Cincinnati, $1,200; Columbia River, $4,000; Dakota, $2,000; Delaware, $800; Des Moines, $3,000; Detroit, $3,000; East German, $4,000.

JUDGE JOHN H. BAKER RETIRES.

Resignation Understood to Have Been Received by President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 7.—According to word received here, the resignation of Judge John H. Baker of the United States district court of Indiana was received by President Roosevelt today.

It was the understanding at the time his son, Judge Francis N. Baker of the Indiana supreme bench, was appointed judge of the United States circuit court at Chicago that Judge Baker, his father, would retire from the bench at an early date.

The elder Judge Baker was appointed in the administration of President Harrison, assuming the position in March, 1892.

Democratic Delegate From Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., November 7.—The election of Wilson (dem.) for delegate to Congress is conceded.

MILLION DOLLAR DEAL

Mr. John R. McLean Buys Old Riggs Bank Property.

BLOCK OF BANK STOCK

THE TRANSACTION SEALED BY AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Large Office Building on the Site in Prospect—Record Price Paid.

A deal which is likely to be notable as marking a record price for property in the business section of the city, has been brought to the point of signing the agreement of purchase. If this agreement is carried out—and there is no reason to believe that it will not be—Mr. John R. McLean will become the owner of the property formerly occupied by the Riggs National Bank, at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street. It is asserted that the price agreed upon is $350,000, which is at the rate of $50 per square foot. This will be the highest per foot price ever paid for realty in this District; that is, for a plot of ground of reasonable size.

The property has a frontage of 53 feet 8 inches on Pennsylvania avenue and 130 feet on 15th street, and contains 6,988 square feet. It is stated that the price was fixed on the basis of $50 per square foot for 7,000 square feet, and as the property contains twelve feet less than that area Mr. McLean will pay a little more than $50 per foot.

The negotiations for the purchase of this property have, it is said, been under way for some time, and have been conducted by Mr. McLean through the law firm of Carlisle & Johnson, the attorneys of Mr. E. Francis Riggs, owner of the property. There were no brokers in the deal. Mr. Riggs gave his counsellors power to act, and the transaction was closed while he was out of the city.

Mr. McLean's Purpose.

It is not definitely known what Mr. McLean's plans are in regard to the property, but it is understood he will erect on this site a fine modern office building. In that event the two-story old-fashioned building, with walls covered with yellow stucco, that has stood for so many years on that important corner in the business section of Washington, will be removed, as will also the old one-story building fronting on 15th street.

Many years ago this building, which was the home for so many years of the banking firm of Riggs & Co., was occupied by the old United States Bank. It became the property of Geo. W. Riggs and W. W. Corcoran and at that time included the land on which the new Riggs' Bank building is now located, as well as a frontage on 15th street, now covered by the recently built one-story stores. The property continued to be held by Messrs Riggs and Corcoran, and it was not until four or five years ago that a division was effected, the portion now occupied by the Riggs Bank and a frontage on 15th street going to the Corcoran heirs, while the corner became the property of Mr. E. Francis Riggs, son of the late Geo. W. Riggs. Three years ago the Riggs National Bank bought from the Corcoran heirs the ground adjoining on the west on which the present bank building has been erected, and when that structure was completed over a year ago the bank was removed from the corner structure, which it had been occupying as a tenant of Mr. Riggs, to its new home. Since that time the corner building has not been occupied.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the lot on which the new bank building is built is of about the same dimensions as the corner lot—53 by 130 feet—but the former contains only 6,758 square feet. For this land in the fall of 1898 the Riggs Bank paid the Corcoran heirs the sum of $140,000, which is at the rate of $20 per square foot.

Buys Riggs Bank Stock.

It is understood that the agreement of Mr. McLean to purchase this property also included a provision for the purchase of the shares of stock of Riggs National Bank held by Mr. Riggs. It is thought that Mr. Riggs' holdings of this stock comprise about 1,100 shares, and while no definite statement is made as to the price for this block of stock, it is understood the figure which Mr. McLean agreed to pay is between $650 and $700 per share. At the latter price the stock has a valuation in the transaction of over three quarters of a million dollars, and when the price agreed upon for the land is included the entire transaction reaches an aggregate of over a million dollars.

SECURITY FOR DEPOSITS.

Acceptance of State and City Bonds Discontinued.

The Secretary of the Treasury has discontinued the acceptance of state and municipal bonds as security for public deposits. These bonds were authorized to be taken as security for public deposits October 1, 1902, under the following rule:

"The department has decided to release for such banks as have deposits and are not maintaining their limit of circulation a portion of the bonds now held by the government, taking in lieu therefor other satisfactory security, on condition always that the bonds released will be used for the immediate issue of additional circulation. This provision does not apply to those banks that already have their maximum circulation, neither does it apply to the banks that do not have any deposits."

The amount of municipal and state bonds so deposited aggregate roundly $17,000,000. Those transactions that are already in process will be completed and will slightly increase the treasury's holding of these securities.

TWO ILLINOIS DISTRICTS.

Private Advices to the Effect That Both Went Republican.

Reports have been circulated here to the effect that the twenty-second and twenty-fourth districts of Illinois are in doubt. This morning Mr. Oscar J. Ricketts of the Illinois Republican Association of this city received a telegram from a reliable source stating that in the twenty-second district W. A. Rodenburg, republican, has received a majority of 2,500 over F. J. Kern, democrat, and that in the twenty-fourth district G. W. Smith, republican, has been elected with a majority of 1,500 over James Lingle, democrat. Mr. Rodenburg's election is of special interest here, as he is well known both as a civil service commissioner and as a member of Congress. He was defeated two years ago when he ran for Congress by the opponent he defeated this year.

A Change of Station.

Captain William Davis has been relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark., and detailed to similar duty at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio.

FLED FOR THEIR LIVES

CONSTERNATION CAUSED BY BURSTING OF BIG DAM.

Many Dwellers in Eagle River Cannon Were Notified in Time to Escape.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., November 7.—A report has been received here of the bursting of the Denver and Rio Grande dam over the Eagle river at Pando.

The dam was built by the railroad for an ice pond, and a considerable amount of water was stored behind it. Dwellers in Eagle River canon and further down the valley were notified of the breaking of the dam and fled to the hills.

While it is not known whether every one was warned, it is not thought that any casualties will result, as the river bed is deep.

PREVIOUS TESTIMONY USED.

Constitutional Question to Be Argued Before the Supreme Court.

Gen. Charles G. Brown, attorney general of Alabama, and Judge Henry L. Lazarus of New Orleans are at the Riggs. "We are in the city to argue a constitutional question before the Supreme Court," said Gen. Brown to a representative of The Star. "It is a criminal case in which there was a mistrial on the first trial. On the second trial the prosecuting witness left the state, declaring her intention of remaining out of the jurisdiction of the court and abandoning the prosecution, and the lower court in Alabama admitted the written copy of the testimony taken at the previous trial. The case was appealed to the supreme court of Alabama and affirmed. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Lazarus, for the defense, contends that under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States the accused must be confronted with the witnesses against him or her. I am appearing for the state of Alabama, of course, and contend that the proceedings of the lower court were entirely regular."

Regarding politics the attorney general said:

"The election in our state was not wildly exciting. There was but one contest. In the seventh congressional district Mr. J. L. Burnett, the present member, was opposed by a former democrat who ran as a populist and republican and was soundly walloped, I am gratified to say. All our representatives were renominated and re-elected, and while all had candidates against them, no fight was made except in the seventh district."

CONCEDE APPELLATE JUDGE.

Will Wait for Official Canvass on Attorney General in New York.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Chairman Dunn of the republican state committee said today that, although the republicans had conceded the election of Judge Gray to the court of appeals, they would wait for the official count before giving up the attorney generalship.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

Mine Superintendent and Party of Mexicans Attacked by Yaquis.

TUCSON, Ariz., November 7.—Persons returning to Arizona from San Marcial, Sonora, report that J. E. Sullivan, superintendent of a mine at La Meza, while en route to San Marcial, in company with half a dozen Mexicans, was attacked by Yaqui Indians and the entire party murdered. Indians in that vicinity have taken to the warpath.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. Commander L. M. Garrett has been detached from duty at the Washington navy yard and ordered to the Maine as navigator.

Ensigns E. T. Constien and F. L. Sheffield to the Gloucester.

Lieut. F. A. Traut from the Monongahela to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. N. Mansfield to Washington for examination for promotion and then to the naval training station.

Ensign P. L. Pratt to Washington for examination for retirement.

Paymaster S. McGowan granted three months' sick leave.

Warrant Machinist B. F. Beers to the naval recruiting rendezvous, Buffalo.

Gunner L. S. Walker to inspection duty at Brooklyn.

Paymaster L. Hunt to the Kentucky.

Assistant Paymaster F. B. Colby from the Princeton to the Cavite station.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. B. Colby to the Princeton.

Lieut. C. E. Rommell to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Commander F. C. Bowers from the New Orleans home.

Paymaster T. S. O'Leary and Passed Assistant Paymaster E. C. Tobey from the Cavite station to home.

To Revise Drill Regulations.

A board of officers of the artillery corps, consisting of Col. John P. Story, Majs. J. A. Lundeen and G. N. Whistler, and Capts. E. M. Weaver and G. T. Bartlett, has been ordered to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of revising the drill regulations for coast artillery. The commanding general, department of the east, has been ordered to place at the disposal of the board such men and material as may be necessary to enable it to practically demonstrate the value of any proposed change before incorporation into the revised edition of the regulations.

Personal Mention.

Mr. C. P. McKim of New York and Mr. C. F. Warren of Pensacola, Fla., are at the Arlington.

Mr. W. H. Ludwig of St. Louis and Mr. H. W. Chaplin of Boston are at the New Willard.

Mr. Allen Hazen of New York and Mr. J. H. Bingham of Birmingham, Ala., are at the Raleigh.

Leaves of Absence.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Captain John Cotter, 15th Infantry, two months' extension; Captain Guy H. Preston, 13th Cavalry, one month's extension; First Lieutenant James N. Munro, 14th Cavalry, forty days' extension; First Lieutenant Henry A. Ripley, 22d Infantry, one month's extension.

Secretary Moody at His Desk.

Secretary Moody resumed his official duties at the Navy Department this morning after an absence of several weeks in the west and in New England, where he took an active part in the political campaign.

To Succeed Mr. Russell.

Frank B. Brandegee, who was elected representative in Congress in the third Connecticut district Tuesday, was elected to fill out the unexpired term of the late Representative Russell at a special election Tuesday. Mr. Brandegee, who is a republican, had practically no opposition.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE

Both Sides Rest in Molineux Murder Trial.

ARGUMENTS MONDAY

TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL NOT OVER IMPORTANT.

Mrs. Stephenson Denies She Did Not Recognize Cornish Until He Was Pointed Out.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The defense in the Molineux case rested at 11:40. The prosecution rested in its case at 12:55 p.m.

After the close of the prosecution's case the trial was adjourned until Monday, when the arguments of counsel will be made.

Mrs. Anna C. Stephenson, who testified in the trial of Roland B. Molineux yesterday afternoon that to the best of her belief Harry S. Cornish was the man who mailed the poison package, was the first witness called when the trial was resumed today.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne wanted to know if it was true, as reported, that she did not recognize Cornish until he was pointed out to her in court. The witness said it was not true.

Trying to Establish an Alibi.

Prof. Herman G. Vulte of Columbia University testified that Molineux was in his company from noon until after sundown on December 23, 1898. It was on the afternoon of that day that the poison package was mailed.

Henry C. Lockwood, a post office clerk, testified that he could not say exactly at what time the poison package was placed in the mail. He corroborated Mrs. Stephenson's statement that it was mailed on the Broadway side of the post office.

Harry E. Howell, a clerk in Hartdegan's store, testified that the boy Erhardt, who said he wrapped up the silver bottle holder, had made a misstatement. Howell said Erhardt had never wrapped up any packages in the store.

William M. K. Olcott of counsel for the defense was the next witness. He testified that on October 30 last he bought cyanide of mercury at a drug store in this city.

"I went into the store and bought two chemicals," said Mr. Olcott. "Then I asked for some cyanide of mercury. The clerk asked me what I wanted it for. I told him for photographic experiments, and he asked me if I knew it was a poison. I said I did, and he gave me a small bottle full.

No Trouble Getting Poison.

Mr. Olcott was succeeded on the stand by John Sanders, a clerk in the law office of counsel for the defense, and he and two other employes of the same office gave testimony similar to that of Mr. Olcott. None of them had much trouble in getting the poison.

H. E. Terry, a reporter, gave testimony to contradict that of Jos. Koch, who identified Molineux as the man who hired the letter box from him in September, 1898. Witness was asked if Koch went to a newspaper office and offered to identify Molineux as the man who hired the letter box if witness would pay him $1,000. Witness said he did.

Mrs. Rogers' Divorce in Evidence.

The decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Rogers was put in evidence to show that it was granted after the death of Mrs. Adams, and then by consent of the prosecution former Governor Black submitted a table compiled by one of his clerks to show that, although the written exhibits are made up of several thousand individual letters, the prosecution has based its contention that Molineux wrote them all upon the similarity found in some seventeen letters.

That closed the case for the defense, and Mr. Osborne called Joseph Farrell, the hitherto missing Newark detective, as his first witness in rebuttal.

Sure Former Testimony Was Correct.

Mr. Farrell, replying to a question by Mr. Osborne, said he was sure the evidence he had given at the first trial was correct. At that trial he testified that he met Molineux near a railway station in Newark on the afternoon the bottle holder was bought. Molineux has testified at the present trial that he could not remember meeting Farrell that day.

Testifying today, Farrell said his remark to Molineux was, "Hello, Rol.," and that Molineux's reply to the greeting was, "Hello, Joe."

On cross-examination witness said it was necessary to go eight or nine blocks out of the way to reach Hartdegan's store in traveling between the railroad station and the factory where Molineux was employed.

Where Burns' Letter Was Mailed.

George H. Baker, a clerk in the employ of the Newark post office, testified that the Burns letter, the conceded writing of Molineux, was mailed in Newark within a half mile of Molineux's office.

The letter was on the much-described blue paper, and the object was to throw doubt on Molineux's statement that he could not remember where he wrote it, but was sure that he had none of that paper at the factory.

Then Mr Osborne set about upsetting Mrs. Stephenson's identification of Cornish and substantiating the account Cornish has given of his whereabouts on the afternoon of Friday, December 23, when Mrs. Stephenson said she saw him at the post office.

Lunched With Cornish.

John Yokum was the first witness Mr. Osborne called for the purpose. He said he met Cornish about noon and they lunched together. At about 2:30 they went to the office of James E. Sullivan to talk over athletic matters. Mr. Sullivan was secretary for the Amateur Athletic Union.

Yokum said he remained in the office until 4:30 o'clock, and that Cornish was there all the time. He said Cornish did not wear an overcoat. Mrs. Stephenson's man had on a brown overcoat. He said Mr. Sullivan's office was about 300 feet from the general post office.

Writer of Sports a Witness.

James Mitchell, the hammer thrower and a writer of sporting topics, testified that he was at Sullivan's office that day and saw Cornish there. More than a dozen persons were in the office. Some of them went in and out during the afternoon, but he believed Cornish was there all the time.

Mr. Sullivan, the next witness, remembered that Cornish was in his office on the day in question, but he was too busy to know how long any of his visitors remained.

Cornish Takes the Stand.

Harry S. Cornish was the next to answer Mr. Osborne's call. He denied absolutely that he was at the post office when Mrs. Stephenson said she saw him, and declared that he never left Sullivan's office from the time he went there until after 5 o'clock. He denied that he ever drank bromo seltzer with Mrs. Rogers at a drug store at 66th street and Park avenue, as was testified to yesterday by Louis Jacobson, a clerk in the store.

Witness said he did not wear an over-