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. 16,163. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1904—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS.

An Open Book.

When a prospective purchaser sees the advertisement of a business concern in a reputable publication like The Evening Star, it fixes that concern's identity. With such introduction the transaction of business is an open book.

IN CHEERFUL SPIRITS

Mrs. Chadwick Apparently Not Worried Over Case.

BAIL EFFORT DROPPED

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS AT PITTSBURG ANTICIPATED.

Hinted Some of Her Negotiated Paper May Be Resting in Smoky City Strong Boxes.

Interest in the Chadwick case today centers in anticipated developments at Pittsburg, where more of the prisoner's negotiated paper is believed to be held by financiers.

Mrs. Chadwick has abandoned efforts to secure bail.

Attorney Olcott tells of his firm's experience with Mrs. Chadwick, indicating her plausible manners and persistence.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Mrs. Chadwick was in cheerful spirits this morning and talked somewhat freely in the Tombs. She said that it is her postive determination to go back to Cleveland today, but before she made the formal announcement, she would confer with her lawyer, Phillip Carpenter.

Mrs. Chadwick did not appear in the least disturbed at the outcome of the investigation in Ohio yesterday, and the handing down of two indictments by the grand jury of Cuyahoga county.

Lawyer Powers announced later, however, that all intention of securing bail for Mrs. Chadwick had been abandoned in view of yesterday's indictments in Ohio.

Mrs. Chadwick received several letters in her morning mail. Among them were several from Cleveland, written apparently in women's handwriting.

At the present time the attention of those interested in the case is directed toward Pittsburg, where some interesting developments are anticipated. It is more than hinted that if the full facts are ever known it will be found that some of the paper negotiated by Mrs. Chadwick is lying in the strong boxes of Pittsburg financial men. It is possible that the missing $500,000 note which President Beckwith said is signed with the name of Mr. Carnegie may be brought to light in the Pennsylvania city.

HOW SHE FOOLED OLCOTT.

Mrs. Chadwick's Impressive Manner—An Attorney Talks.

NEW YORK, December 13.—"I was a lamb, and I regret to say that for fifteen days that I believed in Mrs. Chadwick and was one of her many victims," said ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott of a law firm of which ex-Gov. Frank S. Black is a member today.

"My connection and the firm's connection with Mrs. Chadwick," he continued, "came about in this way: Mrs. Chadwick came to our office on March 2, 1904, and saw ex-Gov. Black and myself. She told the governor that she wanted him to go to Cleveland; that his position as former governor of the state of New York would help her to settle her affairs, and she drew from her reticule $1,000 and laid it in front of Gov. Black for his expenses to Cleveland.

"The governor concluded not to go, and it was finally decided that I should go, and for my fee for one day in Cleveland she paid $500.

"The object of her visit to us was to have us relieve her from a threatened attachment against her home in Euclid avenue, Cleveland, which had been levied upon by Oberlin College for a claim of $78,000. This claim, I understand, was later paid, but not through this firm's auspices.

Impressed Her Hearers.

"Mrs. Chadwick, in that slow, impressive manner of hers, said to Gov. Black and me: 'I am a very rich woman. I have $5,000,000 in a trust fund.' We were naturally impressed. In order to make good her statement she produced Iri Reynolds' certificate for the $5,000,000 of securities held by him. This naturally led us to believe that the woman spoke the truth.

"I went to Cleveland that night, on the night of March 3, and remained there all day March 4, returning on March 5. On my arrival in Cleveland I asked Mrs. Chadwick to show me her securities, but under one pretext or another she evaded the proposition and did not show them to me. Her excuse at the time was that Iri Reynolds was out of town and finally, after banking hours, when I insisted upon seeing either the securities or Iri Reynolds, she got Reynolds on the telephone. I talked with him and he acknowledged to me having these securities in his possession. At that time I believed that they were all right.

"Armed with this information I saw the lawyers of the Oberlin College and Treasurer Severance, and inquired about a settlement. They wanted to know from me if I had any assurances of settlement other than what Mrs. Chadwick had told me. I told them that I had not. They replied to me, 'Why, you don't know any more about this case than we do.' I had to admit the soft impeachment. As far as my accomplishing anything with Mrs. Chadwick and the Oberlin people was concerned, my visit was futile, and my trip to Cleveland ended right there."

Mr. Olcott then said that before he left Cleveland Mrs. Chadwick borrowed $1,500 of him, making out a check for that amount. She promised, he said, that the check would be sent or the money paid not later than March 6, but she did not do so.

Became Suspicious of Her.

"I then became somewhat suspicious, but not entirely so," said Mr. Olcott. "I had still confidence in her and would probably have believed her to this day were it not for the fact that I had heard from Cleveland that she had been representing it about town that I was Mr. Carnegie's representative. Letters to this effect, asking me if I were really Mr. Carnegie's representative, came to me, and then I lost faith in Mrs. Chadwick and determined to get my money back.

"On March 15 I went to Cleveland and demanded from Mrs. Chadwick immediate payment of the $1,500 I had loaned her. She replied: 'Why, I am a sick woman and I cannot pay you today.' I told her in reply that I came to Cleveland to get that money; to get it that day, and that I should not leave without it; that if I did not get the money I would take legal steps against her. She said that if I insisted she would have the money inside of two hours. At the expiration of the two hours I returned, and she paid me $1,500. That terminated this firm's connection with Mrs. Chadwick.

"Since that time Mrs. Chadwick has made repeated efforts to again retain this firm to help her out of her difficulties, but we have always refused to have anything more to do with her. In spite of these repeated refusals on our part Mrs. Chadwick persisted in her efforts to secure the firm's assistance and even on the day of the arrest of Mrs. Chadwick she sent her lawyer, Edmund W. Powers, to me to retain us, but we refused. And even no later than yesterday we were again asked to be her counsel, and, as usual, we refused.

"I cannot reveal the secrets of my client, but I want to say that she gave me reasons for the inception of the trust fund which have not yet been told, which impressed both Governor Black and myself, and which I am not at liberty to disclose."

In Custody of Federal Authorities.

Edmund W. Powers, associate counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, was told today that there was a rumor about to the effect that the federal or state authorities of Ohio might require his presence there very shortly, and was asked what he knew about it.

"I know nothing about it," replied Mr. Powers. "I am a lawyer, and I trust I know what is legal. If they want me they know where to find me."

Mr. Powers said that if Mrs. Chadwick should decide today to waive examination and go to Cleveland she would still be in the custody of the federal authorities, and he did not see how the state of Ohio could touch her until after the federal authorities had disposed of her case.

Mr. Powers said he knew nothing about the trust agreement on the strength of which Mrs. Chadwick had made her enormous loans. "It was made before I became counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, and I never saw it," he said.

Police Inspector McClusky today asked the local federal authorities that he be allowed to arrest Mrs. Chadwick, if she be released on bail, on a warrant from the sheriff of Cleveland, Ohio. He was informed that the local federal authorities would co-operate with him should Mrs. Chadwick be released.

THE CHADWICK SECURITIES.

Grand Jury at Cleveland Continues Its Investigation.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 13.—The total amount of securities deposited by Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick with the Wade Park Bank has been found to approximate $28,000,000. The highest estimate placed on them heretofore has been $15,000,000.

Herbert W. Bell, who was appointed receiver for Mrs. Chadwick by the common pleas court, created excitement here this morning when he announced that he had found the securities that had been deposited with the Wade Park Bank to aggregate $28,000,000, or nearly double the amount originally supposed. Mr. Bell made this announcement before entering the grand jury room to testify to the nature of the papers in his possession.

After going over the papers with County Prosecutor Keeler and the members of the jury, Mr. Bell altered his statement, saying that he had overestimated the amount by $10,246,000, the face of the trust agreement. There were two copies of this agreement among the papers, neither of them being marked as a duplicate, and he had considered them as separate documents. It was the opinion of both the receiver and prosecuting attorney that the second trust agreement was intended to be a copy and not a distinct asset in itself. The amount of securities is therefore the same as previously published.

Yesterday's investigation by the county grand jury into the affairs of Mrs. Chadwick was resumed today. County Prosecutor Keeler was not positive in his statements, but he intimated that it was entirely possible that further indictments might be found before the grand jury adjourns. A third indictment against Mrs. Chadwick in connection with the Carnegie note of $5,000,000, which was among the securities left by her with the Wade Park Bank, was said by Mr. Keeler to be among the probabilities. He declared also that he proposed to direct the day's investigation toward an eastern attorney who had been acquainted with some of Mrs. Chadwick's transactions.

Mr. Keeler would not admit that he expected an indictment in this case, but insisted that he proposed to direct a searching inquiry, and ask for an indictment if the evidence brought out should warrant him in doing so. He said, however, that the investigations would relate strictly to the Carnegie notes and would hardly cover anything outside of them. The only witnesses that had been summoned when the jury convened were Iri Reynolds and Herbert W. Bell, the former being the first witness.

After Mr. Reynolds had been before the jury for more than an hour the inquiry was concluded. Prosecutor Keeler would not say what if any further evidence was submitted which would result in any more indictments. He said the case would for the present be shifted to the federal authorities for action. No further indictments are expected by the county grand jury for the present.

DR. CHADWICK KNEW ALL.

President Beckwith Talks of the Carnegie Notes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 13.—A Times-Star special from Oberlin says:

President Beckwith, when shown the Paris interview with Dr. Chadwick, who seemed surprised that his wife was so heavily involved in America, said:

"Why, he knew all about this matter upon his return from Europe last August. On August 26 I got a telegram from Mrs. Chadwick saying that the matter of the Carnegie note would be taken up in a few days and that I would get my money. On August 27 I got another telegram from her saying that the matter had been all arranged and that I could look for a settlement at any time. On August 28 I got a letter from her saying that Dr. Chadwick was to take up the matter of the Carnegie notes and that they would all be paid at once and that if I would come to Cleveland on September 3 I could get a settlement.

"Accordingly I went to Cleveland and met them at the Chadwick home, on Euclid avenue. I arrived about 4 o'clock in the afternoon at their beautiful home. Dr. Chadwick had arrived from New York on the 2 o'clock train, having just returned from Europe. The matter was brought up of the Chadwick loans and he said that while he had just returned from Europe, it would be impossible for him to raise any money until the end of that week or by Monday morning of the next. I told him that I must have some money at once and that I wanted some at that time. 'Well,' said Dr. Chadwick, 'I can give you $20,000 now and next week I will send you some more, which will help you.'

"He then asked his wife to get him the check book, and she told him that it was out in the other room, and he left the room where Mrs. Chadwick and myself were sitting and in a few minutes returned with two checks, which read as follows.

" 'Cleveland, Ohio, September 3, 1904.

" 'Pay to the order of C. L. Beckwith or order $10,000 (ten thousand dollars).

(Signed) " 'Leroy S. Chadwick.'

"These two checks he brought out to me and handed them over with his own hands. These were in payment for two notes which had been given to us by Mrs. Chadwick and were Carnegie notes. Don't it look to you as if he knew something about his wife's doings? They ought to bring him back to this country and prosecute him to the full extent of the law. There are also some other things about this matter and I will at some future time, when the thing is ripe, tell all I know about him, as well as the joint deals we had together. He knew of the Carnegie notes as well as she did, and I know that the matter was talked over with Mr. Reynolds and himself."

Left Debts in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, December 13.—In a futile search in this city for Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick the Etoile Belgen asserts that it has discovered that his wife left debts in Brussels, notably $18,000 due a jeweler and $12,000 owing to a lace merchant. Mrs. Chadwick while in Brussels lived expensively, her hotel bill alone amounting to $30 per day.

COOPER-QUARLES BILL

Another Hearing Today by the House Committee.

THE RAILROAD RATES

EFFECT OF THEIR CONTROL BEING INQUIRED INTO.

Increase in Freight Rates Said to Fall Ultimately on the Consumers.

The statement was made to the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today that the freight rates paid in 1903 were $155,000,000 greater than would have been paid if the rates of 1899 were in existence. It was said that this tremendous increase in freight rates falls ultimately upon the consumers, and in a measure accounts for the increased cost of living.

At the Capitol today it was said that there is revival of the talk of placing the interstate commerce commission under the Department of Commerce and Labor, thereby subjecting it to executive control.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today resumed consideration of the subject which is attracting such widespread attention in the west and is reflected in considerable extent in Congress, namely, the proposition to obtain some governmental control of railroad rates and fares. Mr. Bacon of Milwaukee, representing organizations of shippers throughout the country, was again before the committee and was subjected to a rapid fusillade of questions from Chairman Hepburn of the committee. The hearing did not result in any definite action or understanding and will be resumed at some later date.

Chairman Hepburn started in by asking Mr. Bacon a number of questions apparently designed to bring out whether Mr. Bacon or his organization was cognizant of the efforts intimated to have been made by the interstate commerce commission to push the agitation in behalf of the pending legislation, and whether the organization was a party to that alleged movement. Mr. Bacon's answers were all in the negative, indicating a lack of knowledge of the intimated action of the commission.

Chairman Hepburn brought out the fact that the interstate commerce commission did in 1899 adopt a resolution directing the secretary of the commission to send out letters urging the legislation and to assiduously pursue efforts in that direction. It was brought out that the result of these efforts was the preparation of the so-called Cullom bill, which, however, was not enacted. Chairman Hepburn also brought out the fact that Chairman Cooley of the interstate commerce commission within three months of the organization of the commission expressed the opinion that the commission did not have the power to regulate rates, and that between that time and the rendering of the maximum freight-rate decision by the United States Supreme Court the lesser courts repeatedly declared that the power did not exist in the commission.

Mr. Bacon insisted that the courts had ruled that the commission had no power to make rates primarily. He went on to say that the pending legislation does not have that object in view either, but aims to give the commission power to regulate a rate upon complaint and to say what it should be reduced to if it is found unreasonable.

Evils Complained of by Shippers.

Chairman Hepburn asked Mr. Bacon what were the serious evils which the shippers complained of at this time. Mr. Bacon replied that there were two evils, relating to the rates between competing points and the rates given competing products. Above those, however, was the question of the general raise in railroad rates extending over the past four years.

Mr. Bacon said that in the year 1903 the increase over 1899 had amounted to $155,000,000. He said the burden of this increase fell upon the consumers who bought food, clothes, fuel and manufactured products.

Mr. Bacon drew a distinction between the complaints of the shippers and the complaints of the public at large. The shippers were aggrieved mostly at discrimination, but were in sympathy with the consumers who felt the burden of the increased rates. The hearing was concluded by the arrival of the hour of 12 o'clock without action being taken by the committee.

There was revival today of the talk of placing the interstate commerce commission under the Department of Commerce and Labor. It will be remembered that when the original bill for the organization of that department was under consideration it was proposed to place the interstate commerce commission under direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Objection was raised by the Senate, however, and the interstate commerce commission was permitted to remain an independent body. Some of those who advocated the original bill are saying now that if it is designed to increase the powers of the commission it certainly will be advisable, in their opinion, to place the commission under executive control.

As a counter proposition to President Roosevelt's suggestion that the interstate commerce commission be permitted to regulate railroad rates the plan is now being suggested in some quarters of organizing a court to correspond to the circuit divisions of the country which shall have the power to interfere in the complaints of exorbitant rates.

Marines Off for Panama.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—The United States cruiser Yankee, with 470 marines on board, sailed today from League Island navy yard for Panama. The marines will do police duty on the isthmus, relieving a battalion which will return on the Yankee.

New York Broker Suspends.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The suspension of S. J. Callahan of the Consolidated stock exchange is announced. Mr. Callahan is reported to be a small trader.

Violent Storm at Cape Cod.

WOODS HOLE, Mass., December 13.—The snow storm which raged here all night was one of the worst that has struck Cape Cod in recent years, and early today it was still snowing hard, while the wind was blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour. Cable communication with Nantucket was cut off and telegraph and telephone lines on the cape were working badly.

Secretary Taft En Route Here.

PENSACOLA, Fla., December 13.—Secretary Taft and party left here this afternoon on a special car. They will go direct to Washington.

QUESTION OF RATES

MR. ELKINS' BILL FOR COURTS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Senator Elkins, chairman of the Senate committee on interstate commerce, has sent to Attorney General Moody a copy of a bill introduced several years ago providing for a court of interstate commerce. Senator Elkins has asked Mr. Moody for an opinion on some of the provisions of the bill. Speaking to a Star reporter today of the suggestion in the President's message that power to regulate railroad rates should be conferred on the interstate commerce commission, the senator said:

"I do not know what can be done at this session, as the matter has not been canvassed by the interstate commerce commission, and I have not spoken to many senators on the subject. I think the time has arrived for some action. The President was right in mentioning the subject with so much emphasis in his message. The question is so important and the interests involved so vast that the subject will require the most careful consideration in order that the right method of settling it satisfactorily may be adopted."

Speaking for himself, the senator said he had studied the subject for the last four or five years and had come to the conclusion "that the power to review the question of rates and all other interstate commerce questions should be vested and lodged in some tribunal that the railroads and people alike would respect, and there should be created a circuit court of interstate commerce in each judicial circuit of the United States, to be composed of nine judges, to have original and exclusive jurisdiction in their respective circuits of all cases, criminal or civil, arising under the various acts of Congress relating to interstate commerce, something after the method adopted by the English government, which, after struggling for years with the question, finally left it to the courts."

He said further that he thought that "a circuit court of the kind named, judges appointed for life, with good salaries, giving their minds and attention to just one subject, to wit, all questions arising under the laws affecting interstate commerce, or laws regulating commerce on sea or land, would be the wisest and best solution of this question. Besides, judges located in the nine circuits could and would better understand the rights and interests of localities in a way that would enable this court to settle all these questions wisely."

Senator Elkins said he did not know whether this solution of the question would meet with favor or not, but that it was his opinion after giving the subject careful consideration that the people would not be satisfied, nor would the railroads, with conferring this power upon any other tribunal than the one mentioned; that the present commission remain as constituted, where it is doing and can do effective service.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

Col. Garlington Praises the Conditions at the National Park.

Col. E. A. Garlington, inspector general of the army, has made a report to the War Department, giving the results of a recent inspection of the Gettysburg National Park, including an inspection of the work carried on by the national commission and the condition of the park generally. He says the roads, fences, mountains, woodlands and shrubbery are in good condition.

"The entire park," says he, "was well policed and free from rubbish and other disfiguring elements. The character of the work done and the general conditions showed a very intelligent and thorough system as to construction, care and maintenance. I have nothing to suggest in the way of improvements upon the methods and systems of the commission. It appears to me that the commission has accomplished a great work, one of the principal features being the extreme care taken to ascertain the positions held by the various commands participating in the great battle fought there. There can be no doubt that the positions thus far marked are accurate and trustworthy."

PAY FOR LABOR DAY.

Acting Secretary Oliver Favors Compensation for Per Diem Employes.

General Oliver, acting secretary of war, has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives recommending that the act of June 28, 1894, making the first Monday of September (Labor day) a legal holiday be amended so as to provide that per diem employes receive payment for that day. His action was based upon a petition recently received at the War Department from Branch No. 11 of the United Brotherhood of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, employed at the Rock Island arsenal, asking for such legislation as will make it clear that per diem employes in the ordnance department at large shall receive pay for Labor day. Acting Secretary Oliver's recommendation, however, is not confined to employes of the ordnance department, but embraces all per diem employes of the government.

DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

Minority Members of Merchant Marine Commission Report.

Democratic senators held a caucus today in the committee room of Senator Gorman to hear a report from the minority members of the merchant marine commission. Senator Martin told his colleagues the nature of the report to be made and of the bill that will be introduced as the result of the hearings that have been conducted by the commission. He said he considered the proposed measure equivalent to ship subsidy.

No action was taken by the democrats and no expression had indicating whether concerted action will be taken against the bill. Other legislation was discussed, but because of the few senators present no recommendations were made.

Sudden Death of Consul McGinley.

United States Minister Jackson at Athens has informed the State Department that Mr. Daniel E. McGinley, consul at Athens, died suddenly this morning from syncope of the heart after a long illness from pneumonia. Mr. McGinley was a native of Massachusetts and entered the diplomatic service from Wisconsin in January, 1898.

To Transport Canal Supplies.

Senator Gallinger today introduced a bill providing that vessels of the United States and no others shall be used in the transportation of supplies, machinery and other material for the Panama railroad and for the construction of the canal and for supplies to Guantanamo, Cuba. A penalty of forfeiture of goods is provided.

In Behalf of Gen. Osterhaus.

Senator Hopkins today introduced a bill to place Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus on the retired list of the army as a major general.

Secretary Taft Expected Tomorrow.

The Navy Department is informed that the cruiser Columbia and the dispatch boat Dolphin, which conveyed Secretary Taft and his party to the isthmus, arrived at Pensacola last night. The Secretary and party will probably arrive in this city tomorrow afternoon in case they do not prolong their stay in Pensacola.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

No Important Business at Cabinet Meeting.

LAND FRAUD CASES

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED IN NEXT TWO WEEKS.

Secretary Morton to Remain in the Cabinet—Reciprocity With Canada Talked About.

The cabinet meeting today was devoid of important business, but it is stated that Secretary Hitchcock has given President Roosevelt information to the effect that some sensational developments may be expected within the next two weeks as to land fraud cases in the west. Under the direction of Secretary Hitchcock, whose work has been conducted so quietly and modestly as to attract little attention, except in the estimation of the President, a number of convictions of conspiracy against the government in connection with land cases have been obtained in Oregon. It is hinted, but nothing official can be obtained, that the developments that are expected will stir the entire west and take rank along with the greatest fraud exposures ever known.

Reciprocity With Canada.

H. M. Whitney, president of the chamber of commerce of Boston; James M. W. Hall and Andrew G. Webster, a committee from the chamber of commerce, were presented to President Roosevelt today by Senator Lodge. They talked to the President some time in behalf of Canadian reciprocity, explaining their belief that the development of larger and better trade relations with Canada was important to the entire country, and especially to New England. Senator Lodge said that Massachusetts was in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

Representative Greene of Massachusetts presented to the President W. C. Dunham, a member of the state legislature of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Dunham, who are visiting H. A. Willard.

Representative Lacey of Iowa some years ago had an appropriation made for starting a buffalo herd in Yellowstone Park. About eighteen buffaloes were secured and placed in the park. These have increased to about forty, and a photograph of the herd is to be presented to President Roosevelt.

Representative Graff of Illinois wanted to find out if the President has filled the New Mexico judgeship made vacant by a dismissal a few days ago, as he wanted to present the name of Judge R. H. Lovett of Peoria. The position had been filled.

Senator Warren of Wyoming paid his first call of the congressional session on the President. "As to tariff revision," said Senator Warren, in answer to a question, "I do not know of a single man west of the Missouri river who is in favor of tinkering with the tariff. There is a sentiment in favor of some legislation on interstate commerce matters, but none as to tariff."

Mr. Morton to Stay in the Cabinet.

Secretary Morton, at the earnest request of President Roosevelt, has consented to remain in the cabinet after the 4th of next March. This has been announced at the White House, and when the cabinet met today Secretary Morton's colleagues expressed pleasure at his decision. When Mr. Morton entered the cabinet last summer it was well understood that he would return to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, the vice presidency of which he had resigned when he came here. The understanding was that he would not remain in the cabinet after the 4th of March. The President, however, succeeded in getting from Mr. Morton a promise that he will change his mind. How long he will serve after the next administration comes in is not known. The President is highly satisfied with Mr. Morton's administration of his office and thinks that a change would not be beneficial to the navy.

Including the case of Mr. Morton, official announcement has now been made as to three members of the present cabinet who will stay in the next. These are Secretary Hay, Attorney General Moody and Mr. Morton. Gossips who are busily engaged in constructing the cabinet of the President after March 4 have suggested that this process of official announcement by slow degrees may lead to elimination of certain cabinet officers, but there is absolutely no hint of this sort from any direction in the White House or from visitors to the President. It is pretty well settled that there will be no eliminations of the kind hinted so far as the President is concerned, and the belief grows stronger that the cabinet will remain about as it is now unless there is voluntary retirement on the part of one or more of those who are now serving.

Mr. Cortelyou as National Chairman.

When George B. Cortelyou becomes Postmaster General in the next cabinet it is not considered likely that he will resign his position as chairman of the republican national committee. On the other hand, it is thought to be perfectly proper that he hold this position, notwithstanding his cabinet office. The late Henry G. Payne was vice chairman of the republican national committee and frequently advised with the President as to appointments, especially in the postal service. Headquarters of the national committee will be in Washington, and Elmer Dover, the secretary of the committee, will be in charge of affairs, as in the past.

THE TRIAL OF SASONEFF.

Begun Today Behind Closed Doors—Military Guard.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 13.—The trial of Sasoneff, who assassinated Interior Minister von Plehve in July last, and of Sikorifsky, his accomplice, began behind closed doors before the court of appeals in the law courts building today. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the threatened demonstration of the revolutionary organization. All the entrances to the building were locked and guarded, and only persons who could produce summonses were admitted. Even members of the bar were treated as outsiders. Large police reserves were stationed within the building and in the court yards of the ordnance factory opposite, while mounted gendarmie patroled the front and sides of the building.

Toward noon, the hour set by the proclamation, several battalions of infantry, as if by accident, marched through the adjoining streets, and exactly at 12 a company with a band of music at its head, playing, strangely enough, "The Stars and Stripes, Forever," swung through a cross street. The grim effect of the fixed bayonets was enough to deter the crowds of students and workmen streaming along the sidewalks, and no vestige of a disturbance occurred.

In the meantime the accused had been brought to the court room from the adjoining prison through a rear door. The bench appointed to try the case consisted of President Senator Maximovich and four associate judges, Selivanoff, Wilken, Delaroff and Remezoff. On a separate raised platform were the following representatives of the various classes whose presence is a guarantee that justice will be administered in accordance with the law and as required by the Russian statutes:

Count Goudovich, marshal of the nobility of the province of St. Petersburg.

M. Drouzhinin, marshal of the district of Gdoff.

The mayor of St. Petersburg, M. Lelianoff.

The elders of the metropolitan communes.

M. Koukousanoff, procurator of the court of appeals, acted as prosecutor, and MM. Kara and Schevsky, the most prominent criminal lawyers of the empire, appeared for Sasoneff. M. Kazarinoff defended Sikorifsky. Twenty-eight witnesses and four experts appeared. Sasoneff's father, a merchant of Ufa, was the only outsider present. All the functionaries appeared in full civil uniforms. President Maximovich was brilliant in scarlet, embroidered with gold, wearing his chains of office. His associates wore dark uniforms with green facings. The class representatives were uniformed according to rank in the hierarchy, with the decorations to which they were entitled.

The lawyers wore evening dress in accordance with custom and had on the left lapel of their coats the badge of their profession—a column of the palace of Themis with the scales of justice.

The procedure followed closely that of the French courts. The prosecutor opened with presenting the case for the government the indictment was read and the prisoners were arraigned, pleading justifiable homicide, after which the witnesses were examined. Although only a single day is allowed for the trial it could not be completed today.

The sensational features are expected tomorrow in the prosecutor's address and the speeches for the prisoners.

NAN PATTERSON'S TRIAL.

Marks on Young's Fingers—Object to Expert Testimony.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The small black specks observed in the skin on two fingers of Caesar Young's right hand by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon when he performed the autopsy on Young's body were the center of interest when the Patterson trial was resumed in the supreme court today. The small portion of skin bearing the marks was stripped from the dead man's fingers and had been submitted to Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, former health commissioner, for an examination to determine whether or not the marks were caused by gunpowder.

Dr. Lederle today testified as to the result of his investigation. His examination of the skin, which was made with the aid of a microscope, he said, failed to satisfy him either that the spots were or were not gunpowder. He said that chemical analysis might possibly show the nature of the substance which caused the black spots, but that it would be only a chance, and in making the experiment with the small bit of material submitted to him the identity of the spots might be destroyed. At the suggestion of Mr. Rand the piece of skin was divided, one piece going to Dr. Lederle and the other to the defendant's chemist for chemical analysis.

Strenuous objection to the introduction of expert testimony in the case was made by counsel for the defense when the prosecution brought forward Police Surgeon Charles Phelps as an expert of pistol shot wounds. Justice Davis, however, overruled the objection and the examination of the witness was allowed to proceed.

Dr. Phelps said that in his own opinion, based upon an examination of Young's body, the fatal shot was fired from the direction of left to right, and that the pistol was held from three to five inches from the body when the shot was fired. "It certainly was more than three inches," the witness said.

BOLL WEEVIL CONVENTION.

Dr. Howard of This City Was First Speaker Today.

SHREVEPORT, La., December 13.—Dr. L. O. Howard of the bureau of entomology, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., was the first speaker at the boll weevil convention today. He said he was here to personaly represent Secretary Wilson, who was taking a great interest in the deliberations of the body. The Secretary would have been present, but he thought that the best interests of the cotton farmers would be better subserved by his remaining in Washington to make an effort to secure a large appropriation to be used in fighting the boll weevil.

Dr. Howard reviewed the history of the boll weevil since its first appearance in the southern cotton fields, and said the paper to be read by Dr. W. D. Hunter of the government bureau would explain fully the work done by the department.

Dr. Hunter followed Dr. Howard, his paper being listened to with marked attention.

Dr. William C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana experiment station, next addressed the convention. He said he had been misquoted in saying the infected area in Texas should cease planting cotton. He reviewed the work of the state staff in attempting to destroy the weevil in Louisiana and efforts to prevent its further spread.

"What the Weevil Has Done, What the Weevil May Do and What the Weevil Must Not Be Allowed to Do" was the subject of a paper read by Prof. K. P. Connell, editor of Field and Farm of Dallas, Tex.

MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Former U. S. Marine Crushed to Death in a Quarry.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., December 13.—Thomas Delaney, who was formerly in the United States marine service, was instantly killed shortly before noon today at the Bakerton stone quarries, along the Potomac river, eight miles below Sharpsburg, Washington county. A large stone fell from the top of the quarry down on him, crushing his skull.

Delaney served throughout the Spanish-American war on the battle ship New York. Deceased was about fifty years old, and leaves a widow and a number of children.

Army Orders.

Capt. Herman W. Schull, ordnance department, has been ordered to visit the works of the Keystone Drop Forge Company, Chester, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of construction.

First Sergeant William Cassidy, 21st Infantry, and Sergeant Charles R. Owen, Coast Artillery, have been retired on their own applications.

Naval Orders.

Captain S. W. Very, from command of the San Francisco to his home and await orders.

Lieut. Commanders T. F. Carter and A. N. Wood, Lieuts. E. B. Larimer, H. I. Cone, F. N. Freeman and D. W. Blamer, Ensigns F. R. McCrary, W. H. Allen and J. V. Babcock, from the San Francisco to their homes and await orders.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison, from the San Francisco to the Massachusetts.

Lieut. D. F. Boyd, when discharged from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and resume duties on board the Texas.

Assistant Paymaster H. H. Alkire, to the Pensacola naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., for instruction.

Naval Movements.

The Marblehead has arrived at Callao, the Nevada at Norfolk, the Sterling at Lambert's Point, the Stewart at Norfolk and the Paul Jones at Bremerton.

The Choctaw has left Washington for Norfolk and the New Orleans has left Chefoo for Hong Kong.

THE MORMON OATH

Revelations Made to a Senate Committee.

PENALTIES DISCLOSED

RESUMPTION OF THE SMOOT INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of J. H. Wallis, Who is Not Now Connected With the Church—University President Heard.

In the hearing of the Senate committee investigating the case of Senator Smoot of Utah today J. H. Wallis, a former Mormon, revealed the oaths taken in the Mormon Temple and the penalties imposed for telling those secrets.

The Smoot investigation was resumed today before the Senate committee on privileges and elections, with J. H. Wallis, sr., a Mormon from Salt Lake, Utah, as the first witness. He testified that he joined the Mormon Church in 1851, in London, and came to the United States in 1890, settling in Utah, where he had a son who had come to this country in 1881. Mr. Wallis said he has had three wives, but not more than one at a time. He knew Apostle George Teasdale and also Marion Scoles in London. She came to this country as an unmarried woman, and, according to the witness, is reputed to have been married to Teasdale in Utah.

Questioned as to his belief, the witness said he never believed fully in the celestial marriages to the dead, and four times had stood as proxy for four marriages of living women to dead men. He married his present wife in the temple. Explaining the marriages in the temple, Mr. Wallis said it is necessary to take the endowment before marriage, and in this way he had passed through the endowment house twenty times at least. The ceremonies, he said, are always substantially the same, and each one consumes about two hours.

Oaths Taken in the Temple.

Mr. Wallis said he has a distinct recollection of the ceremonies within the temple and that he is able to describe them just as they took place. He was asked to give the oaths taken by those who participated, and this he did, together with a description of the secret signs executed by each person. Nearly all of the obligations were that those who took part would not reveal anything they saw or heard on penalties of mutilation of the person, and every one who passed through the temple, said the witness, was compelled to agree to the conditions laid down by the priests.

The penalties agreed to were given by Mr. Wallis as follows:

"That the throat be cut from ear to ear and the tongue torn out.

"That the breast be cut asunder and the heart and vitals be torn from the body.

"That the body be cut asunder at the middle and the bowels cut out.

"That if demanded we will give all we possess to the support of the church."

The next obligation was one of chastity in which the obligator agreed not to cohabit with any person not given him or her by the priests.

Another obligation was one that "we would never cease to importune high heaven to avenge the blood of the prophets upon the nations of the earth, or the inhabitants of the earth. I don't just remember which," said the witness. "This was followed by a quotation from the Scriptures, I think Revelations vi:9, 'The souls of those slain cried aloud on the altar for vengeance.' "

Regarded as a Joke.

Mr. Taylor, for the protestants, did not ask for a description of the ceremonies, but turned the witness over to Mr. Worthington for cross-examination. Mr. Worthington drew from Mr. Wallis that he had given notice to his bishop several months ago of his severance from the church.

Mr. Wallis, when questioned by Mr. Worthington, told the committee that he had always considered the obligations in the light of a joke, and that he thought many others had considered them in the same way. He said there never had been any solemnity in the taking of the obligations, so far as he could see. Mr. Worthington told the committee that he was not ready to proceed with cross-examination until he had consulted others, and asked that the witness be excused until 2 p.m.

Recorder Nicholson Excused.

John T. Nicholson, recorder of the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City, had been summoned to appear before the committee today.

Attorney Richards read an affidavit from Dr. Sowers saying that Nicholson is in a nervous condition, of poor memory and in a generally bad mental state, so that he could not testify correctly.

Mr. Taylor claimed that the affidavit was not sufficiently specific as to Mr. Nicholson's present condition. He said that if Mr. Nicholson had been able to attend to the duties of his office he would be able to testify. Mr. Richards and Mr. Worthington replied that the long journey from Salt Lake was the cause of Mr. Nicholson's breakdown. Mr. Richards gave it as his opinion that Nicholson is suffering from nervous prostration.

University President Heard.

The witness was temporarily excused by the committee and George H. Brimhall, president of the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, was called to the stand. Mr. Brimhall was questioned in detail concerning his predecessor, Benjamin Clough. He said that in 1889 Mr. Clough had gone to Mexico on an exploring expedition.

"Are you a polygamist?" Mr. Tayler asked, somewhat abruptly, and Mr. Brimhall replied promptly:

"I have two wives."

"When were you married?"

"To my first wife in 1874 and to my second in 1885."

He added, in reply to questions, that he has thirteen children, four of whom have been born since 1890. He also said that Senator Smoot is a member of the board of trustees of the university and also a member of the finance committee.

Replying to questions by Senator Burrows, Mr. Brimhall said he had been elected president in 1903 by the board of which Senator Smoot is a member, but that he did not know whether the senator knew at the time that he was a polygamist. He said that he lived in Provo with his second wife, but that his first wife is and has been since 1893 a patient in a hospital in Provo.

On cross-examination Mr. Brimhall said that Mr. Smoot had not been present when he (Brimhall) was elected. He also said that Senator Smoot frequently addresses the students of the university and that he always urges upon them the necessity of obeying the laws and of regarding good character as the essential thing to be sought by all students.

Testimony of a Teacher.