

SENATE WILL VOTE ON TREATY THURSDAY.

Unanimously Agreed to Take Up Amendments at 3 O'Clock and Then the Convention Itself.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Just before adjournment this afternoon, the Senate gave its consent to the taking of a definite time to vote upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Senator Mason and Senator Lodge had occupied the time of the executive session in making speeches upon the treaty, and when Mr. Mason, who was the last speaker, concluded, Senator Lodge renewed his request to take a vote next Thursday. No vote was raised in opposition, and the unanimous agreement was reached. The understanding is that voting shall be on the amendments at 3 o'clock and that the Senate shall continue in session until the first vote on the treaty itself is reached.

Senator Mason's speech was a flat protest against the entire proceeding in connection with the treaty. He talked for two hours, contending for the right of the United States to act in this matter independently of other nations.

He said that conditions had changed since 1850, when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was made, and added that, while the interest of Great Britain in constructing a canal across the isthmus and in maintaining its neutrality had diminished greatly by the construction of the Suez Canal, the interest of the United States in an isthmian canal had been vastly enhanced because of the growing trade and our newly acquired possessions in the Pacific.

ENGLAND PRACTICALLY FORTIFIED SUEZ CANAL.

He said that while England demanded the United States should not fortify the proposed isthmian canal, she herself had fortified practically controlled the Suez Canal. He read copious extracts from speeches by Stephen A. Douglas, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary Blaine, the last mentioned in his instruction to Minister Lowell in support of his position.

He called attention to the fact that the Herburn bill provides explicitly for the defense of the canal, and he asserted that the treaty should be defeated outright and the canal bill passed in its stead.

Senator Mason spoke in support of his suggested amendment, authorizing the United States to defend the canal as it may deem proper, in case it constructs the canal. He presented the arguments in support of our right to defend the waterway in concise and forcible terms and received careful attention. He closed at the outset the impression that, in his effort to have the treaty amended, he is seeking to antagonize the administration. Nothing he said, was further from his thought because he believed that in this, as in all other mat-

ters, the administration had been entirely pitiful. His difference of view was due, he said, to a different conception of the way to reach a common end, that common end being the welfare of the American people.

NATURAL RIGHT TO DEFEND PUBLIC WORKS.

He then proceeded to make his argument for the right to defend the canal, in case this country constructs it with its own money. He declared that the present instance furnishes the first precedent of a great nation being asked to agree not to defend a great public work, the construction of which it is contemplating. He did not consider that Great Britain should undertake to say what the United States should do in the matter.

At the same time, he said, he would have it understood that he was not actuated in his position by any hostile feeling toward Great Britain, while he considered that country in the "grey and yellow fog," he thought that we should deal with it as we would with either the weakest nation or the strongest. In other words, he said, our dealing should be on the plane of justice and the friendly assertion of our own rights.

Mr. Mason said there was and could be no contention over the question of the right of a nation to defend itself and its citizens and property and he argued that the recognition of this right must enforce a concession of the right to make precautionary defense.

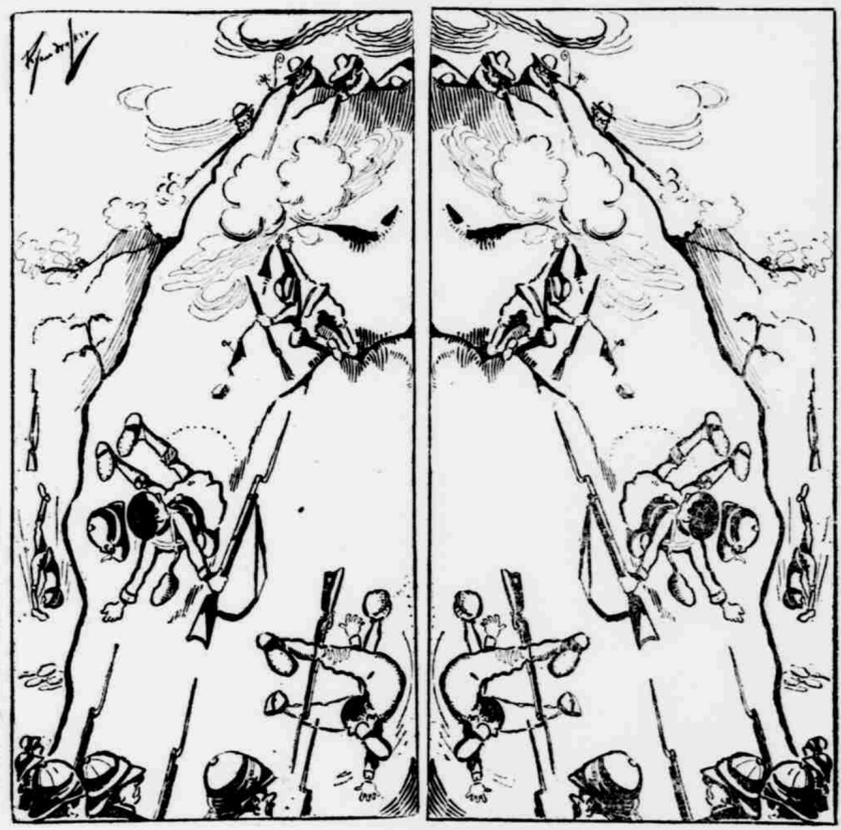
Not only, he argued, have we the right as a nation to erect fortifications as a means of defense, but we have the right—according to international usage—to enter a neutral or friendly territory and there make assault, if need be. This point he supported by the citation of authorities, among others the case of the steamer Rosalia apprehended by the British forces in American waters in 1858.

NATURAL RIGHT FINED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW.

If the United States should construct the canal at its own cost, he said, it would have the natural right to defend it, subject only to its treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

He contended that our natural right of defense is more definitely and under international law than under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and said that our rights would be much stronger if the canal were built by the United States than if constructed by private enterprise, even though the enterprise be American.

In conclusion, he urged the Senate to protect all the natural rights of the nation.



December, 1899. December, 1900.

ILLUSTRATING ONE YEAR'S PROGRESS OF THE BOER WAR.

DENVER TO LOSE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Executive Committee Rules That Colorado City Has Not Complied With Stipulations.

MAY GO TO CLEVELAND.

Failure to Secure Definite Agreement With Railroads Caused Trouble—Col. Cook Says Fight Is Not Over.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic held a special meeting yesterday to decide on a place for the next national encampment, which will be held September 18, 1901.

The cities desirous of securing the encampment are Denver, Washington, Cleveland and Pittsburg.

Several hours were spent in debate, and while no place was definitely chosen, the claims of Denver were "turned down" by a vote of 8 to 1. This does not settle the matter as far as Denver is concerned, for its representatives say that they will fight the decision and will lay claim to the convention. The reason for the decision of the committee is that the terms required by the Chicago encampment last summer were not complied with by Denver.

At Chicago it was voted to accept Denver as the site, provided that city would secure railroad rates of 1 cent a mile. This matter was the point on which the committee and the Denver representatives disagreed, the latter claiming that the rate was practically assured, while the Executive Committee refused to accept the evidence, and set a new date to consider the claims of the other cities. January 21 was determined as the date, the place of the meeting to be announced later by Commander Rausser.

The meeting yesterday was called to order by Judge Leo Rausser shortly after 1 o'clock. The entire committee was present, consisting of F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant General, and W. F. Connor of New York; A. A. Taylor of Cambridge, O.; Edward C. Anthony of Neagawee, Mich.; W. H. Armstrong of Indianapolis; Thomas W. Secor of Fairfield, Ill.; V. E. Connor of Dallas, Tex.; and Charles Burtless of Ruthertown, N. Y.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

- For Missouri—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh south to west winds.
- For Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh south to west winds.
- For Arkansas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; south to west winds.
- 1. Inquiry Into Handling of Order Book. Senate Will Vote on Treaty Thursday. Denver to Lose G. A. R. Encampment. Eager to Push World's Fair Bill.
- 2. Grand Jury Indicts Four Police Officers. Porto Rican Case in Supreme Court.
- 3. The Santa Fe Strike Not Settled. Missouri at Buffalo Exposition. Black Soldiers Hoisting Romance Interrupted by Detectives. Cleveland's View on Party Needs.
- 4. Bullfinch Best of Males. Fugitive Career of Paddy Ryan. Kid McCoy Threatens to Come Back.
- 5. Race-Track Results. Political Party Forming at Manila. Bryan to Discuss Democracy. Husband and Wife Burred To-Day.
- 6. Editorial. Weddings and Other Society Events.
- 7. Ministers Before Illinois Legislature. Problems Ask for New Police Board.
- 8. Republic Want Advertisements. Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths.
- 9. Republic Want Advertisements.
- 10. Grain and Produce. Cattle Sales.
- 11. Financial News. Railway Telegrams.
- 12. Will Increase Fair Subscriptions. Amused Himself by Shooting at Trains.

In shape, and the final decision will then be made.

The disappointed delegates at the meeting seemed to be of the impression that Cleveland will be the place selected for the special meeting and that city will be selected for the encampment.

Colonel Cook was indignant at the manner in which Denver had been put aside, and stated emphatically that his city had complied with the requirements and would claim the convention.

"When the special meeting is held," said he, "we will be on deck, and will again present our claims if we are allowed to. If we are refused we will claim the convention and appeal to all the posts throughout the United States to sustain us."

EAGER TO PUSH THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

Congressman Joy Talks to Members of Special Committee in Charge of It.

WOULD VISIT ST. LOUIS.

If Local Subscription Is Completed and Corporation Organized by January 3, Several Will Look Over Ground.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Representative Joy has had a number of conferences with members of the House during the past few days in regard to St. Louis World's Fair legislation. Mr. Joy finds the special committee in charge of the bill a unit in their desire for early action upon it, but they adhere to their opinion that it is best not to call it up for a vote in the House until it has been advised that all the detail work at St. Louis has been completed.

They had hoped this would be done, so that some of the committee could visit St. Louis during the holiday recess, which will be completed and the corporation formally organized by January 3. Chairman Tammey stated that he would be unable to go, but other members hoped to have this opportunity to look the ground over personally.

They have advised Mr. Joy, however, that it would be better not to make the trip until all the subscriptions have been completed and the corporation formally organized. If this can be done by January 3, these members say that they may be able to arrange their business to go to St. Louis in the early part of next month.

It would take but little time to finish their investigations, and they would be ready to report the bill promptly on their return to Washington. This visit is not considered indispensable, but several of the members accepted the suggestion readily, believing it would facilitate final action if they could go personally to St. Louis.

The friends of the Exposition are watching with great interest the progress of the bill, and they will lose no time in getting legislation completed by the House and Senate when all the necessary work has been done. Mr. Joy says he has found no opposition in Washington in any quarter, but, on the contrary, a disposition to hurry the matter as much as is practicable, and to do everything possible to make the Fair a fitting celebration for the new century.

GRAND JURY INDICTS FOUR POLICE OFFICERS.

Bench Warrants Are Issued Against Patrolmen Ryan, Lange, Noonan and Kennedy.

INVESTIGATION TO CONTINUE.

Accused Will Be Arraigned Before Police Board at its Meeting To-Day.

As a result of the exposure of the alleged bribery and corruption of certain members of the Police Department, as published in yesterday's Republic, four of the five patrolmen who were suspended Sunday by Chief Campbell after investigating charges made against them by certain women thieves, were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury. The patrolmen indicted are Dennis J. Ryan, Louis Lange, John J. Noonan and Richard Kennedy. The charges are in substance as follows, on which the accused men will be arraigned.

The information contained in the bench warrants says that the men are charged with accepting bribes. This is a felony, punishable, upon conviction, by a term of imprisonment not exceeding seven years in the penitentiary.

The information upon which the indictments were found was furnished by Chief of Police Campbell, Assistant Chief Pickett, Lieutenant Johnson and James Winn, Marie Khan, Marie Bruen, Maggie Scott and Tom Valle. The five last mentioned are negroes. The four women are divorcee characters, who openly admit that they have been engaged in a long time in whom they have lured into their houses for a number of years. Jennie Winn, whose chance remark to Sergeant Dawson in the Grand Jury room, led to the exposure, lives with Valle. A full account of the allegations made by these negroes, who will be the chief witnesses against the accused officers, has already been published. Their statements were reduced to typewritten manuscript, and formed a portion of the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury.

Shortly before noon Chief Campbell, Assistant Chief Pickett, Lieutenant Johnson and the witnesses who had been detained in an anteroom to the Chief's office, for several hours, were taken to the Grand Jury room. Chief Campbell outlined to Assistant Circuit Attorney Hodgdon the facts in his possession, and deposited with John Sweeney, member of the House of Representatives, a copy of the evidence. Mr. Hodgdon ushered the Chief and his assistant into the Grand Jury room, where they gave their testimony. Lieutenant Johnson and the negroes were called in later, presumably for verbal statements corroborative of the documentary evidence.

At 1:30 p. m. the Assistant Circuit Attorney appeared in Judge Ferris's division of the Criminal Court and asked for bench warrants against Patrolmen Ryan, Noonan, Lange and Kennedy. The court ordered the warrants issued immediately, and a short time later they were placed in the hands of the Sheriff for service.

A few moments before the warrants were issued, Patrolman Ryan, who had been held in the holdover twenty hours, was released on bond furnished by John P. Sweeney, member of the House of Delegates. The bond is in the sum of \$500 and is given to meet any charge that may be preferred hereafter against Ryan. Ryan's release was not effected without a sharp scene in the court between Sergeant Ed Fox, in charge of the Central Station, and Judge Clark of the Court of Criminal Correction, who accepted the bond.

The twenty hours in which Ryan could be held in detention without a charge being placed against him expired several hours before noon. A number of his friends, accompanied by the negroes, were present when Judge Clark asked him to accept the bond for Ryan. He consented, and the bond was made out. Ryan's friends, fearing the police would refuse to release the prisoner, asked Judge Clark to accompany them to the station to see that the bond was accepted by the police, and he did so.

- PATROLMEN INDICTED.
- DENNIS J. RYAN.
- LOUIS LANGE.
- JOHN J. NOONAN.
- RICHARD KENNEDY.
- LAW COVERING THE CASE.

Section 281, article 6, of the Revised Statutes of 1892 provides that: "Any public officer of the State who directly or indirectly accepts or receives any gift, consideration, gratuity or reward, or has collected or omitted to perform any official act or duty with partiality or favor, or in anywise contrary to law, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding seven years."

PRESIDENT HAWES TALKS.

"The Police Board will further instruct Chief Campbell to continue the investigation along the lines uncovered by Assistant Chief Pickett and Lieutenant Johnson. If there is further corruption of this nature among the members of the force, the sooner it is discovered and punished the better it will be for the community at large as well as for the honest and incorruptible patrolmen upon whom these charges now indirectly reflect.

There will be no let-up by the board until the members of the force are eradicated the evil. As President of the board I invite everybody who has any testimony to offer incriminating any member of this department in any dishonest transaction to present it to me, and I will guarantee every assurance that they will not be molested because of giving such testimony."

WHAT THE CHIEF SAYS.

"I am extremely gratified at being enabled to unearth at least a portion of the corruption which has been in the force. We will have to clean up. I believe there are others whom we may connect with similar dishonest transactions, and to that end I am still pursuing my investigations. I am certain, however, that the crookedness has been confined to a certain small coterie of officers who have for years walked the 'burnt district,' in which fallen women and petty gamblers abound."

board in continuing the investigation along this line. The charges made are the most serious that can be preferred against officers sworn to protect the public, uphold the law and assist in the punishment of criminals. If guilty these men should meet with summary punishment, and that the Police Board intends to do so far as lies within its power. We will have a meeting of the board to-day, at which the charges against these officers will be tried. If the charges are sustained the officers will be dismissed, and the board will lend every assistance to the criminal authorities in prosecuting the guilty parties.

The board will further instruct Chief Campbell to continue the investigation along the lines uncovered by the clever work of Assistant Chief Pickett and Lieutenant Johnson. If there is further corruption of this nature among the members of the force, the sooner it is discovered and punished the better it will be for the community at large, as well as for the honest and incorruptible patrolmen upon whom the charges now indirectly reflect. There will be no let-up by the board in the investigation until we are satisfied we have eradicated the evil.

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CHIEF THINKS THERE WAS A CLIQUE.

Chief Campbell, not content with the result of the investigations he has thus far made, is quietly pursuing a lead which he believes may strengthen the cases he already has in hand, and lead to new revelations in another direction. He has progressed sufficiently far along this course to allow of his making public the trend of his prospecting tour, but he hopes to "strike bedrock and pay dirt" within a few days.

BOERS CROSS ORANGE RIVER ON RAID INTO CAPE COLONY.

De Wet Charges British Three Times Near Thaba N'chu and Finally Escapes Trap.

Cape Town, Dec. 17.—Seven hundred Boers have crossed from Orange River Colony into Cape Colony near Alwal North and have reached Knappaal.

ANOTHER SEVERE BATTLE.

London, Dec. 17.—The report of another severe battle, between a British force and a Boer force, is current here. According to the story, the fighting began at daybreak to-day and lasted for several hours. The Boers, who numbered from 150 to 200 men, were surrounded at the Orange River and totally defeated with very heavy losses in killed and wounded. A number of Boers, it is added, were captured.

DE WET'S GREAT CHARGE.

Masaru, Dec. 16.—It appears that De Wet's force was twice repulsed before it broke through the British lines in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu. In a third attack De Wet led in person. With a few determined men he charged and broke the British lines, the rest of the commando following. He was forced, however, to

leave in the hands of the British a fifteen-pounder and fifteen wagons with ammunition and stores.

Commandant Haasbroek, with a commando and two guns, tried to get through Sprinkans Nek, but was driven back, losing thirty men.

FAILURE TO SECURE DEFINITE AGREEMENT WITH RAILROADS CAUSED TROUBLE—COL. COOK SAYS FIGHT IS NOT OVER.

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GIRL'S DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BURGLAR

Fought Him Through Three Rooms for Half an Hour—Was Finally Beaten Unconscious.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Miss Lillian Beatty, formerly of San Francisco, lies at the residence of Doctor E. Lyman Denison, No. 1255 State street, hovering between life and death as a result of a terrible fight with a burglar to-night.

For half an hour she fought him, unarmed, struggling back and forth through three rooms, resisting until the loss of blood from her wounds sapped her strength. So hard was the fight that her clothes were torn and half a dozen chairs and a heavy operating table overturned.

During the struggle the thief tried to choke her with a heavy pair of shears. Then her strength failed and he beat her head against the floor until she became unconscious. All he succeeded in getting was \$50 worth of surgical instruments.

Miss Beatty, who is Doctor Denison's stenographer and private secretary, came to Chicago from California three years ago.

CHANGE IN CHINESE NOTE.

Conger Instructed to Agree to Britain's Demands.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Great Britain and Germany have succeeded in causing further delay in the Chinese question. Minister Conger called to-day that the British Minister had proposed a change in the phraseology of the first declaration of the agreement. At one point the assertion is made that acceptance of the agreement is on an "indispensable condition of negotiation" and at another that the agreement represented the "irrevocable" will of the Powers.

Instructions were called to Mr. Conger that acceptance of the agreement, and to do everything possible to make the Fair a fitting celebration for the new century.

They have advised Mr. Joy, however, that it would be better not to make the trip until all the subscriptions have been completed and the corporation formally organized. If this can be done by January 3, these members say that they may be able to arrange their business to go to St. Louis in the early part of next month.

It would take but little time to finish their investigations, and they would be ready to report the bill promptly on their return to Washington. This visit is not considered indispensable, but several of the members accepted the suggestion readily, believing it would facilitate final action if they could go personally to St. Louis.

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LEEDY WILL QUIT KANSAS.

Former Populist Governor Going to Oregon to Reside.

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REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 17.—Former Governor John W. Leedy will leave immediately for Salem, Ore., where he will reside. He will be State organizer for a fraternal insurance order.

He says he quits Kansas for good.

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WAS LOOKING FOR BANDITS

American Kills Two Mexicans Who Tried to Rob Him.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 17.—Parties arriving here from Marfa, Mexico, to-day state that an American miner killed two bandits there Friday night. His name is G. E. Kerns. He was going out to pay off his employees and took the precaution to hide his money—\$2,000—under his wagon, and put his pistol in his coat sleeve.

He was attacked ten miles out of Marfa by two Mexicans, who searched him, and finding nothing, turned to his wagon. While they were searching the wagon he fired on them, killing both instantly.

BLEW OFF HER OWN HEAD.

Mrs. Reid Used Shotgun to Kill Herself With.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Metropolis, Ill., Dec. 17.—Mrs. So near here, committed suicide this a. m. by shooting herself in the head with a double-barreled shotgun. Almost the entire portion of her head was blown away, it is supposed that she was insane.

ITALY IS EXPECTANT.

King and Queen Look Forward to Birth of a Child.

TO BEGIN NEW YEAR'S DAY.

First Division of Philippine Soldiers Will Start Home.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Manila, Dec. 17.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Neues Weiser Telegraph has received a dispatch from a Montenegrin source, stating that the King and Queen of Italy are looking forward to the birth of a child.