

DIFFICULTIES ARISE.

Islands Delayed by a ... In Denmark's Ministry.

Provisions for Immediate Rights of Citizenship for Subjects and a Certain Commercial Advantage Not Acceptable to State Department.

After having practically arranged a satisfactory treaty with Denmark for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, the State Department has encountered fresh difficulties through the incoming of a new Ministry at Copenhagen. The old, or conservative Ministry, had considered the matter fully and was in accord with this Government. Practically nothing remained to bring the negotiations to a conclusion, when the Conservative Ministry was succeeded by a Liberal Ministry. It was then necessary to go over the case again. This work has been expedited, but there are questions remaining on which the representatives of the United States and Denmark cannot reach an agreement. It is now certain that the treaty of transfer will not be signed in time to enable President Roosevelt to present it to the Senate for ratification when that body assembles next month.

The main difficulty in the way of reaching a complete understanding seems to be the desire of the Danish Government to make the transfer conditional on the immediate recognition of the people of the islands as American citizens, with all the rights and privileges thereof.

The State Department is unwilling to consider this proposition, on the ground that it would be inadvisable to pledge Congress to it.

The Danish Government also wishes to secure favorable concessions in trade relations with this country, and deems the present time the best opportunity for forcing these demands.

The portion taken by the State Department is summed up by saying that the only arrangement which can possibly be made is a direct purchase without any conditions of a political or commercial nature. The most satisfactory sort of an agreement would be a mere statement of the amount to be paid and a receipt for the money. But while the officials of this country have been holding out for this sort of a sale or a direct purchase, the negotiations altogether, the change of Ministry in Denmark occurred, and all the plans for the purchase are again in an uncertain form.

An important matter which has been kept in mind by State Department officials is the disposition of the Senate regarding the confirmation of whatever agreement may be entered into by the bureau. There is no doubt that there would be strong opposition to the ratification of any treaty which would present possible opportunities for complications to ensue regarding the future rights or interests of the present inhabitants of the islands. On the other hand, if the islands can be acquired without conditions of a political nature, the approval of the Senate is believed to be assured.

It is reported that the negotiations are now proceeding on the basis of an offer of the United States to pay a larger amount for the islands than was previously agreed upon if Denmark will waive its propositions concerning citizenship and free trade relations. While the price agreed on has never been authoritatively made public it is understood that it was in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

MAY ANNUL THE CONTRACT.

Decision in the Case of the Bethlehem Iron Company.

Robert J. Tracwell, Comptroller of the Treasury, in response to a request from the Secretary of War for his decision as to the propriety of making payments direct to the Bethlehem Iron Company, successors to the Bethlehem Iron Company, for work done under contract by the latter, holds that "the attempted assignment made by the company in violation of the provisions of sections 277 and 277 of the Revised Statutes, and that the United States is not indebted to the Bethlehem Iron Company on account of labor and materials furnished under that contract in any way which can be recognized by accounting officers."

In conclusion Mr. Tracwell says: "The Bethlehem Iron Company, by its sale and attempted transfer of the contract, and by its ceasing to exist by virtue of the sale made by it under the laws of its domicile, has made default on the contract, and the Secretary of War is authorized to annul the contract. He may also, in his discretion, make a new contract with the Bethlehem Steel Company, which payment can be provided for by the work in question and the same stipulations and agreements inserted in said new contract as in the one annulled, also securing by proper bond the faithful performance of the same, with an agreement to save the Government harmless on account of any payments it may have to make, if such there be, to the Bethlehem Iron Company or to any other party, which may be due under the original contract."

The claim was for two 12-inch guns and amount to \$190,961.32. The contract was placed by the War Department on November 7, 1891, for 100 seamless breech-loading steel guns.

ATTACKED BY FILIPINOS.

Insurgents Repulsed by the Marines at Abnado Hog.

MANILA, Nov. 11.—Major Pletcher, who commands the American troops on the island of Mindoro, reports that the rebels made an attack on the garrison of Abnado Hog similar to that on Camp C, of the Ninth Infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, some weeks ago. The garrison was prepared, however, and killed five of the rebels. The Americans had one man wounded.

CAILLARD LEAVES MITYLENE.

The French Squadron Withdrawn by the Government.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Advices have been received to the effect that Admiral Caillaud's squadron left Mitylene this morning.

The French warships had taken possession of the anchorage in the bay of Mitylene in order to enforce demands against Turkey in connection with the quays claims at Constantinople.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trip daily at 6:30 p. m. from 7th st. to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Newport News. See ad. page 7.

Laths, \$2.75. Plastering Laths, \$2.75. Best kind made, at 6th and N. Y. ave. no.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The President Said to Favor Consideration by the Commission.

The President is said to be considering the advisability of suggesting to Congress in his forthcoming message the creation of a commission to enquire into tariff conditions. The President is alive to the demands which are being made throughout the country for reduction in the customs tariff and to the necessity of taking some steps to stop the accumulation of a large surplus.

It is said that he is not heartily in accord with those extreme protectionists who are opposed to any change in the tariff. Following the suggestions of the late President McKinley it is said that President Roosevelt is in favor of taking up and acting upon the reciprocity agreements which have already been outlined and negotiating still others. Mr. Roosevelt, it is stated, has already talked with those members of Congress who have seen him within the past two weeks in regard to the advisability of appointing a tariff commission, and during the present week he is expected to indicate in this regard. It is considered very probable that he may make some suggestion to Congress in his message along this line.

Although his message is well outlined, the President has not yet formulated his recommendations in regard to the tariff question. Senator Aldrich, who was recently in Washington, talked with the President upon the subject of the tariff. The Senator is strongly in favor of the creation of a tariff commission, vested with power and authority to enquire into the whole subject and report its findings to Congress as a basis for revision in the customs duties, if it shall be found advisable to make any revision.

NO CANAL RECOMMENDATION.

The Isthmian Commission Merely to Present Facts to Congress.

The President of the Isthmian Canal Commission tomorrow will formulate a final report upon their investigations of the trans-isthmian routes has aroused a great deal of interest, and there is considerable speculation as to what degree of promulgation will be given to the report. The Panama waterway, it is generally understood that the Commission will adhere to its previous decision not to recommend in formal terms either of the routes discussed, but leave the entire matter to the decision of Congress. This was the position taken by the Commission before the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals last winter.

The "New York Journal" prints today the following interview with Senator Callum:

"In my opinion the Panama Canal scheme will not cut any figure in the consideration by Congress of the proposition to construct an isthmian canal. The only thing that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to be as it has been so fully printed in the press, I can see no objection that can be raised to it, and I look for its ratification without unnecessary delay. Protection of the canal is the concern of the Government and Costa Rica and Nicaragua based on the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, in which those two countries agreed to negotiate treaties with the United States providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and the abrogation by Nicaragua of its old treaty with us is but a step in that direction.

"With the new Hay-Pauncefote Treaty ratified, it should be the duty of Congress to proceed with all rapidity to enact legislation that will provide for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and I expect to see such legislation enacted at an early day. There is, apparently, now no real question of the canal, and the Fifty-seventh Congress will not open without having started that great work.

STILL IN THE HOSPITAL.

Result of Last Night's B-Spital Runaway Accident.

But two of those who were injured last night by being run down by a runaway horse, which dashed into a crowd that was gathered in front of the National Hotel, are still in the hospital, and the physicians are in hopes that they will soon be able to leave. They are Mrs. W. C. Peake, of 121 Third Street northeast, whose left arm was broken, and who also sustained a number of cuts and bruises, and Mrs. Amanda Hatfield, wife of the Rev. John Hatfield, a prominent minister of Cleveland, Ind., whose right eye was seriously cut by being struck by one of the horse's hoofs.

The other patients had sufficiently recovered to be able to leave the Casualty Hospital, where they were taken after the accident, this morning.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Mr. Leslie Combs Suffers a Dislocation of the Neck.

Leslie Combs, State pension agent of Kentucky, who is stopping at the Raleigh Hotel, suffered a dislocation of the right hip this morning and is confined to his room. The injury is painful, but not serious. Mr. Combs was walking along Pennsylvania Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, when a sensation started in his right hip, which he felt to be struck with a gun. He fell, and he was quickly carried to his room in the hotel, but a few steps away. Dr. Mackay was called in from Lexington, Ky., and is here in the interests of Samuel H. Stone, a candidate for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue in Kentucky.

UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL.

Proposition Approved by the English Kodak Limited Shareholders.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A meeting of the shareholders of Kodak Limited was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, today. Sir James Pender, who presided, explained the ordinary and preference shareholders the reason why the company should practically be placed under American control. The proposition was carried almost unanimously.

THE SAXONIA'S ROUGH TRIP.

Steamship Arrives at Queenstown Very Late.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11.—The steamship Saxonia, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here today twenty-four hours late.

Her captain reported that the vessel had terrific weather on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week. She steamed only 102 knots on Tuesday. The sea broke over the deck and caused considerable damage.

Flooring only \$1.25 per 100 ft., and all one width; kiln dried. Libbey & Co.

WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES.

A Movement in the Interest of Builders of Vessels.

President Urged to Ask the Abrogation of the Rush-Bagot Treaty.

The shipbuilding interests of the Great Lakes are endeavoring to secure the abrogation of the Rush-Bagot Treaty, which prohibits the presence of more than one war vessel of the United States or Great Britain on the Great Lakes, to such an extent that they may be able to build battleships for use in other waters. Representative Boutwell of Illinois called at the White House today in the interest of the matter. The Rush-Bagot Treaty was drawn in 1812, at which time there was no water connection between the lakes and the Atlantic. At that time the building of battleships on the lakes would have meant their permanent location there. The treaty was drafted to prevent the establishment of a navy by either country on the lakes.

Since that time the Welland Canal has been built. This affords an outlet for battleships to the Atlantic. The terms of the treaty, however, prevent the steaming of any battleship on the lakes. The shipbuilding yards have no opportunity, therefore, to compete for Government contracts. There is no desire to place more battleships on the lakes. The movement to secure the concession is said to be backed by a large number of influential members of both Senate and House of Representatives. Senator Hanna will, it is said, probably advocate the change.

There are fully a dozen large shipyards in cities on the lakes which, it is argued, are fully equipped to construct battleships.

It is thought that the President will favor the change also, inasmuch as he approved the recent increase of the navy, and consequently desires that the construction of battleships should be as general as possible.

President Roosevelt has ordered that the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Santiago Iglesias, representative of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, be investigated. Samuel J. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, called at the White House today in regard to the matter.

Iglesias left this country on November 2 to work as a labor organizer in Porto Rico. The President instructed the insular authorities to give him protection in his work, and to treat him as a political prisoner before the court.

When President McKinley was shot, continued Dr. Hunter, "President Cabrera felt the blow as much as any American citizen. I happened to be 200 miles from the capital at the time, but I was so shocked which was about two hours after the shot was fired, and President Cabrera immediately repeated the message he received from his minister here to me and added in a word with the people, that he would not permit himself to be moved from Washington, and when the President died he immediately ordered his pajamas to be half-masted, heavily draped and knotted in the center.

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Mr. Wu, when asked if he had any information in regard to the report that he is to be recalled from his mission to the United States, answered that he was still in the United States and had not received any news on the subject.

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CARTER'S CASE ADVANCED.

The Habeas Corpus Appeal to Be Heard on December 2.

Supreme Court Grants the Petition of the Government in the Matter.

The Supreme Court today granted the petition of the Government for the advancement of the case of I. Stanton Carter (on behalf of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter) against Robert W. McCloghly, Warden of the Leavenworth Penitentiary, and so forth, for hearing on December 2. This is an appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Kansas, denying a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Carter from the penitentiary on the ground of error in his trial for defrauding the Government in connection with harbor improvements at Savannah, for which he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

CHANGES IN CIVIL SERVICE.

Amendments to the Classified List by the President.

President Roosevelt, since his accession to his present office, has made three amendments to the Civil Service rules, excepting from examination three positions heretofore filled by appointment from the Civil Service eligible list. The positions excepted, however, were vacant at the time the amendments were announced. The amendments taking the positions out of the classified service do not apply to like positions in different branches of the public service, however.

The first amendment issued by the President excepted from examination the position existing in the office of the pension agent at Philadelphia. This is a position of a confidential character, the duties of which consist of signing checks. The next position in which there was a change is that of a clerk in the classified service was that of a steward for the White House. This is a very important office, and was placed in the classified service by Mr. Cleveland.

The third amendment, of special rank, promulgated by the President was on the 6th instant, and is as follows:

"An appointment to the vacancy now existing in the position of laborer, with the duties of coachman, in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, shall be made without examination under the civil service rules."

By this last amendment, Mr. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, can see the chief clerk without having to take one of the positions recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA.

Evidences of Friendly Regard for the United States.

Dr. W. Geoffrey Hunter, United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, is at the Elbuit House today. He is on a sixty-day leave of absence, and will return to Guatemala in a week or ten days. He is expected to visit the country this morning. Dr. Hunter said:

"Guatemala is in a most prosperous condition, the crops are yielding abundantly, and the Government is at peace with all the States existing between the Americans and the citizens of Guatemala is envied by all other countries. The President of the Republic, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, is doing more for the country than any man there, and is loved by all his people."

"When President McKinley was shot," continued Dr. Hunter, "President Cabrera felt the blow as much as any American citizen. I happened to be 200 miles from the capital at the time, but I was so shocked which was about two hours after the shot was fired, and President Cabrera immediately repeated the message he received from his minister here to me and added in a word with the people, that he would not permit himself to be moved from Washington, and when the President died he immediately ordered his pajamas to be half-masted, heavily draped and knotted in the center.

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THE BANK IN NEW HANDS.

Seventh National of New York to Resume Tomorrow.

There has been a complete reorganization of the bank's affairs and the old depositors who had money in the bank at the time of the suspension will receive principal and interest at the rate of 2 per cent in full up to date.

Edwin Gould is the president of the reorganized bank and Edward R. Thomas, who became president two days before the bank's suspension in June, is one of the vice presidents. William H. Taylor and R. W. Jones, Jr., are the other vice presidents. Mr. Jones also being cashier.

A statement has been issued by the depositors and stockholders of the bank, reviewing the suspension and the work of the reorganization committee. The default of Marquand & Co. is given as the cause of the bank's suspension, and the statement is made that most of the directors, of the bank at that time were in ignorance of the account.

"In accordance with the plan of reorganization," the circular states, "all losses were squarely faced and written off, amounting to nearly \$1,250,000. The assets as thus reduced upon a sound basis, after reducing and canceling 60 per cent of the old stock, the capital stock of the bank was increased by \$1,250,000, and this stock was sold to a number of influential gentlemen at \$15,000 per share, producing for the bank \$1,875,000 fresh money, and more than sufficient to make good the losses and to furnish the bank adequate working capital."

ENDED HIS LIFE BY SHOOTING.

A Man Once Suspected of Murder Commits Suicide.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11.—Horace S. Lanfair, sixty-eight years old, committed suicide in his room here last night by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Lanfair had lived in Pittsfield since July, having come here from North Adams. He came into local prominence at the time of the murder of Henry F. Reed and his sister Blanche, on August 6, 1897, at North Adams.

Lanfair once had some money and had given Lanfair and his sister a chattel mortgage on his horse and wagon. He lived with a nephew in Clarkburg. The afternoon before the murder Lanfair went with Lanfair to Hoosac Valley Park. It was understood that if the Lanfair would be delivered to Reed the following morning in any case, as he would like to apply on the purchase of a farm. The horse did not, but was returned to the Reed house, and so far as could be ascertained positively Lanfair was the last man ever seen with Reed.

"There was a mallet found in the bedroom of Lanfair, but he had no recollection of how he got it there. The mallet was a heavy one, with a corner knocked off. Reed had a short time before, and it was suspected that he had used this mallet in secret sessions. It was a witness against Lanfair's request that some years before, when a large block was built in North Adams, and Lanfair had such a mallet, and he told how a corner had broken off. He said he had used it to identify it, as some years had elapsed since he saw it.

Subsequently the police gave up the idea of Lanfair's connection with the crime, but he was the first person suspected of the crime. He was arrested on Saturday until they have formulated their report. Admiral Dewey said this morning that it would be impossible to say when the court would complete its labors. He said it would, of course, take considerable time to go over all the evidence adduced during the forty days the Court was in session. He remarked that there was a great deal of chaff in the testimony, and that the Court would first be obliged to get rid of the chaff before it could get to the evidence.

He declared that it would be impossible for the Court to accept a synopsis of the evidence prepared by anyone else, but that the members would be compelled to go over the evidence themselves, and determine the principal points developed. This will be the preliminary work of preparing the report. Admiral Dewey would not say in what order the evidence would be presented. He said that taken up, but it is probable that the Court will take them up as they are set forth, and not with regard to their relative importance as bearing upon the conviction of Lanfair.

The Court will write its own report, without the assistance of Captain Lemly, the judge advocate. It is customary, although in no sense compulsory, to have the judge advocate sit with the Court in such cases, and render assistance in preparing the report of findings. In view of the fact that in this case the judge advocate has been regarded, by the public at least, more in the light of a prosecutor, it is probable that he will avoid all possible criticism and exclude Captain Lemly from his sittings.

Lieutenant May is assisting the Court, practically acting as a clerk, and there are two marshals, acting as orderlies, and several messengers assigned. The Court, with the exception of the judge advocate, the clerk, and the marshals, have been removed to the room in the McLean building. There is little probability that the report will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for several weeks.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Thomas Eickbaum Sought Death to Escape Physical Suffering.