



GERMANY AROUSED BY SEIZURES.

Asserted That They Are Not Blunders of Officers, but Obedience to Orders.

REPARATION TO BE DEMANDED.

Indignation on Account of These Seizures Daily Spreading in Wider Circles.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The seizure of the imperial mail steamer General has considerably aggravated the situation here, and the indignation against England is intensified. The government is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations, but England will do well to hasten to make the amende honorable to Germany. On absolutely reliable authority, the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William is now thoroughly aroused by the repeated seizures of vessels, not one of which, he has been assured, is guilty of carrying contraband. He regards the seizures as highhanded proceedings which England would not have dared to undertake if the German navy were more powerful than it is.

His majesty is said to be particularly incensed, because information has reached him showing that the seizures were not due to the blundering of British naval officials, but to the strict obedience of orders from headquarters which the officers are merely carrying out. He has, therefore, instructed Count Von Buelow, the foreign secretary, to demand exact and full reparation for the outrage done to the German flag.

No answer that is considered satisfactory has yet been received from London, and according to advices here, none is to be expected for several days longer.

To-day's news, however, induced the German government to send another and more strongly worded protest to London. Significant of the intensity of Germany's indignation against England in this matter is a declaration published to-day by the German Colonial Society among whose 80,000 members are a number of reigning German princes, which says:

"England's recent proceedings against German vessels are an outrage. The fact remains that the small respect which the English people feel for Germany because of her deficiency in naval power, has taken such deep root that the commanders of the English warships hasten to commit breaches of international rights so long as only Germany is thereby touched. This lack of fear to touch the German flag must be thoroughly and speedily cured."

Indignation meetings have been called by branches of the Colonial Society. The German press, with hardly an exception, thunders against England. Even the semi-official Berliner Post says:

"It cannot be denied that the indignation aroused by the wilfulness of the seizures by British commanders is spreading in wider and wider circles."

HEAVY BATTLE

Expected Next Week—Scouts Developed the Fact That Boer Entrenchment Extended Forty Miles and Work is Pushed on Them.

LONDON, Jan. 5, 5 a. m.—This morning's news throws no further light upon the war situation. The exact position at Molteno and Cypergat is not yet clear, but in any case these little engagements are of small importance beyond proving that the British forces are beginning to attain a greater degree of mobility.

It is fully expected that next week will see a heavy battle on the Tugela river, which is now the real pivot of the campaign. The Boers appear to be working incessantly with shovel and pick.

Lord Methuen's cavalry scouting has developed the fact that the Boers' entrenchments extend some forty miles, far-lapping the British positions and making flank attacks exceedingly difficult. Military analysts affirm that the Boer trenches confronting General Buller stretch away some seventeen miles and that work upon them is pushed unrelentingly.

While the advance is delayed, flank movements are rendered most difficult because long marches are not done with celerity, and it is hard to time an attack with certainty.

The extent of the Dutch rising may now be measured by taking a line from Prieska, on the west to Herchel or Barkly on the east. Along the whole of this line, except at points actually occupied by the British, the population seems for the most part hostile.

The admiralty programme embraces the stationing of small squadrons at Durban, Simon's Bay, Port Elizabeth, Lorenzo Marques, Saint Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands and Cape Town, and sending an additional ship or two to Aden.

It is announced from Rome that British agents and detectives are secretly watching all Italian ports.

New redoubts are being built at Kimberley and seventeen miles of works now encompass the town.

Will Make a Clean Sweep.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The American Broom-makers' Association, in annual meeting at the Palmer House to-day elected officers for the ensuing year and

OUR ARMY IN PHILIPPINES

Now Amounts to 62,500 Effective Men, and With Addition of Troops Now Enroute Will Give a Force of 85,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—With the arrival at Manila of the transport Grant, which left San Francisco on the 21st ult., with the Forty-eighth volunteer infantry (colored), General Otis will have command of an effective force of about 65,000 men. The army now in the Philippines aggregates 62,500 men, of which, 1,000 are regular troops and 21,500 are volunteers. With the arrival of the Grant the entire volunteer strength of 34,000 men, will be in the Philippines. This includes the Forty-eighth volunteer infantry, as already stated, and the Forty-first volunteer infantry which left New York on the transport Logan, November 20, and is expected to arrive at Manila early next week. The authorized strength of the volunteer army is 35,000 men, divided into twenty-five regiments, but most of these regiments are short of their complement of 1,300 men, and the actual strength of the volunteer army is about 34,000. The organization of these regiments began about the end of July, and their movement to the Philippines closed with the departure of the Grant from San Francisco on the 21st ult. That regiment was delayed several weeks at San Francisco by the appearance of smallpox in its ranks. The only volunteer cavalry regiment in the service—the Eleventh cavalry—is in the Philippines.

It is expected that General Otis will utilize his forces, so far as possible, in garrisoning the principal cities of the archipelago in the preservation of peace and good order and in the maintenance of free and full commercial intercourse with the islands, pending the establishment of a permanent form of government in the Philippines.

ROBERTS INVESTIGATION

Mr. Schroeder Sums Up the Case—It Appears Roberts Admitted Plurality of Wives, and Said He Would "Be D—d" if He Would Give Up His Wives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Roberts investigating committee resumed its sessions to-day for the purpose of hearing arguments and bringing the inquiry to an early conclusion. It was expected that ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle would be present to sum up the case against Roberts, and that Mr. Roberts in person would make the argument in his own behalf. Word came from Mr. Carlisle, however, that he had not understood his personal presence was desired, but he was ready to submit written arguments on any of the questions involved.

Chairman Taylor, (Ohio), stated that the statement of a witness absent in Utah, had been received, but as Mr. Roberts declined to admit it in an informal manner, the matter would have to be taken up later.

Mr. Roberts said he wished to present matter tending to show the untrustworthiness of the witnesses appearing against him. It included a published card signed by Thomas J. Brandon, disclaiming having given out certain information relative to Roberts; also, court records in which Roy Brandon was a party. Mr. Roberts also offered a telegram from the proprietors of the Salt Lake Herald concerning the testimony of Mr. McDaniels. Mr. Taylor excluded the telegram, however, saying there was no color of right or propriety in receiving a telegram as testimony, in view of Mr. Roberts' refusal to admit the statement of the absent Utah witness.

Mr. Schroeder, head of the Gentile delegation here to oppose Roberts, then opened the argument against Roberts. The argument was largely technical and was divided under three general heads, viz.: First, whether or not the member-elect has the constitutional qualifications including citizenship; second, whether or not the constitutional provisions as to citizenship includes one who has impaired his citizenship by crime or unlawful status, and whether Mr. Roberts has so impaired his citizenship; third, whether a member-elect has the statutory qualifications, and whether the house has the power to establish qualifications beyond those in the constitution. Mr. Schroeder read from many law books concerning these propositions.

"The evidence clearly shows," proceeded Mr. Schroeder, "that since 1850 Mr. Roberts has been in the status of a polygamist, and the question is as to the effect of this status." He said that while Utah was a territory, there was no doubt as to Roberts' disfranchisement under the Edmunds and Tucker act. And when Utah was admitted to statehood, Mr. Schroeder contended, that Mr. Roberts' citizenship was still that of a polygamist, and that such a status could not relieve himself from it without some affirmative act. As to the right of the house to exclude, Mr. Schroeder said:

"Suppose a raving maniac should present himself at the bar of the house and ask admission on proper credentials, could not the house, in self protection, deny him admission? Suppose a man afflicted with leprosy presented himself, would not the house have power to keep him out?"

Mr. Schroeder said Roberts had admitted his relationship with his plural wives. He had publicly said he would "be d—d" if he would give up his wives. This was an offense against the public morals as against the laws, and Mr. Roberts should be excluded from a seat.

At this point a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

DEMOCRATS HELD THE WINNERS.

In Drawings for the Contest Committees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

CLERK MANIPULATED BALLOTS.

Placing Democrats to Right and Republicans to Left—Had to "Shake the Box."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4.—The senate part of the joint committee to try the governorship contest was drawn this afternoon. The men selected were Senators Frazer and Allen, Democrats, and Crenshaw, (Goebel-Populist).

In the drawing for the lieutenant governorship contest committee in the senate the first name out of the box was that of S. B. Harrell, the author of the Whallen alleged bribery expose. The others were Senators Coleman and Watson, also Democrats.

The joint legislative committees which will sit in the contests for governor and lieutenant governor were drawn by lot to-day as provided by law. The Democrats were successful, as the drawing gave them ten of the eleven members of the committee on the governor's contest and nine out of eleven on lieutenant governor's contest. The committee to hear the governorship contest is as follows:

Senators Frazer, Allen and Crenshaw and Representatives Hickman, Berry, Finn, Rennick, Sledge, Lyon, and Barton, all Democrats, and Yarberty, Republican.

In the lieutenant-governor's contest the names drawn were Senators Harrell, Coleman and Watson and Representatives Reed and Lilly, Republicans. The house members of these two committees were sworn in to-night and it is probable that the joint committees will organize and begin taking evidence to-morrow.

In the drawing over the formation of the legislative contested election committees, the results were somewhat more evenly divided. In the case of two senatorial contests the Republicans got only one member out of nine in each committee, but in the house they got majorities on ten out of the eighteen committees which try contests. The senate completed its drawing at the morning session, and the only incident connected with it was when Senator Howard, Republican, objected to Senator Goebel's name being placed in the box. Senator Goebel rose from his seat and said:

"Under the law the names of all senators present must be placed in the box, but I beg to assure the senator that if my name should be drawn out, I, of course, will not serve."

The house was occupied until late in the evening with the drawing of the legislative committees and there was nothing noteworthy in the proceedings until after the governorship committee had been announced and just before the drawing for the committee on the lieutenant governor's contest.

Representative Haswell, leader of the Republican minority, charged Chief Clerk Edward O. Leigh with manipulating the ballots so as to give the Democrats the advantage. Haswell and Representative Berry, representing the Republicans, stood at the clerk's desk as the names of the members were placed in the box, and when the last name was placed in it, Haswell walked to his seat and addressed the house, charging that Leigh had in placing the names in the box systematically thrown the names of the Democratic members on the right side of the box and in like manner had thrown the names of the Republicans to the left. He said he did not know how it happened the Democrats got such a majority on the governor's contest committee drawn a few minutes before, but he did know how the ballots had been put in the box for the drawing now on, and he asked that the clerk be required to at least shake the box thoroughly so as to mix the names as contemplated by law. Speaker Trimble invited Haswell or any other Republican member to shake the box, but they declined to do this, saying this was the duty of the clerk.

Mr. Berry, Republican, asked the speaker to allow members to inspect the box in order to verify the charges made by him and Haswell, mentioning the alleged manner in which the names had been placed in the box, but Mr. Cantrell, Democrat, said that the charges made by Haswell and Berry, were serious and that as long as they had waited until the drawing was practically complete, he thought they should be compelled to file them in the proper way and not make them verbally as they were doing. Speaker Trimble finally ordered the box thoroughly shaken and this was done, with the result that six Democratic and two Republican names were drawn out.

Indictment for Bribery.

It is unofficially announced that the Franklin county grand jury has found indictments against Col. John H. Whallen and Charles Ryan, who, it is alleged, attempted to bribe Senator Harrell in the governorship contest. The indictments are based on conspiracy, and will be similar to those returned against W. Godfrey Hunter, John H. Wilson, E. T. Franks and others in the Hunter alleged bribery cases, growing out of the Hunter-Blackburn senatorial contest in 1899.

The safety deposit box which Harrell designated as holding the money, was turned over to the grand jury to-day,

and found to contain four \$1,000 bills and five \$100 bills. The money was sealed up in a plain white envelope without writing. This in part corroborates Harrell's story.

The Democratic leaders in the legislature decided to-night to take the ballot for United States senator next Tuesday. As it seems settled in advance that Blackburn will receive a majority in each house, a joint ballot will probably not be necessary.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY

Principal Features Were Senator Aldrich's Explanation of Senate Financial Measure, and Passage of the Sulzer Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—In accordance with the notice previously given by him, Senator Aldrich, to-day opened the discussion of the financial bill in the senate with a speech in explanation of the senate substitute for the house bill. The speech was carefully prepared and was read from manuscript. It was delivered in clear and distinct language, but without any effort at oratory. Senators present gave him careful attention, but no one interrupted him with questions or otherwise during the delivery nor did any one manifest a disposition to reply after he concluded. After Mr. Aldrich concluded the senate adjourned over until Monday, for the purpose, it is understood, of giving those who may wish to reply to the Rhode Island senator an opportunity to study his presentation of the subject.

The Pettigrew resolution concerning the Philippine war, went over until Monday, when, it is understood, some senators will ask to be heard on the general Philippine question.

Senator Beveridge also gave notice of a speech for Tuesday on the Philippine question, prefacing his notice with a resolution declaring his own position on the subject.

Mr. Aldrich received the interested attention of all the senators present, but he was not interrupted by any one.

At the close of the speech the senate went into executive session, adjourning at 3:20 o'clock until next Monday.

The house session was very brief again to-day. The only incident was the adoption of the Sulzer resolution, introduced yesterday, calling upon Secretary Gage for all information regarding the deposit of government funds in certain New York national banks. The resolution, as adopted, was made more general in its scope, and an amendment was added to cover information respecting the transactions relating to the sale of the New York custom house site. Secretary Gage's friends had been informed that he courted the fullest investigation and was prepared to submit all the facts to Congress. Accordingly there was no friction over the passage of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

PHYSICIANS

Cannot Sell Liquor on Their Own Prescription Without License.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The internal revenue commissioner, to-day directed Collector White, at Parkersburg, to notify Dr. W. M. Sivey, of Tunneton, that he cannot supply spirituous liquors to his patients on his own prescription without first taking out a United States license as retail dealer. Dr. Sivey is a druggist, as well as a physician. In the latter capacity, it is understood, he prescribed brandy or whiskey to patients under his care, when occasion required, and the prescription would then be filled at his drug store. The law requires all druggists to take out a special tax stamp before dispensing liquors, but it is understood Dr. Sivey, through lack of information, had believed he could prescribe spirits and supply them to patients without the license.

SENATOR SCOTT

Received Fine Floral Tribute—Had Narrow Escape.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Senator Scott was the recipient to-day of a handsome collection of rare flowers, which were placed in his room at the Shoreham. He is not yet able to be out.

Now that the senator is so near recovery from his recent affliction, it is not a violation of confidence to say that he had a narrow escape. The physicians stated that had the operation been delayed forty-eight hours the danger from blood poison would have been very grave, and his life would have been saved with difficulty.

ENCOURAGED

Are West Virginians at Prospects for Rowan's Advancement.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The West Virginians who called at the white house to-day, as anticipated in the Intelligencer yesterday, in behalf of Lieut. Rowan, (who now holds a higher rank by reason of the war) were encouraged by the interview with the President to believe that more conspicuous recognition than has been accorded will soon be given Rowan's bravery and fidelity to duty.

FATALLY BURNED

By a Natural Gas Explosion at Ogden, W. Va.

MARIETTA, O., Jan. 4.—Archie McLean, of Titusville, Pa., and Thomas Lemon, of Ogden, W. Va., were burned to-day by a gas explosion at Ogden. McLean was badly burned, but will recover, while Lemon's injuries are probably fatal. They had placed a heater to heat some tank oil on the Williams lease of the Southern Oil Company. They turned on the gas and the pressure was stronger than expected. The heater blew up and the gas ignited. The men were caught in the flash; no one else was on the lease.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION, MARTINSBURG.

Raising the Standard of Qualification for Admission to the Bar.

OTHER REFORMS DISCUSSED.

Able Papers on Various Subjects of Interest to the Legal Profession.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 4.—The West Virginia Bar Association began its annual meeting here to-day. The principal feature of the morning session was the annual address of the president, Wesley Mollohan, of Charleston, whose subject was "This Association: Its Work, Past and Prospective." He paid a high tribute to the profession in general, and congratulated the association on the enactment by the legislature of 1897 of a law regulating admissions to the bar, which it accomplished. The old law admitted, he says, of the free and unlimited coining of attorneys-at-law regardless of any ratio of learning whatever, or of the many standards thereof. He pointed out some of the defects of the law as it existed and said its provision should be extended to include those obtaining licenses in other states of less requirements, with the intention of practicing in the state. He said that at many of the bars of the state there were numbers, who, on account of their character and practice, ought to have no place in the profession; and he suggested, as an effective way to eliminate all such classes from the profession, that the association require its members to form local bar associations, whose duties it should be to investigate all complaints of misconduct on the part of attorneys and take proper action thereon. He criticized the inconsiderate and hasty manner in which injunctions are granted and receivers appointed by some judges of the circuit, and said that if at all possible, no order of any sort ought ever to be made effecting the rights or properties of the citizens without giving them an opportunity to appear and present reasons against it. He also said that insufficient time was given by the state court of appeals to arguments.

The address was well received. The committee on grievances reported six causes of complaint, bringing such suits on claims without merit, to obtain a compromise; practice of attorneys of acquiring an interested subject matter of litigation; promotion of litigations; loose requirements of admission to the bar; the condition of the state library and the defective binding and editing of the accounts of the legislature and supreme court reports.

The committee on judicial legal reform recommended changes in the law respecting appeals from justices, that trial judges instruct the juries on all the questions involved, and that records of appeal cases be limited to the essential matter.

As the result of the report of the committee on legal education, resolutions were adopted, asking a rule by the supreme court extending the law of admissions to the bar to those who obtain license in other states, and recommending a law by the legislature requiring as a qualification to the general practice in this state of a non-resident attorney two years practice in the state.

Judge Daniel B. Lucas, chairman of the committee on legal biography, read a lengthy and interesting sketch of the late Judge Thomas C. Green, of Charles Town, who was for many years part of the state supreme court.

John W. Davis read a paper on "The Causes of Crude Legislation," and suggested numerous remedies. Forest W. Brown, of Charles Town, read a paper on "The Judiciary and Its Compensation," in which he eulogized the work of the bench and made a strong plea for larger salaries for the judges.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON

Failed and Disappeared From Morgantown—Threatened Suicide.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 4.—The disappearance of William Whittington, a leading shoe merchant of the town, is still a deep mystery. He made an assignment to Lazzelle & Stewart a few days ago, and immediately left for Pittsburgh, where all trace of him has been lost. His assignees received a letter yesterday evening, stating that he intended to kill himself, and since then the wires have been kept busy by them and his relatives trying to locate him. The assignment was one of the largest made here for years. An inventory of the assets has been taken and show about thirty thousand dollars worth of property. The liabilities will exceed that sum by two thousand dollars.

SLICK MAN

Captured in Richmond—Wanted in Huntington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 4.—Acting Chief of Police Tyree has received a telegram from Richmond, stating that V. P. Wolfe, an alleged crook, who beat many people in the Ohio valley over a year ago, is under arrest, and Chief Tyree will leave to-morrow, to bring him here to answer to the charge of beating Joe Hilsten, a saloonist in this city, and the Bank of Huntington out of a big sum of money. Wolfe is

said to have been one of the slickest men in the country, and Chief Tyree has been looking for him over a year. He is said to be wanted in several places.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

To Be Asked by the Universal League of Peace to Mediate in Favor of Peace Between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—At the meeting held here to-day convoked by leading members of the Universal League of Peace, having in view a petition to President McKinley to mediate in favor of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal, it was decided to open petitions for public signature throughout the country. The proposed address to President McKinley follows:

"Painfully affected by the bloody and terrible struggle in which two of the most civilized peoples are brought into conflict in South Africa, the undersigned urgently appeal to you for mediation. You alone can offer to heal the breach, and, so doing, you would fulfill the sacred duty of human brotherhood."

Senator LeJuen, former minister of justice and now member of the council of state, presided, and among those present were many former members of the senate and several professors of the University of Brussels.

RAILWAY PROSPERITY

Indicated By Small Percentage in the Hands of Receivers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The Railway Age to-morrow, will say:

The best evidence that the year 1899 was one of general prosperity is found in the fact that it was a year almost without railway bankruptcies. In only two years since 1875 have the roads for which receivers were appointed been so few—and in only three of those years were the mileage and capital involved so small. Only one road of importance is found in the list—the new Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf—which defaulted in its obligations before it had time to demonstrate its earning capacity, and was placed in the charge of receivers early in the year. The long, dark era of railway bankruptcies which culminated in 1893, when seventy-four companies, with nearly 30,000 miles of lines, were handed over to receivers, has ended, and the new year starts with the railways of the United States, with very few exceptions, in a solvent and hopeful condition.

In 1876, the 6,662 miles of road for which receivers were appointed, represented over 8 1/2 per cent of the total mileage of the country, then 76,800 miles.

TEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Fatally or Seriously Burned Near Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 5.—In a fire in Lower Yoder township, near this city, to-night, a double dwelling occupied by Fred Wesenberg and another family, ten women and children, were either fatally or seriously burned. All have been sent to the Memorial hospital. One of the burned women is from Pittsburgh.

Among those burned are the following: Mrs. Fred Wesenberg, seriously. Caroline, aged sixteen, daughter of Fred Wesenberg, seriously. Christ, aged fourteen, son of Fred Wesenberg, seriously.

A gasoline stove exploded while the inmates of the two houses were asleep. The building was completely destroyed.

Mississippi Senator.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 4.—Amid scenes of turbulence and dissension, unequalled in state history, the joint Democratic caucus of the Mississippi legislature to-night nominated Senator W. V. Sullivan as the United States senator to fill the short term of one year ending March 4, 1901.

It was evidently the intention of the Lowry followers to postpone the caucus if possible, owing to their state of unpreparedness, and this was manifested from the outset by the dilatory tactics adopted and the numerous motions made. After nearly two hours of parliamentary wrangling, during which several members were called to order, a roll call was secured and Sullivan nominated by a vote of 88 to 72.

One of Lowry's staunchest supporters then moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried. This set aside all possibility of a further contest when the formal election is brought up in the legislature.

Indiana Coal Operators.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 4.—The Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association held a meeting behind closed doors to-day. A prominent operator said after the meeting that the operators will go into the national miners' convention ready to grant the demand for an increase in the scale, which will be rearranged in March. Unless the demands of the miners are exorbitant the chances for trouble over the wage scale are slim so far as the Indiana coal field is concerned.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Mears, Mich., is in flames. Bryan will be in Pennsylvania during the latter part of this month.

North Carolina militia gone to Lumberton to prevent lynching.

Power house of the Cudahy Oil Company, in Blackford county, Indiana, demolished by explosion.

John Adams, Nat McGinnis and Mr. Stout killed by boiler explosion at Anna, Ill.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania—Threatening Friday, with showers on the lakes; probably showers Friday night; fair and colder Saturday; southerly winds, becoming westerly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schment, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 19 2 p. m. 24
5 a. m. 18 8 p. m. 22
12 m. 20 11 p. m. 23 Weather cloudy.