

PAYS GERMANY TO BE FRIENDLY.

Her True Policy to Keep Friendly With Us.

WORK OF BUSYBODYS.

The Whole Recent Flurry Emanates from a Few Ill-Advised Men.

SHE ACCEPTED THE SITUATION

When She Saw How the War Would End and Has Declined to Interfere at All in the Philippines—Germany Needs Our Markets as Well as Our Friends—Ship—Hostility Foolish

BERLIN, January 14.—The Ambassador of the United States in an interview to-day with a correspondent of the Associated Press, said that the whole flurry of indignation in the two countries is just as senseless this year as last, and may be even more senseless. He added:

"In my judgment it emanates entirely from a small number of people who seek to fish in troubled waters. As a matter of fact, Germany knows, and shows that she knows, her only true policy in the East is to remain on good terms with the United States. She has no earthly motive to take the side of the Spaniards or the insurgents or to stir them up or to egg them on.

"That there are some Germans at Hong Kong who think they do not like Americans is just as true as there are some Americans there and elsewhere who do not like Germans, but such men are neither direct the policy of our State Department nor that of the German Foreign Office.

HARMONIOUS RELATIONS. "The relations of our country and Germany were perfectly harmonious during the war, and since the war the Germans have acquiesced in our suggestions. They saw from the beginning how the war was to end, and they accepted the situation cordially. So far from entreating at this late date over Pacific possessions, they are more and more inclined to work with us in the extension of commerce and civilization. Only about a week ago they telegraphed to their consular representative at Berlin on no account to land any force for the protection of the Spaniards, but to leave the matter to the Americans.

"Respecting the most question, there is every reason to believe that the new condition of things will be much more favorable to the United States than the old condition."

NEED OUR MARKETS. "The Cologne Gazette this morning publishes an interesting article explaining the alleged injustice of the American imposition against Germany, concluding with saying:

"The German government does not fight with its eyes down, but, because, in view of the fact that German industry necessarily needs the American market, it would be incredibly foolish to indulge in a policy of hostility toward the American people."

ESTERHAZY'S EVIDENCE.

He Furnishes the Court a Synopsis of What He Would Testify To.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Major Count Esterhazy has sent to M. Mareau, president of the Court of Cassation, a synopsis of the evidence, which he says he would have given at a safe conduct had been granted him. His evidence, which is contained in a report of Colonel Sabharwal, chief of the Information Bureau, with a foreign agent, by which the Count claims he supplied the Colonel with important information, "enabling him to combat the intrigues of the German agents, but whose position made it unsafe to act openly against him."

Esterhazy adds that he was warned a month ahead of Matthew Dreyfus' intention, and denounced it at the instigation of Colonel Figeac. Subsequent to this he had the closest relations with his superiors, and acted throughout on their instructions until January 7, 1898, when, he claims, the War Ministry suddenly assumed a hostile attitude toward him. Fresh proceedings, the Count asserts, were instituted at the instigation of his cousin, with the view of getting him out of the way and preventing him from testifying before the Court of Cassation. In consequence, Esterhazy, who was expelled, abandoned by those who should have defended me, I have resisted the most tempting offers and have refused to say or write a word against my chiefs, and hope the pain will be spared me of having to appear before the tribunal of public opinion from the decision of the Court of Cassation."

SORROW AT DINGLEY'S DEATH.

Messages of Condolence from All Points—President Writes His Widow

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Profound sorrow was manifested to-day in every walk of public life in the announcement that Nelson Dingley, of Maine, had passed away. At the late home of Mr. Dingley, the Hamilton Hotel, there were many evidences of that deep personal esteem in which he was held. Messages of condolence came from every quarter of the country, and to these were added the personal condolences of Cabinet officers, Senators, Supreme Justices and members of the House.

At the House of Representatives the death of Mr. Dingley came as a personal bereavement to the men with whom he had long been associated. The desk he had occupied as floor leader of the House in the evening, and the chair beside the speaker's table was heavily draped in crepe, while on top was a profusion of orchids, sweet flag, coral sprays and similar.

In view of the long and distinguished services of Mr. Dingley, the funeral ceremony will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives and will be in the nature of a State funeral. It will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, Rev. S. Newman officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. Coudin, chief of the House of Representatives. Unlike the recent funeral ceremony of Senator Morrill, which was held during a recess of Congress, this will be official in character and invitations will be sent to the President, the Chief Justice and Justices

of the United States Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

President McKinley sent a very feeling letter in his own handwriting, expressing his grief and that of Mrs. McKinley. It was as follows: "Executive Mansion, Jan. 13, 1899. "Dear Mr. Dingley:—I have this moment learned of the death of your distinguished husband and write to express the profound sorrow which both Mrs. McKinley and myself feel for you in your great affliction. We mourn with you in the death of a noble man, whose life will be deeply felt by the whole country. "From my long and intimate association with him it comes to me as a personal bereavement. A great consolation in this sorrow is a recollection of Mr. Dingley's exalted character; his domestic virtues; his quiet, useful, distinguished life and his long continued, faithful service in behalf of his fellow citizens, who will always cherish his memory as that of a great statesman and true patriot. With sympathy, believe me always sincerely, "WILLIAM M. KINLEY."

AN OLD MAN ASSAULTED.

Mr. Henry Auld Badly Beaten by Two Negroes Early This Morning.

About 5 o'clock this morning an old German man named Henry Auld, who lives on North Avenue, was assaulted and badly beaten by two negroes near Brooke Avenue and Clay streets. One of his assailants was arrested by Officer Murray, of the Third District and taken to the Second Station, as was also the victim of the assault. The ambulance was summoned and Dr. Brown found the old man to be suffering from a badly bruised head and an incised wound of the scalp about two inches long. His injuries are not serious. He was made comfortable as possible at the Station house where he was kept until this morning.

Owing to the old man's broken English and natural excitement it was difficult to obtain any particulars of the assault although his object is supposed to have been robbery.

The other negro had not been captured at latest accounts.

NOT IN LENOX CLUB.

Decline to Entertain a Proposition from Fitzsimmons to Fight Sharkey.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—At a special meeting of the directors of the Lenox Athletic Club to-day, it was voted not to entertain any proposition from Robert Fitzsimmons, champion heavyweight pugilist looking to a contest between him and Sharkey under the auspices of that club. Son O'Rourke, Sharkey's manager, then announced that if Fitzsimmons could find a club willing to give a sufficient purse and guarantee it, Sharkey would fight and Fitzsimmons's forfeit would then be waived.

He Wanted Revenge.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a telegram from Krakow saying that Lieutenant Pakkarvich, who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for regicide, yesterday shot and killed Colonel Zellner. The murderer was arrested, and later taken to the prison in which he was confined, intended to shoot all the members of the court-martial under whose conviction he was sentenced.

Had a Ticket From Lynchburg.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—An unknown man bearing a ticket from Lynchburg, Va., to Blenheim, N. Y., jumped from an Ontario and Western train at Peshkill today and was instantly killed.

THE SITUATION NOT SO STRAINED.

General Otis' Despatches From Manila Are More Reassuring Than For Several Days Past.

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Jan. 14.—The situation here is improving. A native engineer at the water works, six miles outside the lines, was murdered on Thursday evening by an organized gang of thieves armed with various kinds of arms. The place was ransacked the same day. The place was ransacked. The native authorities are investigating the affair, but the Filipinos decline any knowledge of the outrage.

A SPANISH TALK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The War Department officials were very much encouraged to-day upon the receipt of news from General Otis at Manila, that indicated a distinct improvement in the situation there.

The general's dispatch completely negatives the general story from Madrid that the American troops at Manila had mutinied and refused to proceed to Iloilo, necessitating the withdrawal of General Miles' expedition against that port. General Otis is understood to be able to carry out any policy within reason as to the treatment of the natives that the administration shall dictate.

WILL GO SLOW.

He has not, by any means, abandoned the conciliatory attitude he adopted towards the Filipinos some time ago, and is earnestly seeking to impress upon the natives that their best interests will be served by following the central advice laid down for their guidance in the President's proclamation.

GOVERNOR POOR GRAM.

Secretary Long to-day ordered Captain Leary, at present commanding the San Francisco, to proceed to the island of Guam and assume the duties of naval Governor of the new acquisition. He will carry with him a proclamation to the natives informing them of the designs of the United States government toward them in precisely the terms employed in the case of the acquisition of Porto Rico.

AGUINALDO'S EMISSARIES.

Three Arrives in San Francisco on a Secret Mission to Washington. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day on the steamer Nippon Maru from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu, are three emissaries of Aguinaldo. They are Senator Morris, Senator Lewis and Senator Lull, three members of Aguinaldo's Cabinet. They are en route to Washington on a secret mission, the purpose of which they refuse to divulge. The Filipinos are intelligent and speak English fluently. They will probably stay in this city for a day or two and then will go on to Washington direct.



AT WORK ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Nicaragua will be the busiest spot in the Western Hemisphere this year. The President's views of a canal opening have stimulated the work, and as soon as the question of control is settled the work will be vigorously pushed. It is to be a broad, beautiful canal that will accommodate our war cruisers, and it will run through the finest portion of Central America. This picture gives an idea of the surrounding country.

SENATOR HOAR IS AGGRESSIVE. GEN. JOE WHEELER DOES NOT FEAR COLONIAL POLICY.

Introduces a Resolution to Declare Philippine Independence.

Allen Wants Investigation.

He Advocated His Resolution Looking to Inquiry into the Conduct of the War—Has No Confidence in the Present Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A resolution of more than ordinary importance and significance was reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. It is as follows: "Resolved, That the people of the Philippine Islands of right, ought to be free and independent; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the Spanish crown, and that all political connection between them and Spain by and ought to be totally dissolved; and that they have, therefore, full power to do all acts and things which independent States may of right do; that it is their right to institute a new government for themselves, leaving the question of such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness; and that with these rights the people of the United States do not propose to interfere."

"I should like to have it adopted immediately," said Mr. Hoar.

"I object," said Mr. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the resolution was postponed. The resolution of Mr. Hoar for the appointment of a committee of five senators to investigate the conduct of the late war was laid before the Senate to-day by Mr. Allen, who took the floor in advocacy of it.

Mr. Allen said he had no desire to embarrass the President, but so many complaints had been made by the press and individuals of the conduct of the war that he thought it time for a rigid and impartial investigation of the war to be made. He had, he said, no confidence in the "Alger Relief Commission," which he criticized as an investigation of the war. He was satisfied that no truthful or practical results would accrue from that investigation.

SPRING CHARGES.

He criticized the sending of troops to Chickamauga, where they were felled by sickness and death. He intimated that the troops of the West were sent to Chickamauga for the benefit of the transportation companies. He declared that there had been gross irregularities in the handling of the commissary and other supplies. He said it had been charged that the supplies were in many cases unfit for use. He was satisfied the charges were true.

When the troops had been furnished with "embalmed beef" the people and the world had a right to know the repeated charge that he had no confidence in the report that the present commission would make.

Interrupting Mr. Allen, Mr. Spooner (Ark.) criticized him for his anticipation of an unfair and partial report from the commission and suggested that he might better wait until the report was presented before he attacked it.

At this point a message was received from the House announcing the adoption of a resolution of regret on the death of Representative Dingley. Fitting expressions of sympathy were then adopted, and then Mr. Hale (Maine) delivered a brief eulogy of the distinguished statesman.

Prior to the receipt of the notice of the Senate, Mr. Gallinger, in the chair, announced that the committee of Senators who are to join a like committee from the House to accompany the remains of the distinguished statesman to Maine. The committee is composed of the following: Messrs. Frye, Minkley, Aldrich, Thoburn, and Burrows, Michigan; Fairbanks, Indiana; Pritchard, North Carolina; Berry, Arkansas; Faulkner, West Virginia; Rawlins, Utah, and McLaughlin, South Carolina.

NO WORK IN THE HOUSE.

An Adjournment Until Monday in Respect of Mr. Dingley's Memory.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The House of Representatives assembled to-day under circumstances of deep and genuine sorrow for the death of Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine.

As Speaker Reed entered the chamber a hush fell upon the members as they rose, and with bowed heads listened to the eloquent tribute from the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Coudin.

Mr. Boutelle, the senior member of the Maine delegation, was then recognized for a brief and feeling announcement of the demise of his colleague.

Mr. Boutelle then offered a resolution, providing that the funeral services be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon Monday, and that a committee of nine members of the House be appointed to attend the funeral at Lewiston, Maine.

The Speaker announced the following committee under the resolutions: Messrs. Boutelle, Frye, Bellamy, Thoburn, Evans, Hillborne, Clark (New Hampshire), Bailey, Dookery, Bell and McClintock.

GEN. JOE WHEELER HERE TO-MORROW.

Will Be Met by a Committee of Citizens at Doswell.

TO TALK TO VETERANS AND SONS

The Alabamian to Accept the Pelham Picture on Behalf of Lee Camp.

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RECEPTION AT THE MANOR.

After the exercises at Lee Camp are over, Governor and Mrs. Tyler will tender the general reception at the Executive Mansion. It will last from 9 to 11:30 P. M. No invitations will be issued and the public generally will be welcomed.

So far as known those who will assist Governor and Mrs. Tyler in the reception will be the members of the Governor's staff and their wives, a committee of three members each from Lee Camp and the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to be designated by the commanders of the two camps, and possibly several others.

The Reception Committee will take General Wheeler in hand Tuesday and he will be shown various places of interest. He will be at the Soldiers' Home at 12 o'clock that day. A salute will be fired in his honor, and he will give a short talk in the Mess Hall. All the old soldiers will shake hands with General Wheeler.

HERO OF SANTIAGO.

Perhaps no man in the field service during the Spanish-American war gained a greater reputation for his bravery, judgment and military ability than did General Wheeler. His military and spot, clear judgment during the most critical period at the battle of Santiago did as much as any other power in saving the day for the American army. All during the campaign General Wheeler was a conspicuous figure around the battle ground, and whether climbing up a tree to make observations, examining the firing line, or encouraging the American soldiers to stand up to the enemy, General Wheeler's influence was felt everywhere. He made a brilliant record to-day to his old laurels, and acquitted himself like a true soldier throughout the war. He was a friend of the brave soldier during the campaign and did all he could to encourage and help him. There is perhaps no more popular man in the South to-day than General Joe Wheeler.

Known as "Fighting Joe," General Joseph H. Wheeler, familiarly known to the country as "Fighting Joe," is a unique character and one of the most active men of his years in the country. He was one of the bravest men who followed the Confederate flag during the civil war and one of the first to go to war to help the South to retrieve its fortunes after the surrender at Appomattox. He has been as loyal to the Stars and Stripes ever since as he was to the other flag while the war lasted.

General Wheeler was one of the Confederacy's most daring cavalry leaders, and it is one of the queer things brought about by time that he should have been

General Joseph Wheeler, a hero of two wars, will be in Richmond to-morrow night and Tuesday. Congressman Lamb will accompany him from Washington.

The Reception Committee from Lee Camp, Veterans and Sons of Veterans, will meet the distinguished Alabamian at Doswell. On his arrival here the General will be escorted to Murphy's Hotel, where he will make his headquarters. After supper he will go to Lee Camp Hall and make the speech accepting on

WASHINGTON, DEL., January 14.—United States Senator George Gray was tendered a complimentary dinner by the local Board of Trade in this city to-night. President McKinley, his Cabinet, and all the members of the Peace Commission, with the exception of John Hassett Moore, sent letters of regret. Mr. Moore was the only member of the commission present. There were two hundred guests in attendance.

Senator Gray was the chief speaker of the evening, and responding to the toast, "Our Guests of Honor," he said: "It seems to me very commonplace and cold in response to this generous welcome to say I thank you from a full heart; and yet, what else can I say when one feels deeply that words are best and commonplace phrases take on a new meaning.

"I have had, as you know, the great honor of having been sent by the President of the United States as one of the commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with Spain, and we lately brought home with us such a treaty, which, if ratified, will restore peace between the two countries and make more secure the peace of the world.

DOES NOT FEAR COLONIAL POLICY.

Senator Gray Declares His Confidence in the President's Course.

HAD TO TAKE THE PHILIPPINES,

But the Sovereignty Will Be Held in Trust to be Administered in Conformity with Our Ideals.

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"We are now in a crisis of our national history, and your hearts and minds, as patriotic citizens of this great country, are full of anxiety as to the proper settlement of the momentous issues which the war has opened up. I believe the patriotic instincts of American citizenship demand, as your President enjoined on us, that we should exhibit magnanimity to a prostrate foe and moderation in the hour of victory as we had faced the war with steadfastness and courage. In the first place I want to say to you it was my pleasure, as well as what I conceived my duty, to endeavor to carry out this instruction so credible to us a nation, and so worthy of the high civilization of which we profess to be leaders. The acquisition of territory by the United States was not one of the objects of the war, and we solemnly declared in the resolution of Congress that our only object in demanding the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba was that we would not hold it ourselves, but return the island to its own people.

"But in this, as in all else man proposes and God disposes, and it is one of the things that make thoughtful men desire to avoid war, where it can be avoided, for no one can tell what its consequences may be. I ardently desired that we might escape the necessity of taking the Philippine Islands and assuming the burden of their taking will impose upon us, and I know that the President of the United States was equally anxious to the same end. But it became apparent that without seeking the acquiescence of the Filipinos, and without their consent, had been created and out of these conditions unquestionable duties had sprung up which could not be avoided or evaded by the United States.

A DUTY FACED.

"It was argued that the performance of duty is sometimes not only unpleasant, but has dangers attendant upon it, nevertheless a brave man and a brave nation will not shrink from it on that account. On the other hand, if American sentiment did not justify the return of the Philippines to Spain, no more could it justify leaving them derelict in the Eastern Ocean the prey of the first occupant of European rapacity. The powers of Europe would acquiesce in our taking them, but they would not stand by and see them in their helpless condition of anarchy and disorder without seizing the opportunity to aggrandize themselves, and so it was thought best by the President and his advisers to take the control of their sovereignty from Spain and hold it in trust to be administered in conformity with those high ideals, and liberty-loving traditions which animate and glorify the history of our country. Duty cannot honorably be avoided, because it may bring pain or danger, nor can responsibility always be evaded because of its burdens.

"That I thought in Paris by all honest means to escape this responsibility, does not matter now. It came to a point at last that we must either leave the islands to Spain, take them as we did, or break off negotiations, and come home without a treaty of peace. In the last event the treaty would be broken, and a state of active war would have been resumed. We would have no cessation of the sovereignty of the Philippines and none of

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Special.—General Grosvenor, of Ohio, yesterday introduced a bill "to grant a pension to officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more in the Union Army" in the war between the States. The bill provides that all who are not receiving a greater pension shall have five dollars a month and one cent a day for each day's service rendered. This includes widows of such soldiers and they are to receive pension in case their husbands had been killed in the war.

The widows of all who served three years or more shall receive \$12 a month; those who served two years shall receive \$10 a month; and those who served one year shall receive \$8 a month. Several similar bills have been introduced this session, but none by any one standing as high in the councils of the Republic as that of General Grosvenor.

FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

All hope of getting a currency reform bill reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency having vanished, diligent efforts are now being exerted to have a bill reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The bill now under consideration was introduced last week by Representative Hill "to define and fix the standard of value and to regulate coinage and provide for redemption thereunder, and for other purposes," and was referred to the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee.

The committee held its first meeting yesterday to consider the bill and Secretary of the Treasury Gage was present to give his views. The hearings will continue frequently by the committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

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PORTO RICO, and no relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba.

BETTER SO.

"It is true that in the protocol of August 12th, Spain had promised that she would cede Porto Rico and relinquish Cuba, but without a treaty of peace that promise would not be performed. What would then have been the exigency of the situation? Undoubtedly we would have been compelled to go on and seize with the strong hand and by military power both the Philippine archipelago and the greater and lesser Antilles, taking by ourselves control of the whole of the West Indies. Undoubtedly we would have been compelled to take by the voluntary cession of a treaty of peace.

"But now that we have the islands it does not follow that we are committed to a colonial policy or to a violation of those great principles of liberty and self-government which must always remain American ideals if our free institutions are to endure.

"No country, and this country least of all can afford to trample on its ideals. I have no fear that it will do so, without assuming for a moment any right to speak for the President. I think I can assure you with some knowledge whereof I speak, that he fully appreciates the duties and responsibilities of the situation and that he is committed to no policy except the patriotic and purely of purpose of the aspirations of liberty-loving people all over the world. I belong to a different political party, but I should be false to my sense of justice and to that pride which I feel as an American if I did not declare my confidence in the patriotism and purity of purpose of William McKinley. He is no usurper of power, no stranger to American institutions, but one of the American people called to his high office by their suffrages and it would be strange indeed if he did not represent to the fullest extent in the love of liberty and the principles that underlie it.

CONGRESS WILL DECIDE.

What less than this can be truthfully said of an American President? It would be the beginning of the end of our great career as a nation. But the solemn problems which confront us is now, with the President. When the treaty is ratified no policy can be adopted without the sanction of Congress, and the whole American people will determine through their representatives who shall remain in the possession of the Philippines. Shall we hold the sovereignty in trust for their people as we will do in Cuba, or shall we with their consent establish a protectorate over them or govern them as we will the island of Porto Rico. All these important questions will properly come up for determination after the ratification of the treaty. I will not entertain the idea that the American people will not stand by the principles of the Constitution and the declaration that they will not curb the ambition of territorial aggrandizement and exhibit to the world an example of moderation. It is in moral strength more than all the islands of the sea."

CHINESE IN HONOLULU.

A Decision of the Hawaiian Supreme Court Reverses Their Status.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1.—Via Steamer Nippon Maru, to SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1. A decision filed by the Supreme Court yesterday in the last batch of Chinese yesterday cases, disapproved the former opinions of Chief Justice Judd and reverses the situation completely. In other words, the Chinese petitioners, who claimed right to land in Hawaii by virtue of certain permits issued by the Hawaiian government, have been ordered back to the custody of the collector to be deported and disposed of as Agent Brown may elect.

LAUNCHED THE CRUISER ALBANY.

The Sister Ship to the New Orleans Was Christened at Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE, ENG., Jan. 14.—The United States cruiser Albany was successfully launched this morning in the presence of United States Naval Attaché Lieutenant Cowell, and many prominent Americans. The Albany was christened by Mrs. Cowell.

Afterward Sir Andrew Noble, vice-chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Company, limited, proposed success to the vessel and in so doing regretted the absence of the United States Charge D'Almeida. Henry White, who, however, telegraphed wishing the Albany a successful career as sister ship of the New Orleans, which Mr. White added has given great satisfaction to her officers and crew.

STRENGTHENING THE TIES.

Sir Andrew Noble added that it would be a pleasure for the whole country to know that the vessel was built for the United States, and everything tending to close the ties between the United States and Great Britain must be a source of pleasure to every Englishman.

Continuing the vice-chairman remarked: "The American must be proud of the qualities exhibited by their navy during the war recently closed. These same qualities of pluck and dash the British navy has invariably displayed. The Americans conducted the war without theatrical display, waiting patiently until their plans had properly matured."

Lieutenant Cowell in responding said the guns on the New Orleans were admirably better than any of the American guns, and that the Americans were to build their guns on the same model.

WORLD-DEFYING ALLIANCE.

Chairman Taylor of the American Society toasted the Elswick builders. He said: "Americans need not blush to be Anglo-Saxon blood. When the American and British nations are joined together, they can defy the world, and marching shoulder to shoulder, a great blessing to civilization will be assured."

The healths of Messrs. Norton and Gilmore, the investors of the vessel, which she was building were also drunk.

The Mayor of Newcastle was among those present at the ceremony.

Moore's Appeal Denied.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court to-day denied the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt, pending an appeal to the Appellate Court, in the case of W. A. E. Moore, who was convicted of robbery, extortion and assault on Martin Mahon. Justice Nash finds that no error was committed in allowing certain evidence to go to the jury.

New Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day authorized favorable reports on the following building for the Department of Justice: for the enlargement of the public building at Asheville, N. C.