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MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899

NO. 305

HONOR HIS MEMORY

Masons From United States and Canada Gather at Tomb of Washington.

One Hundredth Anniversary of His Death Observed With Rites of Fraternity.

President McKinley Delivers an Impressive and Fitting Tribute—Impressive Ceremony.

Alexandria, Va., Dec. 14.—In observance of the centennial of Washington's death Masons of high degree from fifty lodges, including those of Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Zealand, as well as the representatives of all of the grand lodges in this country, assembled in this city this morning and proceeded to Mt. Vernon. The visitors proceeded from Alexandria to Mt. Vernon by way of the river and on the electric car lines. The places of honor were given to the grand lodge of the state of Virginia, Alexander-Washington lodge, No. 22, Fredericksburg lodge, No. 4 and Federal lodge, No. 1, of the District of Columbia. Old Dominion Commander K. of P. did duty as escort.

The memorial services at Mt. Vernon were of an extremely impressive character and the program carried out conformed as much as possible to the services on that solemn occasion 100 years ago, when the remains of Washington were laid to rest. After forming in line on the east side of the historic mansion the visiting lodges moved in procession to the old vault, the same order being observed as on the day of Washington's funeral. Simultaneous with the start of the procession a battery of artillery boomed forth its tribute to the memory of him who was first in war. As 100 years ago minute guns boomed from a schooner on the Potomac, in like manner there was heard this morning the thunder of guns from a United States man-of-war anchored opposite Mt. Vernon.

Arriving at the old vault a solemn dirge was rendered by the band, and Right Rev. A. M. Randolph, bishop of the southern Episcopal diocese of Virginia, offered the invocation. Music furnished by an orchestra of the grand lodge of the District of Columbia preceded an address delivered by the grand master of Masons in Colorado. Immediately following this address, in which the grand master of Colorado paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the first president, the grand masters of Masons in the thirteen original states formed in line facing away from the tomb. The grand masters of other states described a semi-circle in front of them, and the grand lodge of Virginia, joining hands, formed a circle about the tomb. A touching address announcing the purpose of the assemblage was delivered by the grand chaplain of Virginia, and brief responses were made. After that the procession moved to the new tomb, in which the remains of Gen. Washington and others are deposited by side. Here suitable Masonic services took place, conducted by the grand lodge of the District of Columbia. Wreaths and other tributes were deposited on the tomb. The tributes included a wreath of oak and evergreens from Londesborough Park, East Yorkshire, England, sent by the Earl of Londesborough, past grand senior warden of England, and the officers of Constitutional Lodge No. 4, of Beverly, East Yorkshire. The present was the more interesting as it was sent from the immediate vicinity of the home of John Washington, the founder of the illustrious American family.

After the wreaths had been deposited the procession moved slowly on to the east front of the mansion, where it was halted and McKinley delivered an address, which was listened to in profound and impressive silence. The president spoke as follows: "We have just participated in a service commemorative of the hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. Here at his old home, which he loved so well, and which the patriotic women of the country have guarded with loving hands, exercises have been conducted under the auspices of the great fraternity of Masons, which a century ago planned and executed the solemn ceremonial which attended the interment of his mortal remains in the crypt in which he was interred, and the one over which he afterwards presided as worshipful master, which was accorded the positions of honor at his obsequies, is today represented here in token of profound respect to the memory of their most illustrious member and beloved brother, Masons throughout the United States testify anew their reverence for the name of Washington and the inspiring example of his life. Distinguished representatives are here from all the grand lodges of the country to render the ceremonies as dignified and impressive as possible, and the most cordial greetings have come from across our borders and from beyond the sea.

"Not alone in this country, but throughout the world have the Masons taken especial interest in the observance of this centennial anniversary. The fraternity justly claims the immortal patriot as one of its members; the whole human family acknowledges him as one of its greatest benefactors. The public bodies, patriotic societies and other organizations of citizens everywhere, have esteemed it a privilege today to pay tribute to his memory and the splendor of his achievements in the advancement of justice and liberty among men. His far fame, secure in its immortality, shall shine through the countless ages with undiminished lustre. The struggling republic for which Washington was willing to give his life and for which he ever freely spent his fortune and which at all times was the object of his most earnest solicitude, has steadily and wonderfully developed along the lines which his sagacity and foresight carefully planned. It has stood every trial, and at the dawn of the new century is stronger than ever

to carry forward its mission of liberty. During all the intervening years it has been true, forever true, to the precepts of the constitution which he and his illustrious colleagues framed for his guidance and government. He was the national architect, says Bancroft, the historian, and but for him the nation could not have achieved its independence, could not have formed its union, could not have put the federal government into operation. He had neither precedent nor predecessor. His work was original, constructive and has successfully stood the severest tests. More than seventy millions of people acknowledge allegiance to the flag which he made triumphant. The nation is his best eulogist, his noblest monument. The president then quoted at some length from contemporaneous utterances by ministers of the gospel on the occasion of Washington's death; from the address of John Adams and from Gen. Lee's eloquent funeral oration before both houses of congress, and continuing:

"While strong with his own generation, he is stronger even in the judgment of the generations which have followed. After the lapse of a century he is better appreciated, more perfectly understood, more thoroughly venerated and more loved than when he lived. He remains an ever-increasing influence for good in every part and sphere of action in the republic. He is recognized as not only the most far sighted statesman of his generation, but as having almost prophetic vision. He built not alone for the present, but for the future, and pointed to the rightful solution of many problems which were to arise in years to come.

"The nation needs at this moment the help of his wise example. In dealing with our vast responsibilities we turn to him for the inviolable counsel of his life, character and courage. We sum up his precepts that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice, law, education, morality, civil and religious liberty in every part of our country, new as well as old.

The services will be concluded with the benediction by brother Ed. N. Calisch, rabbi of Beth Ababa synagogue, New York.

NEW YORK HONORS THE DAY. Impressive Ceremonies at St. Paul's Chapel.

New York, Dec. 14.—St. Paul's chapel, where George Washington attended services while he lived in New York, was elaborately decorated for the most important feature in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of his death, which took place there today. At 11:45 a. m. the procession moved from the vestry house to the church, through the church yard, including representatives of various revolutionary societies. Rev. Moran Dix conducted the services, assisted by several other clergymen. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Manlius R. Hutton, of Rutgers College. Minute guns were fired at Castle William while the service lasted. Among those present were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Roe and Governor Roosevelt. At 2 p. m. members of the grand lodge of the United States Grand Lodge of the Sons of the American Revolution, under the management of the Daughters of the American Revolution. At 3:30 the Daughters of the Cincinnati held the exercises at Delmonico's, where addresses were made by Professor William M. Sloane, of Columbia University; John S. Wise, of Virginia, and others. Flags on the public schools and houses floated at half mast.

Observed in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—The centenary of the death of Gen. Washington was observed in Philadelphia today by many patriotic meetings and demonstrations. Appropriate exercises and historical exercises were held in Congress and Independence halls under the auspices of the various patriotic societies. This evening there will be a great demonstration in Horticultural Hall, at which the principal address will be delivered by Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the house of representatives.

A BIG FAILURE

Two Iowa Creditors of a Chicago Bankrupt Caught for Sums Aggregating Over \$10,000. Chicago, Dec. 14.—Daniel W. Archer, broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, \$137,000; assets, \$15,000, consisting of property in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he formerly did business. Among the creditors are J. A. McWald, of Atlantic, Iowa, \$23,736; Waverly Canning Company, of Waverly, Iowa, \$10,000.

GEORGIA SWINDLING SCHEME.

Alleged Country Merchants Carry on Extensive Operations. Savannah, Ga., Dec. 14.—The grand jury of the United States court has found indictments against fourteen parties, alleged country merchants, on the charge of conspiracy in using the United States mails in the furtherance of a scheme to defraud. Among the parties indicted were D. A. Tyson, founder of the Wilson Long Distance Telephone Company; S. L. Jones, M. E. Hutchinson, J. H. Hutchinson, C. B. Reeves and J. T. Hammond. There were seven or eight other names.

B. Frank, of Montgomery, Ala., testified that he shipped a case of dry goods to one of their number and when he went to find what had become of it discovered that it had been turned over to another of the crowd by the original purchaser without having left the station. In a few days he got an order for another case, but refused to ship it. Instead, he reported the first case to the authorities.

The concern operated in many Georgia towns. It is said that goods have been ordered from parties in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, O., Atlanta, Savannah, Ga., Macon, Baltimore and other places.

Kentucky Democrats. Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 14.—The state committee of the democratic party, in secret session, voted unanimously to recommend a contest before the legislature to oust the republican governor and lieutenant governor.

CASUALTIES WERE 817

The British Loss in Battle Monday and Tuesday Now Definitely Known.

Methuen's Casualties Severest of Any Battle Fought Since He Left Durban.

Unconfirmed Report That Clergy Has Reached Ladysmith—Troops Being Mobilized in England.

London, Dec. 14.—The war office has received a message stating there were 650 casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men of the Highland brigade at Magerfontein. The brigade lost ten officers killed, thirty-eight wounded and four missing.

LOSS WAS HEAVY. Total Number of Casualties in Methuen's Latest Fight 817.

London, Dec. 14.—The official report gives the total number of killed, wounded and missing, all arms, in the engagement Sunday and Monday north of Modder river at 817. Fifteen officers were killed, four wounded and five missing, one known to have been made a prisoner.

The war office has received from Gen. Gatacre the following list of casualties, furnished by a correspondent, who was permitted to visit the Boer camp with the chaplains, and is believed to be reliable.

Second Royal Irish—Ten killed and thirty-two wounded. First East Lancashire—One wounded. Second Northumberland—Twelve killed and twenty-seven wounded. All the above wounded men are prisoners.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Killed and Wounded in the Battle at Magerfontein.

London, Dec. 14.—Following is a list of officers killed and wounded at Magerfontein. Highland brigade—Killed: Gen. Wauchope, Col. J. N. C. Good, Col. Goff, Maj. Robinson; five captains and two lieutenants. Wounded: Col. Kelham, Maj. Berkeley, Maj. Duff and seven captains and three lieutenants. Many of these are dangerously wounded. Royal Highlanders—Wounded: Maj. Cuthbertson, one captain and three lieutenants. Missing, two captains and one lieutenant.

The marquis of Winchester, of the Coldstream guard, was killed; Col. Codrington, Maj. Lambton and one captain were wounded, and of the rank and file six were killed and forty-six wounded. Twelfth Lancers—One killed, and eighteen wounded. Ninth Lancers—One killed and nine wounded. Second Seaforth's—Missing: Maj. Mackenzie and one captain. Field Artillery—Twenty-one wounded and a surgeon major taken prisoner. Mounted Infantry—Killed, Maj. Milton and Ray.

Rumors From Ladysmith. London, Dec. 14.—On the stock exchange this afternoon Rand mines suddenly jumped up £1 on rumors that Gen. Clerg had entered Ladysmith and Buller had captured 3,000 Boers.

London, Dec. 14.—The British war office has heard nothing of the story of the relief of Ladysmith. Officials do not credit the report, as relief of the place at such an early date is believed to be practically impossible.

Troops Mobilized. London, Dec. 14.—The war office this evening made the following announcement: The sixth division has been mobilized, and four battalions of this division will be embarked by Sunday. The government has also approved of the immediate mobilization of the seventh division.

ALL ENGLAND DEPRESSED. News of Methuen's Repulse a Shock to the Public.

London, Dec. 14.—No matter where one went last night to the theater, to the club or to the hotel—there was but one topic of discussion—Methuen's defeat and his probable losses. Later in the evening when it became known that Gen. Wauchope and the marquis of Winchester were among the killed, the tension was increased and the thought flashed through all minds that the list of killed and wounded would carry grief to many states as well as to many lowly homes. It is not an exaggeration to say that almost every handsome mansion in the fashionable west end contains anxious and sleepless men and women this morning.

An undertone of condemnation of the inactivity of the war office before hostilities began, which has resulted in the British forces being inferior in numbers to the Boers, has found its way to the surface. This feeling was expressed in strong terms at the war office, where crowds of anxious men and women congregated before the doors or walked through the lobby, reading the bulletins all through the day and evening. When it was announced after midnight that no more news would be given out until morning, they were dispersed. Many women were unable to control their emotions and wept bitterly.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent sends the following dispatch: "Modder river, Tuesday.—We attacked the Boers yesterday. It is estimated that they were 12,000 strong. They were occupying a very strong position six miles to the northeast, in the Magerfontein kopjes. The Highland brigade advanced, before dawn to storm the line of Boer trenches. They got to the base of the kopjes, but were repulsed with heavy loss. I regret to state that Gen. Wauchope, commanding the brigade, was killed.

"Our artillery, consisting of four batteries and a naval gun, shelled the enemy's position. Methuen's force then

tried to break through on the Boer left flank, between the kopjes and the Modder river, but the Boers were too strong.

"The attack on the enemy's front, where the Highland brigade had fallen in the morning, was pressed all day. The Gordon Highlanders made a heroic attempt to retrieve the previous failure. Col. Downman, with a few of his men, got within 200 yards of the trenches, but could not get any farther. The colonel was mortally wounded.

"The brigade having lost very heavily in officers and men, retired and returned this morning to the camp here. The guns and the guards' brigade covered the retirement. Our losses are very heavy. The marquis of Winchester is among the killed.

The force engaged in the battle consisted of the Guards' brigade, the Highland brigade, the Eighteenth, Sixty-second and Seventy-fifth field batteries, a battery of Royal Horse artillery, the Ninth and Twelfth Lancers and a howitzer battery."

All England was shocked by the news of Gen. Methuen's check—if it is not in reality to be called a defeat. Gen. Gatacre's reverse was a bad enough, but the universal cry was, "Wait till Gen. Methuen and Gen. Buller have delivered their blow!" The fragmentary dispatch which arrived yesterday morning was sufficient in itself to dash such hopes, but nevertheless the optimists declared that further accounts would tell of British success. The official dispatch shows matters even worse than this report indicated.

BRITISH ARE BOLD.

Destruction of Howitzer Near Ladysmith a Darling Enterprise. New York, Dec. 14.—A London dispatch to the Herald says: From Ladysmith this morning comes news that the beleaguered garrison is evidently not satisfied with holding its own and awaiting the arrival of the relief column. The garrison has some strategic points is bound to be great. There have not been wanting signs that the Boers regard Ladysmith as a very hard nut to crack, perhaps too hard for them. Then Gen. Buller's concentration at Pries has undoubtedly caused the drawing of some of the best fighting commands. These swift and heavy strokes dealt by Gen. White, the sudden assault and destruction of guns and the successful withdrawal of the British troops to their camp must go far to convince the Boers that they have not accomplished much toward compelling the Boers to surrender.

There is still no news of Gen. Buller's advance, but Methuen's horse have reconnoitered. The Colenso railroad bridge is now completely destroyed, but the road bridge is still standing.

MAKES HIS ESCAPE

Winston Churchill, the Famous Correspondent, Captured Near Ladysmith Makes His Escape From Pretoria. Lorenzo Marquez, Dec. 14.—Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent and former officer of the Fourth Hussars, who was captured at the time of the armored train disaster near Estcourt on Nov. 16, has escaped from Pretoria.

NOT ENTHUSIASTIC FOR QUAY. Friends of the Senator Only Lukewarm in His Behalf.

New York, Dec. 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Apathy among Senator Quay's friends is making the outlook in the senate rather ominous for him. Senators Chandler and Penrose appear to be the only persons who are doing any active canvassing in his behalf and they are by no means encouraged by the progress they are making.

The lack of interest was forcibly illustrated in the case of a senator who was approached with the suggestion that he make a strong speech in behalf of the constitutional right of a governor to appoint when a legislature had failed to elect. This influential senator had spoken in favor of Senator Corbett and was urged to repeat the same arguments that he advanced in that gentleman's behalf.

He has declined the request on the ground that when he supported Mr. Corbett both Senators Quay and Penrose refused to vote to seat him. The senator stated that he would vote to seat Mr. Quay, but he did not see how the Pennsylvania senators could consistently insist upon his taking charge of the case on the floor of the senate.

It is becoming more manifest every day that Mr. Quay has considerable canvassing to do to make his seat a certainty. There are too many names in the non-committal column to make the outcome certain for him at this time. Mr. Quay is expected here on Wednesday, when it may be expected that he will work hard for himself.

One of the plans his friends are talking about is to induce a sufficient number of Mr. Quay's democratic friends to absent themselves on the day when the final vote is taken, and in this way insure a majority vote in his favor.

Labor Resolutions. Detroit, Dec. 14.—The American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a resolution calling on organized labor to boycott the New York Sun and all who advertise in it unless it declares off the lookout existing against certain of its employees. A resolution was adopted for the reduction of the standing army to 25,000; urging the state legislatures to outlaw competitive convict labor; and against permitting slavery in the Hawaiian islands.

KINNE VISITS ASYLUM

Member of Board of Control Describes What He Saw in Des Moines County Asylum.

Found Conditions Above the Average, But Bad Enough in Many Particulars.

Paupers and Insane Patients Are Kept Separate, But Are Given Same Food.

Special to Times-Republican. Des Moines, Dec. 14.—Another report on a county insane asylum has been given out by the state board of control, this one on Des Moines county. The examination was made by Judge Kinne, who wrote the report. It is matter-of-fact, without much comment. He found the Des Moines county institution much above the average, yet lacking in many important particulars. It is so much better than some others, however, that it appears good in comparison. Judge Kinne says in his report: "On Oct. 25 I visited the county asylum of Des Moines county, which is situated about five miles southwest of the city of Burlington. The building is 30x100, of brick, two stories, basement and attic. It is a good building. The attic is used for a store room. The second story is the men's ward, and the first story the women's ward. In the basement they keep filthy and violent men. The rooms are all of good size, about half of them have two beds in and the others one bed in each. The sleeping rooms have stools in them, but they are not self-acting; they have to be flushed after use. Twice a day they are looked at and cleaned, and often if they are seen. The night rooms have ventilating flues, and the tops of some were open, and when I was there it was a warm day and the windows were open, and there was very little smell in the house.

"The house was very clean and neatly kept. The basement is about halfway in the ground, and not very well lighted, and was dark and unfit to keep people in. About ten men were kept there. They have a dark room where they put them when violent. Sometimes used once or twice a month; kept them in there from two to two and one-half hours a day. There was a ventilation and light pipe in this basement, except one, set in the wall, and this one eats in his room. Those on the second floor eat in a dining room on that floor. The men on the second floor eat in their hall. These halls are spaces between the rooms in the ward.

"The board of supervisors visit the institution every three months. Mr. Mathes, chairman of the board, comes most often. The grand jury visited it last spring. The judge and county attorney do not visit it. At Christmas they have presents for the inmates and visits and amusements. Most of the facts were obtained from the assistant superintendent, as the superintendent was in the city. The population, including paupers, runs between eighty and ninety most of the time. Paupers and insane all get the same food. There is no paid laundry, sleeping in the insane building at night. The nearest one is seventy or eighty feet away. They lock them up at 7:30 to 8 o'clock, and do not go through the building again regularly until they get them up at 5 in the morning.

"The attendants have no special training or qualifications for the work. The county physician, Dr. Sizer of Burlington, comes every two weeks, and often if called. They have telephone connection with the city. The physician visits both the insane and paupers, and also the county jail. The paupers and insane are kept in separate buildings. The superintendent receives a salary of \$1,200 for the services of himself and wife, and their keep. The attendants (man and wife) get \$1.65 and \$1.35 respectively per month. They have no nurses. The physician receives \$500 per year, and furnishes some of his own medicine. The contract is by resolution of the board of supervisors, and is fulfilled. They keep some common remedies on hand. There is no record kept of prescriptions, or change in condition of patients, or one of a while they use cuffs or mittens. When such restraints are used they are ordered by the superintendent, and applied by the attendant. No record is kept of these cases.

"The physician supervises the dietary of those who are sick only. They use a good quality of meat. They raise some and buy some. They use flour manufactured at Burlington, and also at Minnesota. They milk fourteen cows, and make their own butter. Sometimes they have butter twice a week, and if plentiful once a day. The insane are given meat once a day, and those who work in the yard, they have a bath once a week. The beds are mostly iron. A few have springs, the rest have slats. The filthy patients in the basement have straw ticks and no sheets. They have blankets and comforts. The rest of the house have mattresses of various kinds. The blankets are double width of wool. There are no white spreads. Pillows are bed feathers, and some sea grass. Beds changed every two weeks. Two patients occupy one bed. All the rest sleep single. There is no night watchman, no night attendants. They have hot water supply, a deep well and tank, and get their ice from a creek. There is a bath room on each floor, except in the women's ward. There are iron tubs, porcelain lined. The rooms are good, and in good order. Have both hot and cold water. Only one person bathes in the same water. They have no outside fire hydrants, and have a small pipe attachment in the bath rooms. The clothing for the men costs from \$5 to \$6 a suit. Women's dresses are made of calico and gingham, etc.

T.-R. BULLETIN. NEWS OF TODAY

Iowa.—Tonight and Friday; colder in the morning and central tonight, and northwesterly day.

Illinois.—Show this afternoon and colder tonight, except in the central; Friday, fair and continued cold.

PAGE ONE. TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL: Washington's Memory is Honored. Methuen's Heavy Loss at Modder River.

Britain Mobilizes More Troops. Important Capture in Luzon. The Debate in Congress. Des Moines County Insane Asylum.

PAGE TWO. TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL: Root for Vice President. The Kaiser Defended in Reichstag. News of the Day.

PAGE THREE. IOWA NEWS: Smallpox at Conville. Hardin County Fair Figures. Chimes Placed in Position at Ames. Short Iowa Specials.

PAGES FOUR AND FIVE. EDITORIAL: A "Doubt" somewhere. Allen for Senator. South African Sentiment. Then and Now.

Topics and Press Comment. The Presidency and Vice Presidency. Washington Centennial. Birdseye's Observations.

PAGES SIX AND SEVEN. CITY NEWS: Directory Shows Population of 14,999. Charity Society's New Plan. A Woman Farmer. Christmas Posters. Brief City News.

PAGE EIGHT. MARKETS AND GENERAL: Thursday's Markets by Wire. Eekles on Finance Bill. Blake Out of Speakership Race.

The underwear for both is knit goods and costs about \$1 per suit. Shoes for men and women cost from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pair.

"The food is well cooked and served. They have tin plates and cups, and some china. Old clothes on the tables. There are no newspapers on Sunday, when they have two meals and luncheon. No case of abuse of patients. They have twenty to twenty-five men and sixteen to seventeen women. They have six hired people, and they attend to the insane and paupers and the farm and all other work. There are three men who are epileptic, and two men and two women are violent, and one man is filthy. The women hardly ever get out—four men are out all of the time. The rest in the building most of the time.

"Men and women are kept separate, and there are in charge of women. The superintendent and his assistant have keys to the women's wards. The men do chores and help in the building. Those men who are out do no work. Once or twice a year they have games, and they have newspapers and magazines. They have preaching four or five times a year. There have been no recoveries for eleven months. Said to have been some before that. Have no separate account of the cost of supporting the insane.

"They claim it costs about \$5 per month per capita to support both paupers and insane. That does not include farm produce. The farm consists of 200 acres, also thirty acres of woodland. The building is heated with steam and lighted with kerosene and candles.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Decisions Handed Down by Iowa's Highest Tribunal Today.

Des Moines, Dec. 14.—The following decisions were handed down by the supreme court today: State of Iowa vs. Bass, appellant; Dallas district. Reversed.

State of Iowa, appellant, vs. Zetzel; Union district. Reversed.

Zunkel vs. Olson, appellant; Boone district. Affirmed.

First Methodist Episcopal church of Fort Madison vs. Donnell, appellant; Lee district. Affirmed.

Hickey, appellant, vs. Hickey; Dallas district. Affirmed.

McCoy vs. Clark, appellant; Appanoose district. Affirmed.

McDonald, appellant, vs. Young; Waverly district. Affirmed.

Herkimer vs. Keeler, appellant; Calhoun district. Affirmed.

McCormick, appellant, vs. McCormick; Sac district. Affirmed.

Garrett, appellant, vs. Hubbard; Guthrie district. Affirmed.

McClelland, appellant, vs. Wiggins; Washington district. Affirmed.

Moss, appellant, vs. Appanoose county; Appanoose district. Affirmed.

Baldwin vs. Chicago Great Western Railway Company, appellant; Dubuque district. Reversed.

Watts & Gibb, appellants, vs. Miller & Dougherty; Backhawk district. Affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Coghlan Denies Stories. Seattle, Wash., Dec. 14.—Capt. J. B. Coghlan, who was commander of the United States cutter Raleigh at Manila, is now commanding at the Port Orchard naval station. When seen yesterday in reference to allegations made at Manila by Col. Julio del Rio, a Spanish officer, and Senor Rafael Rosello, a merchant, Capt. Coghlan said: "Why, I am sitting talking of our having made any concessions, there was absolutely no necessity for any. I was ordered to capture the island and did not lose any time in doing it. I sent an officer ashore and an immediate and unconditional surrender was made to him. We took, I think, 65 prisoners more than that number of Remington rifles, a quantity of ammunition, pistols, swords and several cannon. I did not go ashore and never saw Col. del Rio, or Senor Rosello, or any of the prisoners other than through my glass on the ship.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY

Two Resolutions Introduced in Congress Showing Their Policy as to Philippines.

Want Our Twenty Million Dollars Back and Then Give Filipinos Independence.

United States to Retain a Harbor and Assume Ten Years' Protectorate.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Two joint resolutions were introduced in the house today by Williams, of Mississippi, which are understood to be expressive of the position of the democratic leaders on the Philippines. One declares an intention to recognize the independence of the Philippines and to withdraw our forces on the agreement to refund the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain and give us a naval and coaling station, with free access to the Philippine ports in perpetuity. Besides our assistance and guarantee against foreign aggression for ten years, during which time the foreign affairs of the islands shall be under American control. The other resolution asks information relative to the treaty with the sultan of Sulu and provides an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether the constitutional provisions against slavery and statutory provisions against polygamy apply to the Sulu.

The House Debate. Cox, of Tennessee, ranking minority member of the banking and currency committee of the last congress, opened the debate today in opposition to the currency bill.

Langham, of Texas, opposing the bill, said it was in effect a proposition to change the character of obligations of debtors without their consent.

Crumpecker, of Indiana, believed it was possible enactment of the pending measure might enhance the prospects of the neocromancer from Nebraska, "but," said he, "Mr. Bryan should be elected, this law would act as a sort of legislative straight-jacket and reassure the country by minimizing his capacity for evil."

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, in supporting the bill, said he was astounded to hear the gentleman from Missouri declare that the republican triumph of 1856 was won by the purchase of democratic votes.

"Does the gentleman contend that McKinley could have won without the neocromancer?" the democrat demanded Mr. Berry, democrat of Kentucky.

"We won, however, with the aid of those whom the gentleman denominated recalcitrant democrats," replied Mr. Lacey. "But they were not bought or scared."

Proceeding, Mr. Lacey said the democratic gains in the present house came from New England, New York and Maryland, where the Chicago platform had been trampled under foot.

Mr. Benton, of Missouri, said he stood with the democratic and populist parties in never-ending opposition to extending the term of office of the senate. Mr. Fox, of Mississippi, argued that the enactment of the pending bill would increase the value of all obligations, public and private.

Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, said although he was an advocate of free trade, he was in favor of a free coinage of silver was involved in the provisions of the pending measure. It simply proposed to continue the existing conditions. In the course of his remarks he denominated Grover Cleveland "the arch enemy of the silver and the democratic party." He pointed the principles of his party, said Mr. Pierce, "and prostituted men high in its councils with promises of pelf and power." The democrats greeted this utterance with applause.

Mr. Burton, of Ohio, in support of the bill, declared that the assumption of the gold standard by the progressive nations of the earth was inevitable.

At last night's session the feature was a characteristic speech by Mr. Lincoln, republican, of North Carolina, the only republican who voted for the Teasdale resolution in the Fifty-fourth congress, in explanation of his change of position in favor of the gold standard.

The gold standard had stood the test of experience, he claimed, and had proved itself the ideal standard. The other speakers were Messrs. Robinson, democrat of Indiana; Klobeg, democrat of Texas; Rixey, democrat of Virginia; Conie, democrat of Missouri; Zeno, democrat of Indiana; Kitchin, democrat of North Carolina, and Henry, democrat of Texas, all against the bill.

The Senate. Washington, Dec. 14.—The senate agreed to the house resolution for a Christmas adjournment, December 20 to January 2.

On motion of Chandler, Pettigrew's resolution asking whether the flag of the Philippine republic had ever been saluted by the American forces, was laid on the table, 41 to 29. Adjourned.

Will Announce Committees. Washington, Dec. 14.—Speaker Henderson says the list of house committee will be announced before the holiday recess.

PAYS IN ADVANCE. Secretary Gage Anticipates January Interests on United States Bonds.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Secretary Gage has decided to anticipate the January interest on United States bonds. This interest will amount to about \$5,000,000 and will be paid beginning tomorrow, without rebate.