

from members of the household. Indian and Highland servants remain constantly on reversed sides, in view of the status of the king and queen, that they have to be relieved every hour. One of the guardsmen fainted during the correspondent's visit and had to be borne to the door.

The effect of these soldiers, standing like waxwork figures, is scarcely conceivable, and, except for their staid, unfeeling, and unfeeling faces, spectators could hardly conceive himself that they were actually alive.

**Senators Proctor and Heitfeld Present Them.**

MEASURE LIKELY TO FAIL THIS SESSION

**Hearing Friday on Salt Lake Building Site.**

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Jan. 26.—Interviews with prominent public men interested in or against the Grouse oleomargarine bill seem to indicate that it will not pass the senate at this session of congress, notwithstanding the fact that a favorable report has been ordered upon it by the senate committee on agriculture.

That report was ordered by only one majority, which shows a disposition on the part of the opponents of the measure to either prevent its passage in the senate or delay its consideration until after the adjournment of this session.

Senator Money, with Senator Heitfeld prepared the minority report on the bill, says there is no danger of its successful consideration in the senate before March 4.

Representative Mercer will return from Nebraska early next week and on Friday will have a meeting of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, of which he is chairman.

The indications now are that the Salt Lake public building site controversy may be taken up on that day. At least Representative Glynn of New York, who is representing those who oppose the measure, expects to get a hearing on that day or a week later.

The opinion prevails at present that the bill will not succeed and that appropriation provided for the Salt Lake public building in the Omnibus bill will have to be met by other means.

Congressman King does not appear to think that there will be any difficulty regarding the appropriation.

**COMMITTEE MAKES REPORTS.**

Proctor and Heitfeld Champion Opposing Views.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Senator Proctor, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, today presented to the senate the report of that committee on the oleomargarine bill.

The report is favorable to the measure desired by the farmers of the country who are engaged in dairying, and has the earnest approval of the secretary of agriculture.

The committee has listened to the arguments of the dairy and livestock interests and the cottonseed oil manufacturers, and is unable to see in this measure anything that would be detrimental to the interests of the dairy and livestock industry.

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**BURGERS SECURE REVENUE STAMPS THAT MAY REACH \$1,000,000 VALUE**

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 26.—The safe in the office of the collector of internal revenue in this city, which is headquarters of the Fifth Illinois district, was broken into last night and a large quantity of war revenue stamps taken.

Entrance to the revenue office, which occupies an entire side of the second floor of the government building, was effected through an open transom. The burglars bored through the vault door and into the bar which turns the bolts into place. Then, by the use of hammer and chisel, they broke the bar, which is on the inside of the door.

Afterwards they took the bricks out at the side of the safe and easily pried open the vault door.

The authorities claim that they will have no idea of the value of the stamps taken until after the contents of the safe have been inventoried. It is possible that the amount may reach \$1,000,000 or more, and it is equally possible that

it may be considerably smaller. This district pays more internal revenue than any other district in the country, owing to the number of distilleries within its bounds.

Deputy Collector Marshall, who is in charge of the department during Collector Dougherty's serious illness, refuses to make any estimate whatever. Others connected with the department assert that \$100,000 will cover the government's loss.

Chief of Police Flynn says that from what his detectives have gathered he considers that amount high. Others besides the government lose by the theft. J. E. Tompkins, a deputy in the department, had mortgaged his home for the amount of \$4,000, and \$100 in cash in the vault, all of which was taken, as was other negotiable paper and cash belonging to other employees of the department.

Auditors are expected to arrive before Monday morning, and the contents of the safe will then be inventoried.

**EXPLORER SAYS MINES OF ANDES WILL OUTSTRIP THOSE OF KLONDIKE**

New York, Jan. 25.—Sir Martin Conway, an explorer, who has contributed much to what is known of the mountain regions of the world, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel, having recently returned from his third trip of exploration to South America.

Sir Martin, whose explorations have extended over a period of ten years and who has devoted nearly thirty years to scientific research, said last night that his work in South America would mark the close of his career as an explorer.

He said that he would maintain his interest in scientific discovery, but that in the future he would organize and send out exploring expeditions and all good contacts with Sir Martin said that he was about to organize an expedition to go to Peru next spring to explore further the western slope of the Andes. He will sail for England on Wednesday next, and will organize this expedition soon after he arrives in his native country.

The probable results of his expedition are cautions and the mineral resources of the region are as yet an undetermined quantity. There can be no question, however, that the Andes are rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, tin and other metals are there in vast quantities—quantities so great as to make the region in the future more productive of precious metals than either the Transvaal or the Klondike.

"I have been interested in the subject from a scientific standpoint. It is immensely rich in minerals—low rich in iron ore."

"Do you believe that America or England will soon look to that region as a promising field for investment?"

"Probably not at present," Sir Martin replied. "Capitalists are cautious and the mineral resources of the region are as yet an undetermined quantity. There can be no question, however, that the Andes are rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, tin and other metals are there in vast quantities—quantities so great as to make the region in the future more productive of precious metals than either the Transvaal or the Klondike."

"I do not believe the condition of your people would be improved if they accepted amnesty now offered?"

"No," he replied. "Amnesty means shame, infamy, slavery, degradation. Personally, it means imprisonment for me. What else am I to expect, and what for my poor people but serfdom?"

"What would your forefathers have said if George Washington had accepted amnesty from George III? He fought from 1776 to 1782, and all offers of amnesty were treated with scorn. He was right. You ask me what I want. I reply, liberty; the right of the Philippines to govern themselves—a government of our own."

"But," said I, "here are assurances and promises," he interposed with great warmth, "given only to be disregarded and repudiated. I tell you I will never trust them; nor will any people. Never again when their amnesty will not be considered. My people would no longer respect me were I to do so."

"For many years," I said, "you must know that the American government is strong, powerful and rich."

"Unquestionably," he replied, "and it may be a long and terrible struggle for liberty. But until the Filipino nation shall have a government of its own, the struggle will be a struggle for the right of self-determination. The original system is admirable, but not as administered now."

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**THE THERMETER AT DAWSON SINKS TO SEVENTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO**

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25.—The steamer Tees has arrived from Skaguay and brings the following Alaskan advice: Dawson experienced the greatest spell of cold this winter on Jan. 17 when the thermometer registered 70 degrees below zero.

Albert Sieber fell down a mine shaft on Jan. 18, and was seriously injured. The motion for a new trial in the

case of James Siorah has been refused and unless the minister of justice interposes, Siorah will be hanged on March 1.

F. H. Clear's automobiles arrived at Dawson Jan. 18, and were placed on the route between Dawson and Grand Forks.

A big storm prevails on White Pass and no trains have arrived from Bennett in twelve days.

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**AGUINALDO IS SILENT REFIAT**

Declares in Interview Filipino Must Be Free.

SAYS HE WILL REFUSE AMNESTY

Points to Washington for Precedent.

New York, Jan. 26.—The World tomorrow will publish what it says is a well authenticated interview with Aguinaldo, obtained by an American, a trusted agent of Carlos Rubia, a prominent merchant in Manila. It was forwarded here through the mail.

Aguinaldo was found in the "Ninoy" camp by Senor Rubia, who said: "My letters to Aguinaldo," said the agent, "were carefully scrutinized by him. As they were from those whom he knew to be his trusted friends he received me without restraint or hesitation. I remained there for four days and was the recipient of his full confidence, and had from him the most frank expression of his sentiments and purposes as to his ideas covering the condition of his country and the great struggle now going on there. I was astonished by his knowledge of the history of the United States and its great statesmen."

Will Refuse Amnesty. "The subject of amnesty was gone over very thoroughly. I asked him if he would accept amnesty offered by the commission set out by the United States. He replied: "No. I will not accept amnesty. I would not trust them. I have not forgotten the Spanish and American and support given me by Dewey and Otis and all of them, and especially Wildman. My army fought with them to effect the Spanish and American most solemnly given that we were to have independence were made. All these solemn promises have been repudiated by them. No; amnesty means slavery and obedience to the will of McKinley."

"Do you believe the condition of your people would be improved if they accepted amnesty now offered?"

"No," he replied. "Amnesty means shame, infamy, slavery, degradation. Personally, it means imprisonment for me. What else am I to expect, and what for my poor people but serfdom?"

Points to Washington. "What would your forefathers have said if George Washington had accepted amnesty from George III? He fought from 1776 to 1782, and all offers of amnesty were treated with scorn. He was right. You ask me what I want. I reply, liberty; the right of the Philippines to govern themselves—a government of our own."

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