

would also recognize the independence of the South African Republic.

The Frankfort Gazette supports the statement that Emperor William promised Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, that Germany would recognize the independence of the Transvaal.

FAZE OF JAMESON'S BROTHER. Died in Omaha After Being Clubbed by a Policeman.

OMAHA, NEBR., Jan. 6.—A. G. Jameson, a brother of Dr. Jameson of South Africa, was a young Scotchman with a medical education who came West seeking a location, stopped over in Omaha and studied in the office of Dr. Leisinger about seven years ago.

LOYALTY AT VANCOUVER. Englishmen Ready to Fight Germany or Any Other Power.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 6.—News from the Transvaal and the comments of the London press on the message from the German Emperor to President Krueger has caused great excitement here.

"Thrilling as our dispatches to-day, and they stir the blood. The feeling that pervades Vancouver to-day is the same that possesses the dear old motherland, a fervent loyalty that nothing can shatter. It is a proud boast that we belong to an empire that draws us so closely together in the bonds of affection and sympathy.

CAPTAIN COVENTRY'S DEATH. Perished From Wounds Received During the Battle.

LONDON, ENGL., Jan. 6.—The Colonial Office is informed that Hon. Colonel Coventry, captain in the Beuchanland police and son of the Earl of Coventry, has died from the wounds received in the battle between the Boers and the followers of Dr. Jameson.

AN OIL TANK EXPLODES. One Man Instantly Killed and Three Others Badly Injured.

Seven Workmen in the Immediate Vicinity Have a Narrow Escape From Death.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 6.—One man was instantly killed and three badly injured in an explosion which occurred this afternoon in an oil tank in the factory of the United States and Canada Decreasing Company.

Without a warning the big naphtha-tank exploded, scattering oil and debris in every direction. The list of the killed and injured is as follows: An unknown man, burned beyond recognition; William Miller, badly burned by boiling oil; George Miller, scalp and face wounds; Alfred Parker, foreman, severe scalp wounds and shock.

The injured will recover. As a result of the explosion the building was set on fire, but the flames were confined to the section of the building where the explosion occurred. The machinery in the room was shattered to fragments. The total loss to machinery and building was \$9000.

GAVE STOCK AND NOT MONEY. Heirs File Serious Charges Against the Executors of the Marder Estate.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 6.—A petition was filed to-day in the Probate Court by Herbert C. Luse, one of the heirs of the late A. P. Luse of the big type foundry firm of Marder, Luse & Co., asking for a citation against John Marder and Albert B. Anderson, executors of the estate. It is alleged the estate of \$300,000 worth of stock in the foundry. The executors are accused of paying the heirs only small sums of money due them and giving them stock in the American Type Founders' Company, a concern which was in the nature of a National trust, but the stock of which is said to be valueless now. It is alleged that Marder was the prime mover in organizing the trust and turned the assets of the Chicago firm over to the trust in exchange for stock.

IN DESPERATE STRAITS. Serious Condition of Italian Troops in Erythra.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 7.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: Serious rumors are in circulation here regarding the situation of Italians in Erythra. Their position is said to be almost desperate.

It is learned that the tension between England and Italy, in regard to the refusal of the former power to allow the latter to disembark troops at Zeila, has become very serious.

Ingnall's Name Dropped. LEAVENWORTH, KANS., Jan. 6.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingnall of Atchison was dropped from the roll of membership of the military order of the Royal Legion of Kansas at the monthly meeting held in this city. The ex-Senator desired elevation from the third to the first rank, but only ex-commissioned officers are admitted to the rank. Correspondence followed and a strained situation resulted.

Northern Pacific Earnings. NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific road for December were \$1,601,555, an increase of \$182,775. From July 1, 1895, the gross earnings were \$11,988,149, an increase of \$1,622,533.

FRIENDLY TO SILVER.

Free Coinage Substitute to the House Bond Bill.

WILL OPEN THE MINTS.

Greenbacks to Be Redeemed in Either Gold or the White Metal.

USE FOR THE SEIGNIORAGE.

Republican Members of the Senate Will Caucus to Consider the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—It took the Senate Committee on Finance this afternoon less than fifteen minutes to order a favorable report on a free-coinage bill as substitute to the House bond bill, which has been before the committee for several days.

On motion of Voorhees, former chairman of the committee, the enacting clause was stricken out and the following substituted:

SECTION 1.—From and after the passage of this act, the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined silver dollars of the weight of 412 1/2 grains troy, of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the same limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided shall be received into the treasury certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 2.—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin standard silver dollars as soon as practicable according to the provisions of section 3 of this act from the silver bullion purchased under the authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled, "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes." That portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the government, to wit: The difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the government, and for the purpose of said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it were already coined and in the treasury.

Sec. 3.—That no national bank shall hereafter issue a denomination less than \$10, and that all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, released and canceled, and notes of \$10 and over shall be issued in lieu thereof in their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Sec. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes commonly called greenbacks and also the treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coin, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the Treasury Department, and the notes commonly called greenbacks when so redeemed shall be reissued, as provided in the act of May 31, 1878.

This measure was agreed upon at a conference of the silver men of this committee this morning, all the silver men being Democrats but Jones of Nevada.

Immediately upon the reassembling of the full committee this bill was presented and a vote called for. There was no debate. The bill was read, and by a vote of eight to five a favorable report was ordered to be made.

The report will be made to the Senate to-day exclusively at the option of the Treasury Department, and the notes commonly called greenbacks when so redeemed shall be reissued, as provided in the act of May 31, 1878.

Several Changes in the Pending Tariff Bill Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Republicans of the Senate will hold a caucus to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock to consider the tariff bill now pending before the Senate Finance Committee.

The Republican members of that committee were in conference for upward of two hours to-day. Several propositions were submitted to raise the House increase of 15 per cent on all schedules of the tariff to 20 per cent in the schedules covering agricultural products, crockery, tobacco and spirituous liquors.

Jones of Nevada insists that the duty on raw sugar, which was not touched by the House, shall also be increased by 15 per cent, and he is indorsed by the Senators from Nebraska and California.

As the vote of Jones, who is now ranked as a Populist, is necessary to enable the Republicans to report their bill from the committee, it is thought that if he persists in his views with regard to the schedule he will compel the change to be made.

At this meeting a full interchange of views will be held and an effort made to get the Republicans to agree upon some policy that will fill them standing together when the bill is reported and ready to vote down any and all amendments the opposition may offer.

If they can maintain a solid front they expect to eventually carry the bill through the Senate. The caucus to-morrow will indicate the success or failure of the tariff bill.

HARRISON MAY SOON WED. Gossip Concerning the Ex-President's Engagement to Mrs. Dimmick.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 6.—The accidental discovery that ex-President Harrison will leave for New York some time during the present week has revived the gossip about his intended marriage. His friends generally believe that the reports regarding him and Mrs. Dimmick are true, and it is not improbable that his marriage will take place during his absence from the city on the present trip.

There have been no recent developments in the case here, but it is said that the improvements at the North Delaware-street homestead are now complete, and General Harrison is going East just at this time is regarded as significant. Within the last month the decorators have been at work almost constantly, and the walls and ceiling of the lower floor decorated and handsomely papered. The floors recaptured and several pieces of new furniture added to the house. Similar but not such elaborate improvements have been made on the apartments of the second floor, and the house is now one of the most attractive homes in the city.

As Mrs. McKee had taken up her residence permanently in the East when these improvements were started, their significance was not understood at the time, but the reported engagement to Mrs. Dimmick has explained them and seems now to the ex-President's friends indubitable proof that his early marriage is a certainty. His friends will not be surprised to hear of his marriage at any time after he reaches New York.

FEELINGS OF RELIEF.

Political and Financial Circles Pleased With the Call

FOR A POPULAR LOAN.

Difference Between the Present Bond Plan and the Previous Issues.

PLENTY OF MONEY EXPECTED.

Some Bankers Say That No Trouble Will Be Met in Repairing National Finances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—A feeling of relief is experienced in political and financial circles here over the fact that the administration has at last announced its position on the question of selling bonds. The tension of the past ten days has been extreme.

The bond proposal differs from all the other three that have gone before it in that it is alternative in character. It opens the way for the acceptance of the bonds on terms prescribed by Congress should Congress see fit to act before February 5. Under the clause reserving the power to reject any or all bids, the administration can sit out from the proposals, should Congress act before February 5, whatever bids may be considered most favorable to the government, and should Congress not act, then under the administration's popular proposition, those proposals most favorable to the government, and those not to be rejected.

Thus, while inviting proposals for \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent thirty-year bonds less than that amount may be accepted should the terms proposed be considered unfavorable.

The bonds sold to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate are now bringing in the open market 115 and over. The public is now given an opportunity to determine the disputed proposition whether a popular loan at present market prices can be floated by the United States within the United States.

So far during this administration three bond issues have been made, aggregating \$102,315,400, for which \$182,000,000 in gold was received.

On March 1, 1893, the public debt in the United States, including certificates and treasury notes, aggregated \$1,565,110,000, and on January 1, 1895, the public debt, including certificates and treasury notes, aggregated \$1,693,349,135, or an increase of \$128,239,037.

On March 1, 1893, the general cash balance of the treasury was \$124,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 was in gold, and on January 1, 1896, the general treasury balance was \$178,000,000, of which \$63,000,000 was in gold.

Since July 1, 1892, and up to January 1, 1896, three years and a half, the expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts in round numbers by \$127,000,000.

The treasury gold reserve to-day stood at the close of business, with all withdrawals out, at \$61,531,826. The withdrawals to-day amounted to \$106,000.

BANKERS NOT AGREED. But Some Say the Amount Will Be Subscribed For.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 6.—While there is some difference of opinion among Chicago bankers and brokers in regard to the action of the National administration in issuing a call for a popular loan of \$100,000,000, the general impression is that the President did the proper thing and that Chicago capital will do its part in floating the bonds. President John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank said:

"There is no doubt about the amount called for being subscribed for many times over. It was the only thing the President could well do under the circumstances, and was necessary for his vindication in the eyes of those who opposed his policy in such matters in the past."

Mr. Mitchell thought bids would range from part to 4 per cent premium.

President Lyman J. Gage of the First National Bank said:

"As a matter of patriotism there will doubtless be ample bids, but people are beginning to think Congress should exhibit a little more patriotism in such matters. I do not think the move altogether advisable when the country is in its present financial situation and with the full arm of war rumors. It would have been better, particularly from a cold business point of view, if the President had arranged the matter with a syndicate. That would not have been an experiment. This arrangement is."

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 6.—There is great diversity of opinion in Wall street regarding the proposed bond issue of the government. The call leaves it up to the both small investors and the capitalist. As subscriptions will be received for nearly a month it will also give foreign investors plenty of time to make their engagements of the bonds. In the matter of paying for the bonds the installments are so placed as to prevent exhaustive withdrawals from the treasury. The arrangements for subscriptions for another kind of bonds, if authorized by law, it is thought will silence criticism in Congress.

The market for securities took a favorable view of the matter at the start, but later on there was a decided change in the sentiment and prices dropped 1/2 to 2 per cent. Bank officials were not willing to be quoted, although some of them said that it was evident that the difficulty of obtaining big blocks of gold without disturbance to the financial and commercial situation was not fully appreciated in certain quarters.

The first effect of the call on the bullion market was the disappearance of the premium on gold. Operations for importing gold have also come to a standstill. As to the amount the subscriptions are likely to reach, bankers say it is too early to make any predictions and that Congress has to be heard from yet.

Appointed a Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The President to-day appointed Francis E. Leupp, a Washington newspaper correspondent, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice William E. Russell of Massachusetts, declined.

Aroused by an Earthquake. HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 6.—An earthquake of sufficient force to awaken people from sound sleep and shake buildings was felt here at 4 o'clock this morning.

REPUBLICANS SATISFIED. Senators Who Think the Bond Call Carefully Drawn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee look upon the bond call of Secretary Carlisle as carefully drawn and capable of covering every contingency. While they will not permit themselves to be quoted, they say that the call bears upon its

PECKHAM IN OFFICE.

Seated on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court.

WELCOMED BY THE BAR.

Large Gathering to Witness the Induction of the New Justice.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OATH.

The Simple Ceremony of Installing a Member of the Highest Federal Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The induction into office of a new member of the Supreme Court of the United States is an event rarely occurring in Washington, and to-day it attracted a crowd that more than taxed the capacity of the small chamber in which it took place. To-day when Hon. Rufus W. Peckham of New York, the new associate Justice, took his seat on the bench, the restricted accommodations were occupied some time before the hour of noon, at which time the court meets.

There were present within the bar, besides a full representation of the Department of Justice, headed by Attorney-General Harmon and a large attendance of the bar, Mr. Yan Yu, the Chinese Minister, accompanied by his secretary and

interpreter. Their costumes were the only relief to the prevailing dull gray-black of the color scene within the rail. The seats reserved for the families of the Justices were filled with the ladies of their households, Mrs. Peckham being among them.

Shortly before noon Mr. Peckham reached the Capitol and proceeded at once to the reading-room of the Justices, where he joined his new associates, all of whom he had previously met. Donning his robe, made by Mrs. Stringer, the court costumer, from a magnificent weave of American silk, the statutory oath was administered to the new Justice by Chief Justice Fuller.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the impressive procession of the members of the court, led by the Marshal and headed by the Chief Justice, appeared in the courtroom and the audience rose to its feet, remaining standing until the members of the court were seated. Mr. Peckham took a seat just below the bench, alongside the clerk, J. H. McKenny. Order being restored, Chief Justice Fuller said:

"It gives me pleasure to announce to the gentlemen of the bar that Mr. Rufus W. Peckham, a citizen of the State of New York, has been appointed to a seat on this bench. Mr. Peckham is present and prepared to take the oath after his commission, which will be entered on the records of the court, has been read by the clerk."

Mr. McKenny read the commission and then with a copy of the oath in his hand the new Justice read it in a firm, fine tone. During this the court and audience were standing and remained so until Justice Peckham had taken his seat at the extreme left of the bench next to Justice Shiras until now occupied by Justice White.

As he stepped on the platform Justice Shiras welcomed him with a handshake and all the other members with a formal bow. Returning this Mr. Peckham dropped into the luxurious armchair provided and the ceremony was over.

IN THE SUPREME COURT. Motion to Retax Costs in the Oakland Water-Front Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—In the case of the State of California vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day involving the title to the water front of the city of Oakland, which was heard at the last term of the court, a motion was made to retax the costs, assessed at something over \$7000. The case came to no conclusion in the Supreme Court of the United States, the parties being relegated to the State courts for preliminary action.

Sam Downing alias Sam Hickory, who has been twice convicted before Judge Parker of the murder of Joseph Wilson, a white man in the Cherokee Nation, was granted a new trial. Justice White, announcing the opinion severely criticized Judge Parker's charge. The sentence of George and John Pierce for the murder of

PRODUCT OF THE MINES. Figures of the Mint Director on the Gold and Silver Output.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint, has received an approximate estimate of the gold and silver product of the United States in 1895 from the mint officers and other agents employed to collect these statistics. The value of the gold and the number of fine ounces of silver produced by the several States and Territories is estimated to have been \$32,614,000 in gold and \$51,000,000 in silver.

The Director of the Mint is of the opinion that the estimates of the gold product of Oregon and that of Montana and South Dakota are excessive and that the final figures are compiled the production of gold by the mines of the United States in 1895 will be found to have been from \$46,000,000 to \$47,000,000 and the silver product about 46,000,000 fine ounces.

The Ram Katahdin. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Navy Department will issue orders without delay sending the ram Katahdin, which became a vessel of the new navy Saturday through the approval of the joint resolution for her acceptance, to the New York Navy-yard for some minor fitting touches necessary to place her in condition for service. Part of the officers and crew of the Texas will be transferred to the little ship.

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CHICAGO BEEF COMBINE.

Agents of the Government Securing Evidence Against the "Big Four."

Big Packers Accused of Forming an Agreement to Buy Stock Only at a Fixed Price.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 6.—Kenesaw M. Landis, who was late the Secretary of the Chicago Cattle Raisers' Association, and who was recently appointed by Attorney-General Harmon, special attorney to prosecute the alleged combination of the big beef-packers of this city, has been summoned to Washington, ostensibly to confer with Secretary Morton and the Attorney-General regarding the evidence obtained by the special agents of the departments of Justice and Agriculture and as to the mode of procedure against the alleged violators of the anti-trust law.

Since Mr. Landis received his commission he has been in daily conference with the chief special agents of the Government and with District Attorney Black. It is known that strong cumulative proof of the existence of a beef combine has been obtained in Chicago and the Northwestern States within the last three months by Edward Sheldon, agent of the Agricultural Department, and half a dozen deputies. Sheldon has made Chicago his headquarters and worked quietly with his men among the shippers, buyers, commission men and cattle-raisers who do business at the Union stockyards and with the "Big Four," Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Swift. These are the firms against whom the Federal prosecution is directed.

The Attorney-General has had agents in this city and the Northwest co-operating with Secretary Morton's emissaries, and although all concerned on the Government side are usually secretive, enough has leaked out to warrant the assertion that when the case comes to trial there will be a surprising revelation. In substance the big packers are accused of having formed an agreement not to buy stock except at a fixed price and not to bid against each other. After the smaller packers and buyers of fancy stock for the East and export have made their purchases it is alleged the big ones offer to buy at a low figure, and sell at a higher one to the smaller packer. It is said he will not bid a higher price, and the cattle-owner or the commission man has no alternative except to sell to stop feeding expenses.

ONLY ONE BID RECEIVED. Financiers Not Anxious for the Lombard Company's Assets.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 6.—The bids for the assets of the Lombard Investment Company were opened by Edward H. Stiles, master in chancery, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was understood that Attorney C. Flower, representing the association of creditors, would bid in the assets. Stiles approximated the present value of the assets to be sold, which are lands and mortgages, at about \$70,000.

The bid received was one of \$300,000 from Mr. Flower's committee for the assets of the Lombard Company of Missouri, the Lombard Trust Company, the City Real Estate Company of Leavenworth, and Trust Company. Stiles can receive or reject the same within ten days.

MILLIONAIRES VOTED. Baker Re-elected President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 6.—The annual Board of Trade election to-day resulted in another triumph for President William T. Baker, he being elected for a fourth term by a majority of 215 votes in a total cast of 1357.

His opponent, Thomas A. Wright, was classed as the friend of the leveraged interests, and although his ticket was headed "Anti-bucket-shop," the conservative element on the board was opposed to him. The contest was the most exciting known to voters in Chicago. It was brought to a close by the casting of the deciding vote by Marshall Field and three of the Armour family, including P. D., being among the voters.

Judgment Against Allis. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 6.—Judge Williams of the Federal court to-day gave Receiver S. R. Cockrell of the defunct First National Bank judgment to the amount of \$213,382.62 against Horace G. Allis, ex-president, who is now serving a five years' sentence in the Brooklyn penitentiary for wrecking the bank. The judgment is on notes drafts and open accounts due by Allis to the bank. The proceedings were merely a matter of form, but will be held over Allis' head.

Stabbed the Peacemakers. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Jan. 6.—C. L. Lewis, who lives five miles east of El Dorado, Ark., stabbed and instantly killed Sam Delong last night and dangerously wounded H. T. Thompson, his father-in-law. Lewis was drunk. It was a family row, and the peacemakers were assailed.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to Organize.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads will meet to-morrow for the purpose of organization. Powers of Vermont was seen by THE CALL correspondent to-night. He said:

"Inasmuch as this will be our first meeting I am unable to form an opinion as to the several or collective views of its members. Two-thirds of the committee are new members and no one knows how they will vote. The bill will propose in the lines of Reilly's bill in the last Congress with some modifications and, I think, improvements.

"I am not able to make any prediction as to what the fate of such would be either in committee or in the House. The fact that most of those who supported Reilly's bill in the last Congress were Republicans and that this House is overwhelmingly Republican does not, I think, warrant any inference that a funding bill would pass."

Mr. Maguire said to-night that he believed the house committee would report a funding bill. Just what its features would be he was unable to say, but thought probably it would be similar to what Frey introduced in the Senate last year. Mr. Maguire said he thought the House Committee would deny a hearing, but THE CALL correspondent was informed by Chairman Powers that a hearing would be given each side.

The following pensions have been issued to California: John Furlong, San Francisco; Manuel F. Sidelinger, Grass Valley; Andrew E. Bush, San Francisco.

Thomas B. Bond of Lakeport is at the Riggs House. He is to argue the celebrated Wright irrigation case.

SUBJECT TO ARMY RULES.

Major Armes Can Now Be Punished for Insulting School.

An Opinion by the Court of Appeals Reversing the Judgment Rendered in the Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The District Court of Appeals to-day handed down an opinion in the case of Colonel Henry W. Gossen against Major George A. Armes, reversing the order of Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court, discharging Armes from the custody of the military authorities and remanding the case to the court below with directions to issue its warrant to the Marshal of this district for the rearrest of Major Armes and to remand the appellee to military custody.

This leaves the Military Department free to visit any measure of discipline it may think proper against Armes for his alleged violation of army regulations in writing an exceedingly intemperate and improper letter to General Schofield, then commanding the army, charging him with having dealt with him (Armes) in an unfair manner, and vigorously denouncing him for alleged grievances, etc.

The court in its opinion said this was not the case of a civilian ruthlessly imprisoned by arbitrary authority, but an officer of the army, subject to state rules and articles of war, and that the force of the statute was not broken by the fact that the duties of a retired officer, such as the appellee is, are of exceedingly limited character.

Unless appealed to the United States Supreme Court the judgment rendered by the Court of Appeals will give the whole case again into the hands of the military court.

There are between 160,000 and 200,000 children in the Wesleyan day schools in England.

THE RATE IS TOO LOW.

German Bankers Do Not Want Any of the Loan.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Jan. 6.—The Deutsche Bank group which proposed to take part of the new American loan, upon learning that the bond issue called for by Mr. Carlisle would be a home loan for which 108 would be offered in the United States, have announced that they consider it impossible for the German banks to take any part of it. They assert that there is no market in Germany for a 4 per cent coin loan at 108.

ECHOES OF A SCANDAL.

Opening of the Trial of Chapman, Who Refused to Answer Questions.

Now There Is a Prospect of the Sugar-Trust Bribery Charges Being Aired in Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The first of the sugar trust bribery cases was called this morning in the District Court, being that of E. R. Chapman of New York, on an indictment for declining to answer the investigating committee's questions. A jury was impaneled on Saturday and to-day was occupied with the opening addresses of counsel on both sides.

The court overruled the objection to the introduction of the Senate journal upon the certification in which there was an alleged variance with the indictment and the defendant's attorneys stated they would make general objection to all such certification.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the effect of the Wilson bill was ruinous to the sugar trust and that steps were at once taken to defeat its adoption by the Senate. Its stock fell immediately upon the adoption of the bill by the House and by reason of the amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee and by Senator Jones of Arkansas, respectively, the value of the stock was at once restored. This caused the scandal and actuated the charges preferred by the newspapers that brought on the Senate inquiry.

William A. Fields, employed by the Senate as a clerk, and William C. Prentiss, who made the stenographic report of Mr. Chapman's testimony before the Senate investigating committee, testified to the fact. Upon Prentiss' cross-examination Attorney Wilson requested the witness to begin at the beginning and read the entire proceedings before the committee.

District Attorney Birney objected to this and the objection was sustained by the court, and after some further talk the court adjourned until to-morrow, when counsel will submit authorities and arguments on this issue.

A Chill

To the surface of the body drives the blood to the heart cold and vitiated. Then follows catarrh, indigestion, heart disease. The blood must be enriched and vitalized by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills cure biliousness and sick headache. 25c.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Notary Public, 639 Market St., opposite Fiske Hotel, Residence 1320