being made here. I am General Brandenburg of the United States army. I am not the man whom you accuse. I am not a murderer of a woman and a child. I now stand before you, sir, bound and tied, a criminal, but I am innocent of any crime. I go at peace with my Lord. I want you to say that I thank my attorney, Governor Johnson of St. Louis, for all he has done for me."

The condemned man hesitated as if about to talk more, but Sheriff Puchta raised his hand; the black cap was placed over Duestrow's head and the cord drawn tightly.

Duestrow shouted to one of the deputies, "Good-by, Simon," and the trap was sprung. Duestrow's neck was not broken by the fall. In eight minutes after he was pronounced dead.

The body was turned over to an undertaker representing Miss Huldah Duestrow of St. Louis, a sister of the dead man, and will be taken to that city this evening, where the remains will be interred alongside the murderer's father in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The undertaker stated that he had positive instructions not to embalm the body, and this is taken as evidence that a post-mortem examination will be made to determine the condition of Duestrow's brain.

FROM RICHES TO THE GALLOWS.

Dissipation That Led to the Killing of Wife and Child.

Arthur Duestrow was about thirty years old and belonged to one of the oldest and best-known families in Missouri. His father made his money in mining stocks and when he died left a fortune of more than two million dollars to his widow and two children. The widow did not long survive her husband, and then Arthur Duestrow became a millionaire in his own right. His sister, Miss Huldah Duestrow, inherited the other half of the estate.

Few young men began life under such brilliant prospects as did Arthur Duestrow. He had passed through college before attaining his majority and coming into his fortune. Soon after his father's death he married Miss Albertina Leisse, and about that time entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated with honors.

For a short time Duestrow abandoned the bibulous habits he had formed and his friends believed that he had sowed his wild oats and had settled down to a respectable life. A baby boy came to the Duestrow home and the young husband and wife were proud and happy. But when the baby was about a year old Duestrow fell from grace. He became infatuated with the keeper of an improper house in St. Louis. So public was his intimacy with this woman that friends of his wife wondered at her continued life with her husband. Perhaps the baby boy induced her to condone her husband's faults, or perhaps her loving eyes saw nothing wrong. At any rate the Duestrow family continued to reside in the handsome house at 1724 South Compton avenue.

On the evening of February 13, 1894, he shot and instantly killed his son and fatally wounded his wife at their home. Mrs. Duestrow died three days later, on February 18, having been unconscious during the whole time after she received the fatal bullets in her head. Duestrow was crazy drunk when he committed the murder.

For some time he had lapsed from his duty to his young wife and was spending much time and money upon an inmate of a bawdy-house. On the day of the tragedy he spent several hours at the house of his mistress in drinking, and from there went direct to his home, 1724 South Compton avenue. He intended taking his wife and child out sleigh-riding in the evening. Arriving at the house Deustrow got out of the sleigh, leaving it in charge of the driver, and entered the house. Mrs. Deustrow was sitting upstairs in her room sewing, and the little boy Louis was playing on the floor beside her. Katie Hahn, a domestic, was also in the room. The girl met him on the stairway, and in reply to a simple question he began cursing and abusing her, driving her back upstairs into his wife's room. Arriving there he turned upon his wife, cursing her. He then slapped her and attempted to strike Miss Hahn. Mrs. Duestrow interfered, saying, "If you want to strike some one, Arthur, don't strike a stranger; strike me."

"All right, I will," he said, and struck her a blow that felled her. He then took his boy, aged 18 months, and went downstairs and returned very soon with a pistol in his hand.

"Don't shoot, Arthur, you're drunk," said his wife.

"I'll show you who is drunk," he said, and he fired two shots into her body. For a moment he seemed to realize the enormity of his crime. He knelt beside the dying woman, and in maudlin tones said, "Tina, Tina; are you dead?"

Receiving no reply, his drunken frenzy returned. He grasped his child, who had been a spectator to the murder. He first started to go downstairs with the boy, but returned to the hall, held the shrieking babe by one arm to the wall and fired a shot into his brain.

Deustrow rushed through the falling snow to the police station and told his story, claiming at the same time that he had attempted to shoot himself. All the influences that his wealth could buy were brought into play to save the murderer. Soon after incarceration he began the insanity dodge and has kept it up steadily ever since. The records of the trials show how a rich man's trial can be delayed compared with the rapidity with which a poor man is "railroaded" to the gallows. On January 19, 1896, two years after the crime was committed, the Supreme Court of Missouri decided that he should be hanged February 16.

The servant girl, who had fled to the top of the house, was a witness to the scene, and it was her testimony that convicted Deustrow.

Duestrow's case has become historical. His great wealth, inherited from his father, has enabled him to employ able counsel who have made a legal fight that will go down in the annals of jurisprudence. Learned medical experts were paid enormous fees to ascribe to the murderer a new mental disease. They were opposed, on the other hand, by medical experts of equal eminence hired by the State. The medical world became interested in the case, and the various trials threatened to become little else than a neurological debate. Beginning at a time shortly subsequent to his crime, Duestrow's manner was adapted to support the insanity theory. Agents were sent to Europe to collect evidence of hereditary mental weakness. Nothing that could be done was left undone.

Four trials, not counting numerous hearings, lasting in the aggregate for months and costing the State an enormous sum, have been had. Two were inquiries into the mental condition of the defendant, and two were for the crime. There was a mistrial in each instance, which necessitated the recovering of the whole ground. First a jury decided that Duestrow was responsible for his actions, and then another jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree.

From this verdict an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Although very wealthy Duestrow's inheritance was in such a shape that only the income could be touched. The expenses of his defense have been very large and the income has long since been exhausted. At present he owes his attorneys and experts large amounts and judgments against his curator are numerous on the records of the Circuit Court. Endless litigation may grow out of these judgments, as his share passes to his sister on his death and she will not pay them. His sole surviving relative is his sister and she has persistently refused to visit him or assist him in any way.

COLORED MURDERERS HANGED.

Execution of Two of the Slayers of Artist Atwater.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—Peter Schmidt and Samuel Foster, colored, were hanged at Clayton this morning. They murdered Bertram Atwater, a Chicago artist, in January, 1896.

On the evening of January 23, 1896, Bertram A. Atwater, an artist, whose home was in Chicago, was waylaid and murdered in Webster Grove, St. Louis County, Mo.

Atwater arrived on a late train from Chicago, his intention being to visit a young lady of Webster Grove to whom he was engaged to be married. At the village depot he asked Peter, alias "Cottonhead" Schmidt, aged 18 years, to take him to a barber-shop, telling the boy his purpose to visit the lady. While Atwater was getting shaved "Cottonhead" conspired with his cousin, John Schmidt, and Sam Foster, a negro, to rob Atwater.

"Cottonhead" piloted Atwater into the ambuscade where he was assaulted. Atwater shot and wounded John Schmidt, but was shot dead by "Cottonhead." All three were convicted and sentenced to death. John Schmidt took a severance. His execution is dated for March 10 next.

Jackson and Walling Next.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 16.—Governor Bradley has fixed Saturday, March 20, as the date for the execution of Jackson and Walling, the murderers of Pearl Bryan.

NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT.

Hon. Warner Miller Says It Will Ultimately Be Built and Controlled by This Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Hon. Warner Miller is at the Arlington. He will remain in the city for several days looking after the welfare of the Nicaragua canal project. He said to a representative of THE CALL to-night that he had little doubt but that the canal would ultimately be built and controlled by the American Government.

"The people want the canal," said the ex-Senator, "and the demand for it is constantly increasing all over the country. They not only want the canal, but they want the control of it placed in the hands of the Government, which would be the case should the bill introduced by Senator Morgan become a law. It is not, of course, expected that the present Congress will do anything for the bill, but if an extra session is called Morgan will reintroduce the bill and I believe it will be passed. It provides that the Government shall have ten of the thirteen members of the board of directors, which would practically make the canal a Government institution. As to the question of subsidy the canal and Pacific railroads are not parallel cases, for in the latter the Government has practically no voice in the finances and it would have all to say concerning the canal.

"You may depend on it that when the bill comes before the next Congress it will be there for final disposition, and if the Government does not see fit to accept the opportunity for controlling the canal, European Governments will gladly avail themselves of the chance. The Nicaraguan canal should belong to this country, and the people will be more than displeased if at any time a foreign power should build and control it."

It is not improbable that Senator Sherman will signalize his term of office as Secretary of State with the inauguration of the real work of building the canal. It is known that he has no faith in the ability of any corporation to build that waterway. Senator Sherman said in a recent speech:

"I should be very glad to see another treaty made between Nicaragua and the United States which would provide for the completion of the canal—something that would be acceptable to the United States Government—and then we should proceed to deal with the canal precisely as we have dealt with the great canal upon Lake Superior and the other public works of our country."

The speech is taken ex-cathedra. It is believed to be the first outline of what the next administration's policy will be with respect to an interoceanic canal on the isthmus.

"OUIDA" ON IMMIGRATION.

Pleads for Illiterate Italians as Against "Youth Corrupted and Diseased by Cheap Journalism."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Under date of January 30, Louise de la Ramee, the novelist, better known under her nom de plume of "Ouida," addressed the following letter to Secretary Olney relative to the immigration bill, the conference report on which will come before the Senate to-morrow:

Sir: Will you pardon my addressing you concerning the bill which I see is before Congress in intent to bar immigrants who cannot read? If you exclude Italians who cannot read you will lose the best and most laborious part of the population and you will admit the trash of cities. It is not a question which cannot properly be applied to Italians, or, indeed, to any foreign people. Why should you suppose the power to spell out the crimes recorded in corrupt newspapers is any guarantee for either virtue or intelligence?

In Italy the peasantry are almost entirely illiterate; yet they are the only class which can give immigrants of any value. I have had many men in my employ, and I have invariably found those who could not read ten times more industrious, temperate, intelligent and honest than those corrupted by the trumpery "education" of schools. I have had for twenty years an old man (who has been what is called the odd man in England), and he can be sent with fifty commissions to purchase objects detailed him only orally, and he will execute these commissions with no single error, either of oblivion or of payment. Such a man you would turn from your shores, while you would receive the youth corrupted, emasculated, diseased through cheap journalism, bad tobacco and the enforced physical idleness of the schools. I beg you to allow me to remain, obediently yours, "OUIDA."

The Bermuda Can Clear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Treasury Department late this afternoon directed the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia to issue clearance papers for the Bermuda to sail, provided the proper affidavit of intention of sailing destination is made. This action is taken on the advice of District Attorney Beck of Philadelphia, who under instructions from Washington, examined all the facts in the case.

Bill to Destroy Captured Opium.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—A bill passed by the House to-day, granting authority to sell opium seized by collectors on the Pacific Coast, has been amended by the Senate Committee on Finance and a provision substituted, which compels revenue officers to destroy the opium whenever captured.

STILL LEXOWING THE SUGAR TRUST

Secretary Searles Proves a Cool and Cautious Witness.

Once, However, He Grows Angry and Snaps Back at His Tormentors.

Makes Some Admissions, but Fails to Produce the Books and Leaves the Stand Smiling.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The legislative committee investigating the trusts and monopolies in this State resumed its inquiry this morning. Mr. Searles was on hand early and his examination was continued. Mr. Searles said there was very little profit in the business for five years before the trust was formed and denied that there was a sevenfold capitalization of the stock after the consolidation of the refineries.

Senator Lexow then put a number of long questions as to whether the consumer can get the benefit of the reduction in the price of the raw material so long as aggregations of capital designed to control prices are permitted to exist.

"I can't imagine such a thing existing. I don't believe the Legislature can remedy such a state of affairs if it existed. As I said before, the law of supply and demand will regulate all these things in time."

In reply to another question the witness acknowledged that the consumer had not received the full benefit of the decrease in the price of raw material.

Mr. Searles got hot at one of Senator Lexow's questions and snapped back: "The American Sugar Refining Company is not a monopoly or a quasi-monopoly in any sense of the word. The American Sugar Refining Company is in the interest of the consumer, and there is no reason why the State should interfere with its business in any particular."

Senator Lexow then went off on another tack. "Mr. Searles," he said, "have you since yesterday given the production of books any consideration?"

"I have not," said Mr. Searles, with a smile.

Lawyer Parsons of counsel for the sugar company said the directors would meet to-morrow and he would lay the matter before them. Mr. Parsons said that H. O. Havemeyer would be present on Thursday morning and he would carry the answer of the directors in regard to the production of the books. This was satisfactory to the committee.

In reply to another question Mr. Searles said that he believed there was as much labor if not more employed now than before the consolidation.

Senator Lexow wanted the figures in that respect, and Mr. Parsons, speaking for Mr. Searles, said he would request Mr. Havemeyer to produce the desired data.

"Perhaps these figures are also destroyed," remarked Chairman Lexow, and Mr. Searles smiled.

Witness said there was an increase of fully 10 per cent in wages after the formation of the trust.

"Did you say that the trust was formed because of illegal combinations of labor?"

"I said that there were combinations of labor which incited strikes and these strikes were for increased wages."

This closed the examination of Mr. Searles, who left the stand smiling.

Lawyer Fuller was then recalled as an expert and said that the sugar trust was formed to reduce expenses, and there was more machinery in use now than when it was formed, consequently less men. Mr. Fuller, after answering some further questions, said:

"Now, I want to say that if you give us honest Senators we will have cheaper sugar. I am in favor of electing men to Congress who will legislate in favor of the public."

There was applause from the spectators at this remark, which Chairman Lexow suppressed.

"We will now take up the United States Rubber Company," said Senator Lexow.

The first witness was Charles B. Flint. Mr. Flint described the company, of which he was treasurer and a member of the board of directors, by saying it was organized in New Jersey in 1892. He said there had been an understanding in the rubber business in regard to prices for the past twenty years, and that the object of the consolidation was to secure economy by centralization. He explained that the consolidated companies controlled about 50 per cent of the rubber business and competition was continued with the companies doing the rest of the business.

The witness was examined at great length concerning the stock issues, the purchases of competing properties and other details of the business up to the hour of adjournment.

RATTAN GOODS COMBINE.

To Be Formed in Boston To-Day With a Capital of $6,000,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Tribune says: A trust which will set prices on rattan goods the world over will be formed in Boston to-day. The concern will have a capital stock of $6,000,000. Negotiations to this end have been pending for some time, the companies which will consolidate being the Heywood Bros. & Co. and the Wakefield Rattan Company.

The new concern will be known as the Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company. Of the $6,000,000 capital $4,000,000 will be preferred and the remainder common stock. Both companies at present have large branch houses in Chicago.

None of the local officials will consent to talk concerning the combination beyond stating that there was little question that the new company has been formed. The stockholders of the Heywood Company voted some time ago in favor of the consolidation. The stockholders of the Wakefield Company met to-day at Boston to take action.

Heywood Brothers & Co. have their home office and principal plant at Gardiner, Mass., with selling warehouses in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, Or. They have branches across the water in Liverpool and London. The Wakefield Rattan Company is a Massachusetts corporation. The company has plants in Wakefield, Mass., Chicago, Kankakee, Ill., and San Francisco.

BRYAN'S POSITION SUSTAINED.

Nebraska's Supreme Court Decides a Celebrated Injunction Case.

LINCOLN, Nebr., Feb. 16.—The somewhat celebrated gold bond injunction suit in which W. J. Bryan, as the plaintiff, sought to restrain the Mayor and City Council from delivering $534,500 refunding bonds with a gold clause attached to City Treasurer Stephenson, was to-day decided by the Supreme Court and Mr. Bryan's position was sustained.

Nearly two years ago a proposition to vote bonds was submitted and carried by a bare majority. The City Council contracted for their purchase with Stephenson, who insisted on a gold clause, which was allowed. Mr. Bryan enjoined the sale on the ground that the bonds were illegally carried, and further that the city charter prohibited discrimination between gold and currency bonds. District Judge Holmes decided in his favor and the City Council appealed. The Supreme Court affirms the decision of the lower court, laying stress on the fact that the bonds were illegally declared carried, but remaining silent on the gold clause feature.

A RAISIN TRUST ORGANIZED.

To Establish Headquarters and Build a Large Factory at Fresno, Which Will Absorb All Others.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The World says: Another trust was born yesterday—not a very big or vigorous one as yet, for it is only an infant, but it promises to grow. This new combine is the raisin trust. The capital stock was subscribed yesterday in Wall street; only $500,000 as a starter, and the name has not even been selected, but the object is in plain sight.

It is simply to control the entire raisin industry of the country. Practically all the native raisins come from the grape region of California, and the town of Fresno is the center of the business. The new trust will make its headquarters there and build a large factory, which is expected to absorb all others.

The process of cleansing and preparing raisins for the market is an old one, but the new company has control of a novel device for taking the seeds out of grapes, and this is designed to give great advantage over other concerns. Fred Nichols is to be president of the new trust. While declining to give any details of the organization he said yesterday:

"We think this is a most opportune time to embark in the enterprise. The demand for raisins has grown to such proportions that it is impossible to respond to the requirements of the trade except by an investment of a large sum of money at a point where the fruit can be had at the least expense. The men forming the company are principally New Yorkers."

INTERESTS THE COAST.

Colonel Otis a Candidate for Public Printer. Chances of the Mineral Lands Bill—Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—A report was circulated at the Capitol to-day to the effect that Colonel Harrison Gray Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times, would be a candidate for the office of Public Printer, to succeed T. E. Benedict of New York. The Republicans in Congress from California, including Representative McLachlan, declare that they have no definite knowledge as to his candidacy.

Representatives Maguire, Bowers and Barham of California and Representative McMillin of Tennessee to-day called on the Commissioner of the General Land Office to see what could be done regarding the mineral lands bill. Mr. Lamoreaux was out of town, but will be back to-morrow, when another visit will be made. It is understood that Representative McMillin, who last session opposed the bill, now advocates its passage. The law has worked so well in Montana and Idaho that it is understood the Land Office will recommend its passage to Congress. Representative Bowers is satisfied that Speaker Reed will recognize some member for its consideration in the House.

The Secretary of War orders that First Lieutenant Edwin B. Babbitt of the ordnance department, proceed to Fort Point, Cal., for the purpose of inspecting a 10-inch disappearing carriage, under instructions from the chief of ordnance, and that upon the completion of this duty he return to his proper station.

Representative Johnson to-day presented to the House a memorial of the California Legislature requesting a tariff on foreign fruits, including fresh table fruits.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Original—Hoxie L. Hoffman, Los Angeles; Joshua D. Baker, Datura. Special, February 8—John T. Hancock, Veterans' Home. Increase—John Miller, Napa City; Simon Newmark, San Francisco. Original widows, etc.—Ellen L. Bailhache, Martinez. Reissue—Margaret Willis, Freshwater.

Oregon: Renewals and increase—Ozias D. Keeler, Waliawa.

Washington: Original—Sandy Montgomery, Spokane. Special, February 8—Edwin Bryant, Port Angeles; Adam Freudenstein, Parkland.

CALLING FOR MORE TROOPS.

Fanatical Uprising in Argentina Assumes Alarming Proportions.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The Herald's special cable from Buenos Ayres says: Rio de Janeiro advices state that Colonel Moreira Cæsar, who was ordered to Bahia to suppress the rebellion of the fanatical bands under Consel Heiro, has sent word that he must have more troops. He declares that the strength of the fanatics is largely underestimated.

Recruits in alarming numbers, Colonel Cæsar says, are daily joining the fanatics. The headquarters of the rebels have been removed from Canadaos to a more advantageous point in the disturbed province. It is feared that there will be a severe struggle before the revolt is overcome.

The most serious allegations continue to be made as to the cause of the revolt and the means by which it is kept alive. In certain Brazilian papers it is charged that President Moraes is himself responsible for the disorder in the dominant parties in the republic, this state of affairs being, it is said, a prominent factor in inducing the fanatics to rise this time.

Duke Montpensier, it is said, has sent funds from Paris to Consel Heiro.

NOVEL LEASE PROVISIONS.

The Lessor Takes No Chances on Money Fluctuations.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16.—A unique provision for the payment of rental is made in the lease between Albert E. Kent of San Rafael, Cal., and Naomi A., Reuben H. and Thomas E. Donnelley of this city.

The Donnelleys have leased the lot in Plymouth place, 48 feet north of Polk street, for ninety-nine years from May 1 next, and are to erect a business block thereon. The terms of the lease require the payment of 154,800 grains of gold per annum for the first ten years, and 167,700 grains yearly for the remainder of the term. The gold is to be of the standard fineness established by the United States.

RACING AGAINST DEATH.

Remarkable Run of a Burlington Train From Chicago to Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 16.—H. J. Mayham, who took a special Burlington train from Chicago yesterday, hoping to reach the bedside of his dying son, arrived this morning two hours late. The run of the special train was the most remarkable on record. The distance, 1026 miles, was made in 18 hours 52 minutes. The last 300 miles, with a pull of nearly a mile elevation, was made at the rate of 57 miles an hour.

Cadets and the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The resolution to permit the United States cadets at the West Point and Annapolis academies to participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President McKinley was called up in the House Military Committee this morning by the chairman, Hull of Iowa.

After a brief discussion a motion to refer the resolution to the secretaries of War and Navy was agreed to without division. It is said the report of both secretaries will be in the hands of the chairman, to be laid before the members at next Friday's meeting.

CHANDLER AS A SILVER APOSTLE

Sees National Calamity in the Single Gold Standard.

Warns the Republican Party That It Must Move for Bimetallism.

Otherwise It Will Soon Change Places With Its "Sore, Bleeding and Prostrate Foes."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The opening prayer in the Senate to-day was offered by Rev. W. J. B. Brown of London. It embraced the President-elect as well as the President, and it asked that those who desired permanent peace between the two great English-speaking nations may have their desire accomplished.

The House bill dividing the State of Arkansas into two judicial districts—eastern and western—was passed; also the bill for the loan of tents for the use of the G. A. R. encampment at Buffalo this year.

Sherman (R.) of Ohio gave notice that he would move to go into executive session to-morrow on the arbitration treaty, and that he hoped then to get final action on it.

The Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill to amend the act repealing the timber-culture laws, and the bill was laid before the Senate. This is the bill recently recalled from the President for the purpose of having it changed in a substantial point. The House amendments to the bill, which covered the points in issue, were disagreed to and a conference ordered.

Chandler (R.) of New Hampshire addressed the Senate in support of his resolution, offered February 2, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the United States should not permanently acquiesce in the single gold standard. He said that he favored the resolution because he was an advocate of bimetallism and an opponent of monometallism, whether gold or silver. Chandler pointed to the fact that the world's production of gold and silver in 1896 was $215,000,000 of each metal, and his comment upon that fact was that it seemed as if Providence—as if nature—as if God himself—had interposed to refute the prediction of those who had demanded the demonetization of silver on the ground of its enormous overproduction.

Speaking of the Indianapolis convention Mr. Chandler said that the respectable and respected candidate of that convention, bearing a standard with the motto, "Gold Monometallism and Free Trade," had received 726,000 votes out of over 14,000,000 votes, but that, nevertheless, the assistance of those worthy and old-fashioned gentlemen in the election of McKinley had been gladly welcomed. It was time for the passing away of the Democratic party and those gentlemen were entitled to perform an honorable part in the obsequies.

In the further course of his remarks Chandler referred to the position of Pettigrew (R.) of South Dakota, speaking of his attending the State Convention of South Dakota, accepting his own delegate to the St. Louis Republican National Convention, promising to abide by the decision of that convention and then repudiating that convention. He characterized the course of Pettigrew as having stamped him as "a hopeless silver monometallist."

Pettigrew asked him whether it was his own statement, or was it a quotation.

Chandler replied that the statement was derived from the newspapers.

"I brand that statement," Pettigrew exclaimed, "as absolutely, unqualifiedly false in every particular. I made the same denial in the Senate, before the St. Louis convention, and it was published in the Record, so that the Senator has no excuse for repeating the statement in his speech to-day."

"The Senator says the statement is absolutely false," Chandler continued, "therefore I understand him to say he did not attend the South Dakota Republican Convention; did not accept his election as a delegate to the St. Louis convention and did not declare that he would obey the instructions of the State convention.

"I say," Pettigrew returned, "that your statement in the whole and the principles you intended to convey are absolutely false."

Chandler attempted to pin down the Senator from South Dakota to hard facts, which so nettled the Senator that he sat down with an air of great annoyance.

Subsequently Pettigrew said: "The South Dakota convention did not declare for 'sound money.' If it had it would not have declared for gold. It simply declared that it would refer the question of bimetallism to the St. Louis convention. But it made no declaration in favor of what is wrongfully called 'sound money.'"

Passing away from these personal references, Chandler spoke of the declarations of French, German and English public men in favor of bimetallism, and asked whether, in view of these declarations, the movement for international bimetallism had not a large chance of success.

He quoted from a speech of Senator Sherman, made in 1876, to the effect that nothing but an act of God could destroy the use of both gold and silver among the nations of mankind, and from a speech of Secretary Carlisle, made in 1878, speaking of the demonetization of silver as the most gigantic crime of this or any other age; and he added sarcastically that Sherman in his new position as Secretary of State would be an honored leader in the new movement to save the country and the world from the evils of monometallism.

In conclusion, Chandler said: "I declare my belief that President McKinley and the other leaders of the party in their advent to power may by wise decisions and virtuous deeds infinitely prolong the ascendency of the Republican party in this country. This will surely be done by making it the party of the people, to the final confusion and discomfiture of those pretenders—the blind leaders of the blind—who were so summarily on the 3d of November last, all thrown into a ditch together.

"If, on the contrary, this is not done, and if the Republican party shall content itself with seizing and enjoying the spoils of office, surrendering unreservedly to the money power, acquiescing permanently in the existing gold standard and treating bimetallism as a 'juggling humbug' and the promise to promote it according to the advice of the New York Sun, as a pledge never intended to be fulfilled, Republicans will speedily find the tide of political battle turned against them and they will soon regain the places which their now sore, bleeding and prostrate foes occupy.

"In the coming triumphant President, hopeful and over confident, 'rejoicing as a strong man to run a race' and to his chosen advisers soon to challenge all the adverse currents of the future, I cannot help warningly saying concerning the pending worldwide controversy over the burning question of money: 'Unsettled questions pay no heed to the repose of nations. Be wise to-day: 'tis madness to defer.'"

No action was taken on the resolution, which went back to the Vice-President's table.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and partly read. The reading was interrupted by a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to, and at 3:45 o'clock the galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

The doors were reopened at 4:15 o'clock and legislative business resumed, when the Senate bill for promoting Captain William Tyndall, U. S. N., retired list, to the rank of major was passed.

The bankruptcy bill was taken up, and Hoar (R.) of Massachusetts, in charge of it, explained and advocated it. He estimated the number of bankrupts in the United States at 500,000. He thought it would be a great pity if that 500,000 of bankrupts should have to go on in sorrow and despair for the rest of their lives because Congress had not skill enough to frame a measure which would accomplish a result desired in every humane man.

In the course of his explanation of the substitute reported from the Judiciary Committee Hoar said that the "voluntary" provisions of the bill could be resorted to by farmers, wage-earners and such persons, while the "involuntary" proceedings would apply to merchants, traders and manufacturers.

Without action on the bill the Senate, at 5:20 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Failure to Pass a Pension Bill Over the President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—It was a miscellaneous lot of business that engaged the attention of the House to-day. The House refused to pass a bill granting a pension at the rate of $30 a month to Nancy Allabach, widow of Peter H. Allabach, in the later years of his life captain of the Capitol police, which President Cleveland vetoed. The vote stood 115 to 79—the necessary two-thirds not voting in the affirmative to pass the bill over the veto.

A number of House bills granting pensions, which had been amended in the Senate, were laid before the House and the Senate amendments agreed to. The bill was passed on recommendation of the Committee on Patents making uniform the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States in case of the infringement of letters patent.

The rest of the day was spent in the consideration of private pension bills, about twenty-five of them being passed. Among the beneficiaries at the rate of $50 a month each were the widows of Brevet Major-General S. A. Duncan, Colonel Renea de Russy, Brigadier-General Charles A. Heickman and Brigadier-General William Van Diver.

The order for a session at night was vacated, and at 4:45 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SAN JOSEANS ALLEGE FRAUD.

Traded Valuable Property for Land Which They Declare Cannot Be Cultivated.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 16.—George W. Wilson and wife to-day began suit in the Superior Court against C. H. Trim and D. H. Bryant to have a conveyance of property declared void on account of fraud and for $10,000 damages resulting therefrom.

On December 22, 1896, the Wilsons traded 21¼ acres of land on the Alum Rock road, six miles east of this city, to C. H. Trim for 640 acres near Paskenta, in Tehama County. Trim agreed to assume a $2400 mortgage on the Wilson property. The defendant represented the land in Tehama County to be well watered and that over one-half of it could be cultivated, and he said it was of equal value to the plaintiff's property. It was also represented to be near a school and desirable for a home.

Wilson and his wife declare all these representations to have been false, and claim the land to be almost worthless. They allege that it is mountainous and full of deep, rocky gulches, and not over twenty acres is fit for cultivation.

C. H. Trim to-day transferred the property obtained from the Wilsons to D. H. Bryant, and for this reason the latter is made a defendant to the suit.

HIRED TO MURDER.

Chinese Highbinder Arraigned for an Attempt to Take Life.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 16.—Weung Weung, a Chinese highbinder, was arraigned before Justice Dwyer to-day on a charge of attempting to murder Charley Quong, a merchant in Sixth street, Chinatown, on December 23. His examination was set for February 19. Bail was fixed at $3000. After the assault Weung went to San Francisco, and returned here only last evening, when he was arrested by Deputy Sheriffs Black and Sturcke.

Quong had some trouble with one of the Chinese societies some time before the assault, and it is said Weung was imported from San Francisco to kill him.

Accuses a Neighbor of Burglary.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 16.—Jose Berryessa to-day swore to a complaint before Justice Gass charging A. Barbaria with intent to commit burglary. They are neighbors in the southern part of the city. Berryessa alleges that on February 10 defendant effected an entrance to his house, and was about to get away with some clothes and a gun when discovered.

Fined for His Foolishness.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 16.—R. Helwig, ex-superintendent of the city fire alarm system, was to-day found guilty by a jury in Justice Gass' court of turning in a false alarm of fire on February 2. He was fined $10, which he paid.

Suffering From a Tumor.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 16.—For several days past there have been rumors that a case of leprosy existed in Heinlenville and that the Chinese had been endeavoring to suppress the fact. Health Officer Curnow investigated the case to-day and asserts that the Chinaman is suffering from a flesh and bone tumor, commencing on the right shoulder and extending down to the waist. The tumor is of enormous size and grows very rapidly, apparently weighing 100 pounds. The unfortunate Mongolian will be removed to the hospital in a few days. An operation will be performed, the result of which is eagerly awaited by the medical fraternity.

Anti-Poolroom Ordinance.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Feb. 16.—An ordinance has been presented in the City Council by Councilman Fay prohibiting the buying and selling of pools on horse-races in the city. The penalty for a violation of the act is fixed at $100 fine, or thirty days' imprisonment.

STOCKTON'S QUEER DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Coggeswell a Party Defendant in a Suit Brought by Her Daughter-in-Law.

STOCKTON, Cal., Feb. 16.—The first inning in the Van Pelt divorce suit was contested in Judge Budd's court yesterday. The case is an interesting one from a legal aspect, because Mrs. Van Pelt has not only sued Edwin S. Van Pelt, her husband, for a divorce, but has also sued her mother-in-law as a party defendant, alleging that Mr. Van Pelt transferred his property to her just previous to the commencement of the suit to prevent his wife from obtaining any portion of it.

The demurrer of Mrs. S. J. Coggeswell, the mother-in-law, came up for hearing. Besides alleging the formal ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, it was claimed that there was a misjoinder of the parties defendant, inasmuch as Mrs. Coggeswell was not a necessary or proper defendant in an action for divorce. It was declared that several causes of action had been improperly joined.

Judge Budd overruled the demurrer, thereby sustaining the complaint. Such a suit as the present is very unusual, there being but a single similar one in the California Reports.

MARIN'S ELECTION CONTEST.

Certain of the Charges Against Sylva Withdrawn in Court.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Supervisorial contest in the Third District, Sylva vs. Ring, came up for further hearing before the Superior Court to-day. At the last hearing Judge Angelotti directed the District Attorney to investigate the conduct of contestant Sylva in Bolinas precinct to ascertain if he had made himself liable under the purity of elections law. When proceedings opened to-day Mr. Cochrane, attorney for Sylva, stated that the parties on both sides had agreed to dismiss the contest as to the allegations under the purity law and continue it only upon the point of the legality of the election in Mill Valley and Bolinas precincts. The motion to dismiss was granted and the argument on the remaining point was set for February 25.

Sonoma's Episcopal Mission.

SONOMA, Cal., Feb. 16.—A movement is on foot to reorganize the Episcopal Mission, formerly carried on in this city by Rev. James Hulme, but given up at the time that gentleman was called to the rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, in East Oakland. The Right Rev. Anson Graves, Bishop of the Platte, Nebraska, who has been appointed to act for Bishop Wingfield of the northern jurisdiction of the diocese of California, during the latter's illness, will hold a service here on the afternoon of Thursday, February 25, to administer the rites of baptism and confirmation to possible candidates. The service will be followed by a meeting of the workers of the mission to elect officers and form a guild. Rev. John Partridge of Petaluma has been placed in charge of the mission, and will probably hold a service every Sunday afternoon.

Sunk at Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 16.—The steamer Mackinaw, which recently grounded on Point Marrowstone, subsequently coming to this port for repairs, was to have sailed for San Francisco this morning. It had been inspected by the board of surveyors and pronounced to be in a seaworthy condition. During the night, while moored at the dock, it sprang a leak and sank. The water was low when the accident occurred, but the pumps were immediately started and by hard work the Mackinaw was raised. Another survey and further examination will be made to-morrow.

San Diego Nominees.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Non-Partisan club has nominated Charles F. Holland, Democrat, for Mayor; Thomas J. Dowell for Treasurer, and a full city ticket for the April elections.

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