

## LOSS OF MEN AND GUNS

### 672 Prisoners and Three Cannon Taken by the Boers.

## BRITISH FEEL THE BLOW KEENLY

Gen. Gatacre fails to further enlighten the War Office as to the Repulse at Stormberg, and the Only News Received Yesterday Comes Through Boer Sources—Will Delay Invasion of Free State Several Weeks, as Enemy Is Strongly Posted.

London, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Pretoria, Dec. 11, accepted here as being reliable, states that 672 British prisoners were taken at the battle of Stormberg on Sunday.

The Boers, it is also stated, captured three British guns during the flight of Gen. Gatacre's force.

Beyond the above meager details from Boer sources, no further news has been received to remove the mystery overhauling Gen. Gatacre's retreat from Stormberg. He has not yet forwarded the promised additional message; and the censorship has prevented the correspondents from explaining the matter.

While it appears to be generally admitted that Gen. Gatacre is inclined to surrender his men, Lord Durham's remarks are considered as in rather bad taste. Until Gen. Gatacre has given his explanation it is felt that considerable anxiety must be made for the extreme difficulty of getting intelligence in a country whose inhabitants are in strong sympathy with the enemy.

## Boer Positions Impregnable.

Stormberg is described as a stronger position than Laing's Nek. The only road winds through lofty hills and flanking is impossible. Coleridge is reported to be almost impregnable position, and as no troops are available to re-enforce the columns acting in those directions, it becomes evident that Gen. Gatacre's misfortune of error will delay the invasion of the Free State, perhaps, some weeks.

It is exceedingly probable that he will be compelled to retire on Queenstown and wait for reinforcements, which can hardly reach him until Sir Charles Warren's division arrives at the Cape. The first detachments will sail Saturday next. Even if Gen. French is not compelled to retreat, he will be obliged to pause in his advance.

The war office was besieged to-day with anxious relatives, and the successive editions of the newspapers are eagerly scanned. Men and women were equally persistent in pleading for information, but the authorities either do not possess any, or are not prepared to publish it at present.

## Bad Effect on Stocks.

The affair has caused the most depressing influence everywhere, not excepting the Stock Exchange, where consols were at the lowest price in many years, and South African securities slumped, not so much on account of the military reverse, which is retrievable, but owing to the profound apprehension as to its political effect. No great surprise would now be felt if Gen. Gatacre's reverse resulted in the Cape Colony becoming a free state.

It is announced from Cape Town that the Boers have succeeded in repairing the Lee-Fontein bridge, which the British destroyed on retreating.

Commandant Swanepoel, who commands the Boer forces at Stormberg, has been replaced by a Scotchman named Robertson.

## Now seems certain that the seventh division, which is being mobilized at Aldershot, will also be sent to South Africa.

## British Losses to Date.

It is just two months since the Transvaal ultimatum was delivered. Nine engagements have been fought, and the British have lost 566 killed, 2,627 wounded, and 1,577 missing or prisoners.

The war office has issued a notice that after January 1 a deduction will be made from the pay of soldiers serving in South Africa—in the case of privates 4 pence per day, for privates and a penny for each week in the case of sergeants 8 pence for whites and 2 pence for each child. These sums have thus far been paid by the government. The order indicates a belief that the campaign will be a long one.

## SHOTS FIRED AT COLENSO.

British Cavalry Chase Boer Scouts Across the River.

From Camp, Natal, Dec. 11.—The British cavalry commemorated to-day the breach of Colenso and exchanged shots with parties of Boers, who fell back across the river. The Boers were observed to be thickly posted by the enemy.

The railway bridge at Colenso has been completely destroyed. The stone piers were blown up last night. The highway bridge is intact.

General Matroos, Dec. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from the Boer leader near Ladysmith:

Several Kaffir runners from Ladysmith to Kotschur have been captured. They were taken from the railway bridge. The intercepted messages show that men and horses in Ladysmith are now on half rations, that whisky is a bottle, and that beer is exhausted.

## Americans Detained as Boer Spies.

Belfast, Dec. 11.—Two American consular travelers, who have arrived here, say they were detained at Queenstown, under suspicion of being Boer spies. They said that the United States consul obtained their release, and that he is making enquiries into the matter.

Queenstown, Dec. 11.—The United States consul here, in reply to a query regarding the charge made by two American consular travelers at Belfast, that they had been detained at Queenstown, said that he was not aware of any such detention.

## Consul at Pretoria Ad Interim.

Secretary Hay has cabled to United States Consul Stanley Hollis, at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, directing him to proceed to Pretoria and take charge of the United States Consulate there upon the departure of Mr. Macrum. This will obviate the necessity of accepting the services of Mr. Atterbury, who has been designated by Mr. Macrum to take his place. Mr. Hollis will arrive here on Friday.

## Exchange of Lists of Prisoners.

Upon the application of the South African Republic, through the British government, the Netherlands government, the British government has consented to supply the list of British prisoners held by the Boers, with lists of the Boer prisoners held by the British, and with other proper information as to their condition. The British government has intimated, in answer, that it expects that the Boer government will reciprocate, when called upon in kind.

## MEHREEN ATTACKS CROJIC.

### Boers Hold Their Ground and Take Fifty Prisoners.

Pretoria, Dec. 11.—In the fighting at Modder River yesterday evening Gen. Cronje maintained his position, and captured fifty British soldiers.

Details are expected from the Boer outposts in the direction of Modder River. There is a report that the British are advancing on the plain, and heavy fighting is anticipated. Gen. Prins Leo and Gen. Cronje are expected to be in the field.

## How the News of Gatacre's Defeat Was Received on the Continent.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The news of Gen. Gatacre's reverse made an immense impression in Paris. But although the afternoon papers predict the gravest consequences in the distant East, which may be to-day, they cannot be accused of unbecomingly exultation over British misfortune.

Most of the journals see in the defeat an uncoupled trait laid by Boers working in conjunction with traitors. The Journal des Debats optimizes the general opinion, saying that Sir Alfred Milner has threatened in vain to overwhelm the disloyal Dutch with the thunderbolts of British retribution. It is in a mood to-day realize that race sympathy is stronger than loyalty. It sees in the attitude of the Afrikaners the inevitable result of the tacit language of the British press in referring to the war as a struggle between the British and Dutch for supremacy in South Africa.

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## WAR DENOUNCED IN DUBLIN.

Lord Mayor Tallon Presides at Noisy anti-British Demonstration.

Dublin, Dec. 11.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Daniel Tallon, presided at a meeting of the corporation to-day, called to order by the Lord Mayor. The clerk declared that there was no quorum, but the Lord Mayor insisted on making a statement, in which he declared that the war was "wanton and unprovoked aggression" under the leadership of Chamberlain and capitalists against a handful of farmers. He further declared that America was "opposed to this iniquitous war."

In the meantime the members shouted "No quorum!" and "Order!" and the tumult in the galleries drowned all the speeches. Eventually the lord mayor left the chair, with the ladies cheering for the speaker. The speaker was made to adopt the previously prepared resignation against the war.

## Danish West Indies Not for Sale.

Copenhagen, Dec. 11.—It was semi-officially announced to-day that nothing was known here regarding the alleged offer of Denmark to sell the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

The State Department authorizes a contradiction of the report that the government of Denmark has offered the Danish West India Islands for sale. No communication on this subject has passed between the two governments since the failure of the negotiations on that subject several years ago.

## Slump and Failures in Tin Trade.

London, Dec. 11.—Following the slump in the tin market, there has been a heavy fall in tin here. After touching 112, the price receded to 115-18 for cash and three months. The failure of I. K. Kingsford & Co. in the tin trade, was followed by the failure of another firm, which is owing to the decline in the Australian market.

## Manila, Dec. 11.—During a performance at a theater at Murcia, capital of the province of that name, a bomb was exploded, fire broke out, and the theater burned. The audience, however, got out without serious accident.

## Baron Penance Dies, Leaving No Heir.

London, Dec. 11.—Baron Penance (James Platted Wilson), is dead. He was born July 12, 1816. The reputation of Lord Penance as a lawyer, a scholar, and a man of affairs, was exceedingly high. He leaves no heir to the title.

## New Post-Office Building in New York.

Postmaster Van Cort, of New York City, was in conference here yesterday with the postal officials and with Senator Platt over the new post-office building in New York. No figures were submitted to the department, but a bill will be drawn up and probably introduced by Senator Platt providing for a new building somewhere in the neighborhood of the Grand Central depot. The Madison Square Garden and the old Metropolitan Railway Company stables on Sixth avenue have been offered for the postal authorities.

## Militia on Guard in Kentucky Town.

Corbin, Ky., Dec. 11.—This town is under the protection of the military, in consequence of the killing of Deputy Marshal Henry Hartford while in pursuit of the participants in a saloon fight. It was known that the killed him, Floyd and Ed Chadwell are under arrest. There is danger of further trouble.

## Philippine Ports Remain Closed.

Secretary Root yesterday said that he had sent no directions to Gen. Otis to open up the ports in the Philippines. The matter was in the discretion of Gen. Otis, however, and the War Department earnestly hoped that the day would not be distant when all of the ports could be safely opened.

## WAR VESSELS TOO LATE

### Found Army Already in Possession of Olangapo.

## WITH YOUNG IN CENTRAL LUZON

Interior Portion of the Island Traversed by the American Forces in Pursuit of Aguinaldo Found to Be the Richest Section Yet Conquered—Troops Highly Welcome, but Aguinaldo Had Received Same Sort of Greeting a Few Days Before.

Manila, Dec. 11.—4:35 p. m.—The advance guard of Gen. Grant's command, under Maj. Spencer, arrived at Olangapo, Subig Bay, during the night of Saturday, December 9, which place was occupied with little resistance, the enemy fleeing. Maj. Spencer had an arduous march over the mountain trails from Dinalupihan. Yesterday morning the Baltimore and Oregon and a chartered transport arrived at Olangapo from Manila. The navy was disappointed to find the army in possession of the place which they had hoped to capture. A detachment of marines, under Capt. Myers, occupied the navy yard at Olangapo, and will hold and occupy it as a naval station. The yard consists of several large buildings and some repairing and machinery shops, all damaged by the bombardment of September 23.

During the morning of December 10 the navy transport, Maj. Spencer's command, from Olangapo to the town of Subig, five miles distant. The enemy was seen deserting Subig as the troops landed, and the latter occupied it without resistance. They found the place abandoned by the retreating enemy, who fired a few shots. The Americans deployed to the right and left of the town and killed one of the enemy.

Gen. Grant and the remainder of his command arrived at Olangapo yesterday afternoon. He will proceed to-day to Subig and join Maj. Spencer. Gen. Grant will move north along the coast, and will effect a junction with the Third Infantry, under Col. Andrew S. Burt, who was reported eight miles from Iba December 7. The enemy encountered in Gen. Grant's advance fled to the mountains and scattered.

## IN PURSUIT OF AGUINALDO.

Dispatches dated Concepcion, December 2, from a correspondent of the Associated Press with the detachment pursuing Aguinaldo, have reached Manila by messenger. The military wires on all lines to the northward are continually cut by the natives or are crowded with government business when working. According to these advices, Gen. Young was at Condon November 29, having three troops of the Third Cavalry, Cunningham's scouts, and Maj. March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry. The number of troops in his command had been reduced one-third by sickness. The horses were worn out and handicapped by lack of shoes. The infantry, after a march of a hundred miles from San Jacinto, were shoeless, and not knowing the country. The troops had no ammunition except what they carried in their belts. Gen. Young, having then been without communication with Gen. Lawton for ten days, and not knowing the disposition of the other troops or whether support was being sent forward, resolved to keep moving. Having received information that the insurgent Gen. Timox, with a thousand men, was in the mountains to the north, and that Aguinaldo, with Gen. Pilar, five women, and 600 soldiers of his faithful Bulacan battalion, was in the mountains to the east, Gen. Young decided, on December 10, to divide his force. He proceeded himself toward Vigan, hoping to attack Gen. Timox with his handful of men and to prevent him joining Aguinaldo.

## March Takes Up the Trail.

Maj. March, with his battalion and Cunningham's scouts, started over the mountains toward Cervantes, after Aguinaldo, who was reported to have been there on November 29. He is believed to have been there without food. The Associated Press correspondent goes on to say: "The Americans found that the insurgents had impressed the Igorrotes, compelling them to supply fifty complaints drawn up against him, and say that thousands are fled and that they can get thousands of them if need be. The swindle, as they say it, has been in operation for some time, and has been very successful. A large force of clerks, stenographers, and typewriters, and he did an enormous mail business."

## It is claimed that Roper is the Ready Companion of Aguinaldo.

The Realty Loan and Trust Fund Company, the Realty Loan and Title Company, and the Four Per Cent Mortgage Company. The authorities say the companies existed only on paper, and were organized to draw up against him, and say that thousands are fled and that they can get thousands of them if need be. The swindle, as they say it, has been in operation for some time, and has been very successful. A large force of clerks, stenographers, and typewriters, and he did an enormous mail business."

## GROUND GLASS POISONING TRIAL.

Miss Robertson Testifies to Seeing Mrs. Sanderson Preparing the Deadly Dose.

Detroit, Dec. 11.—A special jury of today's proceedings in the Sanderson attempted murder case at Marshall, Mich.: Mrs. Sanderson, the star witness of the prosecution, was today called to the stand, and testified to having seen Mrs. Sanderson grind glass in a spice mill and place it in her husband's food. She swore that she was not a party to the crime, but that she was grinding the glass. "Marie, you think this is awful, but I do not think any more of doing this than eating my breakfast."

## After her testimony as to the preparation of the glass, and its being placed in the food, Miss Robertson seemed to be suffering from nervous prostration, and asked to be excused from further testimony to-day. She also told Mrs. Sanderson that she was being placed in the hospital, and that she was being placed in the hospital, and that she was being placed in the hospital.

## Lawton Occupies San Miguel.

Manila, Dec. 10.—3:20 a. m.—Gen. Lawton, with the Thirty-fifth Infantry and four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, has occupied San Miguel without a fight.

The insurgent commander, Gen. Pio del Pilar, who made his headquarters there with supposedly the largest force of insurgents in the island, is believed to have divided his men into scattered bands. The inhabitants have petitioned for a strong garrison.

## Col. Hayes, with cavalry, had two brushes with the insurgents, the Americans having two wounded.

Seventy insurgents attacked a commissary bull train returning from Capas to Tarlac. The drivers escaped with the loss of their rations and effects. Capt. Sturgis, with a troop of the Eleventh Cavalry, surprised forty insurgents under Gen. Fando near Casagayran. The insurgents had a major and two privates killed, a lieutenant and three privates wounded, and a lieutenant and fourteen men with twenty-one rifles, captured.

## Philippine Ports Remain Closed.

Secretary Root yesterday said that he had sent no directions to Gen. Otis to open up the ports in the Philippines. The matter was in the discretion of Gen. Otis, however, and the War Department earnestly hoped that the day would not be distant when all of the ports could be safely opened.

## GEN. OTIS' DEATH REPORT.

### A Week's Record from Field and Hospital Shows He Has Recovered.

Gen. Otis has called the following deaths since his last report: Tuberculosis, at Nagasaki, Japan, September 15, First North Dakota Infantry, Leslie B. Waterman, Quartermaster's Department; December 7, George F. Twenty-third Infantry, Thomas M. Murray, sergeant; December 8, December 11, Fourth Infantry, James P. Patten, Company C, accidentally drowned attempting board launch at San Pedro; December 11, Fourth Infantry, James P. Patten, Company C, accidentally drowned attempting board launch at San Pedro; December 11, Fourth Infantry, James P. Patten, Company C, accidentally drowned attempting board launch at San Pedro.

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## Princess Hohenzollern Outlines Her Foreign Policy.

Princess Hohenzollern, the imperial chancery, then announced that the federal government had come to the conclusion that the present navy was insufficient for the country's needs, and that estimates for doubling the present number of warships would be submitted. He added that the period within which the German proposal would be submitted to the Reichstag would not discuss the matter. He added that no insurances would be made, and that the would arise from the supplemental estimates for Samoa.

## Forewarned a New Loan.

"In this matter," he continued, "the federated governments are acting on the supposition that, in accordance with the general principles governing the financing of the navy, the additional vessels will be paid for by loans."

## Count von Buelow, in supporting the proposed increase in the navy, said:

"The President of the United States, in his message, expressed himself concerning the good relations between the United States and ourselves with a warmth of feeling which we have never before felt. We are willing and ready to live in peace and harmony with the United States, and we are willing to reciprocate and reciprocate with the United States. Count von Buelow also justified the increase in the navy from a political point of view, and declared that the German navy policy is neither covetous nor hostile to the United States, and that the German navy policy is neither covetous nor hostile to the United States."

## Isolation Out of the Question.

"We cannot but be mixed up with the future, the prospects of which have been considerably modified during the last two years, because we have now interests in all parts of the world. The powerful vitality of the German people, and drawn us into the world's policy. In the presence of a greater Britain and a new France, we have no choice but to ally ourselves with the United States, and to ally ourselves with the United States, and to ally ourselves with the United States."

## A Navy Second to None.

"We must be secured against surprise, not only on land but at sea. We must create and possess a fleet strong enough to exclude attack by any power, and I emphasize attack, for in the absolute peacefulness of our policy it can never be other than a question of defense. German foreign policy is neither covetous nor hostile to the United States, and that the German navy policy is neither covetous nor hostile to the United States."

## Defeat Means Dissolution.

Admiral Tirpitz made a number of technical statements in explanation of the government's changed opinion. The opposition, which is apparently stronger than had been expected, was dumfounded by the vigorous, joint-government onslaught. After the adjournment, it was said in the lobby that the Emperor had given strict orders for the dissolution of the Reichstag should the cabinet consider it unlikely that the bill would pass.

## The correspondent of the Associated Press this evening obtained confirmation of the report in which the Emperor William is confident that the proposal to increase the strength of the navy is popular with the electors, and he believes that the new Reichstag would probably effect this sentiment and other national aims more accurately.

## Punishing a Disloyal Official.

London, Dec. 11.—The Earl of Druvraun, Lord Lieutenant of Limerick, acting under instructions from Dublin Castle, had removed Baron Emy from the office of deputy lieutenant of the county. Baron Emy was recently deposed from his position as magistrate by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, because of his anti-British comments on the war in South Africa.

## Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

National bank notes received yesterday, £1,000,000. Government receipts from internal revenue, £1,750,000; customs, £1,500,000; miscellaneous, £3,500,000; total, £5,750,000.

## Better Wages for 75,000 Operatives.

Boston, Dec. 11.—The notices recently posted announcing a 10 per cent increase in wages went into effect to-day in New England cotton mills, employing about 75,000 operatives.

## A Bear for Dewey's Christmas Present.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—A special from Duluth says: "The people of Bemidji, in Balmeth County, Minn., are sending Admiral Dewey a black bear, recently captured, for a Christmas present. Money is being raised in the town by popular subscription to pay all necessary expenses, including express charges."

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## GERMANY'S NEW AIMS

### Prince Hohenzollern Outlines Her Foreign Policy.

## HE HOPES FOR CONTINUED PEACE

The Government Programme of Expansion, However, Proposes Nothing Inimical to Continued Friendly Intercourse with Powerful Neighbors—Relations with the United States and Great Britain—No Confirmation of Chamberlain's Speech.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—During the debate on the estimate for the Reichstag to-day, Count von Buelow, the minister of Foreign Affairs, reiterated the terms of the various agreements for partitioning Samoa. He said that the period within which the German proposal would be submitted to the Reichstag would not discuss the matter. He added that no insurances would be made, and that the would arise from the supplemental estimates for Samoa.

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## CARTER INDICTMENTS.

### Greene, Connelly, and the Gaynors Are Charged with Making False Claims.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 11.—In the United States District Court to-day an indictment was made public against B. D. Greene, John E. Gaynor, William P. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor, Michael A. Connelly, and Oberlin M. Carter, for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the improvements of Savannah River and Harbor and Chamberlain Sound. The charge is that there were violations of sections 540 and 543 of the Revised Statutes. It is claimed that they conspired against the government and secured \$25,738.50. It is said that E. D. Greene, John P. Gaynor, and Capt. Carter will be proceeded against under both of these sections, but it is probable only one section will apply to the others indicted. Ex-Capt. Carter is now in a military prison under sentence of five years' servitude.

## To make the charges against the others complete, it was necessary to indict him with them. The fact that he has been tried by a military court, it is claimed, does not entitle him to a plea of former jeopardy in a civil court.

## Called on to Retire Quay

### Address Issued by a Faction of Pennsylvania Republicans.

Opposed to a Continuance of a State of Affairs of Which They Declare the Senior Senator Is the Control—King Head—The Signers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—The Republican leaders opposed to the leadership of M. S. Quay, who have been holding conferences in this city within the past month, gave out to-night as a result of these deliberations an address to the Republicans of Pennsylvania in which they declare that a "condition of affairs now exists in our Commonwealth which is repugnant to Republican principles and destructive of Republican government," and that "unless these conditions meet with prompt, effective, and disinterested action, our party will cease to command the confidence and support of the people." Continuing, the address says in part:

"The Constitution, our fundamental law, made by the people themselves, must be protected against the encroachments of the politicians. Our laws must be faithfully and steadily enforced. State and municipal government must be free from corruption, inequity, and misrule. The administration of general, must be pure and untrammeled. Free schools and public education must be divorced from partisan politics. The will of the sovereign people, expressed by laws of the State, must be the basis of all public action. The public office must insure competent and faithful performance of official duty."

"The people of Pennsylvania recently witnessed the deplorable violation of the fundamental law, not in the executive vote of the just re-elected senators to the people a constitutional amendment for the protection of the suffrage and re-arranging the basis of the electoral college, but in the public schools; the nullification of the constitution and the violation of all precedent in the appointment of a senator in the representative of the people in legislative council; the infamous work of bribery, seeking to debauch the legislature to salve the conscience of the party in power; the adoption of State platforms promising reform, which the party and the people have been demanding for years, only to be broken when the demands of their political ambition and the preservation of public money to private use."

"Believing that the wise policy of President McKinley and his national administration should be the basis of the policy of the Pennsylvania party, and that the principles of the Republican party should be maintained in both State and nation, and fearing that the deplorable practices here recited may cripple the power of the Commonwealth as a factor to that end and stay her hand when most needed, we call upon all who believe in these principles to unite with us in a general meeting, to discuss with great gravity this question of old-age pensions for all persons who are unable to support themselves. I know a number of men, thoughtful, and intelligent people who are dealing with this question in this country. If this policy deserves respectful consideration in regard to all classes of persons, it certainly deserves the same consideration in regard to those whose life was spent in slavery and whose earnings and labors were given for the benefit of the State."

After Senator Gallinger had read letters from Commissioner Evans and from the State Board of Pensions, it was determined that the bill was a fraud, the bill was referred to the committee on pensions. It was promptly negatived in that committee.

## BROOKE CUTS TEACHERS' SALARIES.