The St. Paul Globe

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THE PROPERTY OF THE MILITARY BOARD OF THE PHILIPPINES

SETTLED IN BLOOD

LONG-STANDING FEUD BETWEEN KENTUCKIANS GROWING OUT OF MILITARY SERVICE

THREE DEAD; FOUR INJURED

MANY SHOTS WERE FIRED IN A CROWDED HOTEL LOBBY DURING THE DUEL

TRAGEDY IS SENSATIONAL

Men Involved Among the Most Prominent in the State of Kentucky—Principals Were Col. David G. Colson, Ex-Congressman, and Lieut. Ethelbert Scott, Nephew of Ex-Gov. Bradley.

Dead—
ETHELBERT SCOTT.
LUTHER W. DEMAREE.
CHARLES JULIAN.

Injured—
COL. DAVID G. COLSON.
CAPT. B. B. GOLDEN.
HARRY M'EWING.
W. O. RIDPATCH.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—A shocking tragedy, in which the lives of three prominent men were sacrificed, and that of a fourth hangs by a slender thread, while two others miraculously escaped with painful injuries, occurred here at 10 o'clock today. The principals in the tragedy were ex-Congressman David G. Colson, of Middlesboro, and Lieut. Ethelbert Scott, of Somerset.

Scott was shot six times by Colson and almost instantly killed.

Luther W. Demaree, assistant postmaster at Shelbyville, an innocent bystander, was shot three times and died instantly.

Charles Julian, another bystander, was shot, and died a half hour later.

Capt. B. B. Golden, of Barboursville, commonwealth's attorney of the Twenty-seventh judicial district, was shot in the back, and is not expected to survive the night.

Col. Colson himself was shot twice in the arm.

Harry McEwing, of Louisville, was shot in the foot.

W. O. Ridpatch, of Chicago, sustained a broken leg by the lifeless form of Scott falling against him as it rolled down the stairway.

The tragedy is one of the most sensational in the history of "The Dark and Bloody Ground."

The killing occurred in the lobby of the Capitol hotel, the principal hostelry of the state capital, the room being well filled at the time with politicians and others who are attending the contests for state officers before the legislature.

Col. Colson is in jail tonight charged with murder, but he claims self-defense.

The witnesses of the affair were taken so much by surprise when the shooting began that most of them were almost panic stricken, and there are many and conflicting stories as to how the fight began.

SHOOTING BEGINS.

Col. Colson and a party of friends, among whom was Demaree, were sitting in the lobby engaged in conversation, as Scott and Capt. Golden came up the stairs from the barroom. When they had advanced about half way across the room, walking in the direction of Colson, the latter, it is said, half rising from his chair, fired at Scott, who instantly returned the fire. The shooting then became general, and bystanders are at variance as to the number engaged in it. Demaree was standing slightly in front of Colson, and young Scott is said to have crouched behind him to ward off bullets from Colson's revolver. In an instant Demaree fell dead, pierced with three bullets. Capt. Golden, who accompanied Scott, reeled to one side, falling into the arms of ex-Gov. James B. McCreary, exclaiming: "I am shot."

The smoke in the locality of the antagonists became dense, but Colson continued to press Scott, who retreated backward, shooting as he moved. Colson emptied the chambers of a thirty-eight caliber revolver, and quickly brought a forty-four into action. Scott, by this time, had been shot several times, and as he staggered back and fell down the stairway Colson, who was within a few feet of him, continued to fire until the form of Scott rolled over and showed life extinct.

The battle was terrific, and bullets fairly rained through the lobby of the hotel, several of which went wild, pierced window glass, or imbedded themselves in the walls and furniture of the hotel.

It was not discovered for several minutes afterwards that Julian, who died later, had been shot, and at first his wound was thought to be only trifling.

AFTER THE KILLING.

After the killing Col. Colson ran out of the hotel and hurried to the residence of Chief of Police Williams, where he surrendered. He was almost exhausted, and as he entered the house, gasped.

"I am sorry he would not let me alone. There were three of them shooting at me."

Meantime the wildest excitement prevailed in the hotel lobby where the killing occurred, and in the dining room, nearby, where about 300 guests had been seated at dinner when the fusillade began. Men fell over each other in frantic efforts to get to places of safety, women fainted, and it was several minutes before the awful scope of the tragedy was fully known. The dead were left lying in pools of blood, and messengers were despatched in every direction for physicians and nurses to care for the wounded.

Charles H. Julian, who was shot in the leg, died shortly after reaching a room, death being due to loss of blood and the shock to his nervous system.

Capt. Golden was removed to a room and made a statement that Colson was the aggressor.

Col. Colson has long been a prominent figure in Kentucky politics. He served two terms in congress, and declined a renomination at the hands of the Republican party of the Eleventh district, in 1898, in order to accept the colonelcy of the Fourth Kentucky regiment in the Spanish war. Scott was a lieutenant, and Golden was captain of a company in Colson's regiment, and the trouble which led to the tragedy today began then.

Col. Colson was removed to the residence of Chief Williams while the surgeons dressed his shattered arm, and he was not taken to jail until 5 o'clock. He begged to be allowed bail. The grand jury is in session, and an indictment will probably be returned against him tomorrow. Coroner Meagher will also hold an inquest tomorrow morning.

Colson tonight still declined to talk. He is in a highly nervous state, and appeared to have been weeping when a reporter called. He suffered a partial stroke of paralysis after he was shot by Scott, at Anniston, and had never fully recovered from it.

SHINING MARKS.

That death seeks a shining mark was illustrated in the tragedy. Colson was the most widely known of those who figured in it, but none of the others were obscure. Scott was a young lawyer of Somerset, and a nephew of ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, his mother being a sister of the ex-governor. He was about thirty years of age. Julian was one of the wealthiest farmers of the county, and was active in local politics, being a Democrat. His family are among the best known people in Kentucky. One brother, Henry, is a lawyer at Kansas City, another, Alexander, is a wealthy shoemaker of Cincinnati, and a cousin, Judge Ira Julian, of this city, is now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress in this district. Demaree was about thirty-two years of age, and, in addition to being assistant postmaster at Shelbyville, was a large real estate owner. Capt. Golden is one of the best known lawyers in the southeastern part of the state, and has long been a leading Republican politician in his section.

Both Colson and Scott were regarded as dead game, and both had figured in shooting affrays before. Fifteen shots went home in the tragedy today. When it is remembered that, so far as known, only three revolvers played a part in the duel, it can be seen that the aim for the most part was true. Colson's shots were true, but this detracts nothing from the noted skill of Scott, because he emptied his revolver after several bullets had lodged in him. Following is the record of the marksmen: Scott, a bullet in temple, one in throat, two in lungs, two in back; Demaree, two in heart; Julian, bullet in calf right leg; Capt. Golden, two bullets in spine; Colson, bullet splintered left arm from wrist to elbow, bullets tore his cuffs and sleeves to shreds. Nobody not in line of fire was touched.

DEATH OF JULIAN.

The death of Julian is the most remarkable. He walked to his room unaided. His cousin, Judge Ira Julian, examined the wound and congratulated him on his escape. Doctors were busy with the dying and Julian waited. He was bleeding to death, and when the doctors turned attention to him he was past recovery.

Capt. Golden was alive at a late hour.

Col. David D. Colson was born April 1, 1861, at Yellow Creek (now Middlesboro), Ky. He resided on a farm until twenty years old. During a portion of this time he attended the common schools and for two years attended college. He took the junior law course in the law department of Kentucky university, at Louisville. In 1882 he went to Washington, D. C., to accept a position in the interior department, where he remained two years, and in 1884 was appointed special examiner for the pension bureau, in which capacity he served two years, during which time he traveled, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1887 he returned to Bell county and was elected to the Kentucky legislature. In 1889 he was the Republican nominee for state treasurer. In 1893 he was elected mayor of Middlesboro, Ky., which position he resigned on Dec. 25 to accept a seat in the United States congress, to which he was elected in November, 1894. In 1896 he was re-elected to congress. During his service he vacated his seat to accept a commission as colonel of the Fourth Kentucky regiment, for service in the war with Spain.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Col. Fife Tells of the Feud That Started in Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 16.—With reference to the killing of Scott and others by Col. David G. Colson, at Frankfort, Ky., today, Col. J. J. Fife, late of the Third Tennessee volunteer infantry, who was the president of a military board appointed by Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, which tried Lieut. Scott on the question of his competency, capacity and good conduct, on charges preferred by Col. Colson, said tonight:

"More than once during the trial it looked as though a personal difficulty would hardly be averted in the presence of the board. Col. Colson was present, as was Lieut. Scott, during the entire proceedings, and Col. Colson's arraignment of the subaltern was one of the most severe, caustic and zealous I have ever seen or heard, notwithstanding there were rumors that Scott had said he would kill Colson if his (Scott's) character was arraigned.

"The testimony taken by the board showed that Scott had acted the part of a spoiled boy; that he was totally without military experience, training or discipline, and that he resented his colonel's efforts to 'break him in.' Colson charged that Scott was in the habit of drinking and loitering around saloons, remaining out of camp, and that he had never drilled with his company but a time or two in the six months of service.

"Col. Colson testified that Scott had frequently visited saloons.

"'How do you know that I visited saloons?' asked Scott, glaring at his antagonist with his right hand hid under a big army cloak.

"'Because I saw you there,' repeated the colonel, toying with his side arms.

"'What were you doing there, sir?'

"'I went there to get a drink, sir.'

"The board recommended that Scott be discharged on the charge of incompetency. Gen. Royal T. Frank, who succeeded Gen. Wheeler in command of the Fourth corps, approved the findings of the board, and sent them to Washington. Scott procured a leave of absence, and after the ten days returned and announced that he had been to Washington and had 'got it fixed,' and that he would stay with the regiment.

"Things were no better between them, and Col. Colson preferred charges against him for disobedience of orders, disrespect to his commanding officer and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and asked that he be tried by a general court-martial.

"One of the specifications to the charges set out an open defiance on the part of Scott of Col. Colson's authority, in the presence of other officers, and he harbored a desperado and bad character in his quarters after the colonel had issued orders for his expulsion from the camp.

"Gen. Frank scented serious trouble, and being always a peacemaker when possible sought to patch up the difficulty, as the regiment was soon to be mustered out, and induced the colonel to withdraw the charges. After this things were quiet until the regiment was mustered out. The day after that ceremony was concluded, hostilities began in earnest. Lieut. Scott was dining at a restaurant with a party of friends. Col. Colson entered, and, giving his order for dinner, proceeded to the only vacant seat, at the table where Scott and his friends were seated, apparently not noticing the presence of the latter until some remark made by Scott attracted his attention. Col. Colson thought it was intended as an insult.

"Just what followed next it is impossible to say, but Scott arose, deliberately and quietly laid down his napkin, pushed his chair to the table and, stepping behind it, raised his pistol. As he did this Col. Colson fired, the ball passing through the space Scott had just vacated.

"I do not know who fired the first shot, but several shots were exchanged, one lodging in Colson's groin, from the effect of which it is said he will never recover. No notice was taken of the matter by the military authorities, as the men had been mustered out. The civil authorities also ignored it."

ALL TALK IS IDLE

SO SAYS SENATOR VEST, REFERRING TO DISCUSSION OF PHILIPPINE QUESTION

FACTS CONFRONT THE SENATE

THEY MUST BE MET AND DISPOSED OF, BUT NOT IN IDLE, USELESS DISCUSSION

MR. VEST GROWS ELOQUENT

Asserts the Right of Senators to Express Their Views on the Administration of the Affairs of the Country Without Being Branded as Traitors—Mr. Pettigrew's Resolution Tabled—Currency Bill Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The senate is still in the throes of discussion of the Philippine question, and apparently there is no near approach to a deliverance upon the subject. Mr. Vest (Mo.) today voiced the opinion of many senators when he said that such discussion as was now in progress was of no consequence, as the country was confronted by a state of facts that could not be changed by talk.

Mr. Pettigrew's resolution of inquiry and Mr. Lodge's substitute for it were laid on the table today, and Mr. Hoar's general resolution of inquiry as to the facts in the Philippines was taken up.

A motion of Mr. Pettigrew to amend it so as to call for the president's first instructions to the Paris peace commissioners led to a prolonged debate. After the senate had considered the matter behind closed doors, the amendment was rejected, 41 to 20.

The debate was commenced today by Mr. Vest, who made a strong speech in opposition to the assumption in some quarters that every man who does not agree with the policy of the administration is a traitor to his country. Mr. Vest threw into his utterances all the nervous force and energy and the accomplished oratorical ability for which he is famed, and commanded the attention of the senate throughout.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution, which went over, calling upon the secretary of war for an itemized statement of the expenses of our occupation of Cuba since the close of the war and the salaries of all officials.

Mr. Culberson (Tex.) withdrew as a member of the census committee, and Mr. Cockrell presented an order making the following additions to the standing committees of the senate: Census, Mr. Taliaferro; civil service, Mr. Turley, Mr. Heitfeld and Mr. Culberson; irrigation, Mr. Chilton and Mr. Allen; education and labor, Mr. Daniel; fisheries, Mr. Kenny; mines and mining, Mr. Butler; patents, Mr. Heitfeld; transportation routes to the seaboard, Mr. McLaurin; Potomac river front, Mr. Bacon; national quarantine, Mr. Culberson.

The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew calling for information regarding the conduct of the war in the Philippines was laid before the senate and the resolution introduced by Mr. Hoar substituted for it with an amendment offered by Mr. Lodge. It was about to be passed when Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment calling for information as to all the instructions which the president had given the commissioners who had negotiated the treaty of Paris together with the correspondence that had passed between the president and the commissioners.

MR. DAVIS OBJECTS.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and one of the commissioners, made the point of order against the amendment that it was executive business.

President pro Tem. Frye, who was himself one of the commissioners, overruled the point because he said it was within the discretion of the president whether he should send the information to the senate or not.

"Then," said Mr. Davis, with much feeling, "I desire to protest, in the strongest possible manner, to a public discussion of this amendment. I may say that nothing passed between the president and the commissioners to which I should raise objection to publication, but there are matters which ought not to be made public at this time."

On his motion the senate went into executive session. Ten minutes later the doors were opened, and Mr. Davis moved that the amendment offered by Mr. Pettigrew be laid on the table. The motion was carried, 41 to 20. Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Depew, Fairbanks, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kean, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McLaurin, McMillan, Nelson, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—41.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Martin, Money, Pettigrew, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Vest, Wellington—20.

After the announcement of the vote, Mr. Teller (Col.) explained that he had voted against the motion because the president had power to send any communication to the senate in secret and because he believed that all attempts to keep from the public information of the kind asked for by the resolution was likely to create suspicion.

Mr. Hoar regarded the action of the majority as a most remarkable proceeding.

Mr. Spooner (Wis.) said: "The president has been perfectly frank with us on this matter, and all of us know just what was done in respect to the Paris treaty."

Mr. Hale (Me.) followed with a brief statement, in which he said: "The result of the negotiations of the Paris treaty was, to my mind, calamitous."

MR. VEST'S ELOQUENCE.

The debate on the resolution was concluded by an earnest but brief speech by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.). He regarded it as very unfortunate that nothing could be said by the opponents of the administration's policy in the Philippines without calling forth an imputation of improper motives.

"The friends of the president," said Mr. Vest, "and I am not his enemy, assume that any remarks made about the Paris treaty or its negotiation is an attack upon the administration. This is an unwarranted assumption. On his Western tour the president said the whole archipelago had fallen like a ripe apple into our lap, and we were bound to meet our new duties as they were presented to us. Were we to leave them, or were we, as the junior senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) so eloquently told us the other day, trustees under God to hold them as a part of our mission to regenerate the earth? I hardly know how to characterize the imputation that friends of Aguinaldo on this floor are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this country. I have already said that I consider the discussion of these resolutions as of no consequence. It is like calling in a skilled physician after the patient is dead.

"What is the position of the president?" inquired Mr. Vest. "He directed the peace commission to take one island—Luzon—and afterward abandoned that policy. He has since said the acquisition of the islands was an act of Providence—that we could not leave them as derelicts. The fact is this whole question is in a nebulous and foggy condition. I disclaim now any intention that my remarks should reflect upon my country. But I deny the right of any man to muzzle me and restrain my right to express my opinion. We have the bubonic plague, added to leprosy, in Hawaii; we have starvation in Puerto Rico; we have unrest and disquiet in Cuba, and we have a war of indefinite length in the Philippines. Is it treason to say this?"

PLEA FOR PUBLICITY.

In conclusion, referring to the Paris treaty, Mr. Vest said: "When that treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States every man who voted for it knew that he voted for a war. Every senator knew then, as he knows now, that we were paying $20,000,000 for a war in the archipelago, the end of which might not come in ten years.

"I simply put before the senate and the country this proposition: Are we to remain silent, refraining even from ordinary criticism, as to the conduct of the war for fear that we are to be denounced as allies of Aguinaldo and opposed to the authority of our own country?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's speech the currency bill was laid before the senate, and Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.) addressed himself to an amendment which he had offered to the pending measure. He advocated the repeal of the law placing a tax on state bank circulation and permission to state banks to issue circulating notes. He maintained that the increase of the banking facilities would not help the South and West if provided according to the provisions of the bill. He would have each state regulate its own domestic currency, both in volume and kind.

TECHNICAL EMBEZZLEMENT.

Charge Preferred Against Secretary Gage in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill was taken up in the house today, under an agreement which limited the general debate. It was the general expectation that it would open up a stormy debate upon the question of expansion, in view of the large army and navy items it contains, but the members early became very much engrossed in a discussion of an item of $150,000 for rural free delivery, in which all are personally interested, and the subject of expansion was barely touched upon.

The last hour of the debate was enlivened with an attack by Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, upon the secretary of the treasury for his course in connection with the sale of the New York custom house. He rehearsed the report that Secretary Gage had been guilty technically of embezzlement in connection with the sale of the custom house, in depositing the proceeds in a national bank, which was a government depository, instead of the treasury of the United States, but said this charge would not hold. His purpose, he said, was to show that the City National bank had been favored on account of the contributions of its directors to the Republican campaign fund of 1896, and to show that the course of the secretary in allowing the purchase price to remain in the bank while at the same time paying rent for the property and keeping it exempt from taxation, was not dealing fairly with the trust funds of the government.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, championed the course of the secretary, declaring that his reply to the house resolution answered every charge brought against him, and displayed business ability that must meet the approval of all fair-minded people. He insisted, furthermore, that the title to the custom house passed to the bank when it purchased and took possession of the property and that it had not been exempt from taxation since it had been purchased.

The debate caused very little excitement, and there was no attempt to renew the assault upon the secretary after Mr. Hopkins closed.

The urgent deficiency bill will be taken up for consideration under the five-minute rule tomorrow.

EXPERT CENSUS AGENTS.

Three Are Selected by Director Merriam.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following expert special agents have been apointed by Director of the Census Merriam: William G. Gray, of Philadelphia, in charge of statistics in regard to the iron and steel industries. Mr. Gray is chief clerk of the American Iron and Steel association, officials of which association had charge of similar work in 1880 and 1890. Mr. Shirley P. Austin, of Pittsburg, in charge of statistics of the glass industry. Mr. Austin is editor of the Glass Worker. Mr. Alexander Smith, of New York, special agent in charge of shipbuilding industry. Mr. Smith has been interested in all movements for increase and advancement of the merchant marine for many years. These gentlemen will have charge of the subjects mentioned under the supervision of Mr. S. B. North, chief of the division of manufactures.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Effort to Push Their Completion to Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Mr. Taylor, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of the erection of public buildings, is preparing for transmission to congress a list of public buildings in the United States on which work has been stopped or never begun on account of the price increase of building materials or the shortage of iron. There are a number of cities which have been voted money by congress for public buildings. In many cases the buildings have never been begun, because contractors would not undertake their construction within the appropriation. Sites in many cases have been secured, but there the matter has been held up. Congress will be asked to increase these appropriations so that the projected buildings may be erected as originally intended.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Government Reluctant to Discuss the Proposed Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The arrival at New York of an accredited agent of the Danish government charged with the negotiations for the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies islands has not been notified to the state department as yet, except through newspapers. There is visible reluctance to discussion of the question, leading to the contention that a free discussion might seriously prejudice any attempt the administration might have in contemplation to secure the assent of congress to the purchase of the islands.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

HEARINGS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE WERE RESUMED TUESDAY

MR. HANLEY IS CALLED UPON

ORGANIZER OF FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION OPPOSES MEASURE

FAVORS THE BOUNTY PLAN

Tells Why the Plan of Subsidies Based on Speed and Capacity Are Objected To—Producers Interested Only in Having Their Products Go Abroad—Ex-Senator Edmunds Hands in His Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — Hearings were continued today before the senate commerce committee and the house committee in the merchant marine on the proposed shipping or subsidy bill.

J. C. Hanley, national organizer of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union, spoke against the bill before the house committee on the ground that it gave bounties for speed and capacity, whereas the farming organizations favored bounties based on the products actually exported. He said the organization he represented would favor bounties of $12,000,000 annually on freight outward carried. The plan of subsidies based on speed and capacity was opposed, he said, because it would go largely to passenger vessels and large ships, whereas the producers were interested only in having their products go abroad.

Henry W. Peabody, of Boston, having business connections in London, Manila, Sydney and in the Orient, opposed the bill on the ground that any measure to extend our commerce should have more general application and not be confined to ships.

MR. EDMUNDS' REPORT.

Senator Frye submitted to the senate committee a letter from ex-Senator Edmunds, which in part was as follows:

"Agreeable to your request I have examined all the treaties between the United States and other countries on the subject of the ships of other countries being entitled to bounties on exportations if the United States should grant bounties to its own ships, etc. The list herewith contains the names of countries which by express provision of our treaties would be entitled to have their ships receive the same bounties for the exportation of goods from the United States that the United States may grant to its own ships: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Mecklenberg-Schwerin, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Prussia, Servia, Sweden and Norway."

Mr. Edmunds says that under these treaties "it is impossible for the United States to grant export bounties to their own ships without bringing into the benefits of the bounty the ships of nearly all the commercial and martime competitors of the United States or else by the abrogation of quite or nearly all the treaties above referred to.'

Mr. Edmunds further says that "if a bounty on exports is to be granted it must apply to all exports, it must be impartial and universal." He adds: "A general bounty on exports, if valid, must necessarily be equal, value for value, and if large enough to reach and benefit the original producers and manufacturers would be startling in amount."

FAST SHIPS A LOSS.

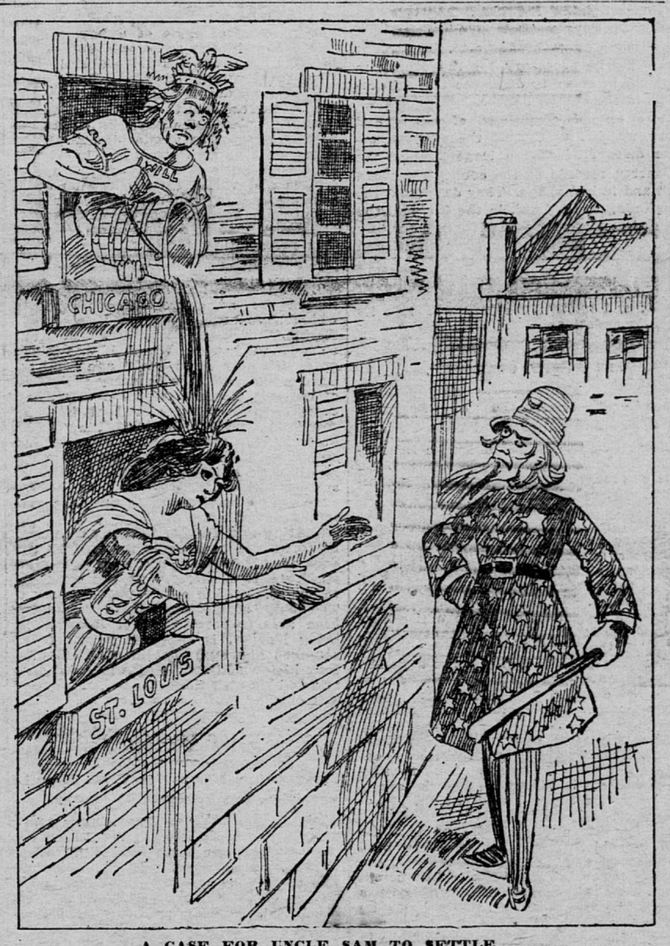
Mr. Clement A. Griscrom, president of the Imperial Navigation company, which owns the American line of steamers, told the senate committee that the New York, St. Paul, St. Louis and Paris never made the company a dollar. He figured the net loss to the company at $415,000 annually. The eleven ships under foreign flags supported the other ships. The fast ships, like fast trains, did not pay.

Mr. Depew here stated that the late Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, had made a careful investigation of the subject and had informed the senator that he had found that the fast trains were run at a loss.

Mr. Griscrom continued by saying that the tramp ships and slow freighters would be benefited under this bill, and would maintain the faster ships. He said his company did not propose to go out of fast navigation. They were in and intended to stay. In the course of his remarks Mr. Griscrom said:

"I do not wish to make any statement that may appear like threats, but this fast service of fast ships cannot be continued under the American flag after the expiration of our present mail contract upon the terms under which it is now running, and all hope of continuing the construction of such ships, which proved so useful to the government in the Spanish war, will inevitably cease."

He thought the amount of subsidy named in the bill would accomplish the object for which it was intended.



A CASE FOR UNCLE SAM TO SETTLE.

An Extraordinary Record.

109,303 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry imported in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, was never before approached. Its quality cannot be excelled at any price, and their 1895 vintage now imported was seldom equaled.

MODERN LOCHINVAR.

Cowboy Carries Away Daughter of a Rich Ranchman.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 16.—Tom Condon, a cowboy, was wedded to Miss Lillie Wilson, daughter of a rich ranchman on the Sioux range, despite parental objections. The young couple took a sixty-mile ride on horseback, pursued by the irate father, who fired several shots before he was finally distanced. Coming on to this city, the marriage ceremony was performed before the father could reach here.

WAGES OF SIN.

Montana Man Kills Wife of Another and Himself.

BELGRADE, Mont., Jan. 16.—R. L. Davis, of the Butte Times, arrived here late last night to take his family to Butte, only to find that his wife had been murdered and the murderer, Frank Rogers, a merchant here, had committed suicide. Both bodies were found in the kitchen. Rogers was in love with Mrs. Davis and shot her to prevent her returning with her husband.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Threatening.

1—Bloody Kentucky Feud.
Ship Subsidy Plan.
Debate on Philippines.
South African War.

2—Welch Before Court.
New Tax Law Questioned.
Longer Fair Wanted.
Mayor and Grand Jury.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Live Stock Convention.

4—Editorial.
State Political Gossip.
Bryan in Kentucky.

5—Sporting News.
Samoan Treaty Ratified.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 59 1-4c.
Chicago May Wheat, 65 1-4-3-8c.
Stocks Inactive.

7—News of the Railroads.
Boxell Family Jhr.

8—In the Field of Labor.
St. Paul Social News.
Pay Rolls Hung Up.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Amsterdam, Rotterdam; Auguste Victoria, from Naples.
MANILA—Arrived: Victoria, San Francisco.
NAPLES—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, New York, and proceeded for Genoa.
BOULOGNE—Sailed: Palatia, Hamburg, for New York.
LIVERPOOL — Sailed: Ultonia, New York.
KOBE—Arrived: Tacoma, Tacoma for Hong Kong.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN — "The New York Brewer" (in German), 2:30 p. m.; "Der Corner Grocer," 8:15 p. m.
GRAND—"Under the Red Robe," 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m.
Capital City Driving club, racing matinee, Lake Como, 1 p. m.
Billiard match, Carney vs. Speers, 19 East Fifth street, 8 p. m.
Reception to Booker T. Washington, Commercial club, 2 p. m.
Grand lodge of Masons meets, Masonic Temple, 10 a. m.
St. Paul lodge, A. F. and A. M., meets, Masonic Temple, Fifth street, near postoffice, 8 p. m.

BATTLE IS RAGING

HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN THE VICINITY OF CAMP OCCUPIED BY GEN. BULLER

CROSSING OF TUGELA RIVER

BELIEVED THAT IT IS BEING ATTEMPTED BY BRITONS, AND BOERS ARE RESISTING

BOERS SUSTAIN A DEFEAT

Attempt to Rush a Hill Held by a Company of Yorkshires, and Are Driven Back at the Point of the Bayonet—Rumored That a Portion of the British Relief Column Is Now Near Ladysmith.

MODDER RIVER, Tuesday, Jan. 16.—There was a brisk exchange of shells this morning, the Boers returning our fire for the first time in several days. The British intrenchments are being continually strengthened and extended. The preliminary bridge is almost completed. Heavy rains have fallen in the hills recently, and the fords of Reit river are almost impassable. It is reported it will be necessary to relay the rails over almost the entire distance from Modder River to Kimberley, the Boers having used the rails and sleepers in building their fortifications.

Stories continue to reach camp that the Free State desires to terminate the war. The latest report is that a council was recently held at Bloemfontein, at which President Steyn and Gen. Cronje were present. It was then stated that unless the British began the attack by aJn. 15 the Free Staters would return home. The enormous difficulty the Boers must have in supplying their Spytfontein army, which is very far from the head of the railway, is very evident.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A special to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Thursday, says:

"There was heavy firing today. It is believed the Boers are contesting Gen. Buller's passage of the Tugela. Both sides were evidently busy, as the firing is described as the heaviest yet heard in Natal."

The Exchange Telegraphic company has received the following dispatch, dated Jan. 16, from Pietermaritzburg:

"There is no news from the front, but heavy firing was heard today in the direction of Frere. It is probable that Gen. Buller is engaging the enemy. A rumor is current here that a portion of the British force is near Ladysmith."

DEFEAT OF BOERS.

RENSBERG, Cape Colony, Monday, Jan. 15.—The Boers this morning attempted to rush a hill held by a company of the Yorkshires and the New Zealanders, but they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The Boers had twenty-one men killed and about fifty wounded. The hill commands a tract of country east of the main position of the Boers, and they determined to make an attempt to seize the heights. They advanced cautiously, directing their fire at a small wall held by the Yorkshires, and compelling the latter to keep close under cover. When the Boers rushed the wall the Yorkshires fixed bayonets and charged. Just at that moment Capt. Maddocks, with a small party of New Zealanders, came up, and the combined force leaped over the wall and charged straight for the enemy, who fled, followed by a withering fire at close range. The Boers literally tumbled over each other in their hurry to escape, but the persistent fire of the British inflicted a heavy loss. Desultory firing continued for some time, but the attack was an utter failure, and the Boers retreated to the shelter of the small kopjes at the base of the hill.

NEW PEACE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Even rumors are no longer telegraphed from Natal. The impression gathered by the military experts from this is that no determinate blow has been delivered by either side, as in such an event there would be no necessity for silence.

The South African conciliation committee, quietly formed to represent the peace minority, announces itself to the country and asks for the support of the public. Among the members are Lord and Lady Coleridge, Herbert Spencer, Sir Robert Threshie Reid, George John Shaw-Lefevre, Stephen Gladstone, Countess of Carlisle, Robert Harrison and other notable persons. Leonard Courtney, Unionist member of parliament for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, is president of the committee. This movement should be distinguished from the stop-the-war group of extremists, of which William T. Stead is the most active member. Its position, as summarized, is to wait until some proper opportunity arrives for some peaceful settlement. Meanwhile it will gather and distribute correct information and sound views. The manifesto affirms that "as the war was begun amid misunderstandings on both sides a pacific settlement is possible."

There is no indication that such an arrangement would be tolerated by any considerable portion of the public. National emotion is now in a state of disquietude over the reverses to British arms; dissatisfaction with the conduct of military business is intense, and there is an almost universal determination to see the thing through.

FIVE NEW BATTERIES.

The war office has issued information of the formation of five new batteries. Some idea of the army resources to be drawn upon may be gained from the fact according to the statement of a military expert this morning that an old practice howitzer at Lydd, in Kent, with which it was impossible to do accurate shooting, but which has been for some time solely used to test shells, has been laid under requisition for the front. Orders have been received at Lydd to pack this venerable relic with as much dispatch as possible for embarkation.

Seventeen more militia battalions will be embodied in the course of a fortnight. All the regulars are now out of the country except fourteen infantry battalions and eleven cavalry battalions. The war office has placed an order for 32,000,000 cartridges in cases.

The yeomanry committee announces that it has accepted 5,000 out of the 10,000 men which it wishes to raise and still has 20,000 applicants to be examined. The Daily Chronicle asserts that the committee was goaded into this statement by the reports that there was no hope of getting the full number.

CURIOUS REPORTS.

The war office has wired to countermand the departure from Egypt of a number of officers who were previously ordered to South Africa. The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon this and upon other news related to it, says:

"There are some curious reports in

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