

THE HONORABLE ARMY BILL

SENATE PUT IN FIVE HOURS DEBATING THE REORGANIZATION MEASURE

MR. CARTER HAD HIS TROUBLES

SENATOR WELLINGTON WANTED TO KNOW A LARGE NUMBER OF THINGS

PETTIGREW WAS ALSO ACTIVE

But His Resolutions Received Scant Courtesy From His Brother Members—Senator Hoar Has a Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—For five hours today the senate discussed the army reorganization bill. The debate took a wide range of times, but was confined principally to the question of the necessity for the increase in the regular army provided for in the pending measure.

The Philippine question was thrashed over at great length, but few real points were advanced. It was urged by the supporters of the army bill that the situation in the Philippines demanded the increase of the regular army, and was controverted by the opposition senators who, while they were willing in a general way to provide for such temporary force as might be necessary, vigorously opposed to the creation of a permanent standing army of 100,000 men.

PETTIGREW WANTED TO KNOW. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew was referred to the committee on the Philippines, after a speech by Mr. Pettigrew, in which the president maintained there was no war in the Philippines. The military committee declared that war exists there and that at least 60,000 men would be required to suppress the rebellion. "As the president and the military committee disagree," said Mr. Pettigrew, "it seems to me we ought to have the facts before us create an army of 100,000 men." It will be made public tomorrow.

Another of Mr. Pettigrew's resolutions calling upon the president for information as to the necessity for an increase in the strength of the army was referred to the committee on military affairs. The army bill was then taken up, and Mr. Carter asked unanimous consent that the unobjectionable amendments be considered and passed upon.

Mr. Pettigrew objected, declaring that his efforts to obtain information from the regular channels had been thwarted, and he proposed to have time to obtain it in some other way.

HEATED DEBATE. Mr. Wellington (Md.) demanded to know the intention of the administration with reference to the Philippine islands. He was to force an amendment to the Philippines, then a large army would be necessary. He declared the country had been assured at the beginning of the Philippines' trouble that it could be put down in four or five weeks, yet the situation was worse than ever.

"These people cannot be put down," declared Mr. Wellington, "it is the purpose of the administration to deprive them of self-government? If so, I am opposed to any increase of the army."

In reply Mr. Carter said the path of Mr. Wellington's question was that the administration, to satisfy him, must declare its present and future policy with respect to the Philippines.

"The senator can consult the record of congress for an answer to his question," said Mr. Carter.

"The president has no authority to decide what shall be done with the Philippines."

"The moment the treaty of peace was ratified," said Mr. Carter, "the moment it became the supreme law of the land. If the president had refused to maintain the sovereignty of the United States here he would have laid himself liable to impeachment."

"Has he not already given up sovereignty over a portion of Alaska?" inquired Mr. Wellington.

"GAVE UP ALASKAN TERRITORY. Mr. Carter replied that the president had done as a boundary boundary had been accomplished through a modus vivendi, a purely temporary arrangement."

"It is, nevertheless, a fact," declared Mr. Wellington, "that territory over which we had undisputed sovereignty has been abandoned. The British flag has been raised over it, it is controlled by British constabulary. That is the fact."

Mr. Carter—That is the alleged fact, only.

Mr. Wellington, continuing, said the Alaskan boundary was distinctly marked by stones, and the territory acquired by the United States from Russia was clearly the property of the United States.

"If the president should be impeached if he relinquished territory in the Philippines, he should likewise be impeached for relinquishing sovereignty in Alaska."

"Do you approve of the relinquishment of territory in Alaska?" inquired Mr. Carter.

"I do not," replied Mr. Wellington. Mr. Carter—Then do you approve of a relinquishment of the Philippines?"

Mr. Wellington—That is quite a different matter.

Mr. Carter declared it was the intention of the United States to maintain the laws in the Philippines, to restore order and to protect property. Beyond that point congress would determine what the ultimate disposition of the islands would be.

Mr. Teller (Col.) sharply criticized the pending measure as the entering wedge for a large standing army. "You'll want 100,000 men," he declared, "but you'll want 200,000 and you'll want them for a hundred years. This measure is not intended merely to meet an emergency, but to fix upon the country a great standing army."

MR. HOAR'S RESOLUTION. Mr. Hoar suggested a general amendment to the bill looking to the consolidation of the Philippines, and expressed the opinion that in time of peace we should have one soldier to each 1,000 of our population. He did not, therefore, he said, oppose the bill on the score of increase, but he did oppose it because of the favored policy of military occupation of the Philippines. "It is idle," he said, "to tell us that these people are not fit for self-government." He quoted the president and naval officers to show that the Philippines are an intelligent people, and added: "The way to prepare them for liberty is to set them free."

DEATH OF YOUNG BOOZ

IS NOW BEING PROBED BY COMMITTEE FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HE SAID CADETS WERE BULLIES

TOLD HIS PARENTS WEST POINT WAS NO PLACE FOR A GOOD YOUNG MAN

TOO MUCH TABASCO SAUCE

Three Times, He Said, Was It Forced Down His Throat by Upper Class Men at the Academy.

BRISTOL, Pa., Jan. 4.—The house committee of five congressmen, appointed by Speaker Henderson to investigate the case of Oscar L. Booz, formerly a West Point cadet, who, it is alleged, died from injuries received from being hazed by the upper class two years ago, began its inquiry here today.

The committee, which consists of Charles Dick, Ohio, chairman; Edmund H. Driggs, New York; Irving P. Wanger, Pennsylvania; Walter M. Smith, Iowa, and B. F. Clay, Michigan, arrived here from Philadelphia at 9 o'clock this morning and immediately went into session at Pythian hall, which has been selected for the committee by the borough authorities.

Maj. H. A. Casson, of Ohio, was selected by the committee for sergeant-at-arms.

Chairman Dick called the session to order. A number of witnesses were present, but the committee decided to hear the members of the Booz family first.

William H. Booz, father of the cadet, was the first called. He was asked by Chairman Dick to tell the story of his boy's life while at the military academy, as far as he knew.

Mr. Booz then went over the same story he told before the war department in 1900.

He said Oscar did not complain of "eggling," but spoke more of the fight and the tabasco sauce incident. Oscar told him he had black and blue marks on his body as a result of an encounter with an upper class man. Oscar reluctantly told his father that the hot sauce had been poured down his throat three times and that he was not until "Mr. Booz," asked Congressman Wanger, "was your son absolutely truthful?"

"Yes, sir, absolutely," was the reply. "Oscar said he was getting along very well until he received a heart blow which knocked him out."

Oscar, the father said, never had any throat or pulmonary troubles, and was going to West Point. Oscar's eyes did not trouble him before he went to the academy.

Chairman Dick asked numerous questions of Mr. Booz as to his son's education. He said that his boy was up to the standard of the academy and that he was proficient in mathematics and English.

FEARED TO MAKE IT WORSE. Chairman Dick then asked: "Why did you not make official complaint to the superintendent of the academy of your son's treatment?"

"I did not wish to have any publicity," he replied. "Why did you not as a citizen make complaint?"

"I did not know at that time the seriousness of the case, and also did not know there was any redress."

Mrs. Booz submitted several letters and extracts of letters sent to members of the family from Oscar, five exhibits in all. The committee decided to withhold the letters from the public but it could consider them in executive session. This was done at the request of the family, as they contained some personal matters which in no way related to the investigation.

The sister said Oscar had told her he would not again undergo the treatment had received at West Point for \$200.00.

At all other schools Oscar had attended, she said, he had got along very well and was called out to fight he was called "coward" and "goody-goody." He was always annoyed by the upper class men. Oscar characterized the family as "brutes," "bullies" and "tyrants."

LUNGS WERE BAD. Dr. William H. Martin, of Bristol, who examined Oscar Booz's physical condition preparatory to the young man going to West Point, said he found him a fair specimen of manhood. He noticed, however, his lung expansion was slightly deficient.

Dr. Joseph Abbott, of Bristol, testified that Oscar Booz had, primarily, tuberculosis, with a secondary extension into the throat. He was of the opinion that tabasco sauce could not affect the lungs.

Dr. W. P. Weaver, the family physician, differed in opinion from the previous witnesses as to where the boy's affection started. He was of the belief that it started in the throat. He also believed that the abuse, humiliation and fear he was subjected to was sufficient to lower the vitality of the boy. Oscar never told him that he swallowed tabasco sauce, but if he did it would exasperate his throat in resisting its swallowing, which would create a vulnerable spot for the lodgment of a colony of tuberculosis bacilli.

The committee then adjourned to Moline Park, Philadelphia, tonight.

Dr. O. L. Sells Cohen, a throat specialist of this city, was the first witness called at the night session held in this city. He testified to Booz coming to him on Aug. 4, 1900, with a well developed case of tuberculosis. He did not think of the swallowing of tabasco could pro-

TO GUARD THE MINES

REINFORCEMENTS OF FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS WANTED AT THE RAND

DE WET REPORTED ON THE GO

AT LAST ACCOUNTS HIS PURSUERS WERE JUST BEHIND THE MONEY

HAVE DESERTED FICKSBURG

British Get Out Before the Advancing Boers, Who Help Themselves to Everything in Sight.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Earl Roberts is already immersed in his arduous new duties of the war office. He will take no holiday.

There is no further news from Lord Kitchener, who, according to a Cape Town dispatch, is calling for 5,000 men to guard the Rand mines. Enlisting in Cape Colony continues active, and 500 men will leave Cape Town for the north within the next few days.

Information regarding the invasion is scanty. Col. Williams attacked the eastern invaders, near Middleburg, but failed to dislodge them. He has since been joined by Lieut. Col. Grenfell, and the Boers have retired.

STILL CHASING DE WET. Gen. Brabant has arrived at Graaf Reinet. Advice from Maseru, dated yesterday, says that three separate columns are still pursuing Gen. De Wet, but with no success beyond taking twenty-eight prisoners. Cannon firing is continually heard.

All the English have deserted Ficksburg, taking their stocks of grain across the border, and the Boers have looted the town.

According to the Daily Mail's correspondent at the Hague, the directorate of the Netherlands South Africa republic has applied to the Amsterdam courts for suspension of payments.

The Dutch Chronicle advises that favorable attention should be given to a movement, reported by its Montreal correspondent, to induce Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, to provide the colonial office consents, to proceed to South Africa as a commissioner empowered to intervene with a view to restoration of peace.

Lord Roberts, in a communication to the public, expressing his thanks for the reception tendered him, eulogizes the soldiers in South Africa, and appeals for contributions to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, seconding the efforts of the Prince of Wales to take care of the families of the men who are fighting.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.—Two hundred Boers have recrossed the Orange river, going north.

The Russian commandants, Petrowsk and Deploey, were killed in the fighting at Utrecht, Dec. 28.

A quantity of ammunition has been captured from the sympathizers with the Boer invaders in the neighborhood of Paal.

GOVERNORS APPOINTED FOR BRITAIN'S TROUBLED COLONIES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The following colonial appointments were announced this evening: Sir Alfred Milner, to be governor of the Transvaal and British high commissioner.

The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson (governor of Natal and Zululand since 1890), to be governor of Cape Colony.

Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Edward McCullum (governor of Newfoundland since 1888, and aide-de-camp to the queen since 1890), to be governor of Natal.

Maj. Hamilton John Good-Aldrich (resident commissioner of the Bechuanaland protectorate), to be lieutenant governor of the Orange River Colony.

GEN. BATCHELDER DEAD

DISTINGUISHED VETERAN OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Gen. Batchelder, former quartermaster general of the army, died here this afternoon at 2:25 o'clock.

Gen. Batchelder had been in delicate health for several years past, but his illness did not assume a critical phase until just before the holidays, when he suffered from an attack of angina pectoris.

Interment will be made at Arlington cemetery Monday, at 10 o'clock, in St. Louis' Unitarian church, at 10:30 in the morning.

Gen. Batchelder served with distinction during the war, and was awarded a medal of honor for "most distinguished gallantry in action against Mosby's guerrillas." He received the brevet ranks of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, U. S. A., and major, lieutenant colonel and brigadier general of volunteers, the latter brevet being awarded on March 15, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services during the war."

In 1880 he was promoted to brigadier general in the regular army, and entered upon his duties as quartermaster general of the army. He retired in 1890, and Batchelder saw considerable service in the quartermaster's department on the Pacific Coast, doing duty as chief quartermaster at Portland, and as depot quartermaster at San Francisco.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

GEN. MOLINEUX WANTS HIS SON'S CASE HURRIED UP.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The World tomorrow will say: Gen. Edward Molineux has decided to appeal to the legislature to ascertain the cause of the delay in settling the case of his son, Roland, convicted of murder in the first degree. He will ask if necessary that a committee be appointed to conduct an investigation and that a bill be enacted limiting the time given to a trial judge within which he must pass on a case where the conviction was one of murder in the first degree.

Molineux was convicted on Feb. 10, 1890. Counsel for Molineux completed serving their papers on appeal to the district attorney on May 4 of last year.

On July 25, the district attorney completed his case. The following day the papers were submitted to Recorder Goff. Shortly after that the recorder went on a three months' vacation. He returned to bench on Nov. 1, but it was not until that he took up the Molineux papers.

Gen. Molineux said: "Every man who is accused of having committed crime under our laws is entitled to a trial. The trial of my son is not completed until the court of appeals has rendered its decision. It seems to be no fixed time in the law on which a trial judge must settle a case. It was suggested to me by a professional friend that there is no limitation by law to the time a trial judge can take to settle a case. It will be absolutely the case I will certainly appeal to the legislature or to the judges of the court of appeals if the delay is not stopped."

"I do not know," he said, "if the spirit moves me, not only as a father of the defendant, but as a citizen to do anything to expedite the trial of my son. I am a citizen of New York, yes, but the whole world, in what position a criminal or alleged criminal is placed to get his papers before the court of appeals."

GOT AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

But It Failed to Explode When Opened by Its Recipient.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Paris, 1st, says: Thomas J. Coffman, an attorney and collector at Hums, near New York, narrowly escaped being blown to atoms with an infernal machine received through the mail today. The box was of wood, with a sliding lid. It contained a pound stick of dynamite and several match heads, which, however, failed to ignite when the box was opened. Two thicknesses of heavy brown paper covered the box, which was addressed to Dr. Sylvester Coffman, the attorney's brother. It is thought the jolting of the box in the mail disarranged the mechanism. An indictment postmarked to indicate that the box was mailed at Logansport, Ind.

BEAUTIFUL YOUNG GIRL BRUTALLY MURDERED

MARIETTA, O., Jan. 4.—One of the most brutal of crimes was committed this evening at Hackney, Morgan county, by which Miss Nellie Morris, aged nineteen, handsome and accomplished, lost her life. As Miss Morris was returning home from the postoffice, by way of a path through the fields, she was accosted by Walter A. Weinstein, a young man eighteen years of age, who lived near her home. He made indecent proposals to her and she immediately started to run. He grabbed her and threw her to the ground. She screamed and fought hard, finally getting to her feet. Weinstein drew a razor from his pocket and cut her across the neck, severing the neck muscles and laying bare the jugular vein. Miss Morris grabbed the razor with her hands, and they were cut to pieces in her mad attempt to rescue herself from the man.

Her fingers were cut off and her wrist badly cut, as well as her entire right arm and left arm badly disfigured. Her dress was torn from her in shreds, and when people arrived she was almost naked. She died from the effects of her wounds shortly after the assault. She was the daughter of Benjamin Morris, a business man of this city. Weinstein was grabbed by a crowd of men who bound him with ropes hand and foot, and removed him to a building, where more than 1,500 men watched over him. A telephone message was sent to McConeville for officers to come and get him. The people of Hackney are greatly excited and a mob is being organized to hang Weinstein. Weinstein recently resigned from the reformatory, where he served a term for attempting to kill his father, Jacob Weinstein, a rich farmer of Morgan county.

BISHOP NINDE'S FUNERAL

Will Be Held in Detroit Monday Afternoon.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Funeral services over the remains of Bishop Ninde will be held Monday afternoon in the Central Methodist church here. The services will be the most impressive ever held in the Methodist church in this state and they will be in keeping with the exalted position the deceased held in the church. Many Methodist clergymen and laymen from Michigan and other states are expected to be present.

AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

MISSING MAYOR OF MONCTON, N. B., Turns Up in Florida.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 4.—After an absence of more than eight years James McCready Snow, mayor of this city, who disappeared in July, 1892, leaving no trace behind him, has been heard from.

Through a letter received from him it is learned that he has been living at Key West, Fla., besides being mayor of Moncton. Mr. Snow was prominent in the insurance business and soon after he went away it was found that his affairs were involved. The Bank of Nova Scotia holding \$15,000 of his paper. An effort made to locate him was without success. It is understood that none of Snow's relatives knew what became of him until the receipt of the letter from Florida.

TO SUPPRESS CONSUMPTION.

SIX Physicians Must Report Cases of Tuberculosis.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Saxon ministry has issued a decree requiring physicians, hospital managers and boarding house keepers, as well as undertakers, to report all tuberculosis cases. The decree directs also the disinfection of rooms in which persons from tuberculosis die. The German physicians are preparing a petition asking the government to prohibit cremation.

TO GUARD THE MINES

REINFORCEMENTS OF FIVE THOUSAND TROOPS WANTED AT THE RAND

DE WET REPORTED ON THE GO

AT LAST ACCOUNTS HIS PURSUERS WERE JUST BEHIND THE MONEY

HAVE DESERTED FICKSBURG

British Get Out Before the Advancing Boers, Who Help Themselves to Everything in Sight.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Earl Roberts is already immersed in his arduous new duties of the war office. He will take no holiday.

There is no further news from Lord Kitchener, who, according to a Cape Town dispatch, is calling for 5,000 men to guard the Rand mines. Enlisting in Cape Colony continues active, and 500 men will leave Cape Town for the north within the next few days.

Information regarding the invasion is scanty. Col. Williams attacked the eastern invaders, near Middleburg, but failed to dislodge them. He has since been joined by Lieut. Col. Grenfell, and the Boers have retired.

STILL CHASING DE WET. Gen. Brabant has arrived at Graaf Reinet. Advice from Maseru, dated yesterday, says that three separate columns are still pursuing Gen. De Wet, but with no success beyond taking twenty-eight prisoners. Cannon firing is continually heard.

All the English have deserted Ficksburg, taking their stocks of grain across the border, and the Boers have looted the town.

According to the Daily Mail's correspondent at the Hague, the directorate of the Netherlands South Africa republic has applied to the Amsterdam courts for suspension of payments.

The Dutch Chronicle advises that favorable attention should be given to a movement, reported by its Montreal correspondent, to induce Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, to provide the colonial office consents, to proceed to South Africa as a commissioner empowered to intervene with a view to restoration of peace.

Lord Roberts, in a communication to the public, expressing his thanks for the reception tendered him, eulogizes the soldiers in South Africa, and appeals for contributions to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, seconding the efforts of the Prince of Wales to take care of the families of the men who are fighting.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.—Two hundred Boers have recrossed the Orange river, going north.

The Russian commandants, Petrowsk and Deploey, were killed in the fighting at Utrecht, Dec. 28.

A quantity of ammunition has been captured from the sympathizers with the Boer invaders in the neighborhood of Paal.

NAMED BY THE CROWN

GOVERNORS APPOINTED FOR BRITAIN'S TROUBLED COLONIES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The following colonial appointments were announced this evening: Sir Alfred Milner, to be governor of the Transvaal and British high commissioner.

The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson (governor of Natal and Zululand since 1890), to be governor of Cape Colony.

Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Edward McCullum (governor of Newfoundland since 1888, and aide-de-camp to the queen since 1890), to be governor of Natal.

Maj. Hamilton John Good-Aldrich (resident commissioner of the Bechuanaland protectorate), to be lieutenant governor of the Orange River Colony.

BISHOP NINDE'S FUNERAL

Will Be Held in Detroit Monday Afternoon.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Funeral services over the remains of Bishop Ninde will be held Monday afternoon in the Central Methodist church here. The services will be the most impressive ever held in the Methodist church in this state and they will be in keeping with the exalted position the deceased held in the church. Many Methodist clergymen and laymen from Michigan and other states are expected to be present.

AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

MISSING MAYOR OF MONCTON, N. B., Turns Up in Florida.

MONCTON, N. B., Jan. 4.—After an absence of more than eight years James McCready Snow, mayor of this city, who disappeared in July, 1892, leaving no trace behind him, has been heard from.

Through a letter received from him it is learned that he has been living at Key West, Fla., besides being mayor of Moncton. Mr. Snow was prominent in the insurance business and soon after he went away it was found that his affairs were involved. The Bank of Nova Scotia holding \$15,000 of his paper. An effort made to locate him was without success. It is understood that none of Snow's relatives knew what became of him until the receipt of the letter from Florida.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair; Colder.

1—Talked on Army Bill. Investigating Booz's Death. Aguinaldo Still Lives. Doings of the Boers.

2—Gift for Gov. Lind. Protest of Dr. Ohage. News of Minneapolis.

3—Northwest News. Year in Black Hills. 4—Editorial Page.

5—Sporting News. Minnesota Senatorial Fight. 6—Negro's Right to Vote. For and Against Oleo.

7—in the Local Courts. Supreme Court Decisions. Prison Commission Report.

8—News of the Railroads. Weekly Financial Reviews. Popular Wants.

9—Markets of the World. Chicago May Wheat, 77 1-2c. Bar Silver, 63 3-8c. Stocks Active; Higher.

10—Find Temporary Jail. In Local Labor Field.

TALE IS DENIED.

ST. PAUL'S PRESENT SAYS ABSORPTION STORY IS UNTRUE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—J. E. Earing, president of the St. Paul, who arrived here in Chicago late tonight, said the report of any report involving the absorption of his road was not true.

AMENDED IN COMMITTEE.

Legislative Appropriation Bill Is Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported to the senate today, making the first regular appropriation bill to be reported. The only amendment of a legislative character adopted by the committee is one providing that "temporary clerks who have been in the service of the government for two years and who have demonstrated their efficiency may in the discretion of the secretary of the department in which they are employed be appointed to fill vacancies in the classified service whenever such vacancies occur."

The net increase in the total appropriation recommended by the committee is \$23,750, bringing the aggregate up to \$24,727,307.

The principal increase is \$3,161, for the congressional library, and of this amount \$60,000 is for the purchase of books, making the total for that purpose \$100,000. There is also a provision for keeping the library open Sunday from 10 o'clock to 10 p. m., and for this purpose \$10,000 is appropriated.

THE GOEBEL CASE

Will Be Taken Up in Frankfort, Ky., Monday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4.—The January term of the Franklin circuit court, at which the case of Gov. Taylor, ex-Secretary of State Finley W. Goebel, will be tried at this term, however, and chief interest will be as to whether any additional indictments in connection with the assassination of Taylor are expected to be returned.

Robert Noakes, upon whose testimony, corroborated by Cuiton and Wharton Golden, mainly, ex-Secretary of State Taylor's case is based, is expected to give a full and complete account of the assassination.

POPULATION DECREASING.

Christiania, Norway, Has Fewer Citizens Now Than a Year Ago.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 4.—The new year found the total public debt of Norway to be \$1,000,000,000, night nurse in the insane pavilion of Bellevue hospital, this afternoon. Donnelly was employed in the insane pavilion at the time Louis Hilliard died, supposedly from maltreatment, and he was subpoenaed to give testimony at the coroner's inquest at which Day and Marshall were held responsible for Hilliard's death. Donnelly refused to give any testimony or answer any questions on the ground that it would tend to degrade or incriminate him.

SUSPENDED A NURSE.

Refused to Testify at Coroner's Inquest into Death of Hilliard.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Charles Commissioner John J. Keller suspended Richard Donnelly, night nurse in the insane pavilion of Bellevue hospital, this afternoon. Donnelly was employed in the insane pavilion at the time Louis Hilliard died, supposedly from maltreatment, and he was subpoenaed to give testimony at the coroner's inquest at which Day and Marshall were held responsible for Hilliard's death. Donnelly refused to give any testimony or answer any questions on the ground that it would tend to degrade or incriminate him.

"RED LIGHT" TRIAL.

Witnesses Tell of Open Solicitation by Allen Street Women.

SAVES LIFE IS NOT DEAD

SIXTO LOPEZ EMPHATICALLY DENIES THAT AGUINALDO HAS BEEN KILLED

DERIDES TALE OF BUENCAMINO