

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

SENATOR ALDRICH OPENS THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

STATUS OF SILVER NOT CHANGED

By the Provisions of This Bill—Resolution Declaring Intention to Retain the Philippine Islands—The Resolutions Regarding Treasury Deposits Modified and Adopted in Both Houses. A Resolution Expressing Sympathy With the Boers—Other Proceedings.

SENATE.

Washington, January 4.—In accordance with the notice previously given by him, Senator Aldrich today opened the discussion of the financial bill in the senate, with a speech in explanation of the senate substitute for the house bill. The speech was carefully prepared and was read from manuscript. The senators present gave him careful attention, but no one interrupted him with questions or otherwise during the delivery, nor did any one manifest disposition to reply after he had concluded.

Senator Aldrich accused the democratic party of advocating a policy that would lead to silver monometallism, and declared that it was not a bimetallic party at all. "The committee do not suggest any changes in the status of the silver dollar or the silver certificate. We do not propose to take away from silver any of the monetary privileges or prerogatives which it now enjoys. In fact, we believe that the legislation suggested will greatly strengthen its position in our monetary system."

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, presented the following resolution: "That the Philippine islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such and to establish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archipelago as the situation may demand."

Senator Beveridge asked that the resolution lie upon the table until next Tuesday when he will speak upon it. A message from the president was read, transmitting the testimony taken by the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the war by the war department.

A resolution was presented by Senator Pettigrew, calling upon the secretary of the navy for the report of Admiral Dewey of April 18, 1898, in which the admiral said he could take Manila at any time. He asked for modification, but Senator Spooner objected and the resolution was over.

Senator Allen's resolution, calling for correspondence between the treasury department and the National City bank and the Hanover National bank, of New York, was agreed to with modifications. The consideration of Senator Pettigrew's resolution, concerning the advances reported to have been made by Aginaldo through General Torres to General Otis after the beginning of hostilities in the Philippines, was postponed until Monday.

The senate went into executive session, adjourning at 3:30 o'clock until next Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house session was very brief again today, the only incident being the adoption of the Sulzer resolution introduced yesterday, calling upon Secretary Gage for all information regarding the deposit of government funds in certain national banks. The resolution as adopted was made more general in its scope so as to apply to deposits in other national banks, and an amendment was added to cover information regarding the transactions relating to the sale of the New York custom house site. Secretary Gage's friends had been informed that he courted the fullest investigation and was prepared to submit all the facts to congress. Accordingly, there was no friction over the adoption of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, presented the Sulzer resolution as modified by the committee, for immediate consideration.

Mr. Sulzer arose after the presentation of the resolution and said he would accept the amendments.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, asked for five minutes, which he devoted to yield to Mr. Levy, democrat, of New York. The request was complied with, and Mr. Levy offered an amendment to the resolution, which included a request for the secretary's reasons for delaying the deposits in national banks until the panic had occurred. Mr. Levy said he had warned the secretary in September that a panic was imminent. Had the secretary heeded that warning and deposited government funds in national banks in September and October, instead of buying bonds the panic would have been averted.

The amendment was promptly ruled out of order and the resolution as offered by Mr. Payne was adopted.

Then at 12:20 p. m. the house adjourned until Monday.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, today introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, etc., That the thanks of congress are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral William T. Sampson and Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and the officers and men under them for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at San Juan.

Representative Quarles, of Virginia, has introduced the following house resolution:

Resolved, That we hereby extend to our two sister republics in Africa—the Transvaal and the Orange Free State—our deepest sympathy in the noble, brave and patriotic struggle they are now making to preserve their governments from destruction by the hands of monarchy.

Among the bills introduced in the senate today was one by Mr. Clay, of Georgia, granting a pension of \$50 per month to Annie E. Brumby, mother of Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant.

The senate today confirmed the nomination of Lloyd Wheaton and J. C. Bates to be major generals of volunteers; Colonel S. M. B. Young, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur MacArthur and Lieutenant Colonel William Ludlow to brigadier generals.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob the joy of life. Bickel's Arnica Salve, for Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Burns, Chapped Hands, Chills, Best cure on earth. Drives out poisons. Price 25 cts. A. B. Bickel, Sold by R. R. Bell.

TROOPS SENT TO LUMBERTON

To Guard a Condemned Criminal Who Has Been Rescued—Threats of Lynching.

(Special to the Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 4.—Company B, Third regiment, left here tonight for Lumberton to guard Ross, a man under death sentence. The governor respects him for another week. The governor makes a statement through the Associated Press. The company went 27 strong. Captain J. J. Bernad, commanding, left on a special train on the Seaboard Air Line. A mob at Lumberton has threatened to lynch Ross.

(By Associated Press.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 4.—At 8:30 tonight a special train with twenty-seven of the Governor's Guards aboard, left for Lumberton, N. C., where it was alleged an attempt was about to be made to lynch Reuben Ross, a negro convicted of rape on Mrs. Strickland, a white woman, and twice reprieved by Governor Russell. Governor Russell tonight made the following statement for the Associated Press:

"A negro named Reuben Ross was convicted of rape and sentenced to be hanged. I postponed the execution until Friday, January 5th upon petition from leading men in Robeson county, including the mayor of Red Springs, where the affair occurred, the mayor of Maxton, a member of the legislature from Robeson county, and half a dozen or more of the jury which tried the case, the foreman of the grand jury and many other citizens, all of whom asked for executive clemency. I have again postponed the execution for one week."

"This, I have done at the earnest solicitation of the lawyers for the prisoner, in order to take further time to consider the case."

"It being represented to me that there were threats of lynching the prisoner at Lumberton, I ordered Captain Bernad with twenty men of the governor's guards to Lumberton tonight to keep the peace."

IN GATACRE'S DISTRICT.

The war office has received a report from Cape Town dated Wednesday, January 3rd, reporting the situation in General Gatacre's district. It says:

"Dordrecht is now evacuated by Montmorency, who occupies Bord's siding on the Indwe line."

"Molteno is being attacked today by the enemy, who more or less surround the police station, but who, according to reports, are being forced back. Reinforcements of mounted infantry and a regiment of General Methuen and French is reported."

"A company of mounted infantry under Alderson has reconnoitered the rebel forces on the north bank."

"No movement of General Methuen and French is reported."

BOERS VIGOROUSLY SHELLED.

Frere Camp, January 4.—A vigorous shelling of the Boers trenches on the plain this morning forced the burghers to shift their position after their horses had stampeded.

Boer camp, Colenso, Tuesday, January 3.—The British guns at Chieveley camp continue their ineffective long range fire night and day, in order to divert Boer attention from movements of the troops. Federal scouts yesterday penetrated into the British camp, and made excellent arrangements for the publication of campaign matter and for reaching the voters. H. A. London, J. A. Robinson, Josephus Daniels, R. M. Furman, and W. C. Hammer, of the committee, were present.

Carolina Pines at Paris Exposition

Norfolk, Va., January 4.—The North Carolina Pine Association, composed of lumber manufacturers of Virginia and North Carolina, at a meeting held today, accepted the invitation to make an exhibit in the forestry department of the United States at the Paris exposition. The exhibit will include hundreds of specimens of dressed and undressed long leaf pine lumber, which was today advanced \$1.00 per 1,000, and will be forwarded on a special ship in about thirty days. The exhibit is now being prepared. A representative will be sent to Paris to take charge of it.

MISS CLARA BARTON'S ADDRESS.

Washington, January 4.—Some correspondent has stated that Miss Clara Barton resides in Georgetown, D. C. "This is a mistake and is troublesome to the postoffice and confusing to her correspondents. Miss Barton never resided in Georgetown, and her address is always Washington, D. C."

FRENCH'S CASUALTIES.

Rensburg, January 4.—The casualties to General French's force up to the afternoon of January 3rd were five men killed and twenty-four wounded.

THE TRANSVAAL MINT.

Pretoria, January 2.—Since starting the mint here has coined 140,000 sovereigns. The machinery is now in full swing.

Wanzenberg reports from Dordrecht that the Kafir stations have been destroyed and that the inhabitants are fleeing.

Chief Lynch with three thousand Kaffirs attacked Boers' laagers but the natives were dispersed.

JAMESON ESCAPES FROM LADY-SMITH.

Hoof, Laager, Ladysmith, Tuesday, January 2.—Six horsemen made a dash for Ladysmith a few nights ago and though pursued, they escaped. It is believed the party included Colonel Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, and Dr. Jameson.

Reinforcements of infantry and artillery have been dispatched to General French from De Aar.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Wednesday, January 3.—Colonel Pöcher, it is officially announced, being only on a raiding expedition, and for military reasons, being unable to occupy Douglas permanently, has evacuated the town, bringing off all of the loyalists. He has not returned safely to close proximity to Belmont.

EXTENSIVE BOER FORTIFICATIONS.

London, January 5, 5 a. m.—This morning's news throws no further light upon the war situation.

Lord Methuen's cavalry scouting has developed the fact that the Boers' entrenchments extend some forty miles, far overlapping the British positions and making flank attacks exceedingly difficult. Military analysts affirm that the Boer trenches confronting General Buller stretch away some seventeen miles, and that work upon them is pushed unrelentingly.

It now appears that it is John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill, and not Winston Spencer Churchill who has been given command of a squadron of the South African light horse.

Republican Position on the Philippine Question.

Washington, January 4.—It is known that Senator Beveridge's resolution on the Philippines, introduced today, was written by the senator in consultation with Senators Lodge, chairman of the Philippine committee; Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations. The last named finally revising it to the form in which it was introduced. It is understood that the resolution is a composite expression of the views of the republican senators and that Senators Platt, Davis, Lodge and Beveridge were in favor of a more positive declaration and the resolution as it stands is as far an expression as is possible of the position of republican senators upon the question.

BOER FORTIFICATIONS

SO EXTENDED AS TO MAKE FLANKING ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

SEVERAL SMALL ENGAGEMENTS.

The Boer Forces Driven From Two Positions—Their Trenches Shelled. Ineffective Long-Range Firing—Dr. Jameson and Cecil Rhodes' Brother Escape From Ladysmith. The British Evacuate Douglas—Mint at Pretoria Coining Gold Sovereigns.

Sterkstroom, January 4.—General Gatacre today met the invading force at Cypergat, near the British advance camp at Bushmanshoek. The Boers retired hurriedly shortly after the British artillery opened fire. The enemy occupied Molteno and Cypergat today, but the latter place is now reoccupied by us.

London, January 4.—Further details of the fighting between General Gatacre and the Boers at Cypergat today shows that 3,000 Boers, with artillery, attacked a British outpost between Cypergat and Molteno. General Gatacre, with mounted troops and field artillery, moved out in front of Sterkstroom and found the Boers strongly posted at Coperberg, whence they were quickly dislodged. The Boers were in the direction of Stormberg. The Boers used the British guns captured December 10th and shot well, but the British kept under cover and there were no casualties on their side.

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REMARKABLE RAILWAY RUN.

A Special from Salisbury to Atlanta, More Than a Mile a Minute Made.

Atlanta, Ga., January.—A most remarkable long distance run was made on the Southern railway today by a special arranged for on short notice. The trip was from Salisbury, N. C., to Atlanta and the solitary passenger who occupied the single car was G. H. Pennington of No. 1970 Fifth avenue, New York. Mr. Pennington was a passenger on the Southern's southwestern limited from New York.

At Salisbury he strolled through the train and mistake sat down in the Jacksonville sleeper which was detached at the North Carolina city. He did not discover his mistake until sometime after the limited had left, but quickly communicating with President Spencer, arranged for a special. The limited was one hour and thirty-seven minutes behind time when it left Salisbury. The railway officials ordered everything laid up and gave Mr. Pennington's train the right of way in its endeavor to reach Atlanta.

The limited rolled into Atlanta twenty minutes late, after a remarkably rapid run and was followed just ten minutes later by the special which left Salisbury two hours after the limited. The 313 miles between Salisbury and Atlanta covered by the New Yorker's special in 273 minutes including stops. The fastest hour's continuous run was seventy miles, made between Salisbury and Greenville, and the train did not at any time make a speed less than at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Mr. Pennington said his anxiety to catch the limited was caused by an engagement to meet his daughter in the city of Mexico and because his valet and clothes were on the train.

A SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

In Chatham County—Quarantine Established Against Guilford County.

Raleigh, N. C., January 4.—There is now an epidemic of smallpox in Chatham county, this state, and several persons have died from the disease. It is certain that it was carried there by negroes from Greensboro, and this has caused outbreaks in several places in the county in order to protect the citizens of the county against any more smallpox cases coming from Greensboro, the county commissioners have decided to quarantine against the whole of Guilford county. Accordingly they directed the sheriff to station a guard at every depot on the Southern railway (the old Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley) in Chatham county and prevent and passengers coming from Guilford county from getting off the train unless he has a proper health certificate. The commissioners also requested the South Carolina Railway Company not to sell any tickets to or carry on its trains any person in Guilford county desiring to come to Chatham, unless he can show a health certificate. All persons, therefore, who wish to come from Guilford county to Chatham must have a proper health certificate.

Do You Know

Consumption is preventable? Science has proven that, and also that neglect is suicidal. The worst cold or cough can be cured with Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. Sold on positive guarantee for over fifty years. Sold by all druggists.

JOHNSTON'S REPLY TO MORGAN.

Montgomery, Ala., January 5.—Governor Johnston is sending an open letter in answer to Senator Morgan. In this he says in part:

"You say that you charged that I owned or had owned a large amount of stock in an Alabama corporation, one of several that had sold all their property to a New Jersey company. That is true to the extent that I owned the 'large' amount of about \$14,000 worth of stock in the American Coal Company. I am unable to see any crime in disposing of that to a New Jersey company."

"I do not own and never owned a share of stock in the Sloss-Sheffield Company, nor have I ever had any interest, direct, remote or contingent in any syndicate or trust to which the latter reference was made."

"I beg to express my great satisfaction at your present attitude against trusts. If it is a crime to aid in securing the formation of a company to bring more than \$2,000,000 into our state to build furnaces and steel works and to give employment to arms already on board their vessels, simply to avoid trouble and delay in connection with the other portions of the cargoes."

"A copy of the manifest of the Bundesrath has been published, showing that her cargo contains certain contraband. The owners declare that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement that saddles and other war material have been found amid the cargo on the Bundesrath."

CUBA'S NEW ERA.

The year 1900 promises to make the beginning of a new and proud era in Cuban history. The American government appears to have given the island a Governor-General who intends to make the most of his authority to develop its affairs along the approved lines of civilization, and he, in turn, has surrounded himself with a Cabinet embracing the highest native intelligence.

The policy to be pursued in Cuba seems to be based upon a practical understanding of what is needed and an appreciation of the fact that haste will result only in confusion or fruitless reform. Governor-General Wood is a man to have a keen conception of the islanders and their peculiarities. His practical acquaintance with the disposition of the people is said to have made him popular with them. It is, therefore, to be expected that he will effect certain administrative changes in the various departments, and that these will be harmonious with his general plan for rehabilitating Cuban prosperity.

There is every indication that the new Governor-General has the shrewd political judgment to distinguish between the matters that must immediately be reformed and those that will become obsolete only through the influence of education and a consequent growth of a refined moral sense.—Washington Times.

HAWAII TERRITORIAL BILL.

Washington, January 4.—The senate committee on foreign relations today ordered a favorable report upon the bill creating a territorial government for Hawaii. Senator Cullom reported the bill to the senate. A few modifications of the original bill were made, the most important being the validation of the sale of lands since annexation and fixing the terms of the supreme court judges at nine years. The provision for a delegation in congress remains in the bill.

On Every Bottle

Of Shiloh's Consumption Cure is this guarantee: "All we ask of you is to use faithfully, then if you can say you are not benefited return the bottle to your Druggist and he may refund the price paid." Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. Sold by all druggists.

ARGUING THE ROBERTS CASE.

First Speech for the Protestants—Senator Rawlins' Views on Situation.

Washington, January 4.—The Roberts investigating committee resumed its session today for the purpose of hearing arguments and bringing the inquiry to an early conclusion.

Chairman Taylor stated that the statement of a witness absent in Utah had been received, but as Mr. Roberts declined to admit it in an informal manner the matter would have to be taken up later.

Mr. Schroeder, head of the gentle delegation here to oppose Mr. Roberts, then opened the argument against Mr. Roberts.

"The evidence clearly shows," proceeded Mr. Schroeder, "that since 1880 Mr. Roberts has been in the status of a polygamist and the question is as to the effect of this status."

He said that while Utah was a territory, there was no doubt as to Roberts' disfranchisement under the Edmunds and Tucker act; and when Utah was admitted to statehood, Mr. Roberts' citizenship was still impaired. The status of polygamy was such that Mr. Roberts could not relieve himself from it without some affirmative act.

As to the right of the house to exclude, Mr. Schroeder said: "Suppose a raving maniac should present himself at the bar of the house and ask admission on proper credentials, could not the house in self-protection deny him admission? Suppose a man afflicted with leprosy presented himself, would not the house have power to keep him out?"

Mr. Schroeder said that Mr. Roberts had admitted his relationship with his plural wives. He had publicly said he would "be d—d" if he would give up his wives. This was an offense against the public morals.

The afternoon hearing was adjourned when Senator Rawlins, of Utah, was drawn into a discussion of polygamy.

Chairman Taylor asked Mr. Rawlins, who was once a delegate from Utah, if it was not understood at the time the state was admitted that polygamy was at an end.

"It was my understanding," said Mr. Rawlins, "that the solemnization of polygamist marriages was interdicted by the Mormon church and that this would have a salutary effect in terminating the practice; but I did not hold out to congress that family already established would be broken up."

Mr. Taylor asked if it was expected that the law against polygamy would be violated.

Mr. Rawlins answered that it was thought there might be sporadic cases, but as a general system, polygamist relations would gradually terminate.

"Do you think," continued Mr. Taylor, "that Utah would have been admitted if it had been understood that in a few years Utah would send to congress a man maintaining polygamist relations?"

Mr. Rawlins said he did not think congress believed the practice of polygamy would be continued. The course of events in recent years had clearly shown that the practice would end in time.

Mr. Schroeder concluded his argument, which related mainly to the historical aspect of polygamy and the law in the case.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster addressed the committee in behalf of the great number of women interested in the case and who were not represented before the committee.

The committee adjourned until 10:30 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

ANOTHER STEAMER SEIZED.

The British Seize the German Steamer General.

Berlin, January 4.—The imperial mail steamer General has been detained at Aden and occupied by British troops, with the object of searching her cargo which is to be discharged. The General is owned by the German East African Line, the owners of the Bundesrath, previously captured by the British cruiser Magicienne off Delagoa bay.

Hamburg, January 4.—Although the manifests of the German steamer General show there was no war material on board, she was compelled to discharge her cargo.

The German East African Company publishes a statement in the Hamburger Nachrichten, saying that immediately on the declaration of war the company refused to forward to South Africa two consignments of arms already on board their vessels, simply to avoid trouble and delay in connection with the other portions of the cargoes.

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ITALY'S FAVORABLE ANSWER

To Secretary Hay's Proposition as an Open-Door Policy in China.

Washington, January 4.—Italy has returned a favorable response to the recent note of the state department respecting the "open door" in China. Italy was the last of the great powers to be heard from.

It is learned that, although Italy was the last of the powers addressed to return an answer to Secretary Hay's overtures looking to the maintenance of the "open door" in China, that government really was more prompt than any other in the negotiations. This is explained by the fact that the Italian government was addressed on the subject some time after the other continental nations had it under consideration. This was through no discourtesy or lack of consideration but simply because our ambassador, Mr. Draper, was away from his post on leave of absence in the United States when the identical note of instruction was sent out and it was regarded as best to make no departure from the rule which had been adopted in the case of the other governments, of addressing them through the United States representatives at the foreign capitals.

Immediately upon Mr. Draper's return to Rome, at a not distant date in the past, he laid the matter before the Italian government, which, therefore, has acted with more promptness than most of the other powers.