

Partly cloudy today and probably tomorrow; slowly rising temperature; light northerly winds.

NUMBER 2759.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ROSEBERY IN SADDLE AGAIN.

Ex-Prime Minister Ready to Lead Liberals.

IRISH ALLIANCE RENOUNCED

Speech at Chesterfield Awakens Increasing Enthusiasm.

A NEW PARTY PLATFORM OUTLINED.

Peace in South Africa, Following Boer Overtures, Advocated—Willing to Grant Generous Terms and All the Freedom Consistent with Honor—Need of Efficiency in the Home Government.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Ex-Prime Minister Rosebery, wearied of plowing that lonely furrow to which in his last public speech he consigned himself, declared in a great speech at Chesterfield this evening his willingness to place his services at the disposal of the country, and enunciated the policy which, in his opinion, should be adopted for healing the nation's ills and uniting the Liberal party.

HOPE FOR SENATOR SEWELL.

Physicians Report That His Condition is Much Improved.

DANISH TREATY DRAWN UP.

Document Transferring West India Isles Sent to King Christian.

HERNERS CAME THROUGH SNOWS.

The immense audience which packed the great cathedral of the Lambeth and Derbyshire Railway, which was converted for the occasion into a meeting hall, is estimated to have numbered fully 5,000, but a far greater number was unable to gain entrance.

The weather was most inauspicious. Snow from the storm of December 12 lay deep, and fresh snow is falling, but the eager Liberals were not deterred. They came from all parts of the country by train and from the surrounding districts in carriages and carts.

After the main speech Lord Rosebery addressed an overflow meeting, although his voice was so hoarse that it was with difficulty he made himself audible. It may be unobtainable to say that the impression created among his hearers was that he will again lead the Liberal party and lead it to victory at the next election.

LIBERALS APPROVE HIS VIEWS.

His views, although professedly unframed on party lines, met the party aspirations so far as they were represented at the meeting. His bold cutting off of the Irish alliance was greeted only with less approval than his strong imperialistic views on the war.

During his speech, which occupied two hours, the attention of his audience never flagged, while the enthusiasm grew as he proceeded.

Besides Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, about a score of members of Parliament, Lord Brassey and Lord Burghclere supported Lord Rosebery on the platform.

Sir Henry Fowler, formerly president of the local government board, and others wrote sympathetically, regretting his absence.

CAME TO SPEAK HIS MIND.

Lord Rosebery opened his speech by appealing for a patient hearing, even if his audience disagreed with him. He said he had not come to tickle British ears with eloquence and rhetoric, but to speak his mind, being prepared to give some advice to the Liberal party which would, at any rate, be dispassionate and impartial.

There were three or four preliminary facts to be remembered regarding the party if the situation was to be looked fairly and squarely in the face. The first was that the party had passed through a long and painful sickness, and was only now approaching convalescence.

FREE FROM IRISH ALLIANCE.

Second, it was now free altogether of the Irish alliance and its consequences. The Irish party had repeatedly repudiated any alliance with the Liberal party in terms that were almost insulting, and as they had now renounced themselves openly with the enemies fighting the country in the field he did not suppose much embarrassment was likely to arise from a too intimate connection between the two.

MUST REGAIN CONFIDENCE.

Third, the Liberal party had to gain or regain unity. He did not pretend to say how that was to be done. It was not part of the advice he proposed to give.

Must Regain Confidence.

Fourth, and most important, they had to gain or regain the confidence of the country.

The speaker proceeded to deal out his promised advice. He said it was sixteen years since the party had been in anything like power. Consequently it was its primary duty to clean its slate and consider most carefully what to write thereon in the future. There were many of the party who would not agree to this, for there is a great deal of Toryism in Liberalism.

AN UP-TO-DATE POLICY.

There were men in the party who sat still with byblow phylacteries bound around their obsolete policy, who did not remember that while they were mulling their incantations the world was marching and revolving, and if they hoped to lead they must march and move with it.

When the party rewrite on its clean slate it must write a policy adopted in 1901 or 1902, not in 1850 or 1852.

Moreover, it must not promise more than it could perform.

In this respect he spoke as a penitent, for in resigning the Queen's speech of 1893, which was prepared by a Government of which he was a member, he found it promised a new statutory Parliament for Ireland, the disestablishment of two State churches, and other matters.

MEANS ABSOLUTE PEACE.

Johnson Practically Admits an Understanding With Spalding.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—San Johnson practically admitted today that there had been a secret understanding between his boss and A. G. Spalding for six months or more. The opinion is broadcast here that this means a perfect peace, with two big baseball organizations in the field, respecting each other's right and players.

This explanation also is given for the remarkable stand which Spalding took in the New York meeting, when he forced the issue with Freedman. This same San Johnson declares:

"The acceptance of the presidency of the National League by Spalding was no surprise to me. I met Spalding at Atlantic City last June, and I saw him again in October. I am glad that he is elected, because it means that there is practically peace between the two leagues now."

"There will be no amalgamation of the two leagues, Spalding and I agree on that point. I cannot say that there will be a non-conflicting schedule next year, but Spalding will make out the schedule for the National League and I will make out the one for the American League."

Freedman, Brush, Soden, and Robinson blocked the peace negotiations that were started last summer. I predicted the passing of these men last year, and it has come about. I see that the execution of Freedman is to take place in New York this afternoon. The others must follow."

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FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Frank L. Baldwin Urged by Representative Smith of Michigan.

Representative Smith of Michigan called at the White House yesterday to present the name of Frank L. Baldwin for one of the vacant brigadier generalships that will soon be filled by the President.

Colonel Baldwin has received two medals for bravery in the war with Spain and in the Philippines.

MAKE SCHLEY VICE ADMIRAL.

Maryland Delegation Will Urge This Plan.

TALK OF APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Rear Admiral's Friends Contemplate Petition to the Executive, Requesting Official Disapproval of Report of Naval Court—Some Criticism of Dewey's Stand.

GOVERNOR GREGORY DEAD.

The Executive of Rhode Island Passes Away Suddenly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16.—Governor William Gregory of Rhode Island died suddenly at his home in Wickford this afternoon. The governor had been ailing for some weeks, but his sickness was not considered of a serious nature.

The immediate cause of death was Bright's disease. Governor Gregory was born in Astoria, I. I. His father was a carpenter. At the age of two years young Gregory went to work in a mill at Moosup, Conn. He went to school until he was about nineteen years old, when he received charge of a small mill.

In 1890 he went to New York as general manager for A. T. Stewart & Co. Later he returned to Rhode Island and began operating a woolen mill at Wickford. He amassed a considerable fortune in the mill business.

Mr. Gregory served several terms in the State Legislature and was a delegate to the Republican convention at Minneapolis. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1884, serving two terms.

In April, 1894, he was elected Governor. He was re-elected for another term in November last, his term of office beginning in January next.

Officers Going Armed.

All the officers in Johannesburg wear revolvers at night, and were cautioned against walking under the trees lining footpaths.

NEGRO SET CHILD ON FIRE.

Wanton Crime Committed by a Lad in Athens, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—A special from Athens, Ga., says the eleven-year-old daughter of Mrs. A. C. Lampert, a well-known woman of that place, was wantonly burned to death tonight by an unknown negro boy about fifteen or sixteen years old.

The negro went to the Lampert home in the absence of the mother and offered some waxed tapers to be used for her absence he went into the house to await her return.

Suddenly he said to the little girl, who was caring for three smaller children, that he believed he would burn her to death. With an improvised torch he chased the girl, who ran screaming from him. He overtook her and set fire to her clothing.

The child ran screaming into the yard, where she fell unconscious. She died a few hours later.

Search is being made for the negro, and if he is captured he will be lynched.

KNOX CHARGES IGNORED.

Senate Judiciary Committee Again Makes Favorable Report.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary yesterday decided to ignore the charges filed against Attorney General Knox by the Anti-Trust League, and when the Senate met in executive session Senator Hoar reported that the committee reiterated its former unanimous recommendation that the appointment of Mr. Knox be confirmed.

The nomination was thus for the second time favorably reported. The request of the Anti-Trust League to be given more time in which to obtain testimony was refused.

This action on the part of the Judiciary Committee followed a three-hour meeting yesterday morning, when the great mass of testimony prepared by the Anti-Trust League and submitted on Saturday was carefully gone over and considered.

In the opinion of the committee, the evidence submitted carried no weight and could not be used to hold back the nomination.

It was decided not to withdraw the nomination and by a unanimous vote it was agreed to report the matter favorably. This was done so as not to cause a split in the vote in the Senate when the nomination comes up.

Those present at the meeting were Senators Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, Clark of Wyoming, Spooner, Fairbanks, and Simon, all Republicans, and Bacon and Pettus, Democrats. Senator Teller was absent.

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ANGRY AT HOAR'S REMARKS.

Portuguese Residents of Boston Meet to Make a Protest.

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The meeting was called by the Mass. Portuguese Benevolent Association, the speakers including Dr. J. C. Freitas, Representative Barcarda, and Dr. Francis P. Silva, of Harvard. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

"Whereas George F. Hoar, senior Senator of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in his recent message to President Roosevelt, did assail the thousands of the people of Portugal and gave expression to sentiments of enmity which are not only unwarranted, but also unpatriotic and unworthy of an American statesman;

"Resolved, That the Portuguese citizens of Massachusetts do hereby condemn said statements and the position assumed by our senior Senator; and

"That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Senator Hoar, at the same time demanding that he explain and defend his hostile attitude."

POLISH WOMEN BOYCOTT GERMANS.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of a hundred Polish women at Crows, Austrian Galicia, it was resolved to boycott Prussian shops and to take the education of their children out of the hands of Germans.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, Shortland, Typewriting—47 a year.

MILES TAKES DEWEY'S VIEW.

Accepts the Admiral's Judgment in the Schley Enquiry.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—When asked his opinion of the Schley verdict, General Miles, who arrived here today, said: "Personally, I prefer to abide by the judgment of Admiral Dewey. He has commanded a fleet and has felt the anxieties and responsibilities that go with such a duty. He also aided in the destruction of a Spanish fleet and can better appreciate the feelings of a commanding officer under such circumstances."

"Dewey, I think, has summed up the case in a concise manner and I have no doubt his conclusions will be accepted by the people."

"I do not sympathize with the efforts which have been made to destroy the honor of an officer of the navy."

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BOERS DECIDE FATE OF WAR.

Important Conference With General Botha.

FINAL RESULT NOT YET MADE KNOWN

Viewing Recent Activity of the Burgheers, It is Not Believed That the Vote Was to End the Conflict—Results of the Gathering, However, May Be Far-reaching.

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