

Fair and warmer to-day; winds becoming variable.

OUR POLICY IN THE EAST.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE AS REPORTED BY MR. FORAKER.

He Tells the Senate Mr. McKinley Does Not Wish to Take the Philippines Permanently, Denying to the People the Right to Govern Themselves, if They Are Capable of Doing So.—The Peace Treaty Reported Without Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning ordered a final report to the Senate on the treaty of peace with Spain. The meeting was a short one, lasting less than an hour. Four members—Senators Clark, Daniel, Mills and Turpin—were absent. The recommendation of the committee was unanimous that the convention of the Senate should be held on the treaty of peace with Spain. The meeting was a short one, lasting less than an hour. Four members—Senators Clark, Daniel, Mills and Turpin—were absent. The recommendation of the committee was unanimous that the convention of the Senate should be held on the treaty of peace with Spain.

Mr. Davis this afternoon reported the treaty to the Senate, in executive session, with the recommendation that it be ratified. After the treaty had been read Mr. Davis moved that the information of secrecy be removed, which was agreed to, as was also an order for printing 200 copies of the treaty. During the executive session Chairman Davis said that after consultation with his colleagues he had decided to press the Senate to a speedy vote upon the treaty, and he therefore announced that he would see to it that this determination is carried out. It is now the opinion of the Senate that the treaty will be passed without opposition to the treaty on either side of the chamber, and that it will be ratified during the present session.

Mr. Henry (Dem., Ark.) gave notice of a motion to discuss the treaty in open session. Previous to this Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) introduced the following joint resolution, which was laid on the table for the present: "Resolved, That the Government and people of the United States have not waged the recent war with Spain for conquest and for the acquisition of foreign territory, but solely for the purpose of securing the peace and good government of the Philippine Islands, and that the acquisition of said islands is not a part of the purpose of the Government of the United States to secure and maintain dominion over the same as a part of the territory of the United States, or to incorporate the inhabitants thereof as citizens of the United States or to hold said islands as vassals or subjects of the Government."

Third, That whereas, at the time of the declaration of war by the United States against Spain and prior thereto, the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands were actively engaged in a struggle to achieve their independence, and whereas, said purpose and the military operations thereunder have not been abandoned, but are still being actively prosecuted thereunder, therefore, in recognition of the said independence, and in order to give effect to the same, the Government of the United States has required the Government of Spain to relinquish its authority and government in the Philippine Islands and to withdraw its land and naval forces from the Philippine Islands and from the waters thereof.

Fourth, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands, and assert the determination of the United States to give effect to the same, the Government of the United States has required the Government of Spain to relinquish its authority and government in the Philippine Islands and to withdraw its land and naval forces from the Philippine Islands and from the waters thereof.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) followed with remarks antagonizing some of the views expressed by Mr. Foraker. He said that the matter was not over till to-morrow. Mr. Foraker to-day introduced a bill amending the law relating to the duties on stocks of a par value of \$5 or less will pay a tax of one cent on each \$100 in aggregate face value, instead of one cent on the par value, as the law now provides. Mr. Foraker also introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the duties on stocks, which will be reported to the Senate to-day.

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IS GERMANY IN THE PLOT?

SAID TO BE THE FOREIGN POWER BACKING AGUINALDO.

Prince Henry Said to Have Instructed German Consuls to Assist the Filipinos of the Support of the German Government as Against the United States—Money and Arms Promised—Washington Satisfied That Aguinaldo Is Receiving Outside Support—Gen. Otis Establishes a Censorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Confirmation has been received here of the report from Washington that a strong foreign power is backing Aguinaldo in his attempt to show open contempt for the American Government and to make an appearance at least of opposing its troops in the field. Germany is the power referred to, and the object of that Government is said to be to secure the Philippines for itself.

According to letters received by several Germans from Hong Kong, the person who is credited with devising plots against the American Government is Prince Henry himself, who was in Hong Kong with his squadron. The method of communicating with the insurgents is outlined in the letters as follows: Prince Henry orders the German Consul at Hong Kong to send word to German Consul or Consul Agents at Manila, Hilo, and Malolos to assure Aguinaldo and other insurgent chiefs of the determination of the German Government to aid the Filipinos in securing all they asked for from the Americans, and to encourage them to continue their opposition to the United States, until they were seated. Some of the letters went so far as to state that the aid mentioned would consist of money, arms and ammunition, so that the Filipinos could drive the Americans from the islands. All that Germany would ask in return for this aid was that the Filipinos should come into possession of the islands, or, in case peace was made with the Americans, the insurgents should insist that Germany get a ceding station.

A German who has received a few letters from Hong Kong said to-day: "A number of letters have been received from the German Consul in Hong Kong, and from their contents there is no doubt that the Government has materially assisted the insurgents in the Philippines as well as given them backbones to oppose the Americans. There will be plenty of proof of this later. The Germans say they want only a ceding station, but they desire to secure a protectorate, at least. The feeling in the German colony in Hong Kong is very bitter against the Americans. There is no reason for this except the jealousy for that America will secure the trade of the rich colony instead of Germany. They are convinced that Aguinaldo is a tool of Germany, and they are determined to support him in this country, in which case it will be easy for Germany to secure the same control of the Philippines that she wished to do over Samoa ten years ago."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Advices received at the War Department this afternoon from Manila, showing that the general situation in the Philippines was such as to give rise to the belief that a general outbreak of a war between the Filipinos and the Americans was imminent. The Filipinos were reported to be in a state of rebellion, and the Americans were reported to be in a state of rebellion. The Filipinos were reported to be in a state of rebellion, and the Americans were reported to be in a state of rebellion.

There have been no new developments to indicate more clearly the character of the outside support that Aguinaldo is receiving and the identity of those who are affording it. The Administration is evidently satisfied, however, that its suspicions are well grounded, and that the substantial aid that is being given to the Philippine insurgents.

Admiral Dewey is on the lookout for filibustering expeditions, and he will soon have the islands of Luzon and Panay very closely patrolled by naval vessels. It is believed that Aguinaldo cannot get away from the island of Luzon without being apprehended. His proclamations are regarded here as of such a threatening character that they afford sufficient ground for his arrest. It is not likely that any aggressive movement toward Aguinaldo personally will be made until every possible means of restoring order and adjusting the existing difficulties has been tried.

Gen. Otis has informed the War Department that he has established a censorship over telegrams from and to Manila. This action was taken by Gen. Otis on his own authority, but it has the hearty approval of the Government. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, who has charge of military telegrams, said to-day that in his opinion the censorship should have been established several weeks ago. The utilization in the Manila papers of despatches from the United States concerning the activities of the Filipinos on the attitude of the insurgents and the method in which they should be treated is regarded as the reason for the action of Gen. Otis. It is probable that had not Gen. Otis placed a censor in charge of the Manila telegraph office the War Department would have discovered him to-day.

The Government has been aware for several days that reports were being sent from Washington to the Justices of Aguinaldo's Government at Paris and Hong Kong about the decision of the President to avoid a conflict with the Filipinos at Hilo and elsewhere in the Philippines. It is ascertained that the instructions to Gen. Otis about landing troops at Hilo and to avoid a clash with the insurgent forces there if possible, which were published in this country, had been sent to Hong Kong for transmission to Aguinaldo and the leaders at Hilo. Such despatches will not be delivered until the possession of Manila or any other office of the Government in the United States, and a censorship over cable messages filed in this country for transmission to representatives of the Filipinos abroad may be established also.

SPAIN OFFERS ADVICE TO US.

A Suggestion That the Philippines Be Administered by Chartered Companies.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 12.—A despatch to the Times from Madrid says that the Spaniards are anxious to expedite the new settlement of the Philippines by seeking to convert the Spanish capital in steamship traffic with the archipelago and the landed property owned by the religious orders are guaranteed against interference by the Spanish Government or influential Spaniards to prevent the Americans from bringing the islands under their effective control.

These considerations have suggested to some people in Spain a project which it is thought would relieve the United States of some of their practical difficulties and at the same time secure Spanish interests in the Philippines. The project is to entrust the administration of the Philippines to one or more chartered companies under the American flag, like those developed in Rhodesia and Nigeria, the British territories, under the British flag.

The Times, in a leader, says it greatly doubts the possibility of governing the Philippines or any of the former dominions of Spain under a system of chartered companies. PARTRIDGE GETS ALDRIDGE'S PLACE. The Governor Has Decided to Nominat...

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt expects to send to the Senate to-morrow the name of John N. Partridge of Brooklyn to be Superintendent of Public Works, to succeed George W. Aldridge of Rochester. Mr. Partridge reached Albany on a late train this afternoon and had a consultation with the Governor. He has been strongly recommended all along for the position by both Houses of the Legislature.

Mr. Partridge was born in Leicester, Mass., and spent his early life there and in and about Boston. At the breaking out of the civil war he was a member of the Massachusetts volunteer militia and for a time was stationed at Fort Independence, Boston harbor. In 1867, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers and went out with the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. He was in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern. Later he was in the expedition to Goldsboro, N. C.

In 1863 he was in South Carolina in the operations about Charleston harbor. He was wounded in front of Fort Darling in 1864, after having been promoted to a Captaincy. He was in the trenches at Petersburg, where he contracted dysentery, and on Sept. 27, 1864, he was honorably discharged. He then returned to his home in Leicester, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1870 he was elected Mayor of Leicester, and in 1874 he was elected to the Legislature. He has since held various positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Partridge is a member of the Massachusetts bar, and has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. He has also been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and has been elected to various offices in that organization.

Mr. Partridge is a man of high character and ability, and his appointment to the position of Superintendent of Public Works is a fitting recognition of his services to his country. He is a man of high character and ability, and his appointment to the position of Superintendent of Public Works is a fitting recognition of his services to his country.

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CABINET ORDERS INQUIRY.

BEAUREPAIRE'S CHARGES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Fear of the Supporters of the Army Leads to Changes in the Court of Cassation—Possible Dissensions in the Ministry—A Grave Question as to Greg and French Hospitality—Beaurepaire's Words Concluded—Is the Army in Its Last Ditch?

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Cabinet this evening decided that M. de Beaurepaire's disclosures necessitated a new inquiry into the conduct of the Ministry of War, and an appointment of M. de Beaurepaire to carry on the investigation. This action is a sharp censure of M. Lobet, Minister of Justice, as he had already declared that M. de Beaurepaire's charges needed no answer from the Cabinet, and shows that there are internal dissensions among the Ministers, or among the Ministers and the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies will be called on Friday, possibly the Chamber, considering the time M. Lobet has already had to take action on the charges, refused to grant further delay.

It is known that the inquiry of the Court of Cassation into the previous case is practically concluded and that judgment will be rendered at the beginning of February. The newspaper *Liberte* asserts that it has inside authority for the statement that the court will almost unanimously favor revision.

Fear of the supporters of the army has led to the replacing even now of Judge Loez and Councilor Bard by M. Mazou and another. The impartiality of the Court of Cassation is now held to depend on whether Gen. Billot had had a consultation with the Governor. He has been strongly recommended all along for the position by both Houses of the Legislature.

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CHATEAU TO BE AMBASSADOR.

His Name Sent to the Senate Soon After Senator Platt Saw the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Platt of New York, in company with Representative Quigg, was at the White House this morning with President McKinley, and the latter named Joseph H. Choate as Ambassador to Great Britain. A short talk with the President, Senator Platt said that Mr. Choate's name would be sent to the Senate at once, and it was sent in this form: "Joseph H. Choate of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain."

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The appointment of Mr. Joseph H. Choate as Ambassador to England is received with a chorus of approval. The papers welcome the personal qualities his countrymen ascribe to him. "CRUISER ALBATROSS FOR OUR NAVY. Sister Ship to the New Orleans to Be Launched on Saturday.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The United States cruiser Albatross, a sister ship of the New Orleans, which was purchased unfinished from the Brazilian Government shortly before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, will be launched on Saturday, Jan. 14, from Armstrong's yard at Newport.

It is probable that the cruiser will be named either by Mrs. Henry White, wife of the United States chargé d'affaires, or Mrs. Colwell, wife of Lieut. Colwell, naval attaché to the American Embassy. "CARNegie BUYS A MILL. He Purchases a Steel Plate Plant of the Bethlehem Iron Company.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 11.—Andrew Carnegie has bought the Bethlehem Iron Company of the Bethlehem Iron Company. The price was not given, but it is supposed to be close to \$1,000,000. The mill was completed two years ago, and has been in operation for only one year, and has been idle the past year. Mr. Carnegie will move it to Pittsburgh. President Carnegie has bought the Bethlehem Iron Company of the Bethlehem Iron Company. The price was not given, but it is supposed to be close to \$1,000,000.

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SENATOR HAWLEY CHOSEN.

NOMINATED AT THE HARTFORD CAUCUS TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Wins on the Ninth Ballot. When the Rules-Lay Men Go Over to Him—Hawley Lacked Only One Vote on the First Ballot—Lost to Fossenden Standstill Afterward.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11.—After three hours of balloting in the Republican caucus this afternoon Senator Joseph H. Hawley was nominated to succeed himself in the Senate. It required nine ballots to decide the contest which he waged with ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley and State's Attorney Samuel Fossenden, and it was due to the fact that Bulkeley requested his followers to vote for Hawley that the latter was successful. The Hawley men freely acknowledge the act.

The caucus was called to order shortly after 3 o'clock by Senator Keeler of Norwich, and after Speaker Brannage had been chosen to preside the balloting began in earnest. The result of the first ballot gave Hawley 98, Fossenden 92, Bulkeley 37. Hawley lacked only one vote of the number needed. On the next ballot four Hawley men went to the polls. The next two ballots were not allowed, as there were more ballots than members voting. Both Hawley and Bulkeley dropped on the three following ballots, while Fossenden secured a total of fifteen and was making a strong fight.

At this juncture Bulkeley stepped in, and, throwing a total of fifteen and was making a strong fight. At this juncture Bulkeley stepped in, and, throwing a total of fifteen and was making a strong fight. At this juncture Bulkeley stepped in, and, throwing a total of fifteen and was making a strong fight.

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VERMONT'S NEW SENATOR.

Chief Judge Ross Appointed, Mr. Field Having Declined.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 11.—Gov. Elyard O. Smith to-day appointed Johnathan Ross of St. Johnsbury United States Senator, to succeed the late Justin S. Morrill. Benjamin F. Field had been in opposition to Bulkeley. Mr. Field had been in opposition to Bulkeley. Mr. Field had been in opposition to Bulkeley.

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