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OUR POLICY IN THE EAST.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE AS RE-PORTED BY MR. FORAKER.

He Tells the Senate Mr. McKinley Does Not Wish to Take the Philippines Permanently, Denying to the People the Bight 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 invocable report to the Senate on the treaty of peace with Spain. The meeting was a short one, lasting less than an hour. Four mem-bers Senators Clark, Daniel, Mills and Turpie were absent. The recommendation of the the was unanimous that the convention be ratified without amendment,

Mr. Davis this afternoon reported the treaty to the Senate, in executive session, with the mendation that it be ratified. After the treats had been read Mr. Davis moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed, which was agreed to, as was also an order for printing 20,000 copies of the convention.

During the executive session Chairman Davis said that after consultation with his colleagues that been decided to press the Senate to a speedy vote upon the treaty, and he therefore announced that he would see to it that this deermination is carried out. It is now the opinon of the Senate managers that there will be no stubborn opposition to the treaty on either sple of the chamber, and that it will be ratifled during the present session.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) gave notice of a motion to discuss the freaty in open session.
Previous to this Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) intreduced the following joint resolution, which was tald on the table for the present:

Respired, First. That the Government and people of the United States have not waged the recent war with Span for conquest and for the acquisition of reign territory, but solely for the purpose set resolutions of Congress making the declaration of said war; the acquisition of such small tracts of land or harbors as may be necessary for Covernmental purposes being not deemed inconstatent with the same.

That in demanding and receiving the cosion of the Philippine Islands it is not 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 inhabitants as vassals or sub-

lects of this Government.

Third. That whereas, at the time of the declaration of war by the United States against Spain and rior thereto, the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands were actively engaged in a war with Spain to achieve their independence, and whereas, said pur-pose and the military operations thereunder have not been abandoned, but are still being actively prescuted thereunder, therefore, in recognition of, and in stellence to, the principle amounted in the great declaration that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, the Government of the United States recognizes that the people of the Philippine Islands of right ought to be free and independent: that with this view, and 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 assect heir determination, when an independent Government shall have been duly erected therein, entitled ment, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession of Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control If the islands to their people,

This resolution was followed by another en the same subject, offered by Mr. Allen (Pop. leb | declaring that any aggressive action by die army or navy against the Philippine Isltads would be an unwarranted act of war on

the part of the Executive Vhile addressing the Senate in support of the resolution, Mr. Allen yielded to Mr. Honr Here, Mass., who asked lealling Senator Gray's special attention to the question) where the United States had any right, as a matter of er or good faith, to use force against the Filipinos at Rollo. He rend the thirty-first arof the protocol of August, stating that the United States will occupy and hold the city and Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and said: "That clearly im plies, does it not, that we will make no fur ther hastle movement against Spain in the Philippine Islands? And if that be true, we must attack these people, if we attack them at all, as a distinct people, not under the power of

Spain, and the question is, where comes the right to do that? Mr. Allen-There is no right to do it.

Mr. Gray Dem., Del.), one of the Peace Com-missioners, proceeded to answer Mr. Hoar's question, saying that he would not have presumed to lo so if the Senator from Massachusetts had not referred to him. The point made by the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Grav said, that war could not be made against the Filipines without the authority of Congress, would have been well taken if it were true that war was to be made or was threatened against a leople other than the people of Stain. It was true, he added, that while war with Spain lechnically existed, there was a suspension of bostifites. But anything that was done now in the Philippine architectago was done pursuant to the war power delegated or intrusted to the President by the resolution of Congress, The Taxalls were still surjects of Spain, and anything done by way of military operations against the Taxalls was part of the war with Spain. The question would return then not to would have been well taken if it were true that

withing done by way of military obserations can the Tagalia was part of the war with am. The question would return then not to assistion taken by the Senator from Nebrus-latt to the suggestion made by the Senator in Massachusetts as to the protocol of Austi-latt to the suggestion made by the Senator in Massachusetts as to the protocol of Austi-latt to the suggestion made by the Senator in Massachusetts as to the protocol of Austi-latt to the Tagalist and I presume, said the said to the terminal state of the Tagalist and I presume, said that the Tagalist and I presume, said that Shain possesses or exercises solved that Shain possesses of exercises solved that the Shain shain surisdiction of the hipper Islands as give and has been gone anonlis. I do not think that we are the industry legates of whatever authority Spain have exercised there.

In tray We must not forget that there is treaty of sence between Spain and the let states at the eart. We are in a state of with Spain technically or judicially. It is state active and itary operations have been runder obligations of good faith to what that motion. Our only right, originate was that they were part of the tragenty of Spain, with which we are at And that being so, and that wat technically of the inited States and spain military operation of the I faith existing—although military operation of the inited States and spain whether we realth a protocol or part. I agree with the state that the protocol or part. I agree with the tent that the protocol or part. I agree with the state that the protocol or part. I agree with the state that the protocol or part. rea that rections on a spain whether we track that rections of root massachusatts that we cannot see the motions of which is the sendence without a breach of good these we have, in some form, the conditions wither extremed or implied.

Allen install for a vate on his resolution, if the interferow.

at Mr. Issage (Her., Mass.) objected, and it all our thirtography. Mass.) objected, and it all our thirtography. On took the floor to reply the anguments made in sumport of Mr. Nest's subject. According that under the Constitution of the Paniel States no power is given to this territory to be head and governed permutally as colonies. He argued that the sage of the resolution would be a declaration to the interest of the reputile had digit for head another free earth. That consider was subjected to a variety of questions the was not willing to make. Mr. Forewas subjected to a variety of questions the safe of the Sanators, one of the question that of the Sanators, one of the question that a the Sanators one of the question that a Territory on account of the color or extens condition of its minimum.

ors condition of its partition is not locaker. "When it wish that some of before us now," said when it cames we shall meet wish that some of the States which do iterationate were outside now and we had a trul of the question, liceneral hughter. The chief part of Mr. Foraker's speech was a legal and constitutional argument in favor of his position, and it was supported by copious citations from judicial decisions and from the writings of publicists. He criticised the greeches of Senators Vest, Caffery, Hear and Mason.

"That of the Senator from Massachusetts," he said, "when redge ad to practical propositions, amounted simply to this That the government of the said, when redge and to practical propositions, amounted simply to this That the government.

That of the Senator from Massachusetts."
he said, "when redu ad to tractical propositions, amounted simply to this: That the Government of the United States has no constitutional power to acquire territory, except
only for constitutional purposes, of which purposes the Senator from Massachusetts is the
sole and exclusive juage." [Laughter,
Mr. Hoar was gooded into an explanation of
his position in regard to the acquisition of territory. He said:
"If we thought it essential to our national

titory. He said:

If we thought it essential to our national defense to annex outlying territory, and if the poole possessing that forritory, and if the poole possessing that forritory, and if the poole possessing that forritory, and if the poole possessing that dending the said great real contend, and is say that the United States had better no down beneath the waters of the Pacific in honor rather than disgrace itself by doing that thing."

Mr. Foraker utterly repudiated any such doctrine as that, and he held that the Government had an anqualified and unrestricted power to acquire territory by treaty. When territory was acquired by treaty was not that, he isked, acquiring it constitutionally. The trouble with Senators. Mr. Foraker continued, is that they are taking about a theory instead of about an existing condition. What have they offered as a solution of the unestion? When the war with Spain ended these saids had either to be returned to Spain. When the war with Spain ended these saids had either to be returned to Spain, miscule, or taken by the nited States. The hirs provision is, shall we return the islands to? Spain? The Recublican Convention of Massachusetts naswered that question, and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) spoke on the stann in indorsement and approval of the action of the convention.

"I wrote it," Mr. Hone broke in, beaming beningmantly, amid much langiter.

"Then, said Mr. Foraker, "it is safe to assume that I may quote the senator from Massachusetts as opposed to riving the islands back to Spain. What, then, was to be done with the Islands? It was a practical question and had to be dealt with practically. I saw it stated in the newspapers that if the islands were given up to the United States to she had some change of the silands cannot be given because the same of the line of states have a safe ourselves, and there were the silands cannot see

stocks of a par value of \$5.00 it less will now a tax of 2 cents on each \$1.00 in aggregate face or actual value, instead of 2 cents on each share, as the law now provides. Mr. Teller introduced the bill at the request of the Denver Stock Exchange, which represented that the present tax was a gross discrimination against mining stocks, which are of lower par value than other stocks, and almost prohibited dealings in those securities.

A joint resolution introduced by Mr. Penrose, tenders the thanks of Congress to the National Relief Commission and to the officers, contributors and agents of the commission for particular and humane services rendered at Porto Rieo, Santiago and at the various camps during the war with Spain.

A joint resolution introduced by Mr. Hale appropriates \$20,000 for bronze medials to be presented to the officers and mon'of the ships of the North Atlantic sanadron, under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, to commemorate the naval battle of Santiago.

COMMENT ON FORAKER'S SPEECH. London Times Says That the Philippine Are Ours for Better or Worse.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. Loxbox, Jan. 12-The Times, commenting n Mr. Foraker's speech in the Senate vester day, says it thinks he was imprudent to an nounce that the occupation of the Philippines by the United States was only temporary. It says that not only Vogland, but all the principal Governments of the Continent, sequieseed, willingly or un-willingly, in the belief that the war had leprived Spain of the Philippines and given them, with all their advantages and all their responsibilities, to the United States. The powers are bound to hold aloof except in the inconceivable event of the complete failure o the Americans to maintain order in the archipelage and to secure the liberties and property of the citizens of other countries.

MORE LIGHT AT SAME COST. Electrician Johnson's Device Highly Suc

cessful, but He Is in Jail. At Police Headquarters in Newark is a man

in custody for tampering with electric meers. He is an electrician, and his name is Samuel Johnson, but it is difficult to get the police or the electric light men to say just what he has been doing. One of his victims, or patrons, sald yesterons, tust after Johns was arrested: "He came into m, place two months ago and told me that he had an incention of his own, which he called an electric light regulator, which he would attach to my meter and guarantee to save me one-half the usual cost of light, or enable me to burn twice is many lights at the present cost. He didn't wanta cent until I was satisfied. It looked like algood thing and I let him go ahead. I don't know a thing about electricity, but I deknow that my bill for that month was less than half what it was the month before, and, as I wasn't kicking about my lighting bills, I out in a lot more lamps; sort o' blew myself on lights, as it were. I told some of my friends, and they got Johnson to out in his device, and everything worked all right until one day an electric light inspector looked in and told me that my meler was 'plugged in.' I don't know what that means, but Johnson was pinched to-day, and 'understand that it is a question whatther be can be held for what he has done. For obvious reasons the electric light men will not full just what Johnson did. President Philip N. Jackson of the Peuple's Electric Light and Power Company said yesterday that it was processed to make an example of Johnson, if possible, but there was no special statute spudying to tampering with electric light wires and they would have to proseesate him under the common law.

An electrician said vesterday that Johnson merely split the current with a concealed loop of the Irroper sized wire going around the meter from some point between the converter or transformer and the first light. put in a lot more lamps; sort o' blew myself on

Wants \$100,000 for Damages to Its Miner

Near Santingo. CLEVELAND, Jan. 11. - James H. Hoyt has filled claim of \$100,000 damages against the Gov rament for the Spanish-American Mining company, which alleges that its works near sandings were injured to that extent by the spaniards, insurgents and American troops during the war. John D. Reckeller owns stock in the company, which has Cuban iron

Household Emergencies have no terrors if you have New York telephone ser-vice. Moderate message rates. Standard equipment.

Prince Henry Said to Have Instructed German Consuls to Assure 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 een received here of the report from Washagton that a strong foreign power is backing Aguinaldo in his attempt to show open conmpt for the American Government and to take an appearance at least of opposing its roops in the field, . Germany is the power re erred to, and the object of that Government is

said to be to secure the Philippines for itself. According to letters received by several Gernans in this city from friends in 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 samuelron. The method of communicating with the insurgents is outlined in the letters

Prince Henry orders the German Consul at Hong Kong to send word to German Consuls or Consular Agents at Manila, Hollo, and Malolos to assure Aguinaldo and other insurgent chiefs of the determination of the German Government to aid the Filipinos in secur-ing all they asked for from the Americans, and to encourage them to continue their opposition to the United States, until they were secured. Some of the letters went so far as to state that the aid mentioned would consist of money, arms and ammunition, so that the Fili-pinos could drive the Americans from the islands. All that Germany would ask in return would be a coaling station, in case Aguinaldo came into possession of the islands, or, in case peace was made with the Americans, the insurcents should insist that Germany get a coaling

A German who has received a few letters rom Hong Kong said to-day: "A number of otters have been received here from Germans in Hong Kong, and from their contents there s no doubt that the Government has materially assisted the insurgents in the Philippines as well as given them backbone to oppose the Americans. There will be plenty of proof of this nter. The Germans say they want only a coaling station, but they desire to secure a protectorate, at least. The feeling in the German solony in Hong Kong is very bitter against the Americans. There is no reason for this except the jenious fear that America will secure the trade of the rich colony instead of Germany. They are counting on Aguinaldo's unexpected opposition discouraging the expansion sentiment in this country, in which case it would be easy for Germany to secure the same control of the Philippines that she wished to do over

Samon ten years ago." Washington, Jan. 11.-Advices received at the War Department this afternoon from Major-Gen. Otls showed that the general situation in the Philippines was of such a character as to give hope of the avoidance f a clash in the near future. The despatch, which consisted of a few more than a hundred cipher symbols, was described as comforting." It did not contain any news of great importance, and there was no reference the situation at Hollo, showing that Gen Otis had not heard from there since the arrival of a steamship at Manila on Sunday. The one of the message is very pleasing to the ditions prevailing around Manila than they are about the deadlock between the Filipinos and

Gen. Miller at Boile The belief is growing that the Hollonffair will adjust itself in time. The insurgents there will soon be cut off absolutely from communication. with Aguinaldo, and with his bad influence removed the Panay leaders are expected to subto the desires of the United States. The present stubborn attitude appears to be more the result of false stories told them by enemiof the United States than from any strong desire to set up a government of their own They have been made to believe that the Amer lean troops are a set of cutthroats, and are susdelous accordingly;

There have been no new developments to be dicate 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 every effort will be made to locate the source of the substantial aid that is being given to the

Philippine insurgents. Admiral Dewey is on the lookout for fillinstering expeditions, and he will soon have the islands of Luzon and Panny very closely patrolled by naval vessels. It is believed that Aguinalde cannot get away from the island of Luzon without being apprehended. His procamations are regarded here as of a threatening character that they afford ufficient ground for his arrest. It is not likely that any aggressive movement toward Aguinaldo personally will be made until every reasonable peaceable method of adjusting the existing difficulties has been tried.

Gos. Otis has informed the War Departmen that he has established a consorship, over tele grams from and to Mantia. This action was taken by Gen. Otts 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 tele-graphs, said to-night that in his opinion he censorship should have been established everal weeks ago. The publication in the Manila papers of despatches from the United States concerning the views of the Administra ion 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 Otla. It is probable that had not Gen. Otla placed a censor in charge of the Manila telegraph office the War Department would have

The Government has been aware for sovral days that reports were being sent from Washington to the juntas of Aguinaldo's Govrnment at Paris and Hong Kong about the decision of the President to avoid a conflict ith the Ellipines at Ikilo and elsewhere the Philippines. It ascertained that e instructions to Gen. Otia about landng troops at Hollo and to avoid a clash ith the insurgent forces there if possible which were published in this country, had sen eabled to Hong Kong for transmission to Aguinaldo and the leaders at Boilo. Such depatches will not be delivered hereafter, when ceived at Manila or any other cable office in the possesssion of the United States, and a usorship over cable messages filed in this suntry for transmission to representatives of the l'ilipinos abroad may be established also,

directed him to do so.

FILIPINOS BREAK WITH WILDMAN. They Ask the American Consul at Hong Kong to Return \$17,000.

Special Cable Respond to Tim Sex. Hoso Koso, Jan. 11.-The Filipino committee has broken off its relations with Mr. Wildman, the American Consul here, and has written to him to recover \$17,000 deposited with him by the treasurer of the independence fund hast June.

Deerfoot Farm Sansages. With increasing knowledge of the dange, to health through carelessly prepared foos, consulters grow more and more fastidious in their selection. "Beerfoot" means purity, daintiness and cleanliness.—4st. SPAIN OFFERS ADVICE TO US.

Suggestion That the Philippines Be Ad ministered by Chartered Companies. Special Cable Desputch to Tun Ses.

Loxnon, Jan. 12 - A despatch to the Times rom Madrid says that the Spaniards are anxious to expedite the new settlement of the Philippines. The investment of Spanish capital in steamship traffic with the archipelago and the landed prop erty owned by the religious orders are guaran tees against interference by the Spanish Gov ernment or influential Spaniards to prevent the Americans from bringing the islands gradually under effective control.

These considerations have suggested to som 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. project is to intrust 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 Nominate Him To-Day.

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 this position by Seth Low.

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 militin and for a time was stationed at Fort Independence, Boston h On Sept. 2, 1861, 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 Newberne. Later he was in the expedition to Goldsboro, N. C. In 1893 he was in South Carolina in the operations about Charleston harbor. He was wounded in front of Fort Darling in 1884, after having been promoted to a Captainey. He was in the trenches at Petersburg.

He was in the trenches—ut Petersburg, where he contracted scintica, and on Sept. 27, 1894, was honorably discharged.

In the spring of 1895, having recovered his health, he moved to Brooklyn and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1882 and 1883 he was commissioner of the Brooklyn Fire Department and in 1884 and 1885 was Commissioner of Police and President of the Evelse Board, both under the administration of Seth-Low as Mayor. In 1889 he was Tresident of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Hallroad Company, and continued as such until Sextember. 1885. During the radicoad strike of 1885 this company was tied unthree days only, while the strike on the other companies continued many weeks. In 1898 Mr. Partridge joined the Twenty-third Regiment National Guaria as First Lieutenant and subsequently was Captain. Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. He served with this regiment in the radicoad strikes at Hornellsville in 1877, and later at Huffalo. He was Colonel during the construction of the armory now occupied by the Twenty-third Regiment. construction of the armory now occupied by the Twenty-third Regiment.

GAME WARDEN TOOKER SENTENCED. To Serve Eight Years in State Prison for Killing Secondo Canova.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11. James L. Tooker, Ir., was sentenced by Judge Dixon this after noon to a term of eight years in State prison for the killing of Secondo Canova. Tooker's home is in Perth Amboy, where he is editor of a newspaper and also a game warden. Last fall it was reported to State Fish and Game Protector Charles A. Shriner of this city that a number of Italians spent their Saturday half holidays in the Preakness Mountains on the one sent by Mr. Shriner on the arrests of Hegal hunters. He came Canova and a companion named Danielle Each of the men was armed and Tooker d nanded their guns. Danielle handed over his mt Canova, who was standing some fifteen feet away, made some show of resistance. Tooker raised his gun and fired and Canova dropped dead. Tooker said at the time that he only freed to frighten Canova, and that he thought he freed far to one side. In his defence he said that he shot in self-elefence, as canova had levelled his gue at him. He was forced to admit that he had taken some drint before going to the woods. He was convicted of manishinghter.

In passing sentence this afternoon dudge of manishinghter.

In passing sentence this afternoon dudge pivon said there was no doubt that the prisoner had been justly convicted. Tooker's not in attenuiting to arrest Canova and han rolle, he said, was clearly blegal. Tooker's not be sentenced any budge of authority to warrant him in making an arrest, nor had he seen the Italians commit any offence igained the game laws. The Judge was very severe in his criticism's upon Tooker's having indused in drink when about to discharge an official duty. eet nway, made some show of resistance

MCCLUSKY WORKING LATE. The Chief Detective Out Most of the Night on the Adams Poisoning Case.

Capt, McClusky of the Detective Bureau appeared at Police Headquarters just once yes-terday. That was early in the morning, and he stayed only a few minutes. During the afternoon rumors flew around that an arrest in the Adams poisoning case was about to be made. It was said that Capt, McClusky had gone out himself on a clue, and that he might nake an arrest before the day was over. But at G o'clock the Captain telephoned downtown

at G o'clock the Captain telephoned downtown to close up his office, as he would not be back. He said at that time that he had made no arrests and didn't expect to make any.

The police do not seem to be able to get the slightest bit of new evidence against the man they have under suspicion, and until they do he is reasonably sure of his liberty. The Investigation seems to drag and the police are evidently at the end of their rore. For a week now they have worked night and day, evidently without making the least progress.

Cant. McClusky had not returned home and had not been at Police Headquarters up to I o'clock this morning. The bell handle had been removed from the door of his house, evidently with the purpose of turning away visitors. It was said that he was at work all night on the poisoning case.

ors. It was said that he was at work all night on the poisoning case.

Bartow S Woeks, Mr. Molineax's counsel, could not be found last night, either. At the New York Athletic Club, where he has not be porters almost nightly since the name of his client was first neutroned in consection with the Adams case, it was said that he had not been there during the evening. He had not arrived at his home up to a late hour. ter of War, is said to have interesting infor-

HOBSON AT HONOLULU. He Makes a Speech-The Gunboat Benniugton En Route to Guam.

HONOLULU, Jan. 4, via San Francisco, Jan. 11. -The U. S. S. Bennington will sail for Wake Island and Guam on Jan. 0. Commander Taussig expects a number of sailors by the Alameda, duhere to-morrow, to take the place of men in Admiral Dewey's fleet whose time has expired. He also expects to receive instruments for surveying and making soundings at Wake Island

Lieut. Holson is receiving a warm welcome Honoluly. He was entertained at luncheon by Special Agent Sewall. In the afternoon be serived many persons at the Young Men's bristlan Association and at the Officers Club f the National tonards of Hawaii. At the wharf there was an immense crowd, ad Hotson made a specifi in which be dwell at the significance of the new rath national fe which was marked by this demonstration a Honolulu.

in Honoldia.

Four big sailing vessels are here ready to bond sugar for New York. Fourteen stramships left Honoldia yesterday and to-day to bring sugar from other islands.

You won't have indigestion if you smoke Health

CABINET ORDERS INQUIRY.

REAUREPAIRES CHARGES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Fear of the Supporters of the Army Leads to Changes in the Court of Cassation-Possible Dissensions in the Minitry-A Grave Question as to Grog and French Hospitality-Beaurepaire's Wordy Arguments-Dreyfus Inquiry Practically Conclinded-Is the Army in Its Last Ditch? Special Cable Bernatches to Tur Sex.

Pants, Jan. 11.-The Cabinet this evening deided that M. de Beaurepaire's disclosures neesitated a new inquiry into the conduct of the ourt of Cassation, and appointed President Macan to carry on the investigation. This action is a sharp consure of M. Lebret, Minister of fustice, as he had aircady declared that M. de Beaurepaire's charges needed no answer from the Cabinet, and shows that there are internal dissensions among the Ministers, or that they are seeking to forestall the interpellations that will be submitted in the Chamber on Friday. Possibly the Chamber. ousidering the time M. Lebret has already had to take action on the charges, refused to grant

It is known that the inquiry of the Court of Cassation into the Dreyfus case is practically concluded and that judgment will be rendered at the beginning of February. The newspaper Liberté asserts that it has inside authority for the statement that the court will almost anani-

nously favor revision. Fear of the supporters of the army has led to the replacing oven now of Judge Loew and Councillor Bard by M. Mazeau and another.

The impartiality of the Court of Cassation low held to depend on whether Gen. Billot had t greg at the time Col. Plequart received that coction from the court. If he did, ther Picquart was not unduly favored. A rowd of interviewers sought informa-Billot was silent on the subject. It is believed, however, that Gen. Roget partook of the grog luring the taking of the testimony. Not only was grog served, but two sandwiches were also given away. At this time Col. Piequart was under treatment for influenza and the other for colds. f it is proved that the court served drinks all ound it will regain the esteem of the people of Paris, which it seemed to have lost when it cas believed that its hospitality was extended to Col. Piequart alone.

Meanwhile former Judge Beaurepaire is losing his personal lead through his wordiness It is expected that Prime Minister Dupuy will score a victory in the Chamber or Friday, but he may be asked to with draw the Drevius case from the criminal ection of the Court of Cassation and send i before the entire court, which consists of forty five Judges, three Presidents, and one First President

This will be the last ditch of the army and its supporters. If the whole court gives judgment or revision there will be nothing left to the ti-Dreyfusites but force.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire continues his ordy campaign against the Court of Cassaion. Through the medium of the Echo de how he gives ten alleged facts, which he onsiders constitute the basis of a new in Among the chief items is the al-liegation that the Mugistrates of the Court of assation were invorable to Dreyfus from the lest. He declares that President Loew and conneillor Bard had an interview with M. Lebiois, Col. Picquart's counsel. M. de Becurepaire interlards the statements upon which he bases his demand for a new inquiry

with questions containing innuendes. His arguments are essentially as follows That President Loew chose M. Bard to not as reporter instead of selecting the dozen of the art. "Isn't this choice," he asks, "an exceptionally serious affair and contrary to all precedents? Had not M. Bard been long known omiskirts of this city shooting robins. Tooker for his attacks against the decision of the

He next asks if, on the occasion of division annected with the inquiry into the Dreyfus se. President Loew did not niways choose Magistrates who had previously been won over the cause of Drevius.

In the third place, he says, the affair was eirumscribed within the terms of a legal ques-ion which was formulated thus: "Has there en any new revelation of facts which existed n 1894 and which, if they had been known to the Judges, would have led them to bring a verdict of acquittal?" I ask," continues M. de Beaurepaire, "why

he inquiry made by President Loew was no lowed by an immediate verifiet of Dreyfus' noceance, innsmuch as it led to the rehabilitaon of one of the witnesses in the case. tienuart? He next asks if President Loew, did not dis

lay hostility toward certain witnesses, parentarly Generals, when the court was receivng depositions.
"Fifthly," he continues, "among the wit-

esses was an ex-officer whehad been removed from the army for intemperance, I believe, and who gave free vent to his ranger, bitterly at tacking the general staff. When the sitting was suspended did not President Loew express his satisfaction and approval? "Sixthly, did not President Loew, in exam-

ining a number of chiefs of the army and attaches of the Ministry of War, upon several ecensions put questions to them with the obtradict themselves? Did he not interrupt them uselessly, showing his bins?

The six points above raised are within my personal knowledge. The others refer to persistent rumors circulating around the Palais de Justice, which it will be necessary to investigate in order to verify."

Seventhly, M. de Beaurepaire calls attention a rumor that Col. Piequart, in the Palais de ustice, held a previously arranged conversa on with the Magistrates. Elighthly, that President Loew had interviews

ith Piequart's counsel, M. Leblois, Ninthly, that Counsellor Dumas, who is con sected with the inquiry, conversed with friends nd relatives of Dreyfus. Tenthly, that Gen. Chanolne, formerly Min-

nation bearing upon President Loew's maner of proceeding with the inquiry. In a letter necompanying his demands for an inquiry M. de Beaurepairs appeals to loyal Dreyfusites to join him in an appeal for im partial Magistrates. He declares that fifteen nembers of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation have caused general un-

nsiness, and demands that the weight of the

whole court be accepted instead. "The inquiry, since it is a matter of honor with the court," he says in conclusion, only be made by the court itself. Let five of the oldest members of the court be commisioned to deal with it, and the whole world will se silent before their decision.

Several newspapers, including the Figure. landals, Antorite and Petit Journal, declare in favor of transferring the Dreyfus case to a tribunal composed of all the sections of the ibunal composed of all the structors of the court of the satting together. London, Jan. 11.—The Birmingham Bod ays it bears that a Perie telegram has been seeived in a diplomate quarter stating that he Franch War Beparting to the state of the satting the court of the structure of the satting the structure of the satting the structure of the satting that satting the satting that satting the satting t

senals have been tame-ped with, making them practically uselies.

The despatch says that in consequence of this discovery M de frequenct, Minester of War, has sent officers on a four of inspection of all of the arsemile and supply denote.

A Paris despatch to a beat news agency says that the Minister of Justice has ordered an inquiry in the case of M. Grosiean, the Versailles Judge who published a letter reflecting upon the Court of Cassation. the Court of Cassation.

CHOATE TO BE AMBASSADOR.

His Name Sent to the Senate Soon After Senstor Platt Saw the President WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Senator Platt of New York, in company with Representative Onlege was at the White House this morning with reference to the appointment of Joseph H. Choale as Ambassador to Great Britain. After short talk with the President, Senator Platt aid that Mr. Cheate's name would be sent to the Senate at once, and it was sent in this

"Joseph H. Choate of New York, to be Am bassador Extraordinary and 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 paper velcome the reasonal qualities his countrymen ascribe to him.

CRUISER ALBANY FOR OUR NAFY. Sister Ship to the New Orleans to Be Launched on Saturday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The United States cruise Albany, a sister ship of the New Orleans, which was purchased unfluished 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 Newcastle.

It is probable that the cruiser will be named either by Mrs. Henry White, wife of the United States charge d'affaires, or Mrs. Colwell, wife of Lieut, Colwell, naval attaché to the American

CARNEGIE BUYS A MILL. He Purchases a Steel Plate Plant of the

Bethlehem Iron Company. SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 11.-Andrew Carnegie yesterday bought the steel plate mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company. The price vas 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, it having been idle the past year. Mr. arnegie will remove it to Pittsburg, President Linderman of the Bethlehem Iron Com-pany said to-day that Mr. Carbegie was desirons of helding a plate mill to his plant and was anxious to have it in operation as quickly as possible, so he made a proposition for the pur-chase of the mill which was regarded as fair

and accepted.

Mr. Linderman said that at the present price of steel plate the company could not manufacture it at a profit. It has not yet been decided to what purpose the building vacated by the mill will be put, but the company has several matters under consideration.

TIPPED THEIR CAB OFER. Two Fares Unceremoniously Spilled Out in

Collision with a Runaway. Two men in evening dress left Delmonio's, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, in a cab driven by Bernard Patterson of 225 East Forty-third street, shortly after 8 o'clock ast night, and ordered the driver to take them Sixth avenue at Thirty-fifth street the cab was run into by a runaway horse attached to a run into by a runaway horse attached to a public hack going north on Sixth avenue. Patterson's rig was overtirined and his horse thrown. The two occurants of the eab were considerably shaken up. One of the men was cut about the head and on the leg by broken glass. He and his companion refused medical attendance and hurried away, without giving their names. Patterson was uninjured.

ured.

The runaway horse that caused the upset was brought to a stop within a block. The runaway's driver didn't delay to learn what lamage his horse had done. He got away before the police could get the number of his

THE MONTANA BRIBERY CASE,

A Special Grand Jury to Investigate the Charges Against Candidate Clark. HELENA, Mon., Jan. 11.-The partial report the Legislative Investigating Committee the alleged offer of \$30,000 by W. A. Clark, the Butte banker, to members of that body to vote or him for United States Senator

for him for United States Senator, was a recommendation that the evidence be turned over to the Grand Jury.

In accordance with this recommendation, Judge Smith of the District Court this morning issued a call for a special Grand Jury to investigate the alleged wrongful use of money in the Senatorial contest, and the taking of evidence will begin immediately. Some of the most prominent Democratic politicians in the State were personally mentioned in the testimonly. The first formal ballot in joint session was taken to-day and Clark showed a slight gain. It resulted as follows: Conrad, 38; Toole, 20; Marshall (Rep., 15; Clark, 10; Mantie, 1, 2002)

THRASHER MEAD ARRESTED. Naturious Desperado Now Accused of Post

Office Robbery in Mississippi. MENIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 11.-The robber who lew open and robbed the Post Office at Enterrise, Miss., has been arrested. He is Thrasher Mead, the notorious train robber and despera-do, who has committed robberies in various parts of the country and is said to have broken out of twenty jalls.

Every Fire Insurance Company in Kentucky

Indicted. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11 .- Every fire insuree company doing business in this State was ndieted in the State Fiscal Court to-day under re statute prohibiting the formation of a pool rirust. The indictments are for conspiring offer recent and prevent competition. If en-greed the companies will be fined.

Weather Prediction from a Kite.

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 11 - William A. Eddy's ite-sustained thermometer left the earth at 35 this evening with an earth temperature of 13° above zero. It was sent to a height of only about 200 feet. Owing to the wind being below six miles an hour he was forced to had it down It showed the temporature aloft to be 14° or 1° warmer. This indicates that the e 14", or 1" warmer. This old wave is probably over.

Stock Exchange Hours Not to Be Extended. A report got/abroad in Wall street yesterday that because of the big business in stocks the authorities of the Stock Exchange were considering the advisability of making the ex-change hours 3 o'clock to 4 instead of 10 to 3. The report was not true. It seemed to have arised from a decision to keep the Stock Ex-change valits open until 5 o'clock. Heretofore they have been closed earlier.

More Than \$2,400,000 of New City Bonds. At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate the following bonds were authorized: \$500,380.25 for new stock for the Street Cleanling Department \$1,500,000 for continuing the work of fmilding the new East River bridge, and \$250,000 for continuing the work of fmilding the new East River bridge, and \$250,000 for new water mains in Brooklyn. Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney also received permission to transfer \$100,000 from the sweeping fund to the snow and ice account.

Quay in Charge of His Forces at Harrisburg HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11 .- Senator Quay arrived from Washington late to-night and will emain here until the Legislature has registered ts will regarding his successor. The situation -night suggests a deadlock, with the power senator Quny's hands to name his successor he cannot win himself. is ne cannot win himself.

Senator Quay's managers declare that it will be comparatively easy for him to control the situation until such time as the consuracy sults against him are tried. A Democratic lender and to-night that Quay had everything to gain and nothing to less by deadlocking the Legislature.

Senator Clark of Wyoming Renominated. CHEYENNE, Jan. 11.—The Republican memers of the Wyoming Legislature, numbering orty-seven, held a caucus this evening, at which Senator Chronice D. Clark was ununi-nously selected for reflection. No other name mously selected for reflection Nowas presented to the caucus X

Genuine epicares enjoy and appreciate the healthful properties of Londonderry Lithia Water.—Ada, is the direct route. Frost effects are beautiful.—Ada,

SENATOR HAWLEY CHOSEN.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NOMINATED AT THE HARTFORD CAUCUS TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Wins on the Ninth Ballot, When the Rulkeley Men Go Over to Rim-Hawley Lacked

Only One Vote on the First Bullot-

Lost to Fessenden Steadily Afterward. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11.-After three iours of balloting in the Republican caucus this afternoon Senator Joseph E. Hawley was commated to succeed himself at Washington, required nine ballots to decide; the contest which he wared with ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley and State's Attorney Samuel Fessenden, and it was due to the fact that Bulkeley requested his followers to rote for linwley that the latter was successful. The Hawley

men freely acknowledge the act. The caucus was called to order shortly after 3 o'clock by Schator Reeler of Norwalk, and after Speaker Brandegee had been chosen to preside the balloting began in secret. The result of the first ballot gave Hawley 188, Fess senden 62. Bulkeley 37. Hawley lacked only one vote of the number needed. On the next ballot four Hawley men went to Fessenden. The next two ballots were not allowed, as here were more ballots than members voting. Both Hawley and Bulkeley dropped on the

there were more ballots than members voting. Both Hawley and Bulkeley dropped on the three following ballots, while Fessenden gained a total of fifteen and was making a strong fight.

At this juncture Bulkeley stepped in, and, throwing a part of his forces to the Senator, raised the latter's standing to 14. On the ninth and last ballot Bulkeley practically dropped out with the sole purpose of giving his strength to Hawley and preventing the nomination of Fessenden. By so doing he not only settled a gradge, against the Stafe's Attorney for alleged trickery at the time of the last Senate contest, but practically conciliated the wing of the Republican party in Hartford that has been in opposition to Bulkeley. Mr. Fessenden telegraphed his lenders that he assepted, the verdict of the cancus, so Hawley's election is assured, there being no possibility of any Republicans botting the cancus. Stanyonb, Coam., Jan. 11—The news that Samuel Fessenden was defeated in the caucus at Hartford was received in this city with reserved. As anjevidence of the confidence and also of the esteem in which Mr. Fessenden is held here, a delegation numbering nearly 200 left here for Hartford this morning to whoop it up for their candidate. When Fessenden keep gaining and Hawley losing the town was in great glee. This was suddenly dampened when the result of the eighth ballot was announced. Mr. Fessenden, who remained here all day, was disappointed, but does not appear to take his defeat very much to heart.

VERMONT'S NEW SENATOR. Chief Judge Ross Appointed, Mr. Fifield

Having Declined. BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 11 .- Gov. Edward C. smith to-day appointed Johnsthan Ross of St. Johnsbury United States Senator, to succeed the late Justin S. Morrill, Benjamin F. Elfield of Montpelier, after careful consideration, have ing declined the appointment.

Jonathan Ross is Chief Judge of the Supreme nos night, and ordered the driver of take them Court of Vermont. He has conspicuous ability to a music hall. As Patterson was crossing to maintain the high standard which intinend has given to Vermont a position of in-fluence. Judge Ross has accepted of the appointment and will soon leave for Washingon to assume the office. He will most likely be succeeded on the bench by Russell S. Taft f this city, who since 1800 has been First As-

sistant Judge of the Supreme Court Jonathan Ross was born in Waterford, Vt. on April 30, 1826, the son of Royal and Eliza Mason) Ross. After receiving a common school education he fitted for college in the Academy of St. Johnsbury. Matriculating at Dartmouth College in 1847, he graduated from that institution in 1851. While principal of the Chelsen Academy he studied have with Judge William Hebard, and was admitted to the bar of Orange county on Jan. 18, 1850. He practiced have until 1870, when he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1865, 1850, and 1867 he represented St. Johnsbury in the Legislature, serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, later serving as Senator from Caledonia county. He was appointed Second Assistant Judge by Gov. Farnsham in 1882, vice Timothy P. Redfleid, and was elected Chief Judge in 1880. ated from that institution in 1851.

INDIANA'S NEW SENATOR.

Albert J. Beveridge Selected by the Republicans to Succeed Mr. Turple.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11 .- At last night's cause eus of the Republican members of the Indiana General Assembly Albert J. Beveridge was selected as the successor of David S. Turple in the United States Senate on the eleventh bal-

lot. The caucus was behind closed doors. All of the five candidates remained in the fight to the last ballot, and up to the tenth balot it looked as though a deadlock would result, The organization of J. Frank Hanly of Lafave ette was maintained throughout, the last ballot giving him three more votes than the first, Beveridge's nomination was finally due to the Beveridge's nomination was finally due to the supporters of Judge R. S. Taylor of Fort Wayne and George W. Steele of Marion rallying to him. Beveridge was called before the caucus after his nomination and made a brief speech, Beveridge is 35 years old and was born in Highland county, O. He spent his youth on a farm. He worked as a plough boy and helped grade a railroad, inter taking charge of a lumber camp. He worked his way through Depauw University, overworking himself and going West to a ranch for a time after graduating. He read law with Senator McDonald upon his return to Indianapolis. He is considered among Indiana's foremost attorneys, and his oratorical powers have won him widespread notice.

DEPEW'S RIVAL FOR THE SENATE, O. H. Stevens of Rochester Out as the

"Farmers' Candidate." ALBANY, Jan. 11 .- O. H. Stevens of 12 Second street, Rochester, announced to the Repub-lican members of the Legislature this morning by letter that he is the farmers' candidate for the United States Senate from New York State. Mr. Stevens asks each legislator this "Should not the western part of the State, the farmers and workingmen, who elected Roeseveit, he represented in the Senate of the United States?" Then, after referring to his long career as the farmers friend, he says: "Entertaining these views myself, I have determined to call your attention to them and to say to you that you may consider me a cardidate for the United States Senate. I would like your influence."

"GRIP" IN NEVADA POLITICS.

Senator Stewart and "Bad Man" Jack Chinn Confined to Their Beds. Carson, Nev., Jan. 11 .- Grip threatens to play havoe with the Senatorial fighters. Senator Stewart is confined to his bed: Jack Chinn, the gun fighter from Kentucky, who was imported

is sick in bed, but he predicts, and is willing to bet money, that Newlands, as he puls it, "won't some to the post or be in the race at all." sharon is on the ground for Newlands and says its man is a sure winner.

o keep the Stewart forces in good condition,

U. S. GRANT, JR., LEADS. First Ballot in Contest for United States Senator from California.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 11-In joint session of he Legislature to-day a ballot was taken for United States Senator, which resulted as follows: Grant, 27; Burns, 25; Bulla, 11; Barnes, ii. Patterson, 3; Knigett, 2; Scott, 2; Bard, 2; Estee, 2; Felton, 1; Phelan (Demogratic), compilmentary, 34. This rote shows a gain of one each for Grant and Burns.

Senator Bate Re-elected. NASHVILLE, Jan. 11.-The Senate and House

met in joint convention to-day and compared the vote for United States Sonator, W. B. Bate, the present Senator, was declared elected for a term of six years.

Ice Bridge at Niagara Polis.