The Times.

VOL. 13, NO. 267. RICHMOND VA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1898. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for Tuesday:
For Virginia—Rain; probably clearing before noon; fresh northeasterly winds, becoming southwesterly.
For North and South Carolina—Clearing in the morning; colder at night; brisk southerly winds, becoming westerly.

MACON HONORS THE PRESIDENT.

Received by the Confederate Veteran Camp.

WORDS ENGROSSED.

Presented With a Parchment Containing His Atlanta Declaration.

MILEDGEVILLE AND AUGUSTA

Were Visited and Were Not Behind the Other Towns in Their Enthusiastic Demonstrations—Gen. Wheeler was as Warmly Welcomed as the President and Spoke Eloquently.

MACON, GA., Dec. 19.—The President and his party reached Macon promptly on time and was received by the largest crowd which has gathered in Macon since the last visit of Jefferson Davis to this city.

At the station was a reception committee consisting of a number of the prominent citizens of the town, including United States Judge Emory Speer, Major J. F. Hanson, who is spoken of as a successor to Secretary of the Interior Bliss, United States Senator A. O. Bacon, and Representative Charles Bartlett, of this Congressional district.

RECEIVED BY VETERANS.

Drawn up in line in front of the station was the 185th County Camp of the Confederate Survivors' Association, four hundred strong, headed by Commander C. M. Wiley. As the President reached the old Confederates he was halted by Colonel Wiley, who addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President—As commander of the 185th County Veterans' Association and 13th County Camp No. 44, we extend to you and your party a most generous, hearty and sincere welcome to our beloved city.

"You sir, have endeared yourself to the hearts of all Confederate soldiers on account of the noble sentiments expressed by you in regard to our Confederate dead. I assure you that these old, maimed and infirm veterans who have met here to do you honor to-day, appreciate such words of love and kindness, and uttered too, by the President of this great country and by one who was a member of the Union army in the sixties. I hope and pray, Mr. President, that God in his infinite mercy may so direct the future legislation of this country that living Confederates will be remembered. This country and the Stars and Stripes belong as much to the Confederate Veterans as they do to the Grand Army of the Republic. The South proved its loyalty to this great and old country when the war was declared with Spain, and now henceforth and forever, she will be found ready to take up arms to defend our country and our flag.

IN LETTERS OF GOLD.

Mr. President in behalf of these noble and brave Confederate soldiers of 13th county, Ga., I present to you this parchment, engrossed therein in letters of gold the beautiful sentiment expressed by you in our capital city in regard to our honored dead."

As the President was about to proceed Dr. Roland B. Hall, another veteran addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President.—In behalf of our noble dead and as Confederate veterans we are here to manifest our appreciation of the noble and generous sentiment you have recently uttered. Do us the honor sir, to accept and wear this badge of a Confederate veteran camp, which bears your likeness and words which should endear you to the heart of every Confederate."

WEARS A CONFEDERATE BADGE.

"I do not know it will be proper," said the President, "but you must," said Dr. Hall and without further ceremony the President marched ahead with Judge Speer. The sight of the Confederate badge on the President's coat as he passed through the lines of veterans called forth vociferous cheers and as long as he was in sight they cheered him.

The President wore the badge during his stay in Macon.

One of General Wheeler's old calvarymen stuck a badge to the lapel of his Major-General's coat and the doughty little warrior proudly wore it away with him when he left the city.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The Presidential party was driven in carriages to the stand where he was to review the troops of General Bates' division of General Wilson's army corps. As his carriage passed the Confederate monument an old Confederate veteran frantically waved a Confederate flag while by his side was the son of the colonel of one of Georgia's hardest fighting Confederate regiments, who was as vigorously waving the Stars and Stripes. When the President was abreast of them the two flags were brought to a salute side by side. The incident seemed to appeal to the President. Emblazoned on the base of the monument were the words of the President about the graves of the Confederate dead.

TROOPS REVIEWED.

The sidewalks were packed all along the line of march, and Mr. McKinley and the other celebrities were vigorously cheered. The following troops marched past the reviewing stand: Second Brigade—First Division, First Army Corps, General W. W. Gordon commanding; Third United States Volunteer Engineers; Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, General W. J. McKee commanding; Seventh and Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry; Third North Carolina and Sixth Virginia. The Seventh Regular Cavalry followed.

The troops made a fine appearance.

After the review a great crowd gathered about the stand, though a steady, soaking rain was falling. Judge Emory Speer introduced the President, who spoke in part as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"On the 24th of this month, the day before Christmas, our peace commissioners will deliver to the President of the United States a treaty of peace, peace with honor, peace with the blessings of liberty to struggling peoples, East and West.

"I congratulate my country on another fact. We have not only triumphed over our enemy, but we have triumphed over our own prejudices and we are now a united country. (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

The President's remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers. Then there were loud calls for General Wheeler, "Little Old Fighting Joe," as he was affectionately called. He responded as follows:

WHEELER IS GLAD.

"It is impossible for me to find words to express my appreciation of the honor and pleasure accorded to me by the invitation of his Excellency, the President, to visit with him and his cabinet the city of Macon. I am glad for your citizens that the President has come among and looked at you face to face. I am glad that he has come among you to learn for himself the spirit of our people and the wonderful resources of our land, which will eventually make us the richest and most prosperous country upon the face of the earth. I am glad he brought with him his cabinet, among them the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, his special advisers during this conflict when he as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, conducted for the first time in fifty years, a war against a foreign foe. I am glad he brought with him the distinguished gentleman, General Shafter, who commanded the American forces in their successful and great campaign in Cuba. (Applause.) That superb soldier, General Lawton (loud applause), who commanded the forces at the battle of El Caney. (Applause.) I am glad too, that they have all come, and am glad to see the demonstrations which the President has seen through all his tour.

"I would love, as you know I would, to talk to you, to talk to all of my old friends, to talk with those who stood by my side, but I must give way and bid you adieu and thank you for your kind demonstrations to me and and allow you to see the distinguished men the President has brought with him. (Loud and long continued applause.)

General Shafter was next called for and spoke as follows:

SHAFTER'S SPEECH.

"I thank you for this enthusiastic reception. I am not deserving of the applause you give me. There were 16,000 men in front of Santiago, every one of whom was as much a hero as his General (Applause.) All risked their lives for their country and without the hope of reward some of those higher in command might expect.

"With such an army and with such supporters as General Wheeler, General Lawton, General Bates, and in fact all the general officers, in my command, the matter of the capture of Santiago was only a question of time, and it was certain that the time was not long.

"The enthusiasm with which the returning army of the United States has been received throughout the length and breadth of this country is an indication of how willingly and how gladly the people recognize public service." (Great applause.)

General Lawton would not speak, but appeared on the stand and bowed. The crowd was much disappointed.

A CONTRAST.

General Bates said a dozen or two words, and then General Wilson took the stand. He made the speech of the occasion. He said: "Fellow Citizens, it is with infinite pleasure that I address myself in words of peace to a Macon audience (cheers). Thirty-odd years ago I came into this town with 15,000 cavalry thundering at my heels (laughter and shouts). I was met with the roaring of cannon and the firing of musketry (cheers). I was greeted by the burning of warehouses and the destruction of property, which I now profoundly regret (cheers). The welcome that was extended to me then was of the silent quality (laughter). An illustrious citizen, then your Chief Magistrate, the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, after a four-hours' interview, speaking of me, then said to another gathering of illustrious citizens at the head of the which was Howell Cobb: 'He is a clever young man; but, gentlemen, he takes the military view of the situation.' (Laughter.)

DIFFERENT TO-DAY.

"That was a fact then, but now I come among you, and I receive a different welcome. I was then a victor; to-day I am a captive (cheers). I must say I am a willing captive of your city. The fair women and the brave and excellent gentlemen of your town have, by their open and generous hospitality, impressed me deep down in their hearts, and I would be recreant to every feeling of my own if I desired release from such pleasant bondage.

Now just one word more: The President has come among you, your President and my President and he comes as the exemplar and the head of the great American nation. (cheers.)

He has done more for it than any President since the days of Washington, for he has added vastly to its extent and striven to make it a continental republic as the fathers designed it to be. (cheers). He has extended its borders to such a distance that the sun rises upon it in the East before it sets upon it in the West (cheers). Twelve thousand miles to the West lie the Philippines, our new Oriental possession and two thousand miles to the East the beautiful island of Porto Rico. A line joined from the extremity of these possessions encircles half way around the earth (cheers).

THE WORK NOT DONE.

But splendid as the President's work has been, there still remains greater work for him to do. It is glorious work and don't you forget it (cheers). It is work which justifies the President in saying we are at last all one, and that the Confederate soldier should receive the same treatment as the Federal soldier. This is the work which the American people are profoundly interested in, for it is their permanent interest and hope to see the day when the Starry flag shall float everywhere from the frozen North to the sunny clime of Central America. We are too big and powerful and progressive to have neighbors on this continent and I trust that before the next administration of the President closes the flag will fly over every foot of the continent from the northern extremity of the Dominion of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

The allusion of General Wilson to his capture of Macon in the sixties, cap-

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE COMMITTEE AT FORT MONROE.

Josiah Simpson Hospital Inspected.

No Comp'aint Has Been Made of the Institution.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Dec. 19.—Ex-Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Conner, of Cincinnati, members of the War Investigating Commission, were at Old Point Sunday, and made a thorough inspection of the Josiah Simpson Government Hospital, in which there are now several hundred sick and injured veterans of the Cuban and Porto Rico campaigns. Both gentlemen expressed their surprise at the large number of convalescents discharged from this hospital. The investigation was not made because of any reports of improper conduct here, but simply as part of the execution of the general plan of the board to visit and inspect all the government hospitals. Both members of the commission returned North last night.

SENATOR PLATT ANSWERS VEST.

Says Our Right to Expansion is Inherent.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

The Bill Extensively Discussed But No Action Was Taken.

BAILEY'S FIGHT ON WHEELER.

A Resolution of Inquiry as to His Right to Hold His Seat—Aimed at Two Men — The House Passes the Bill for Distribution of the Assets of the Freedmans' Bank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate had a busy day, and there were several important speeches. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, spoke against the Vest resolution, which declares that the United States has no power to acquire territory.

"I shall maintain," said Mr. Platt, "that the United States has shown a great capacity for government in all trying times, and under many trying conditions, and that it is capable to meet any emergency likely to arise. I propose to confine myself to the question of the right or power denied by the resolution. I shall contend that the United States is a nation, and that as such it possesses every sovereign power not reserved by the Constitution to the States or to the people themselves; that right to acquire territory was not reserved, and that, therefore, that right is an inherent right—a sovereign right, a right to which there is no limitation. I shall show, also, that in certain instances this inherent sovereign right is to be inferred from specific clauses of the Constitution itself.

A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

Mr. Platt then launched into a constitutional argument quoting extensively from authorities treating of the question. In maintenance of his position of the right of the United States to acquire foreign territory he quoted from the opinion of Justice Gray in the Chinese exclusion case. He declared that in the discussion of the Constitution of the Hawaiian Islands, the entire question of this government's right to acquire foreign territory was accorded thoroughly, and that the Senate had settled it satisfactory and rightly. "We did not annex the Hawaiian Islands as a state," said Mr. Platt, "or with any declaration that the territory should become a state; we took it by cession. Our title to the territory is perfect and complete and constitutional." Mr. Platt maintained that our right to Florida did not rest alone upon the quit claim from Spain, but upon a deeper and broader right. He held that the United States "have the right to acquire territory in all ways that are conceded to other sovereign nations of the world."

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS.

Further along Mr. Platt suggested that it might become necessary in the interests of commerce, or some other interest, for the United States to acquire territory in Africa. "Shall we be bound by the Constitution to organize a State from such acquired territory and to admit its inhabitants to citizenship?"

"Suppose," he continued, "that the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) secures the passage of his bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal (and I may be many, and suppose, in this connection that it should be deemed necessary for the United States to acquire a strip of land along the route of the canal of 250,000 acres—I think that is the amount suggested—can we not take it? If we take it, what clause of the Constitution, directly or impliedly, says we must organize a State of the acquired territory or confer citizenship upon the people who inhabit it?"

Referring to Mr. Vest's reliance upon certain parts of the Dred Scott decision, Mr. Platt declared that, in the light of years, Chief Justice Taney's opinion became a "mere dictum," and that it was too late in these days to resurrect the Dred Scott decision as a basis of legislational action on the part of the United States.

Continuing, Mr. Platt contended that the doctrine he was presenting was not new, but it was the doctrine of the fathers, and he quoted Governor Morris as advancing the theory that acquired territory might be governed as a province, but not as a State. The remark applied to the possibility of the acquirement of Louisiana and Canada.

OUR POWER UNLIMITED.

In response to a question from Mr. Allen, Mr. Platt said that he did not think there was any limitation upon the United States to acquire territory.

"As complete as the power of Russia, for instance, in such a matter?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Yes. The right to acquire territory is an element of nationality, and I do not believe that there is any obligation to give to the people of acquired territory the right of self-government until such time as they are fit to exercise that right. If we believe the people of a country acquired are not fitted for the government of themselves, it is our duty to give them the most liberal government they are capable of accepting and to educate them up as best we may to the point in which they will be capable of self government. The Constitution does not confer the right of suffrage."

Mr. Platt said he could not agree with those who contended that the acquirement of such territory as that embraced in Porto Rico and the Philippines is a menace to the existance of our republic. This mistake, he said, arises from the fact that Mr. Vest and others who agree with him assume that the constitution guarantees the right of suffrage and the right of a citizen living in a certain territory to have it admitted as a State. This assumption was without foundation, as there was no such guarantee in the fundamental law. True, the 15th amendment prohibits the abridgement of the right of suffrage for the reasons specified, but that did not amount to prescribing the right to vote.

NOT CONSENT OF ALL.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Platt whether he decried the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Mr. Platt replied that consent of all those governed was not always necessary. He referred to the fact that there was no suffrage in the District of Columbia and called attention to the fact that citizens of Massachusetts who could not read and write were prohibited from voting. Yet these people in Massachusetts were governed most effectively.

MR. HOAR REPLIES.

Replying, Mr. Hoar defended the educational system of Massachusetts. Returning to the question of expansion, he asked whether Mr. Platt meant to seriously assert the claim that the state provisions regarding suffrage could not be so construed as to justify the violation of the principle involved as it applied to the 20,000,000 of people in the Philippines.

Replying Mr. Platt said he did not mean to deny the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and he added that he wished the Massachusetts Senator could be as liberal with reference to that document as some others. There were, however, many qualifications for voting. For instance, when he first became a voter he had to pay $134 for real estate in order to receive the privilege of voting.

WOULD TRUST ADMINISTRATION.

In conclusion, Mr. Platt said he coud not understand the sentiments or motives of those who wished to circumscribe the powers of the nation. Why, he asked, should we belittle those powers or strive by subtlety and sophistry to hamper the progress and growth of the country, rather than pursue this course, why should Senators not wish the nation God speed in its mission of extending our free institutions as far as possible. As for himself, he knew our people to be a liberty-loving and a right-doing people, and he had no misgivings that any administration of the United States would fail in its duty toward the people of any acquired territory. He had faith in the government and faith in its future and had no disposition to condescend to carping criticisms or craven fear.

Mr. Hale, from the Conference Committee on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill presented the conference report on the bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, exchanged divergent views upon the subject of a commission of senators to visit Cuba and report upon the conditions prevailing there.

Mr. Proctor thought such a commission was necessary while Mr. Hale said he thought it would be in extremely bad taste and useless. The question was not decided.

NICARAGUAN CANAL BILL.

The Nicaraguan Canal bill was up during the last part of the day and Senators Berry, Allen, Hoar, Caffery and Morgan discussed the measure. Mr. Berry explained the provisions of his amendment. The first would eliminate the provision in the original bill for the issuance of bonds and this he considered a most essential desiderata. The second amendment closed the Maritime Company out entirely as a stockholder in the canal enterprise, leaving the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the only stockholders and leaving the majority of the stock in the name of this country. Another amendment prohibited the appointed of any one interested in the present Maritime Company from acting as a director under the government management of the enterprise.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, followed Mr. Berry. He was not opposed to the canal scheme he said because he antagonized certain features of the bill. One of its most pernitious features would be eliminated by the adoption of the Berry amendment, namely the bond feature. He was opposed to the provision for the settlement of the claims of the Maritime Canal Company. He wanted the government protected from all loss and fraud and peculation by that company.

MOTION TO POSTPONE.

Mr. Caffrey, of Louisiana, at the request of Mr. Turpie, who was unavoidably absent, renewed the latter's motion to postpone the consideration of the bill until January 10th. Mr. Hoar said he thought the canal should be built and at once. The canal, he insisted, should be built by the government.

Mr. Morgan scouted the idea of postponing the consideration of the bill until England's consent was obtained. If England had said we could not build the canal without her consent, the canal would have been built five years ago.

At 5:35 P. M. the Senate went into executive session. At 5:35 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

AFTER GEN. WHEELER.

Mr. Bailey Introduces a Resolution of Inquiry in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—This was suspension day in the House, and several bills were passed, the most important of which was the bill appropriating $2,000 for the Philadelphia exposition of 1899. The vote was exceedingly close. It had but two votes more than the necessary two thirds.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, introduced a resolution in open House directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report on the question as to whether the members of the House who accepted commissions in the army had forfeited their seats in the House.

THE JOURNAL IN ERROR.

Mr. Bailey said the resolution was privileged, and added: "Last Friday my attention was called to the fact that the Journal of the first day's proceedings shows that two members of the House who are understood to hold commissions in the army had answered to to their names on the roll-call, and upon an inspection of it I find this statement to be correct. As to one of the gentlemen—Mr. Campbell, of Illinois—I am perfectly certain that the Journal records a mistake, because in a conversation I had with him on the subject, he told me that after a full investigation he had concluded that by accepting a commission in the army he had vacated his seat as a member of this House, and that he did not intend to resume or to attempt to resume his duties as a member. The other case it will be more proper to speak on when the Committee on the Judiciary makes its report. It is apparent, however, to the House, as I will be to the country that when a member, the right to whose seat is doubtful, answers to his name on the roll-call he asserts his rights as a member of the House, and the question ought to be determined. I have nothing further to say upon that aspect of the question at this time; but I desire to call the attention of the House to a very remarkable statement that appears in a paper printed in this city this morning."

DENOUNCES A STATEMENT.

Mr. Bailey said the article implied that he had been conferring with the Republican leaders and pursuing his course at their instigation, "and," said he, "it implies further that the reporter obtained that information from some Republican member of this House. For my part, I do not believe that there is a gentleman on that side of the chamber so lost to all sense of truth as to make that statement; but if there be one, I do not intend that he shall escape; and I therefore deliberately denounce that statement as an infamous lie, and if any Republican made it he ought to at least have the courage to stand up and say that he made it. With that I ask a reference of the resolutions."

No one answered Mr. Bailey and the resolution was referred without objection.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. Dingley, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered the resolution for a holiday recess from Wednesday, December 21st, to Wednesday, January

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ONE MILLION GOES UP IN SMOKE

Fire in Terre Haute Causes Heavy Damage

NO LIVES WERE LOST.

Most of the Employees Being Absent at Their Supper.

A DRUMMER'S HEROIC DEED.

He Dashes Through the Flames and Smoke and Rescues Two Girls Several Were Badly Hurt by Jumping from the Burning Building — Firemen Hurt.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 19.—The worst fire in the history of Terre Haute broke out to-night, causing a loss of $1,000,000. The blaze started in the big show windows of the Havens & Geddens Company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and notions. The cause is not definitely known, but it is supposed that a live electric wire set fire to the cotton, with which the window was decorated, and before the blaze could be extinguished the fire spread to the decorations of evergreens in the store, and the building was wrapped in flames in an incredibly short space of time.

THE LOSSES.

The following firms are the losers: Havens & Geddens, $500,000; insurance about two thirds. Breinig & Miller, furniture, $25,000; Pixley & Co., $100,000; Terre Haute Shoe Company, $150,000; Albrecht & Co., retail dry goods, $100,000; United states Baking Company, $80,000; Thormon & Schloss, clothiers, $50,000.

A number of small concerns were utterly annihilated in the fall of the rear wall of the Havens & Geddens wholesale house. The fire started at 5:30 P. M., when half the employes of the establishment were at their homes for supper.

NO LIVES LOST.

There is a force of three hundred or more in the retail department of the establishment, and had the entire force been present the loss of life would have been frightful; as it is Kate Maloney, a clerk in the notion department is lying at the point of death. She sprang from a window in the second story and sustained injuries from which she will probably die. Miss Luella Ferguson, a clerk in the same department, jumped just before Miss Maloney, but was caught by some men who were watching for her. She is internally injured, but will recover. Louis Kramer, the trimmer who was in the show window when the fire started, is frightfully burned about the head and arms. When rescued from the burning building he was insane from the pain and begged to be killed. Fireman Austerloutz, Walsh and Shea, were badly injured in the falling debris.

The fire department worked admirably and there were many narow escapes among them. Several of the firemen are in a precarious condition fro burns and fro the effects of thes thing smdoke, but it is thought to-night all will recover.

At 11 o'clock to-night the fire was still burning fiercely, but the firement had it under control.

A HEROIC RESCUE.

A hercle act of a man named Peters, a travelling salesman from Chicago for the Baldwin Music House, called forth cheers from the crowd watching the flames. When the fire first started Peters was standing in the crowd and saw the Maloney and Ferguson girls appear at the second story window. The girls were panic-stricken and in momentary danger of going down with the floors. Peters sprang through the door with his coat over his head and, dashing through the flames and smoke, reached the window at which the girls appeared, and after talking with them, swung out from the ledge and dropped. His example was followed by the two girls.

CINCINNATI STUCK FAST.

The Cruiser Runs on a Big Rock in Santiago Harbor and Sticks.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, Dec. 18.—While the United States cruiser Cincinnati was leaving port about sunset yesterday she ran at full speed upon a rock, which was clearly defined in the charts, but which was not buoyed.

General Leonard Wood, considering that the absence of a buoy there might lead to an accident, last September anchored a small one, the first ever placed there, but the Bessise, entering the harbor one night, carried it away, and since then there had been no buoy to mark the location of the rock.

The Cincinnati is probably not seriously damaged, as she is not leaking. For the last twenty hours the government collier Southery and the Mayflower have been engaged in an effort to pull her off the rock. Thus far they have been unsuccessful, but it is hoped they will have better luck to-night at high tide. The principal risk now is of tearing a hole in the cruiser's botttom while pulling her off the rock.

Captain C. M. Chester, the cruiser's commander, insists that the harbor marks are in the wrong places, and have not been altered in any way since the American occupation. Pilots are not compulsory upon the entrance of warships, but the Santiago harbor is difficult, and it is urged that a warship should invariably take one. Hereafter a large buoy will mark the rock upon which the Cincinnati struck.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Experiment Has Been Successfully Tried in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 18.—Wireless telegraphy has been successfully introduced in San Francisco. When Professor Albert Van der Naillen returned from Europe two months ago he brought information which years of study had given to Signor Marconi and Lieutenant Della Riccia, of the Italian Engineering Corps.

Taking info consuttation his son, R. Leo Van der Naillen, he began to construct his apparatus. At last a complete set of instruments stood upon his work table, and the time for making a test had arrived. A key was pressed, and the receiver produced a distinct reply, showing that the workers had brought the experiment to a successful issue.

Message after message was rattled off, each dash and dot being sharply enunciated by a diminutive sounder.

Then the distance was increased and still waves of floating electricity were directed to their power destination. Walls were interposed between the instruments. Through these piles of brick and mortar the current made its way, recording on the sounder each movement made by the transmitting key.

With all of these encouragements, last Thursday was set for a trial, when a considerable distance was to be interposed between the sending and receiving apparatus. One instrument was removed to the roof of the new Techau Building, near Manon and Eddy streets, while the other was set up in a room at No. 903 Market street. This gave such a distance as would prove the utility of the discovery and the instrument clicked off dots and dashes that were transmitted through hundreds of feet of space.

FOOD FISHES.

Some Valuable Information as to the the Thousands in Our Waters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Special.—The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued another of the popular publications known as Farmers' Bulletins. It is No. 85 of the series, and is entitled "Fish as Food." It was prepared by C. F. Langworthy, Ph. D., of the Office of Experiment Stations, and treats of the chemical composition, nutritive value, digestibility, and commercial importance of food fishes and aquatic invertebrates.

In relation to the widespread notion that fish contains a large proportion of phosphorus, and on that account is particularly valuable as brain food, the bulletin states that in the specimens thus far analyzed the percentages of phosporus are not larger than are found in the flesh of other animals used for food. But, even if the flesh be richer in phosphorus, there is no experimental evidence to warrant the assumption that fish is more valuable than meats or other food material for the nourishment of the brain.

Fish contains the same kind of nutriments as other food materials. It is essentially a nitrogeneous food, and in this respect resembles meat. Neither fish nor meat is a source of carbohydrates. Oysters contain some carbohydrates, but the foods which supply this group of nutriments most abundantly are the cereal grains. Fish, meat, eggs, milk, etc., also cereals and vegetable foods, all supply fat, the amount varying in the different materials.

Artificial digestion experiments made with fish indicate that it is less quickly digested than beef, being about equal to lamb in this respect. However, as compared with other foods, the difference in digestibility of fish and meat is not very great. Actual digestion experiments with man show that fish is very completely digested, there being practically no difference between fish and meat in this respect. The place of fish in the diet is discussed in considerable detail.

The bulletin shows that the total weight of fish (including the edible portion of shell fish) taken from the salt and fresh waters of this country, is about 1,626,000,000 pounds yearly, representing as the value of the catch $47,180,000.

The bulletin concludes with a chapter on the possible dangers from eating fish.

The bulletin is for free distribution, and may be obtained from members of Congress or by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture.

VIRGINIA'S CLAIM.

The Secretary Replies to Senator Daniel's Resolution of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Special—Secretary of the Treasury Gage to-day replied to the resolution of inquiry introduced by Senator Daniel last Friday with reference to the government's indebtedness to Virginia. The text of the resolution was given in this correspondence Saturday morning. It asks whether payment of money advanced by the Governor of Virginia for fitting out troops is being withheld, and, if so, for what reasons, and requests the Secretary to transmit any correspondence on the subject between officials of the Treasury Department and those of the State of Virginia. In reply the Secretary says payment of the amount certified by the Auditor of the War Department as due the State has been withheld under a decision of the Controller of the Treasury, which decision he encloses. The text of the paper was printed in the Times several weeks ago. The Secretary also encloses a copy of a letter which was sent to the Governor on the 3rd instant, transmitting a copy of the Controller's decision. No new information is elicited, and the resolution and reply merely serve to bring the matter before the Senate.

AN ALABAMA OUTRAGE.

Masked Robbers Attack and Severely Beat a Wealthy Widow.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 18.—Two masked robbers early this morning entered the house of Mrs. Ida Myers, a wealthy widow living near Josie, Ala., and began beating her with clubs. Her screams aroused John Cook, overseer of her farm, who ran to her rescue, but was felled by one of the robbers and rendered unconscious.

Leaving the two for dead, the thieves turned their attention to Mrs. E. Myers, daughter-in-law of the widow, who occupied an adjoining room, and who had been awakened and was screaming for help. Her brains were beaten out with clubs and her corpse left upon the floor. A safe in the house was then blown open with dynamite and $3,000 in gold was obtained.

The robbers then set fire to the house to hide their crime and fled. Just as they departed Cook regained consciousness and quickly surveyed the situation. He dragged out the elder Mrs. Myers, who was still insensible, and also rescued the corpse of the murdered woman. Running to the farm bell, he rang it with all his might. This aroused the neighborhood, and soon a score of farmers were upon the scene, but too late to save the house from destruction.

A lynching party was hurriedly organized, and mounted men sent in every direction in hope of apprehending the murderers, but at last reports they were at large. If caught they will be unceremoniously strung up.

The widow Myers' skull is fractured and her life is despaired of. She says the first she knew of the presence of robbers was when one of them dragged her from her bed while the other began pounding her with a club. She has no idea as to their identity.—Philadelphia Press.

SPAIN'S CABINET ARE TO RESIGN.

Their Resignation Will Be Placed in the Hands of the Queen To-Day.

Sagasta and Rios in Accord.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish ministers will place thei rresignations in the hands of the Queen Regent to-morrow. The friends of both Premier Sagasta and Senor Montero Rios declare they are in full accord on all questions of policy.

The most discussed solutions of the crisis are a Sagasta ministry to include among its members General Wevler, Senor Romero Y. Robledo and Senor Canalejas Y. Mendez; a Montero Rios' ministry comprising representatives of the different groups of the majority, or a Martinez De Compos ministry including Senor Silvela and other Conservatives.

In teh event of the first or the last, the Cortes will be dissolved.

The general commanding the Northern army has proclaimed the closure from to-morrow of all the Carlist clubs and societies in his district.

CARTER MAKES A GENERAL DENIAL.

Contradicts Three Witnesses Flatly.

AN EXCITED MANNER.

He Was Esnecially Severe Upon Mr. Charles W. Childrey.

EVIDENGE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Testimony in Rebuttal of That Given in by Ollie May Guerrant—Martha Turner's Conflicting Statements Dr. Isaiah H. White on the Stand as an Expert—Details of the Trial.

The taking of evidence in the trial of James Penrose Carter for the killing of Charles F. Moore will be concluded some time to-day, and argument will be begun to-morrow, though it is not at all probable that the verdict in this interesting case will be known before Thursday.

The feature of yesterday was the appearance on the stand of the prisoner, who testified valuably in his own behalf, and was put through a close cross questioning by the counsel for the Commonwealth.

His manner yesterday was not as calm and composed as on the former occasion, but he seemed at times much excited, and betrayed great irritation when the same question was asked him several times over. Time and again his counsel had to admonish him to answer questions directly and not to argue his own case, which he was disposed to do.

Carter directly and squarely contradicted the testimony of Ollie May Guerrant, the ten-year-old colored girl, who stated that she was at his store on the morning of the killing, and was asked by him to look down the road and see whether a man was coming in a top buggy. On this point, also, the defence introduced three witnesses, who testified, with much attention to detail, that they had been at Carter's store between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning mentioned, and had not seen the Guerrant girl. Carter also contradicted Mr. L. L. Fussell, Deputy Sheriff, who testified that the former had voluntarily told him that he fired three shots.

MR. CHILDREY ACCUSED.

The most sensational portion of his evidence, however, was when the Commonwealth's Attorney questioned him regarding the statement he had made to Mr. Charles W. Childrey, that he "had fired three shots, and the first of them killed Moore."

In denying this statement Carter grew excited, and accused Mr. Childrey of having "lied on him scandalously," at the same time pointing his finger at Mr. Childrey, who sat in the audience.

There was only one point of any moment wherein Carter's statement differed from the one made by him at his first trial. At that time he stated that Carter was looking at him when he fired the two shots. This time he said that Moore was not looking at him. On this point both himself and his daughter changed their evidence.

Carter, under questioning by Mr. Sands, made the admission that he himself was a very cool man, and but rarely lost his head.

The defence also introduced Mr. A. B. Tyson, the Manchester magistrate, who tried Moore when his wife had him arrested on September 6, 1897. The Court, however, would not allow him to testify along the line that would have helped the prisoner's case.

Martha Turner, the colored woman, to whose house Carter was going when he met Moore, made a radical change in her testimony. She stated at the November trial that she only knew of Carter's coming to her house early in the morning of the day of the shoooting by what her children had told her, she being in bed and asleep. Yesterday she stated that she heard Carter's voice through the window, and that when he heard she was in bed he said he would come back later.

Dr. Isaiah White was put on the stand as an expert by the defence, and his testimony tended to show that the wounds on Moore's body could have been inflicted by a party standing directly opposite the decedent's side, and, further, that the act of putting the right hand to the hip pocket would throw forward the left shoulder.

THEIR SUNDAY REST.

The jury in the Carter case came into court yesterday morning seemingly much refreshed by their Sunday vacation. Sheriff Solomon and Deputy Sheriff Fussell took good care of them on the Sabbath. In the morning they were taken for a walk out to the Lee Monument, and in the afternoon they were given a long drive around and outside the city.

The first witness examined yesterday morning was Mr. Z. T. Throckmorton, who was one of Moore's workmen, who testified that he examened the buggy a short time after Moore was shot. He said he stooped down and looked at the running gear of the vehicle, but saw no bullet hole. He had not seen the buggy since, he said, and did not know the nature of the mark now in the rear of the vehicle.

The witness said that before the coroner arrived Mr. George Armstrong told him that Mr. Moore had been shot, and that he was examining the buggy with a view to finding bullet holes or blood-stains.

MRS. MOORE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. O. Raymond Brown, who made a stenographic report of the evidence for the defence at the former trial, stated that Mrs. Moore had said nothing on her first examination of the buggy having been taken out to Lakeside after the tragedy, but had said that it had never left her possession after the preliminary examination of Carter on September 26th.

Mr. Wendenburg then started to ask Mr. Brown what had been testified to by Mr. Sylvanus Moore on the occasion of the former trial, but the Commonwealth objected, and the court very emphatically ruled that the witness could be asked nothing about the testimony of a witness at the former trial who was not a witness at this trial.

The jury was then sent from the room and Mr. Wendenburg began again to state why he desired the court to put Mr. Sylvanus Moore on the stand and what he desired to prove by him.

The Judge checked him very decidedly, however, and the defence excepted. Mr. Wendenburg tried to state why he excepted, but the court would not allow it, and also ruled that he could not ask

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