The Times.

VOL. 13. NO. 293. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for Thursday:
Virginia—Fair; colder, light to fresh north to northeast winds.
North and South Carolina—Generally fair; except rain on the coast, colder, fresh northeasterly winds.

THE FOURTH MAY SOON COME HOME

Advices Indicate An Early Muster Out.

THE MEN OVERJOYED.

The News Spread Rapidly and Was Cheered to the Echo.

ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED.

Cuban Papers Assert That it Tends to Anarchy—General Brooke Says the Criticism is Unfounded—A Terrible State of Affairs Reported at the Aldeco Hospital.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—El Diaro, El Marina, La Lucha, El Paris and La Discussion as well as other papers less influential, indulge in editorial criticisms of the United States military administration, asserting that it tends to anarchy. They declare that each Provincial Governor and each garrison commander is a military dictator, acting independently of the Governor-General and exercising administrative, executive, judicial and even ecclesiastical functions. As a result of this system, as those papers regard it, there is no uniformity of action in details and no general code of administration for the various localities.

BROOKE DENIES IT.

On the attention of Governor General Brooke being called to-day to an editorial along these lines in La Lucha, he replied that the criticism was unfounded, as it was quite untrue that there was no uniformity of action.

"Exactly the reverse is the fact," said the Governor General. "The same general policy is observed by the military administration in all parts of the island."

The camp surgeons disagree regarding a case of suspected yellow fever in the First Texas Regiment, and expert opinion will be called in. The five cases of smallpox in the 161st Indiana Regiment are now doing well.

The Seventh Army Corps men were not vaccinated at Jacksonville, but have undergone the operation here. Out of 30 men in the hospital, over 100 are down with measles.

TO MUSTER OUT.

Private advices from Washington were received in camp last evening indicating that the Forty-ninth Iowa, Fourth Illinois, Fourth Virginia and Third Nebraska regiments would soon be mustered out.

The news spread rapidly through the camp and the members of these regiments cheered again and again.

The newly appointed cabinet secretaries will have distinctly limited powers. They are merely heads of departments under General Brooke's direction, reporting to him regularly with the responsibility for decisions and acts vested exclusively in the Governor General.

Major General Ludlow has been informed of the frightful condition of the municipal hospital at Aldeco, where there is an assortment of patients, including criminals and insane persons, neglected with little food and that very unsuitable and all the conditions of great wretchedness. All the nurses have been attending three smallpox cases, and then passing to other patients without a change of clothing or any other precaution against carrying the infection. Prompt measures will be taken to equip an hospital in the immediate neighborhood that will allow a separation of the patients.

A committee appointed on Monday to inquire into the finances of the city has discovered that some salaries have been unpaid by Spain for every year since '95. There is great confusion in the accounts, with an infinite number of claims against the municipality.

Alfrada Laborde, leader of the famous Competitor filibustering expedition, of April, 1896, has been appointed a lieutenant of police, and Thomas Callazo an inspector.

The news that the Fourth Regiment may be mustered out is no surprise to those who have read private letters from soldiers in Cuba. The men are not pleased with their new surroundings. Governor Tyler is daily receiving letters from enlisted men, begging him to use his influence to aid them in securing their discharges. He is unable to get them out of the army.

The soldiers complain of the warm climate, the hard work they have to perform, and of the privileges that are denied them without apparent reason.

In short, many Virginians are sick and tired of Cuba.

THE MISSING YACHT.

Mayor Taggart and Mr. Jones Will Go in Search of Her on a Tug.

MOBILE, January 18.—Mayor Taggart and Lawrence Jones decided to leave Scranton, Miss., at midnight on the tug Leo for Grand, Datture and Chandeleur. The weather is very rough, but their anxiety compels them to go. The Paul Jones was seen off Round Island January 11th and was spoken by Burge, master of Leo. No confirmations have been received of signals of distress received off the Datture. Jones fears that trunks were found on Breon Island and contained stockings marked P. E. Taggart, the name of one of the missing people, Florence Taggart. When the Paul Jones sailed the trunks were on top the deck, unstrapped and could have been washed overboard in a squall. Later dispatches say that the wreckage of a small craft has been found on Bird Island. Two expeditions out of New Orleans to-morrow have been authorized by Jones and Taggart.

The Maude, the government engineers' boat, of Mobile, will reach Scranton at 6 A. M., but Jones and Taggart concluded at midnight not to wait for it.

The Yacht Sighted.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 18.—There is rejoicing in the home of Thomas Taggart, Mayor of this city, this evening, upon receipt of a telegram from the Mayor, who is at Mobile, saying that the yacht Paul Jones has been sighted off the lighthouse.

A CHARLESTON COMBINE.

Rumored Consolidation of Street Railways and Light Companies.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—It was reported on the street to-day that the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company is engineering a deal looking to the consolidation of the Charleston (S. C.) City Railway Company, the Charleston and Seashore Railway Company, the Charleston Gas Company and the Charleston Electric Light Company.

The deal contemplates the issue of $2,500,000 five per cent. gold century bonds for the retirement of the outstanding indebtedness of the companies named and the operation of the companies under one management.

MR. DINGLEY BURIED.

Business Was Suspended For the Day at His Home in Maine.

LEWISTON, ME., Jan. 18.—In the midst of marked evidences of public and private mourning, the citizens of Maine, including the neighbors and life-long friends of the late Representative Nelson A. Dingley, engaged in the closing services attending the burial of Maine's honored congressman here to-day. The public service was held in the Pine-Street Congregational church, in this city, at 10 o'clock this forenoon, after prayers at the Dingley home. The body then was taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, in Auburn, for interment.

Both the citizens of Lewiston and Auburn, and, in fact, the entire congressional district which Mr. Dingley had represented for eighteen years, gave up the day to mourning. Little business was conducted, and during the services and afterwards, as the long procession passed through the streets, over the river, and up to the quiet cemetery in Auburn, a hush prevailed, broken only by the tolling of bells.

SPANISH SPIES REWARDED.

Five Officers Who Volunteered to Come to America After War was Declared.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Among those recently rewarded for military service during the Hispano-American war are five Spanish officers who volunteered without asking a reward to go to the United States after war was declared and to supply information to the Spanish government. They formed a commission under Lieutenant-Colonel Don Luis Serrano.

"They visited continually New York city, Washington, Jacksonville, Key West, Tampa and other points, changing their posts every few days. They had many narrow escapes from detection, notably on one occasion when one of them met face to face a New York World correspondent whom he had known in Havana. The journalist chivalrously feigned ignorance. In addition to the secret service, the commission bought and sent to Cuba a considerable amount of ammunition. The largest consignment was ready to leave when peace was signed."

BRYAN'S PLATFORM.

Broke Down in Denver but No One Was Seriously Hurt.

DENVER, COL., January 18.—Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Bryan left for their home in Lincoln, Neb., this afternoon.

A portion of the platform, two feet high, from which Colonel Bryan delivered his address at the Coliseum last night, fell down under the weight of 400 people who were seated upon it. The incident caused some confusion for a few minutes, but at no time was there any danger of a panic in the closely packed audience. Several people on the platform received slight scratches and bruises, but nobody was seriously hurt.

INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

Associated Press Violated No State Law as to Tax Report.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 18.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Frankfort, Ky., says: Acting Governor Worthington this afternoon annulled the indictment of the Associated Press by the Fiscal Court for alleged failing to register with the Secretary of State the name of its State agent, and also failing to make reports to the Auditor concerning its corporate franchise.

The Governor holds that the Associated Press has no property or other business subject to its tax in this State, and that it has violated no State law.

TROUBLE OVER SAMOA'S KING.

The German Consul Refuses to Recognize the New King and Riot and Bloodshed Follow.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 18.—Samoan advices just received here say that Chief Justice Chambers, on December 31st, declared Malietoa Tanus to have been elected king in succession of the late King Malietoa. The Chief Justice also announced that Tamasese had been elected vice-king. Chief Mataafe was disqualified.

The consuls of the United States and Great Britain and the captains of the German warship Falcon, and the British warship Porpoise, met the German consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanus and declined to co-operate in the disposal of the Samoans who, therefore, assembled in large numbers at Mulinu, armed themselves and surrounded the municipality.

Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese mustered about 2,000 men, well armed, but supplied with defective ammunition.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

The British and American consuls endeavored to avert hostilities, but they commenced on January 1st. Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese fought bravely, but 500 of their followers were captured. Then disheartened and outnumbered, the two chiefs sought refuge on the British warship and their followers sought protection under the guns of the Porpoise.

Mataafe's loss was sixty-one killed and wounded, and Malietoa Tanus lost twelve men killed and wounded.

The foreign residents were placed under the protection of a detachment of men belonging to the British warship, and Chief Justice Chambers and his family went on board of her.

The followers of Mataafe looted and burned Apia, destroyed the plantations and pillaged considerably in the country.

The consuls later decided to recognize Mataafe and his chiefs as a provisional government pending the receipt of instructions from the powers.

GERMANS CLOSE THE COURT.

Afterward, Dr. Rafael and the German Consul closed the Supreme Court, declaring that the power was vested in them.

The British and American Consuls then appealed to the British warship Porpoise, who landed a force of blue jackets, and Chief-Justice Chambers, under their guard, took his seat. The British and American flags were hoisted over Chambers' house and the court-house.

Mataafe held aloof from these developments.

The Provisional Government wrote to Sturdee on the 12th that they would seize Malietoa and take the Amazon off the Porpoise by force if necessary, deprive them of their title, and desert them.

Chambers is residing on the Porpoise. The British and American Consuls have protested against any infringement of the Berlin treaty. British residents have taken refuge in their consulate and the

(Continued on Second Page.)

BACON SPEAKS ON EXPANSION.

Policy Would Set Us Back an Hundred Years.

WILL NEVER CONSENT

The People of This Country Opposed to Forcible Annexation.

OBJECT OF HIS RESOLUTIONS.

He Wants an Avowal of the Position of Congress Approved by the President—The Philippine Islands to Be Put on the Same Footing With the Island of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The feature of to-day's session in the Senate was a speech delivered by Mr. Bacon (Democrat), of Georgia, in support of his resolutions declaring that the United States would not assume sovereignty over the Philippine Islands. Mr. Bacon is one of the orators of the Senate, and as he gave himself free rein, not confining himself to notes, he spoke strongly and effectively.

His peroration, in which he pictured the horrors of some of England's methods of controlling her colonial subjects, was a beautiful and forceful bit of word painting. Mr. Bacon said in part:

"Of all the great powers of the earth the government of the United States is the only one that contends for the right in all people of self-government. When they abandon in practice this principle; when they impose their domination on an unwilling people, in the majestic march of free institutions, the hand upon the great dial of the clock of the world will have been set back an hundred years.

WILL NEVER CONSENT.

"It is not to be believed that the government of the United States will, with full appreciation of the nature and the consequences of the act, thus violate the principle of the right of self-government. It is incredible, nay, impossible, that the liberty-loving people of these United States will consent that by power of arms the dominion of this government shall be enforced upon a people who have owed us no allegiance—who are struggling to be free.

"There is not a civil official of the government who will admit that he favors such an act. There is not a public man in the country who will admit that he favors the enslavement of a people. There is not a Senator who would not repel the charge if made against him, and yet there are many who are advocating a course, the inevitable consequence of which, if successfully pursued, is to accomplish the enslavement of the people of the Philippine Islands.

WANTS AN AVOWAL.

He quoted from the speech of Senator Foraker the statement that it was not the purpose to hold the Philippines permanently, and said:

"I am especially glad to have the assurance of the distinguished Senator that of his own knowledge the position thus stated by him is the position of the President of the United States. If that position can be assured as the one which this government will take and adhere to there will be little difference or contention between us.

"The resolutions which I have introduced and the adoption of which I am now advocating, agree substantially with the position announced by the Senator from Ohio. What I desire, however, is that there shall be now an avowal of this position by the law-making power of this government, in a joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President.

"When we declared war against Spain we also declared that we did not go to war for our aggrandizement or for the acquisition of territory. We said that, on the contrary, we went to war to make good to the people of Cuba the title to the independence and freedom which all recognized that as a people they had already won and to secure for them the establishment of a stable government.

HIS OBJECT.

"The war has passed, and in a way most miraculous we were shielded from the great sacrifice. There has been no foreign intervention and there will be none. Not only has there been no European interference as to Cuba, but it is a recognized and conceded fact that we may without hindrance from European governments work our own will with the Philippine Islands.

"Now, what I wish to accomplish by these resolutions is that the United States shall in this hour of victory, in this hour of undisputed physical power, make substantially the same declaration relative to the Philippine Islands that they have made relative to Cuba."

PACIFIC CABLE SUBSIDY.

After Discussion in the House the Bill Goes Over Indefinitely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had the right of way in the House to-day and succeeded in passing quite a number of bills of minor importance, most of which authorized the construction of light-houses, fog signals, etc. One authorized the construction and equipment of a light vessel with a fog signal for station at the toll or Horse Shoe Shoals in Chesapeake Bay; the limit of cost is to be $20,000. Then the bill to grant the Pacific Cable Company a subsidy of $100,000 a year for twenty years for the construction and operation of a cable, was called up and a very spirited debate, which consumed the remainder of the day followed. The opposition was headed by Mr. Corliss (Rep. of Michigan) who advocated the construction of a government cable. No conclusion was reached at the hour of adjournment and as the special order under which the House was operating to-day expired with the adjournment and as objection was made to fixing another day for its consideration it goes over indefinitely until the committee can get another day or until a special order is adopted. The House at 5:15 adjourned.

Esterhazy in Paris.

PARIS, January 18.—Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy arrived this evening from Rotterdam to testify before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry. Several newspaper men met him at the railway station, but he declined to be interviewed.

Spaniards Reach Home.

BARCELONA, Jan. 18.—The French steamer Cachemiro arrived to-day from the Philippines with 1,170 repatriated Spanish troops. There are three hundred sick, and there were forty-four deaths during the voyage.

THE MORALITY OF THE UNIVERSITY

Prof. Sedgwick's Letter to Prof. Thornton.

HE WAS MISQUOTED.

Made No Charges of Immorality Against Virginia Students.

HIGH REGARD FOR HONOR SYSTEM

His Remarks Were General, the Saying That we Are Only Moral Only in Spots was Applicable in a General Way—Cannot Recall Just What He Did Say.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, January 18.—Special.—Professor William M. Thornton, of the faculty of the University of Virginia, and formerly chairman of that institution, is in receipt of the following letter from Professor William T. Sedgwick, of the Boston Institute of Technology:

"I sent you a telegram last night asking you to suspend judgment on the gross perversion of my words about the University of Virginia until I could write, as I now do.

"At a meeting of the Massachusetts Moral Education Association on Friday last I was invited to speak on 'The Moral Training of College and Institute Life,' and did so, believing that I would do the higher education a service by pointing out the great moral advantage of such life for young men and women. In the course of my remarks, which were made without notes and without much preparation, I naturally touched upon the subject of cheating in examinations and the honor system.

PRAISED THE UNIVERSITY.

"This led me to speak of the University of Virginia in terms of high praise. I then continued substantially as follows: 'This does not necessarily mean, however, that the Southern young men are on the whole superior in morality to their northern brothers. They may have other moral defects, such as drunkenness or licentiousness. We are all moral only in spots.'

"The last sentence, a casual and of course foolishly general one, concluded this part of the subject. I cannot affirm that these sentences are exactly what I said, or were all that I may have said, but they are what I meant to say, and very nearly what I did say. I was very busy on Friday evening, having an important public lecture to give on Saturday at 11 o'clock, and so dismissed from my mind the whole subject, making it difficult for me to recall precisely the language used. I am a rapid speaker and have been told by stenographers that I am hard to take. I therefore believe that I was misunderstood, and thus misreported. I certainly never said, and never meant to say, the outrageous things attributed to me in the dispatches.

THE HONOR SYSTEM.

"I have, of course, absolutely no knowledge of the moral condition of the University in any particular, excepting only its leadership in the honor system. I did not say, and do not believe, any such outrageous and impossible thing as that 'it is famed for immorality and licentiousness.' I did not say, and I do not believe, that 'it is moral only in spots.'

"On the contrary, I so firmly believe that the University of Virginia, like all our great colleges, universities and scientific schools, wields, on the whole, a powerful moral influence, and is a force that makes for righteousness.

"This was the general tenor and burden of my address, as you may see from the very decent report of it in the Herald of Saturday, copy of which I enclose.

"I will only say further how deeply pained and grieved I am by this whole affair, and how much I lament the cruel and possibly harmful, publicity which has been given to it. I have a profound respect and regard for the University and would not willingly say or do the slightest thing to damage it, even if I could.

PROOF OF FRIENDSHIP.

"You will perhaps recall the fact, in support of these statements, that shortly before your own visit to Boston, after the fire which destroyed the rotunda, I made in the Transcript—our principal evening paper—a strong appeal for the University; and I have never since failed to speak in its praise whenever opportunity offered.

"May I ask you to show this letter to the chairman of your faculty and your other colleagues, and make its contents known to the student body, who have a right to demand an explanation?

"Furthermore, you may make any other use of it you deem proper. I only hope that the discussion evoked by this whole affair may serve to make better, and more widely known the splendid history and present fair fame of one of our most ancient and honored universities."

THE DREYFUS BORDEREAU.

Gen. Mercier Says Dreyfus and Not Esterhazy was Its Author.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Soir to-day publishes another interview with General Mercier, who was Minister of War at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus.

General Mercier reiterates his former statements, and reasserts that the bordereau was "certainly the work of Dreyfus, and not of Esterhazy, who was not aware of its existence until long subsequent to the trial."

Under the plea of professional secrecy, he declined to explain how the War Office obtained the bordereau. The secret dossier, he said, consisted of War Ministry documents fully proving the inferences deduced from the bordereau. The suggestion that it contained letters from a foreign sovereign he characterized as "a pure invention," as was also, he declared, the statement that M. Casimir Perier resigned the Presidency of the republic on account of the Dreyfus affair.

Regarding the motives that prompted Dreyfus to commit the treason imputed, General Mercier said: "Dreyfus was too fond of the society of women of a certain class. Had it not been for his reputation in this respect he would have left the military college among the first three of his class, but owing to his known immoral proclivities he was placed eleventh. I think he resented this, and that his treason was probably an act of revenge for it.

"Dreyfus was also in the habit of talking unpatriotically. A general was once obliged to censure him for saying that the Reichslanders preferred to belong to Germany, as they were better treated. Dreyfus adding that he quite agreed with them."

THE BATTLE OF THE POLITICIANS.

The Situation in West Virginia Complicated

MANY DARK HORSES.

The Feeling in Pennsylvania Has Been Intensified.

THE QUAY OPPOSITION SOLID.

The Ballott Shows That the Senator Has Made No Gains—A Meeting of Democrats and Opposition Republicans Protest Against the Action of the Presiding Officer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 18.—The political situation has assumed a serious aspect by reason of the refusal of Governor Atkinson and the Senate, which is Republican, to formally recognize the House. Though the Governor has been notified that the House is organized and ready for business, he has not transmitted his message and there is no indication as to when he will do so.

The Senate has persisted in adjourning each day immediately after it convenes and thus frustrated the efforts of the House Committee to apprise it of the fact that the House is in session.

A Republican in the House to-day made the remark that in a few days there would be a House that the Governor would recognize.

The Republicans will to-morrow night caucus for the senatorial nomination. It is believed that several meetings will be necessary before they can arrive at a conclusion. Commissioner Scott and Governor Atkinson are the leading candidates, but it is impossible to predict who will be the nominee. Dark horses are numerous.

Democrats Name Graw.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 18.—The Democratic members of the Legislature met to-night in secret session and nominated John F. Graw, of Grafton, for the United States Senate. Only one ballot was taken. The caucus was harmonious. The Democrats have 48 votes on joint ballot and the Republicans 49.

THE FIGHT AGAINST QUAY.

Anti Quay Republicans and Democrats Protest Against Gobins' Ruling

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 18.—he feeling between the candidates, their managers and their followers in the great battle for United States senator has been intensified by rulings of Lieutenant-Governor Gobin at to-day's joint assembly of the Senate and House. Mr. Gobin refused to entertain an appeal from his decision, excluding a series of rules regulating the procedure of the conference, and declaring the assembly adjourned when three-fourths of the senators and members voted otherwise.

The anti-Quay Republicans and Democrat were hurriedly called together, after the conference adjourned by Senator William Flynn, of Allegheny, (Republican), chairman of the anti-Quay organization in the General Asembly. Representative Ward A. Bliss, of Delaware (Democrat), in the General Assembly, Representative Thomas J. Ford, of Allegheny, (Republican), and George R. Dixon, of Elk (Democrat) were chosen secretaries.

QUAY MEN PARTICIPATE.

A roll call showed 155 members and Senators present. Of these five Republicans who voted for Senator Quay participated in the meeting and indicated their sympathy with the movement. They were Representatives Hersch and Yates, of Philadelphia; Mackey, of Lackawanna; Nesbitt, of Alleghany, and Baldwin, of Delaware.

A committee of seven was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions to be presented at a joint meeting, which was held this evening at the hall of the House of Representatives. This committee consisted of Senators Flynn of Alleghany, Sproul of Delaware (Republicans), Heinle of Centre (Democrat); Representatives Young of Tioga, Koontz of Somerset (Republicans), Dixon of Elk and Fow of Philadelphia (Democrats).

The hall of the House was crowded with legislators and politicians when the night meeting was called to order by Chairman Bliss.

Mr. Flynn presented the report of the committee. It recites that the presiding officer's action violated all rules and precedents and resolves that "As the joint assembly has the undoubted right to govern its own procedure and elect or change presiding officers at pleasure," the same rules be offered at to-morrow's meeting of the joint assembly and their consideration demanded prior to any ballot for United States Senator.

This report is signed by nineteen senators and 120 representatives, four more than those who attended the meeting. The resolution was adopted and copies were distributed among the senators and members for signatures.

A motion was offered by Senator David Martin (Republican) and adopted, that the committee of seven be continued with power to call the independent Republicans and Democrats together any time the necessity arises.

HIS RIGHT CHALLENGED.

Mr. Powe read Section 6, Article 4, of the Contitution, to show that Mr. Gobin, who is a Brigadier-General in the volunteer army, has no right to preside at the conference. The section follows:

"No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

The vote in joint session for United States senator to-day was: Quay (Republican), 112; Jenks (Democrat), 84; Dalzell (Democrat), 15; Stone (Republican), 9; Stewart (Republican), 9; Huff (Republican), 5; Tubbs, (Republican), 4; Irvin (Republican), 3; Charles E. Smith, (Republican), 1; Rice (Republican), 2; J. E. Downing (Republican), 2; Grow (Republican, 1; Alvin Markle (Republican), 1.

Necessary to a choice, 125. No election.

OTHER DEADLOCKS.

Situation Unchanged Except in Bismarck, Where a Choice is in Sight.

DOVER, DEL., Jan. 18.—There was no change in the United States senatorial situation to-day. The deadlock remains unbroken, and the joint ballots to-morrow will, it is expected, be virtually the same as the vote to-day. No developments are looked for until two weeks at least, and what will then occur cannot now be conjectured.

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 18.—The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus to-night to choose a United States senator. Several ballots were taken, but the votes were scattered, and no selection was made.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 18.—Under an agreement of fifty Republicans of the Legislature to caucus among themselves and decide on a candidate for senator against Congressman Johnson (Rep.), a meeting was held late to-day, forty-four Republicans participating. This is two more than enough to elect, and includes all who oppose Johnson.

There was no choice. Another caucus will be held to-morrow.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 18.—The Legislature met in joint convention to-day and took one ballot for United States senator. There was little change from the separate ballots taken yesterday.

HELENA, MONT., Jan. 18.—There is no change in the senatorial fight.

OLYMPIA, WASH., Jan. 18.—The ballot for United States senator to-day showed no material change in the situation.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Jan. 18.—Four ballots were taken in joint session today for United States senator. No choice was had.

DESERTS BRYAN.

The Kansas City Times Declares for Cockrell for President.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 18.—In an editorial to-morrow, the Kansas City Times, which has been a staunch supporter of William Jennings Bryan, will urge the candidacy of United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1900.

Senator Cockrell, whom the people of Missouri have just elected to his fifth term in the United States Senate, will be put forth as "an old fashioned Democrat, who stood for what the Chicago platform contains long before that platform was promulgated; a Democrat of experience in national affairs, whose record has stood the test of time; who knows the plain people and against whom the charge of demagogy has never been brought; who comes from the West and the South, but whose services for twenty-four years have been given to the whole people of the United States."

The Times will assert that Missouri's right to recognition at the hands of the convention cannot be questioned, adding that the sole objection which could be urged against Cockrell—that he fought with the South—has been answered by the action of the ex-Confederate soldiers in the war of 1898.

In this connection the Times will state that when the Democratic convention meets in 1900 the time will have come to ignore the old sectional feeling "which has forced the Democratic party to nominate candidates whom it did not want," and that if sentiment is to play any part in the selection of a presidential candidate it should be proclaimed "that the nation's best is the nation's choice, no matter what the uniform he wore thirty-five years ago."

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. DEALS.

Catlin Company of St. Louis Bought and Negotiations for Another.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 18.—The American Tobacco Company added to its immense holdings in St. Louis by the purchase to-day, after weeks of negotiation, of the plant of the Catlin Tobacco Company, of which David Catlin is president.

Mr. Catlin, who is one of the wealthiest tobacco manufacturers in the West, will retire from the business as soon as the American Tobacco Company takes possession of its new purchase. The final papers were drawn up and signed this evening.

Mr. Catlin refuses to state how much he received for the property. It is reported, however, that about $2,500,000 changed hands.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 18.—John D. Cobb, first vice-president of the American Tobacco Company, is here making a bid for the purchase of the Luhrman and Milburn Polar Bear Tobacco Company plant. It is said that the price asked is near three million dollars. If the deal succeeds this plant will be the chief factory of cheap smoking tobacco.

Mr. Cobb says that the American and the Continental Tobacco Companies will not buy of the producers as heretofore, but will patronize the warehouse men.

FRANCE MUST NOT ABUSE HER RIGHTS

Mr Chamberlain Says England Concedes them Under Utrecht Treaty But She Must Not Infringe.

LONDON, January 18.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking this evening at the banquet of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, reviewed at great length the various threatening foreign questions confronting the government. In connection with the withdrawal of the French demand for an extension of the settlement at Shanghai, Mr. Chamberlain congratulated his hearers that Great Britain's opposition to the French proposal had been strenuously supported by the representative of the United States.

"That, I think," he said, "a significant and noteworthy fact. Nay, I think and hope it will become history. It shows that commerce is bringing about the community of interests between Anglo-Saxons which in the future may have far-reaching and beneficent results."

He welcomed the changing tone on the part of France, declaring that if the French government desired an amicable settlement of all remaining difficulties that the British would meet France more than half way.

MUST NOT EXCEED THEM.

Dwelling elaborately upon the New Foundland difficulty, the Minister said:

"In spite of charges to the contrary, nobody here has the slightest desire to evade the obligations of the treaty of Utrecht. But we ddo desire that the rights conferred upon France by that treaty should not be extended and abused to the injury of our pocket. If, when those rights are properly defined, they are found to possess a value for France, we shall be perfectly willing to observe them, or if France is willing, to arrange for their extinction on fair and reasonable terms of compensation."

Mr. Chamberlain described in detail how the French had been continuously encroaching and striving to extend their claims on the French shore, while at the same time, their interest in the fishery had been continually decreasing.

EASY TO SETTLE IT.

"In fact," he said, "by means of alleged rights, under antiquated treaties, they have strangled our colony of New Foundland, and have done it without a penny of advantage to themselves. If they are sincerely desirous of amity with England, it would be an easy matter for them to abandon these antiquated rights for a satisfying compensation."

In concluding, Mr. Chamberlain paid a high tribute to the success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, remarking:

"It is cause for satisfaction that two great nations, Germany and the United States, both protectionists at home, have proclaimed their intention to adhere to the 'open door' in their foreign possessions. We shall regard their expansion without jealousy and shall welcome their co-operation; and I think, without being too sanguine, we may rely upon their sympathy and assistance in securing the general adoption of a principle to which we attach so much importance."

THE ORDER FOR EAGAN'S TRIAL.

Court Will Convene Next Wednesday.

NOT ACTUAL ARREST

Deliverance of the Order Equivalent to Release from Duty.

GENERAL MERRITT WILL PRESIDE

Over the Court, Which is Composed of Thirteen Officers—General Eagan Will Remain Away from His Office Until His Appearance. General Corbin Will Not Talk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The detail for the court martial which is to try Commissary General Charles P. Eagan on charges growing out of his statements before the War Investigating Commission last week, in which he severely attacked General Miles, was made public at the War Department to-night.

The court is made up of thirteen army officers, of whom Major General Wesley Merritt is at the head, and a judge advocate, and it is to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 25th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, this qualification being necessary because a number of the members are at distant points and will require some days to adjust their affairs and reach the city. All the officers composing the court, save one, are from the regular army, a number of whom, however, during the war accepted volunteer rank and still hold these commissions. Major General Butler is the only one who is not connected with the regular army. Adjutant-General Corbin returned early in the evening from New York and came to the War Department about 8:30. He then signed the formal order promulgating the detail for the court, which is as follows:

THE ORDER.

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 18, 1899.

The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department,
Washington, Jan. 18, 1899.

By direction of the President, a general court-martial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 25th of January, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brigadier-General Charles P. Eagan, Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States Army, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major-General Wesley Merritt, United States Army; Major-General Jame F. Wade, United States Volunteers; Major-General Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers; MajorGeneral Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General Alexander C. McW. Pennington, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General George M. Randall, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General Jacob Kline, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General Richard Comba, United States Volunteers; Colonel Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers; Colonel George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers; Colonel Charles R. Sutter, Corps of Engineers; Colonel Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Davis, Deputy Judge-Advocate, judge-advocate of the court.

The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members—not less than the minimum prescribed by law. Upon the final adjournment of the court the members will return to their proper stations.

(Signed) R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

The journeys required of the members of this court in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

The officers of the court are now located as follows: General Merritt, at New York; Generals Wade and Butler, at Washington; General Young, at Augusta; General Frank, at Anniston, Ala.; General Pennington, at Atlanta; General Randall, at Greenville, S. C.; General Kline, at Athens, Ga.; General Comba, at Huntsville, Ala.; Colonel Hains, at Baltimore; Colonel Gillespie, at New York; Colonel Sutter, at Boston; Colonel Guenther, at Washington Barracks, and Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, at West Point.

General Corbin stated that the order for the appointment of the court-martial would be delivered to General Eagan to-night or to-morrow morning. This it is expected will be done by an officer or an employe of the Adjutant-General's office. Its receipt and acknowledgement by the Commissary-General will be tantamount to the relief of that officer from his present duties and he will turn over its affairs either to some one designated to act by the Secretary of War or to the officer next in charge of the Department.

TECHNICAL ARREST.

If the course indicated by an officer of the Adjutant-General's office to-night is followed, the probability is that Gen. Eagan will not be placed under actual arrest and deprived of any of his liberties pending and during the trial, but will be subject only to constructive and technical arrest during that time.

In the case of officers of high rank this is occasionally but not often done and this course does not in any way invalidate the trial or findings of the court.

General Eagan will be expected to remain away from his office and make himself inconspicuous until his appearance before the court to answer the charges, when he will be placed under constructive arrest and remain so during its proceedings. This is believed to be sufficiently carrying out the intent of the law for all practical purposes, and may be allowed in the case of an officer of the general rank who has borne a good reputation. Where the defendant is a younger officer of an obstreperous character and in the field with his regiment the usual course of placing him under arrest and depriving him of his sword would no doubt be followed.

CORBIN WON'T TALK.

Adjutant-General Corbin refused to-night to make any statement regarding the form of the charges and specifications to be brought against General Eagan or to say when they would be published.

In view of the early meeting of the court this must be done very soon, and, indeed, it is altogether likely that the Judge-Advocate General of the army has already given some attention to this feature of the proceedings.

General Eagan, after the issuance of the formal order for the court to-night, declined to make any statement in connection with his case, but said, in response to a question, that he had not received formal notice of the appointment of the court.