

ANTI-DREYFUS AGITATION

M. Millevoye and Comte de Ramel Stir Up the People.

EXCITED CROWDS GATHER

Two Members of the Chamber of Deputies Become Sarcasmic and the Crowds on the Streets Show Their Temper—Many Extra Police on Duty—Fistic Encounters in the Chamber of Deputies—Duels to Be Fought.

There was a violent anti-Dreyfus demonstration here today. M. Millevoye and Comte de Ramel, both members of the chamber of deputies, marched to the Cherche Mide prison, where Colonel Piquart is confined, but they were stopped by a cordon of police and were obliged to return.

The crowd then marched to the Hotel de Hollande, the official residence of General Zurlinden, cheering for the army and shouting monotonously "Up on Piquart!" Meeting a lieutenant of Hussars on their way there, they gave him an enthusiastic ovation, and the lieutenant, in return, saluted them.

"I thank you in the name of the army," the lieutenant said. "This brought forth renewed cheers from the demonstrators. The doors of General Zurlinden's residence were closed, but the crowd gathered outside, shouting for the army and M. Millevoye berated his followers, denouncing the "infamous monsters of the court of session," ending with calling for cheers for the "valiant General Zurlinden, who commands the army," and for "the tri-color flag over the Invalides."

The Comte de Ramel made a similar speech, concluding with saying, "The court of session is perverting justice, but we will not tolerate it. We are the power and we, patriots, will rise against it."

THE CROWD CHEERED. At this the crowd cheered frantically and marched to the chamber of deputies where M. Millevoye and Ramel announced that they were going to deprive the chamber of their "indignity" by protesting "their indignity" against the Dreyfus case.

In the chamber of deputies M. Groussier, Radical Socialist, interpellated the government on the insubordination of the general staff in the Dreyfus affair. He would like to know from newspaper articles which side he should have emanated from the members of the general staff, which caused a violent uproar, during which the deputies rose and rushed at one another and engaged in a series of fist fights.

M. Groussier continued his remarks in the midst of this tumult and recalled an article in the Intramurales, referring to letters from Emperor William and an interview between Count von Munster, the German ambassador at Paris, and Cassimir Perier, the former president of the republic.

Count de Mun, the Conservative leader, here interrupted the speaker and said he desired that the house be consulted as to whether the discussion should be allowed to continue.

The premier, M. Dupuy, said that, as he had the government, he protested with the utmost energy against the language of the speaker, who he added, had not exhausted its possible effect.

M. Drouot, revisionist, shouted: "Down with the tribunal!" This caused a redoublement of the uproar.

When semi-quiet had been restored, M. Groussier continued speaking. He said the center of resistance to the revision of the Dreyfus case is no longer the military of war. It was elsewhere. As to the second document in the case, he pointed out that they had been ridiculed by Emperor William himself.

M. Deschamps, Republican, invited the speaker not to mix foreign sovereigns in the debate, any more than he would mix the president of the republic in them.

acts charged; imprudent because it was liable to lead to a disorganization of the military institutions. The minister of war concluded with vigorously protesting against the accusation brought against the general staff and the military government of Paris of resisting the law.

M. Dupuy asked the chamber to close the discussion and adopt the order of the day, which was done by a vote of 463 to 78. The house then adjourned. As one of the results of insults exchanged during the debate in the chamber today, Antide Boyer, Radical Socialist, has sent his seconds to M. Drouot, Revisionist, and to M. Gauthier (De Glay), Revisionist, who characterized M. Boyer as a "white-washed Panamalist."

THE BOTKIN TRIAL.

Witnesses Testify Regarding the Box of Candy.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Denver, Colo., which also consisted of being responsible for the death of Mrs. Dunning's sister, Mrs. Joshua Deane, commenced in earnest today. The witnesses were on hand and the jury announced itself as being ready to hear testimony.

INVESTIGATING

SOLDIERS' HOME

Gen. Wagner Gives a Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures at the Institution.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—An investigation of the charges preferred against the management of the Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Erie, Pa., was begun here today at the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic. The charges against the management of the home, which is a military institution, were made by State Senator Gibson, of Erie, who is the trustee of the home, of which General Louis Wagner is the treasurer. Legally taken from them all the pension money they receive from the national government in excess of four dollars a month.

After a session lasting about two hours the further investigation of the charges was postponed until Jan. 18, when the board of trustees will meet in Harrisburg.

Of the board of trustees there were present today General Wagner, treasurer; General Robert G. Heath, vice president; Captain H. H. Cummings, of Tidona, Pa.; Colonel E. P. Gould, of Erie, and Major Levi O. McCauley. There were also present from the home Quartermaster Captain Noah W. Lowell and Commander William W. Tyson and E. J. Whiteley, attorney for the institution.

Vice President Heath presided in the open session, but in the afternoon, when the pension regulations were being discussed, he was unable to attend. Quartermaster Lowell was called to the stand and in his testimony stated that all inmates received into the home were required to sign an agreement, embracing the pension regulations laid down for the home. Those who refused to agree to the arrangement were granted honorable discharge. In every case the treasurer was required to furnish a statement to the quartermaster, showing all money collected by him.

When an inmate died an account was prepared, if any credits were claimed for the cost of maintenance. In the case of a lunatic, the report was duly made to the board of trustees. The trustees were established by the state of Pennsylvania, for the support of poor and needy veterans. When the law was passed granting a pension to each inmate, the trouble started. The men squandered all that was given and as soon as they found that a rule had been passed by the board of trustees whereby they could not long control that money, they began at once to set up these charges, which, unfortunately, are backed by several well-meaning but misinformed people.

General Wagner made quite a lengthy statement, during which he read a number of affidavits from inmates of the home charging that pension money legally due them had been retained and had not even been turned over to the dependent relatives of the complainants. He quoted from reports from other similar institutions to show that the money in question should be turned over to the veterans at the Erie home, and in concluding made an eloquent plea for fair treatment for the veterans at the Erie institution.

Chicago Franchises.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—The ordinance extending the franchises of the Chicago street car companies for fifty years came up for the city council tonight, and was referred to the council committee on railroads. The ordinance was passed by a vote of 11 to 1. The ordinance was a strong one, and it is believed that it will be passed by the city council.

Ludlow to Govern Havana.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Secretary Alger this afternoon designated General Ludlow to act as first military governor of Havana city with full powers to deal with all local questions. He will leave for his post shortly. General Greene at Havana will remain there until relieved by General Ludlow and then come home to be retired.

BIG ROW IN THE CITY OF HAVANA

SPANIARDS AND CUBANS CLASH WITH FATAL RESULTS.

Three Cubans Are Killed and One Spanish Officer and Two Cubans Wounded—Trouble Results from Efforts on Part of Cubans to Have Theatres Closed Out of Respect for the Late General Garcia—American Uniform Respected.

Havana, Dec. 12.—The Two Hundred and Second New York regiment began to land at 9 o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock a column about 1,000 strong started to march from the San Juan wharf to the city. The troops were led by Colonel Searburn and Major Abbott. The regimental band playing simple marching airs. The color sergeants bore the Stars and Stripes and the blue and gold uniform of the late General Garcia. The march was a calm and a half hour, was the most direct course from the landing place to the railroad station and did not pass through the principal streets. There were only the ordinary number of people in the streets, and it was only occasionally that cries of "Viva Espana," "Viva Americanos," or "Viva Cuba Libre," were heard. The onlookers were mostly silent and were merely curious to see the American soldiers.

The regiment arrived at their quarters at 10 o'clock, and after some delay two trains loaded with troops pulled out of the depot. Some of the troops belonging to this detachment are bound for the city of Pinar del Rio, about 15 miles from here. The others will be stationed at Guanabay and Mariel. The troops bound for the city of Pinar del Rio are due to arrive there at 5 o'clock this evening.

THREE CUBANS KILLED.

Three Cubans were killed and one Spanish officer and two Cubans were wounded last night in an affray between some Spanish officers of duty and a number of Cubans. The affray occurred in the city of Havana. The Spanish troops on duty intervened and restored order.

After the news of General Garcia's death spread through Havana, the Cubans wished to have all places of amusement closed. They succeeded in closing two places frequented by Cubans, but the management of the Teatro, where there were many Spanish officers among the audience, refused to close. The Cuban officers, a former captain or insurgent troops, got into an excited argument with the manager of the theater and a fight was started. The Cuban officers were ordered to the side walk by the police on duty. There followed a heated discussion with Spanish officers, who struck him across the face with the flat of his sword. Then there was a collision between the Cubans and the Spanish military men, many blows were struck on both sides, and many persons from the rates and crowd cheered for Spain and brought revolvers to bear on the Cubans. Suddenly a shot was fired, whether by a Cuban or a Spaniard, intentionally or accidentally, cannot be said, and the Cubans retreated into the Hotel Inglaterra. More shots were fired on both sides and Arthur Turner, a British citizen living in Havana, was shot and seriously wounded while sitting at a table. Still more shots were fired and the Cubans ran through the hotel office, and made their way upstairs. John Sotolongo, a Cuban, fell wounded on the stairs and was taken to the hospital. The room occupied by Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, son of the famous general and former counsel general here, demanding protection.

General Greene and several members of his staff, who had been out on the balcony watching the crowd, heard the uproar in the hotel and went into the corridor. So soon as the Spanish officers saw General Greene, who was in uniform, they stopped the pursuit of the Cubans, saluted and retired.

In the meantime Estanislao Lopez had been fatally wounded in the streets and Pedro Blesa and Senior Jimenez had been killed.

SHORTLY AFTERWARDS

The Spanish guards on duty swarmed in from the neighboring streets and order was restored.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

At the time the Cubans and the pursuing Spaniards ran through the Hotel Inglaterra, General Humphrey was in the lobby, talking with Major Martin, General Greene's staff, and other gentlemen. A bullet struck a man near where they stood and two others splintered the staircase.

Mr. Howland officer of the Providence Journal, and W. L. Riley, a New York contractor, were posted by the sudden rush of the shooting and fighting men. General Julio Sanguily was sitting at a table in the lobby. The violent scenes in the office and on the stairs spread to the lobby, and the hotel was full of American officers and civilians, and some of them, with their wives, were standing on the balconies, at the imminent risk of being hit by bullets fired at an upward angle to scare the crowd. From that point they watched the spectacle in the electric lighted square.

It is reported that, in addition to those killed and wounded who have been previously mentioned, fourteen are being cared for in private houses. Three arrests were made. A few minutes after the shooting in the hotel, frightened patrons and Cubans gathered around General Greene, asking if he would protect them. He assured them that he believed they were safe, and the only recognized authority in Havana was the Spanish executive. He then sent Captain Cole and Lieutenant Stevens to General Castellanos to inquire what was being done to preserve order. The latter replied that the safety had been ordered and the streets cleared, white

troops in sufficient numbers to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aides of General Castellanos called upon General Greene and gave him further personal assurances.

Telephone messages describing the occurrence were sent to General Wade in El Vedado and General Greene cabled to Washington a brief statement of the facts. What was taking place in the city was all unknown to the American warships and transports in the harbor until the news reached there this morning.

The United States evacuation commission and General Greene sent General Claus and Captain Hart at noon today to exchange views with the Spanish commissioners. It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers, including Generals Julio Sanguily and Jose Laeet, should go to the Cuban camp near Mariel, and remain out of the city until the Spanish forces are withdrawn.

FATAL FLAT FIRE.

Four Persons Are Cremated in a Brooklyn Conflagration.

New York, Dec. 12.—Four persons lost their lives in last night's fire in the flat house in Prospect place, Brooklyn. They were: Joseph Nobili, Mrs. Joseph Nobili, Mrs. Stothorn, Mrs. Nobili's mother, Thomas Winsor, and Mrs. Winsor. The first to discover the fire and he eagerly began the work of getting the remnants out of the building by way of the roof. In the darkness he failed to see the opening of an air shaft and walked into it, falling to the cellar. An effort to rescue the Nobili family by placing a ladder from one flat to the other would have been effectual but Mrs. Nobili failed, and her husband refused to leave her. They perished before the means of rescue could be procured. Mrs. Stothorn was later found dead in the kitchen of her apartments.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

Result of a Quarrel Between Camp Corps.

Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 12.—Henry J. Nelligan, cook, and George W. Beverly, butcher, both of Company G, First Florida, were killed last night. Nelligan and Beverly had a fight in camp. Nelligan drew a knife and stabbed Beverly, who drew a pistol. Beverly's brother, H. P. Nelligan, seeing Beverly with a pistol in his hand killed him with a Springfield rifle. Beverly's brother, Roy, emerged from his tent at this time and saw his brother fall. Thinking he had been shot, he fired his rifle and shot the cook dead.

Private Porter Wainman, Troop D, Tenth cavalry, was found with a terrible bullet wound in the throat on West Holmes street. He stated that he had been held up by two white soldiers and shot.

COMMISSIONERS BANQUET.

A Pleasing Social Event at Hotel Continental.

Paris, Dec. 12.—The United States commissioners gave a banquet this evening at the Hotel Continental to the United States ambassador. The banquet room was festooned gaily with American flags.

The company included in addition to General and Mrs. Porter and all the United States commissioners, their wives, Miss Gray, John Barrett Moore, secretary of the American commission, and Mrs. Moore, John K. Gowdy, United States consul general, and Miss Gowdy, Henry Vignard, first secretary of the United States, and other second secretaries of legation; Lieutenant W. S. Simms, United States naval attaché; General and Mrs. Bates and General and Mrs. Whittier.

WINNING RIDERS PAID.

Miller Receives \$1,700—The Other Prizes Secured.

New York, Dec. 12.—The winning riders of last week's bicycle race were paid off today in the Hotel Marlborough, this city. Miller, the winner of the race, received \$1,700. The other prize winners are: Walker, second, \$1,000; Pierce, third, \$600; Albright, fourth, \$400; Ginn, fifth, \$300; Lawson, sixth, \$200; Aronson, seventh, \$150; Nawn, eighth, \$125.

DUPED THE PHYSICIANS.

Albert Diffenderfer Feigned Cataplexy and Escaped.

Lancaster, Dec. 12.—Albert Diffenderfer, the young desperado, who recently duped the physicians, assuming cataplexy for three months, and who was removed from the jail to the hospital on the advice of physicians, only to walk off and be recaptured a week later, was sentenced to an imprisonment today of twenty-one years.

Sucloski's Shocking Cruelty.

Sucloski, Pa., Dec. 12.—John Sucloski, a mine, was today arrested for having disemboweled a male Richard's cat by exposing a dynamite cap under the beast. The male had killed him. The officers will prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law, as the crime is the first of the kind in the annual of cat mania.

Admiral Schley III.

New York, Dec. 12.—Admiral Schley, who has been confined to his room in the Hotel Kensington, this city, for the last two days, suffering from a slight attack of the grip, is reported to be much better today. He expects to be around as usual tomorrow.

MR. HOAR AGAINST EXPANSION

HE PRESENTS RESOLUTIONS WHICH ARE REFERRED.

Mr. Vest Waxing Eloquent in Discussing the Unconstitutional Horrors of Expansion and Flashes the Declaration of Independence and the Dred Scott Decision Before His Audience.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Discussion of two questions, each of interest and importance at this time, was begun by the senate at its session today. Territorial expansion and the construction of the Nicaragua canal, occupied the attention of the body during the greater part of the afternoon.

At the opening of the session, Mr. Hoar and Hale presented resolutions of citizens of their states remonstrating against the extension of American sovereignty over the Philippine islands and against the acquisition of foreign territory without the consent of the people. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill authorizing A. A. Bartlett to raise the battleship Maine and transport it to the United States.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) then called up his resolution offered last week declaring the constitution confers no power on the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies and addressed the senate thereon. He did not propose, he said, to say anything that would necessitate a secret session, as he had no intention to discuss any treaty now pending or which was to be proposed hereafter to be offered. It seemed to him peculiarly appropriate to discuss the powers of the United States government under our constitution. "When the principal law officer of the government," he said, "says that the constitution is too small for the present conditions of our government, it seems to me time to inquire what that constitution is."

THINK OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

Mr. Vest said our forefathers had fought for four years against taxation without representation. "The declaration of independence had been drawn up with the idea that all governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. It was incredible that the founders of the government could have looked forward to the time when millions of human beings could be held without their consent, merely as chattels, to be disposed of at the arbitrary will of the mother country which chose."

It seemed to him the historic argument that the just powers of the government were derived from the consent of the governed, fully covered his position, as the constitution was fully maintained by the court. He then quoted from the Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme court in support of his proposition, and declared: "I assert now that no one tribunal or a single public man has constructed that part of the Dred Scott decision until within the last six months, when the craze of expansion seems to have taken possession of the American people."

Mr. Vest maintained that the fundamental principle of the government was the granting of citizenship to all within the jurisdiction of the government, except alone the Indians. The question, Mr. Vest thought, was the result of efforts of desperate disputants who appear in the public press day by day, attacking public men because they adhere to the constitution and resist this new evange.

"To say," declared Mr. Vest, "that citizens of a territory are excluded from the privileges guaranteed by the bill of rights, and are merely the subjects of the arbitrary will of congress, is a monstrous proposition; but fortunately the Supreme court has determined that question in many cases."

FOREIGN CONQUEST.

"I know not what may be done with the glamour of foreign conquest and greed of the money making classes of this country. For myself I would rather cut my public life than to say, I would be willing to yield life itself rather than give my consent to this fantastic attempt to revolutionize our government and to substitute the principles of our hereditary enemy for the principles of Washington and his associates."

Mr. Platt (Conn.) in expressing the hope that Mr. Vest would not ask for immediate action upon his resolution, said he desired to offer some remarks upon it, but was not prepared today to do so. He did not, he said, require in the law as stated by the Missouri senator. He said he believed that the power to acquire territory was inherent in the nation and was not subject to limitation.

Mr. Morgan opened the debate on the canal bill with a three hour appeal for action at this session. The whole country, he said, would be disappointed if congress did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal. In the course of his remarks he agreed to accept an amendment specifically excepting the canal from neutrality with regard to any country with which the United States might be at war.

The house spent the larger part of the day on district of Columbia affairs. The bill to relieve the condition of American seamen was taken up, but nothing was accomplished.

Quinn Gets Nine Years.

Pittsfield, Pa., Dec. 12.—George Quinn, of Girardville, was today sentenced to nine years' imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary for causing the death of Patrick Stilly, whom he struck on the head with a stone on August 2.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Dec. 12.—Reached: Sigsbee; Bremen; Maja; Liverpool; Gibraltar; Sailed: Maja; Bremen; from Naples and Genoa; New York; Rotterdam—Arrived: Rotterdam, New York.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Snow; Decidedly Colder.

- 1 General-Violent Anti-Dreyfus Demonstrations in Paris. Administration of the Peace Treaty Ratification. Spaniards and Cubans Clash in Havana. Opponents to Expansion Talk in the Senate.
2 General-Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Financial and Commercial.
3 Local-Edward Moran on Trial for Murder. Kellert Returned Guilty of Manslaughter.
4 Editorial. Comment of the Press.
5 Local-United States Supreme Court Refuses to Hear the Van Horn Appeal. Meeting of the Board of Control.
6 Local-West Scranton and Suburban. News Round About Scranton.
7 General-President McKinley to Visit Camp McKeanie.

BOBBY DOBBS WINS.

The American Lightweight Defeats Burge, the English Champion Newtweight in Eight Rounds.

New Castle on Tyne, Dec. 12.—Bobby Dobbs, the American, beat Dick Burge in a boxing contest here tonight for a purse of £250 and £200 a side. In the eighth round Burge obtained a foul, which the referee refused to allow. Burge's backers thereupon declined to permit him to continue the fight.

When the match between Dobbs and Burge was announced it excited the interest of sportsmen in this country. In Scranton, where Dobbs resided for a year before going abroad, there was a particular interest felt in the outcome of the battle.

Dobbs and Burge were matched Nov. 7, in the office of the London Sportsman. The articles provided a limit of twenty rounds under Queensbury rules at 120 stone, or 144 pounds. At this weight Dobbs was giving the Britisher about nine pounds the best of it as the former's best weight is from 125 to 135 pounds. They were to box for £200 a side and the best purse offered. As the purse was £250 the sportsmanlike way of doing things around the water is illustrated in a provision in the articles which required a forfeit of £100 or the whole of his stake money if four rounds over. When the articles were signed £100 was posted and on Monday the total £200 was lodged with the stakeholder.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Trustees Hold Their Semi-Annual Meeting.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The trustees of the American university will hold their semi-annual meeting at the Arlington hotel tomorrow. President McKim today received a delegation of the board and officers of the university in the cabinet room at the executive mansion. Those present were: Bishop Hurst, Chancellor Bishop McCabe, of Texas; Hon. William C. Cull, of Scranton, Pa.; Rev. Dr. H. P. Hukill, of Erie, Pa.; Rev. Dr. D. H. Carroll, of Baltimore; Rev. J. O. Wilson, of New York; Mr. C. C. Glover, Mr. A. B. Duval, Mr. T. W. Smith, of Washington; Rev. Dr. C. C. Baldwin, secretary of the board; Dr. W. W. Harris, secretary of the university; Rev. Albert Osborn, registrar; Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson, of Cayahoga Falls, O., and Rev. Dr. B. E. Dimmick, of Harrisburg.

STEELE CONVICTED.

Former Cashier of Chestnut Street National Bank Declared Guilty.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—William Steele, former cashier of the Chestnut street National bank, was today convicted in the United States district court of aiding and abetting the late William M. Singery in misapplying the funds of the bank and of making false reports to the comptroller of the currency. Judge Pittsford's charge was strongly against the defendant and the jury was out one hour.

Attorney Shields has four days in which to file his reasons for a new trial and in the meantime Judge Butler will not fix the time for imposing sentence. After an affecting parting with his family and a number of his friends Mr. Steele was taken by Deputy Marshal Foster to Moyamensing prison, where he will remain pending the filing of Mr. Shields' reasons for a new trial or the imposition of sentence by Judge Butler.

DEATHS OF A DAY

Reading, Pa., Dec. 12.—Eldred Massie, a well known Reading official for years, holding important positions in the Reading and other roads, died last night at Wernersville, this county. He was 81 years of age and was born in Pittsstown, Pa. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State bar. He was a descendant of Henry Melchior, the Muhlenberg pioneer Lutheran missionary in America.

Frozen to Death.

Monticello, N. J., Dec. 12.—Alexander Bostee, a farmer, died in the snow. Frank Carter, living on a farm near Chesterfield, was found frozen to death in a neighbor's yard near where he worked this morning. He had been intoxicated and it is supposed he became bewildered in getting home. He was about 60 years of age.

TERMS OF THE TREATY

Administration Confident That They Will Be Ratified.

NO PROMISES ARE MADE

President Feels Certain Majority of the Senate Will Approve the Terms of the Convention—United States Not Pledged as to the Philippines, Independence May Be Granted, The Payment of the Indemnity, Congress May Make Provision for It This Session.

Washington, Dec. 12.—It is believed by the administration that with the signature of the treaty of peace the ratification of the treaty is assured. The president is confident that when the terms of the document are known every Republican in the senate and many Democrats will approve them, for while the treaty brings the war to a close, it does not pledge the United States for the future to any extent greater than everybody has recognized to be inevitable.

It is believed that those who sincerely question the wisdom of the retention of the Philippines by the United States will find nothing in the treaty which they cannot endorse conscientiously. It provides for the withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty, but does not determine the future of the islands, leaving that to American statesmanship. Those who believe that the islands should not remain permanently under American control will have an opportunity, after the treaty is ratified, to discuss plans and propose methods by which the territory may become self-governing, and in that they may have the full sympathy of the administration. In fact, it would not be strange if the administration were to take the initiative and to ask some of those senators who have expressed the strongest doubts about the wisdom of permanent American occupation to consult with it.

The president will rely particularly on the judgment and constitutional learning of Senator Hoar, whose disinterested advice is always acceptable at the White House. If he can devise a scheme whereby the Philippines shall enjoy self-government or become practically independent the administration will certainly place no obstacle in the path of a practical plan with that end in view.

American consent as fixed by the treaty of peace goes no farther than has been found absolutely necessary in order to complete the divestment of the islands from Spain. The payment of money which is provided for is not by way of purchase, but rather a solace that nobody in the future shall be able to say that Spain was treated with injustice.

The money payment is to be provided for by congress with little opposition. The retention of the islands of peace is to settle that. Even those persons who oppose the treaty will hardly go so far as to refuse an appropriation which is to be rendered necessary if the treaty is to go into effect. Indeed, representatives and senators who have declared their opposition to the treaty, and who have expressed the hope that it might not be ratified, have at the same time declared their belief that once ratified, nothing should be done in congress to prevent the ratification of the treaty being carried into effect. It is one thing, they argue, to try to prevent the United States from entering into an obligation. It is quite another to endeavor to induce them to laborer the bonds.

The provision of the treaty that the \$20,000,000 be paid within three months after ratification makes it necessary for the appropriation to be made at the present session of congress if an extra session is to be avoided.

ATTORNEY GRAHAM BUSY.

Prepares Answer Which He Will Make to Mr. Quay's Rule.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—District Attorney Graham was busily engaged today in preparing the answer which he will make to the rule of the supreme court justices Green and Williams to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not issue in the conspiracy cases of Senator M. S. Quay, Richard R. Quay and ex-State Treasurer Hazwood.

It was rumored that the answer would be filed with the prothonotary of the Supreme court tomorrow, but when questioned on the subject Mr. Graham declined to state when it would be filed. He admitted that he was preparing the answer. He said it would be a lengthy document, but refused to divulge its nature, and said he could not say when it would be finished. There is a general belief that the answer of the district attorney will set forth certain parts of the evidence which the prosecution intended to present at the trial.

Commissioner Porter Returns.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—Robert P. Porter, sole commissioner of the revenue, who has been in Cuba several months making inquiries into the commercial and monetary conditions of the island, arrived today on the steamer Admiral Sampson from Port Antonio. Commissioner Porter's investigations were made with a view to recommending such legislation as seemed best for the development of the recently liberated people. He left for Washington this afternoon.

WEATHER FORECAST.

- Washington, Dec. 12.—Forecast: no clouds; fair; much snow; snow falling; decidedly colder; the cold waves will continue all Thurs. day; southwest winds becoming; northwest and increasing.