

STRONG POINTS IN FORAKER'S SPEECH.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Foraker, being recognized by the President of the Senate, proceeded to deliver his set speech on the general question of the power of the United States to extend its territory. He based his remarks principally upon the Vest resolution, incidentally giving attention to Mr. Mason's measure. The resolutions, he said, were different propositions—the Vest measure raised the question of power; the Mason resolution that of policy. They had been raised by Mr. Hoar, he said, that the question of power was the most important ever raised in the history of the Government.

Mr. Foraker did not agree with this dictum. On the contrary, it had no importance whatever as a question of practicable consideration. It was a moot question, and nothing more. The resolution expresses the extreme view held by any one, and an analysis of it was sufficient to demonstrate the progress that had been made since the acquisition of Louisiana. There was no precedent when Louisiana was taken in, and naturally there were then many differences of opinion on the various points involved. Mr. Jefferson himself was not positive as to his attitude on some points at issue. Now it is conceded by the very terms of the Vest resolution that the Government has the power not only to acquire territory, but that we may also acquire territory to hold it, though temporarily. This was a great step in advance since the days of Jefferson, and inasmuch as it made the concession it was of no practicable importance.

On the other hand the resolution involved a theoretical question of vast importance. To adopt the resolution was to declare that our fathers had brought forth a nation that was inferior to all other nations, regardless of the generally accepted theory that one nation was equal to another, and all equally unrestricted. Among the powers of nationality are the powers to make war and to make treaties. This is an inherent right of nationality, and the Government of the United States has the same power that all other governments have. Our prerogative is as great as that of Great Britain. It being true that we have the power to make war and to enter into treaty agreements, we logically have the power to acquire territory by conquest or otherwise, and to inherit all the consequences that may accrue through war.

Quotes Constitutional Authorities.

He quoted Chief Justice Marshall to sustain his position, contending that the Chief Justice had said the United States had not only the right to acquire but also the right to govern territory so acquired. Mr. Foraker called attention to the fact that the territory under consideration by the Chief Justice was Florida, which was contiguous, and having a population homogeneous with our own.

Mr. Foraker replied that while this statement as to the location of the territory was true as a matter of fact, Justice Marshall had not found it necessary to point out this fact. His utterance had been clear cut and without qualification, and it was evident from this quotation that the fathers of the American Republic had not meant to create a nation inferior to other nations in power.

Mr. Foraker also quoted Justice Bradley in a Utah case involving the question of polygamy, in which the Justice said: "It would be absurd to say that a nation has power to acquire territory and not the power to govern it."

This was a late decision on the same lines as that of Chief Justice Marshall in the early days of the Republic. Such being the authorities, what grounds, he asked, had the supporters of the resolution to stand upon? Mr. Vest had contended in his speech that history was against the assumption of power by this country to establish colonial governments, and that the character of our war for independence demonstrated that the men of that day would not have countenanced such a proceeding. On the contrary, Mr. Foraker held that there was no complaint in Revolutionary times of a colonial policy. There were many complaints on other scores, but none on this, so it must be assumed that they had no such objection as the Missouri Senator had contended. On the contrary, these were indications that they had in mind the possibility of the acquisition of territory, and Mr. Foraker quoted from Governor Morris's letter to Mr. Livingston, in which he said that the United States were destined to control the whole of the territory of North America.

In beginning his discussion of the speech of Mr. Hoar, Mr. Foraker said: "I listened, as I always do listen, to the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. It was a speech of great ability and power, such as he always delivers, but when it is reduced to facts it amounts only to this—that the Government of the United States has only the power to acquire territory for constitutional purposes, and as to what those constitutional purposes are the Senator from Massachusetts shall be the sole and exclusive judge."

Civilization Must Not Stop.

Mr. Foraker's remarks brought from Mr. Hoar a further explanation of his position, rising and interrupting the Ohio Senator he said: "If we thought it necessary for our national defence to annex an outlying territory, and if the people of that territory objected to our acquisition of it, I should consider the subjugation of it as a great national crime to be repudiated and condemned, and I should say the United States would better go down beneath the waters of the Pacific in honor rather than disgrace itself by such action."

Mr. Hoar said he did not mean to say that a great continent upon which roamed a few thousand savages having no government and being incapable of government should be passed by, or that civilization should stop at its threshold. Mr. Foraker repudiated the conclusions reached by Mr. Hoar. "As I now understand the Senator from Massachusetts," said Mr. Foraker, "the march of civilization ought not to be stopped for lack of consent. The march of the French across the Dark Continent and of the British to Fashoda is not, then, to be interrupted."

Mr. Foraker maintained that the Government of the United States had ample power to acquire territory by treaty, and he demanded to know of Mr. Hoar if he did think territory so acquired was acquired constitutionally.

"The trouble, Mr. President," continued the Senator, "is that Senators are talking about a theory instead of a practical condition. What have the Senators who have discussed these theories proposed? Nothing. You all know the precedents of the condition we face. We had made war, and its fortunes had carried us to the Philippines. When the end came those islands were in our possession. What was to be done? Four possibilities existed. We might return the islands to Spain, allow some other country to seize or gobble them up, the people of the islands might be left to themselves and the anarchy that existed there or we might ourselves take possession of them. The unanimous voice of the country was opposed to the return of the islands to the tyrannical government of Spain. In many of the State conventions ringing declarations against such a course were adopted, and one of these was the convention of the State of the Senator from Massachusetts" (Mr. Hoar).

"I wrote it myself," announced Mr. Hoar.

"Then I presume the Senator is opposed to that course?" remarked Mr. Foraker, amid laughter.

Possession a Wise Measure.

"The return of the islands to Spain," resumed Mr. Foraker, "was therefore not to be considered. Were they then to be left to themselves? About the time this question was confronting us I saw repeated newspaper statements from Aguinaldo and his associates among the insurgents to the effect that all the countries of Europe would be on their backs before breakfast if the United States deserted them at that juncture. We could not leave those islands at the mercy of other countries. Such a course would have been cruel. We wisely decided against both these courses. We decided to take possession ourselves—for the present at least—until the people of those islands are ready and capable for self-government."

The assertion of the temporary character of our possession of the Philippines created a stir in the Chamber. Mr. Foraker reiterated it. He said: "We could not desert the people of the islands and subject them to the risks of disorder, anarchy, misrule and mob rule, while they might still be unfit for self-government. But our occupation was not to be permanent."

"I don't understand that any one desires anything but the ultimate independence of the people of the Philippines," said Mr. Foraker, emphatically; "neither the President nor any one in this chamber."

"But what about our right, if we choose to hold them permanently, with no thought of their ultimate independence?" inquired Mr. Hoar.

"We have an unquestioned right to do so," replied Mr. Foraker. "I speak particularly of our legal right."

Between Cuba and the Philippines.

"Mr. Bacon (Georgia) at this juncture asked what difference there was between our relations to Cuba and our relations to the Philippines, and why we could not deal with the latter on the same basis as the former—simply hold them now with the declared purpose of giving them self-government as soon as possible."

"The case of Cuba," replied Mr. Foraker, speaking with great deliberation, "was a simple one, involving only our relations with Spain and the Cubans themselves."

"In the case of the Philippines, there were other complications which cannot be spoken of here, but of which Senators will hear in executive session, which justifies the President's course in the most ample manner and vindicates most completely everything he has done. In fact, no other course is safe, in view of the object we naturally sought to attain—justice not only to ourselves, but to the people of those islands."

"What of the statement about hauling down the American flag?" interjected Mr. Hoar.

"No one desires to retain the Philippines indefinitely," reiterated Mr. Foraker, again. "The President is as much a lover of liberty, truth and justice as is the Senator from Massachusetts, and his love of liberty goes out to the people of the Philippines as unerringly as his."

"Then we are to understand the statement that the American flag is not to be hauled down," said Mr. Hoar, "does not mean that we are to hold perpetual dominion? If the people of the Philippines believe their happiness can be best secured by self-government, they are to be given an opportunity to govern themselves."

No Violence Is Intended.

"With the determination of the ultimate policy respecting the Philippines," replied Mr. Foraker, "these feelings will have much to do. No one, so far as I am able to learn, is preparing by force and violence to take and hold them. I am willing to trust the Administration. I have no sympathy with those who talk of making war on Aguinaldo any more than I had with those who talked of making war on Gomez."

"Thank God for that," murmured Mr. Hoar from his seat, but in a voice audible throughout the chamber.

"I repeat," continued Mr. Foraker, "that we had four choices as to what we should do, and I affirm that the President acted wisely. It is now for Congress to investigate whether the Filipinos are capable of self-government, and whether they desire self-government. We will know in a short time what the feeling of the population of the islands is. Then we can act intelligently, and I know we will act justly."

In conclusion, Mr. Foraker said he would place in the record the recent proclamation of the President to the insurgents as a declaration of the spirit and purpose of the United States. When he took his seat there was a demonstration of approval from the galleries, which was checked by the presiding officer.

HEIR OF GAS ON HIS BRIDING MORN.

Darnstead Went Home to Death After Rehearsing the Marriage.

"TO-MORROW IS THE DAY!"

Excitement Probably Made His Fingers Clumsy in Turning Out Gas Heater.

FAINTED IN HER BRIDAL DRESS.

Miss Range Was Getting Ready for the Ceremony When News Reached Her of Her Sweetheart's Death.

After rehearsing his own wedding, after pacing from the altar with his sweetheart on his arm and a joyous company in pairs behind him, after saying: "This is our last good-bye, for to-morrow is the day," Rudolph Louis Darnstead went home to die.

Everybody rose early yesterday morning in the house of Professor John Range, Ridgeway road, West Orange, N. J., for it was to have been the wedding day of the musician's daughter, Elizabeth Amelia, who was to have a grand wedding. Over five hundred persons had been invited by her father to attend the ceremony in the First German Presbyterian Church of Orange—the church in which those who were to form the wedding party had gone through a rehearsal the night before.

After the wedding there was to be a large reception and banquet in Upper Music Hall. A full orchestra was to play. Everything was to be on a scale of such grandeur that the society of Orange and neighboring towns looked upon it as one of the most important events of the season. In three weeks she would be a bride and friends of her own sex and modistes and a billowy mass of white poplin and lace was being fitted and fixed over a wire figure model when Louis Darnstead, the elder, official interpreter of the Essex County Court and former president of the German-English school, knocked at the house with the announcement that he had urgent business with Mrs. Range.

The bride and the prospective bride hurried downstairs, but the important discussion over white poplin and lace was not interrupted. It became necessary to fit the dress on Miss Range herself, and she laughingly stipulated, in deference to an old superstition, that she should not be asked to take it off again before starting for the church.

The laughter was interrupted by a scream from below. It was the voice of Mrs. Range. There were sounds of hurrying feet, of other screams. A friend rushed in—one who was to have been a bridesmaid. In three words she told the news: "Rudolph is dead!"

In all the bravery of her bridal dress, the musician's daughter was confronted with a shock that robbed her for the time being, as it had robbed her mother, of the power to reason or to understand. It was not till hours had passed that she was able to sit up, with eyes dry and face as white as a sheet, and insist on a minute story of what had happened to the man who was to have been her husband that day.

What had happened was this: After parting with his sweetheart, Rudolph Louis Darnstead went home to the apartment over his drug store, at Parrow and Hickory streets, Orange. They were newly furnished. It was the home he had made ready for his bride.

Two friends went upstairs with him and stayed talking till midnight. They say he was very happy and contented. While they were there he lighted a small gas heater, for the room was cold. When they left, he had turned it on.

It was the excitement of thinking of the wedding, probably, that caused his death. He must have dozed off, unthinkingly, with the heater trying to burn out the flame. At all events, he was dead when his brother reached the premises yesterday morning. He was escaping from two unlighted burners.

NAVAL ECONOMY IS THEIR PROGRAMME.

House Committee on Naval Affairs Thinks \$50,000,000 Too Much for One Session.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs will begin to-morrow consideration of Secretary Long's recommendations for fifteen new battle ships and cruisers. It is likely that the recommendations will not be adopted in full. Opposition has developed chiefly because of the cost.

Long's estimates show that three sea-going, sheathed and coppered battle ships of 13,500 tons each will cost a total of \$10,000,000. The three armored cruisers of 12,000 tons each will cost \$10,000,000. The cost of three protected cruisers of 6,000 tons each will aggregate \$6,000,000, while the cost of the six cruisers will be \$6,850,800.

In addition to this first cost of \$38,100,800, the Naval Committee has ascertained that the cost of arming and outfitting the fifteen vessels will be nearly \$15,000,000, making the total appropriation asked for by the Secretary of the Navy for this session slightly in excess of \$50,000,000.

Some members believe that six new vessels will be enough of an increase at this session.

CONSOLIDATION BLAMED FOR HIGH VALUATIONS.

Feitner Declares the New Charter Is Responsible for Increased Realty Figures.

When Thomas L. Feitner, president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, was asked yesterday what he thought of the published opinions of a number of real estate dealers on the increase in realty valuations for 1898, he said: "No real estate agent in the city of New York has the means, opportunity or knowledge to determine the valuation of property that this department has. Our deputies have made careful investigations and we have no objection in being criticised."

"Brooklyn will undoubtedly get the benefit of this usual increase and the taxpayers should blame the law, especially the law that was passed during the protest of every Democratic member of the Legislature. I mean the charter. This increase about which there is such a hue and cry is simply the beginning of the effect of consolidation."

DON'T FAIL TO GET IT!

A Beautiful French Miniature Given Away FREE.

Insert a paid "want" advertisement in next Sunday's Journal and get free of charge, a beautiful French miniature, in ornamental chased gold frame, artistically mounted on sage green fibrous art paper. These miniatures are now on exhibition at the Journal Branch offices:

1267 Broadway,
230 West 125th st.,
311 Washington st., Brooklyn.

WANT To buy, sell or exchange anything: WANT To rent rooms, flats or apartments!

SMALLEST BABY SAVED FROM POTTER'S FIELD.



The Smallest Baby Compared with a Doll. The little one will be buried to-day by the Journal. The mother was found yesterday, ill and nearly fainting, and her fearful plea that her baby should not go to a nameless grave in Potter's Field, was not in vain. At her request the baby will be buried in a Catholic cemetery.

At the Mother's Request the Journal Will Bury the Little One.

SHE IS IN DIRE PENURY. Found Ill and Nearly Famished and Hears Then of Her Baby's Death.

SHE HADN'T DESERTED IT. Homeless and Starving, She Vainly Sought Work Day After Day Until She Fell Ill.

ANNIE ALBERT, the tiniest child ever born in this city, died on Tuesday night and will be buried from the undertaking establishment of Stephen Merritt at 11 o'clock to-day. She died at the Governor Hospital, where she was born on October 30, and where she passed her brief life, at once a sort of scientific curiosity and a pet.

At the time of her birth she weighed only ten ounces. Just before her death she was weighed and was found to be two pounds and four ounces heavier than when she was born.

Annie had seemed to be deserted by her mother, Mary Albert, who when she was discharged from the hospital left the baby to be taken care of until she should call for her. She never reappeared to claim her. Yesterday morning, however, it was discovered that the mother had not intentionally abandoned the tiny morsel of humanity, but that she was, instead, a victim of grinding poverty. She was found by Journal reporters lying ill and unable to move in the rear tenement of a Mrs. Miller, No. 20 Willett street, when she was informed of Annie's death her bitterness and grief were pitiable to see. She begged the Journal to bury her child, and she promised that the little one should rest in a Roman Catholic cemetery instead of among the nameless and forgotten in Potter's Field made her almost hysterically grateful.

Mrs. Albert explained her apparent desertion by telling the story of the days since she left the hospital. Worn by her illness and still more by the years of overwork and poverty that had preceded it, she cramped the streets answering advertisements and seeking work. All her effort was unavailing. She could obtain none. She grew rapidly ill and has been lying under a scant covering of sacks and cloth scraps, her heart torn with anxiety about her child. John Coughlin, who, at the Journal's request, attended her, said she was suffering from lack of nutrition and from worry. She had not from enough to attend her baby's funeral to-day, even if the poor bags of clothes she has were worth enough to protect her against the cold.

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Frederick Kohlmeier, a contractor, of No. 104 Park street, New York, who lies in Jersey City, was approached about three weeks ago by a man named August Worth. Worth said that his friend Rivers could get concessions from the Mexican Government for many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Rivers and Kohlmeier were thus introduced and the three went on to Washington to see the Mexican Consul. In Washington Rivers demanded \$2,800 as a commission for getting the concession. Kohlmeier refused, but deposited 100 with Rivers. Then Worth and Rivers disappeared.

CONFIDENCE MAN OF MANY TALENTS.

Rivers, Once of Lillian Russell's Company, Accused of Swindling a Victim Out of \$50.

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It says also that the tariff enforced by the military authorities is injuring trade, and asks that trade between the United States and Porto Rico be made free. The petition was presented to the House to-day and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Santiago Battle Medal Proposed. Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Hale to-day introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have bronze medals struck commemorating the naval battle of Santiago and to distribute them among the officers and men of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron.

ASK ROOSEVELT TO BE MERCIFUL.

Many Petition Him to Save Mrs. Place from the Electric Chair.

HER ONE HOPE OF LIFE.

The Governor's Action Is Awaited with Anxiety by Citizens of All Classes.

OPINIONS FOR AND AGAINST.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Is for the Law, but Against Capital Punishment—Clark Bell Says "No Discrimination."

Governor Roosevelt's action in the Place case will be a matter of keen interest throughout this State. The woman was convicted of murdering her step-daughter, Ida W. Place, and of attempting the life of her husband in Brooklyn one year ago.

Since the Court of Appeals has denied her lawyer's motion for a new trial there is only one thing that stands between Mrs. Martha Place and the electric chair. That is a commutation of sentence signed by Governor Roosevelt.

The Governor's action will tend to establish a precedent in cases of women condemned to the gallows. It is a question of woman criminals should undergo the death penalty as it is inflicted on men is an open question. Opinions differ widely.

Howard MacSherry, the leading criminal lawyer at New Brunswick, is circulating a petition for Executive clemency which he will present to Governor Roosevelt on behalf of Mrs. Place.

Mrs. MacSherry's ground for clemency is insanity and the allegation that Mrs. Place did not have a fair trial. He has secured a large number of signatures in Brooklyn of prominent attorneys in New Brunswick, where Mrs. Place formerly lived. He was in New York City yesterday adding names to the list.

In addition to a number of opinions from representative men and women on this question published yesterday the Journal has secured the following:

REV. MADISON C. PETERS—I am not in favor of capital punishment in any circumstances. Yet so long as it remains on the statute books of New York State there can be no reason for discriminating among convicted murderers on the score of sex. The law should be the same for all. Capital punishment should be abolished, so long as we have juries of the sort we have at present. And it does not appear as if it would ever be possible to get juries of more intelligence under the conditions now prevailing. It is a pity that in the four States of the Union where capital punishment has been abolished crime against persons have decreased in a remarkable ratio. No better argument could be adduced in favor of the belief which I hold in common with many others that the execution of criminals is no deterrent to crime.

EMANUEL FRIEND—I am opposed to inflicting capital punishment upon women. I believe that it is no deterrent to crime, and that it is a relic of barbarism. At all events, woman is the weaker of the sexes, and I have never yet come across a case in which the woman accused had really understood what the consequences of her act might be. Woman is naturally good in her proclivities, and her actions are not criminal. When she does commit a heinous offence it is without intent, and responsibility for the crime allays. I believe that if some one other than the woman who perpetrates the act, Justice should always be merciful, and that the law should discriminate so that women may feel that they can do as they please, yet the white pages of our history are blotted with a record that would show us inhuman and barbarous enough to put to death, criminal though she might be, a woman.

Colored Woman Wrote Him to Send Her Husband Home from the War.

REMEDY FOR "ALGERISM."

Now Jacob Has Returned on Furlough and Expects His Discharge in a Few Days.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—When Mrs. Maggie Turner, colored, wants anything she goes to headquarters for it every time. Her husband was a janitor until the war broke out, when he enlisted and went to Cuba with the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. Turner was a good soldier and soon became a corporal. Mrs. Turner contented herself with caring for the family of six children alone until the war was over. Then she thought Jacob should come home and support the family. So she wrote a letter to President McKinley, which closed:

Now, Mr. McKinley, you know as well as I do that you can get plenty of single men to do your work. I need my husband, and I have a right to his care, so you will please send him home without delay.

Within two days a reply came from Secretary Porter, saying the matter had been referred for consideration to the Secretary of War. Mrs. Turner was pleased, but not satisfied.

Can do nothing that would not be contrary to army regulations.

She only laughed and wrote again to the President. The second letter from the Executive Mansion at Washington said:

Your communication has been forwarded for the personal consideration of the Adjutant-General of the army.

Yesterday Jacob came home on a furlough. He expects his discharge in a few days.

WHEELER A SAMSON IN THE TEMPLE OF DAGON.

If He Must Lose His Seat, So Must Senators Morgan, Cullom, Davis and Many Others.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The House Committee on Judiciary will meet next Tuesday. It is expected to take up the cases of Major-General Wheeler and Colonel Campbell and Colson, of the volunteer army, who, while holding commissions in the service, had not resigned their seats in Congress.

The friends of Representatives Wheeler, Campbell and Colson say they will make no special fight against a report from the committee recommending that their seats be declared vacant, but will raise the issue as it affects Senators Morgan and Cullom, who served on the Hawaiian Commission, of Senators Faulkner and Fairbanks, now serving on the Canadian Joint Commission; of Senators Davis, Faye and Gray, members of the Peace Commission; of Chairman Miller, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, who served on the Hawaiian Commission, and of Chairman Nelson Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, who is a member of the Canadian Joint Commission.

THEY WANT FREE TRADE.

Americans in Porto Rico Petition Congress for Legislation.

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than Germany became obviously officious, and it was made clear to the Commissioners that if the Philippines were to be cut loose, Germany would swoop down upon them and seize them.

A Ra "ing Among Tones.

As for the effect of Mr. Foraker's speech, seldom in the recent history of the Senate has there been such a rattling among the old bones of that body as occurred to-day.

Nearly every member of the Senate was present—all in fact who were not sick or absent from the city—and they sat through the two-hour speech listening intently.

Hoar and Tillman, Allen and Bacon interrupted in turn to cross swords with the orator, but were successively compelled to retire the worse for the encounter. At the conclusion of it all Mr. Foraker was surrounded by congratulating Senators and members of the House, who had docked over to hear his speech.

Sitting Down On Hoar.

One of the few who did not congratulate Mr. Foraker was Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, but he had good reason for abstaining. The venerable anti-expansionist came in for one of the most artistic flourishes ever administered to a fellow Senator in the course of Mr. Foraker's speech.

Mr. Hoar on Monday had delivered what his friends considered a most able argument against the constitutionality of the acquisition of outlying territory, especially in the absence of the consent of the inhabitants thereof. During the speech Mr. Foraker said: "I read it with great interest. It was such a speech that few could have made but the Senator from Massachusetts. But so far as I understand it, it amounts simply to this: That the United States has the constitutional power to acquire territory for constitutional purposes, and that the Senator from Massachusetts in the sole and supreme judge of the constitutionality of those purposes."

The retort caused Mr. Hoar to squirm in his seat and he finally arose and made an explanation of his record in this instance.

DURANT SAYS HIS SISTER IS TO BLAME.

Gives His Reason for the Quarrel Which Led to a Half-Million-Dollar Suit.

Further evidence was taken yesterday before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, in the suit for \$500,000 brought by Mrs. Heloise H. Rose against her brother, William West Durant.

The plaintiff claims the amount as her rightful portion of the estate of her father, Dr. Thomas H. Durant, who died intestate in October, 1885. Mrs. Rose says her brother is living in opulence, has a yacht, while she is in straitened circumstances, having been deprived of a monthly allowance which she received for some time prior to her father's death.

The star witness of the day was William West Durant, the defendant, who said he lived at the Waldorf-Astoria. He admitted that there had been friction between himself and his sister, but said, was due to objection to her conduct.

The witness denied all knowledge of a paper having been introduced by the father during his illness in 1883 for signature. Mrs. Rose testified that the paper was a will, which the defendant tried to get his father to sign.

It developed during the cross-examination of the witness that the latter had made an affidavit in November, 1888, to the effect that as administrator of his father's estate, William Durant, Mrs. Rose and the witness were each entitled to an equal share in the estate of Dr. Durant.

LEEDY CHALLENGED TO FIGHT A DUEL.

Kansas Legislator Who Is a Dead Shot Thirsts for the Blood of the Former Governor.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 11.—Charles L. Brown, a member of the Kansas Legislature, has written a letter to ex-Governor Leedy, challenging him to fight a duel. The letter was written this morning, and addressed to Leedy through the columns of a local newspaper. Such an open insult, it is thought, will undoubtedly be resented by Leedy.