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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION

THE EAGAN TRIAL ENDED: VERDICT REACHED

The Court Martial Will Not Make it Public.

PAPERS GO TO PRESIDENT

WHO WILL INSTRUCT THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HE WILL CARRY VERDICT INTO EFFECT

Proceedings of Third Day. Speeches of Mr. Worthington and Judge Advocate Davis. Claim that Eagan Lost his Mental Balance.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The case of Commissary General Charles P. Eagan is now in the hands of the court martial appointed to try him. Today the taking of testimony was closed and arguments of counsel submitted. The trial had lasted three days and consumed less than eight hours of actual sitting. A session behind closed doors of an hour or so sufficed for the court to reach a conclusion and embody it in a report. What the verdict was is altogether a matter of speculation, and officially at least will not be made public by the trial board, military regulations requiring that its findings shall go through prescribed channels and be kept secret until action be had and promulgated by the proper reviewing authorities.

The testimony at the closing of the session of the court was directed largely to establishing the fact that the General had lost his mental balance as a result of the charges made against him by General Miles. His daughter and her husband told of the General's changed condition and intimated that they had great fears that he might at any time kill his accuser.

Mr. McKee, a life-long friend, stated that at that time he believed him actually insane. The facts in this connection were brought out strongly by Mr. Worthington in his efforts to show that General Eagan at times was wholly irresponsible.

A dramatic incident of the trial today was the testimony of the General's daughter in which she described her father's appearance on the day he first read General Miles' statement. Standing in the door of his house with the newspaper containing the evidence in his hand he had exclaimed wildly: "I have been crucified by General Miles!"

Mr. Russell A. Alger, the Secretary of War, was also a witness today. He said that he recalled a conversation he had with General Eagan shortly after General Miles had given his testimony. General Eagan came into his office in an excited state of mind and said it was his wish to prefer charges against General Miles for what he had said.

"I told him," testified Secretary Alger, "that under the President's order granting immunity to officers who testified before the commission he could not do so."

Q.—"Mr. Secretary, did you receive any instructions from the President on this point?"

A.—"He said to me immunity had been granted to witnesses."

General Alger was then excused.

Mr. Worthington began the argument for the accused, saying that he contended that by the law of this country, civil, criminal or military, the defendant could not be called to account for what he said before the War Investigating Commission. He quoted from a number of high authorities to show that if the words spoken were pertinent and material to the cause in hand and were not objected to by the tribunal hearing the same, and were not malicious in character the witness could not be held answerable.

The remedy, said Mr. Worthington, lies with the tribunal before which General Eagan gave his testimony. If he had been told by that commission that his language was exaggerated and inadmissable, he would have withdrawn his words at once, but at this late day to call him to account was, said Mr. Worthington, unfair and unwarranted by law.

Counsel then called attention to the President's public statement that witnesses were given immunity and declared that this guarantee was claimed by the accused. Under these circumstances he believed General Eagan was perfectly protected against any results such as had been forced upon him by this court. He had been accused of being party to crime, and in his statement to the investigating commission, he had defended his honor and innocence, as he had a perfect right to do, but using stronger language perhaps than he should have used.

Mr. Worthington next quoted from authorities to show that to convict the accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the offense must be such that any brother officer who should after his conviction, take him by the hand or visit his home, or be on intimate terms with him would himself be disgraced thereby, and render himself unfit to associate with gentlemen and men of honor. The endorsements of several high reviewing officers in the United States army on the findings of courts martial were quoted as showing that the offense must be exceptionally heinous and such as would unfit the accused for association with right thinking men.

Counsel then reviewed the statement made by General Miles and characterized it as without a parallel in the history of the country. He commented upon the statement that General Miles pretended to have known about the so-called beef frauds for three months before he had sprung them upon the country in his testimony before the War Investigating Commission. During that time, said counsel, General Miles had not communicated the alleged facts to the responsible officers nor taken any steps to put a stop to them.

Counsel reviewed at length the testimony which had been given tending to show that General Eagan's mind was so seriously affected by the accusations which had been made against him that his friends feared that he would go out upon the street and shoot General Miles on sight. He was no longer himself and no longer could control his feelings or his actions.

In concluding his address, which lasted over an hour, Mr. Worthington made a strong plea for the accused, asserting that through this whole controversy he had conducted himself as an honest man goaded to desperation by the cruel and unjust accusations of his superior officer.

Colonel Davis, the Judge Advocate, closed the argument. He said that he had no other idea from the beginning than that all the facts and the whole truth in this case be brought out. He said that if the accused thought himself aggrieved by the statement of General Miles he had a positive and sure remedy. He had a right to demand a court of inquiry and he also had the undoubted remedy of resorting to the civil and criminal law. But he saw fit to ignore all these remedies and to take the matter in his own hands. He had prepared with deliberation, a statement, which he had read before the War Commission, which was grossly insulting and an undoubted infraction of the army regulations as charged.

On the question of immunity the judge advocate stated that in all courts the language, in order to be privileged, must be pertinent to the issue, it cannot be slanderous or in violation of military regulations. This was the universal rule. The War Investigating Commission, which had been created by the order of the President was an informal tribunal, necessarily so by reason of the great scope given to its investigation, and it was not such a tribunal as could punish for contempt. It therefore might or might not receive any statement which might be presented. In this case it had returned the statements to General Eagan, declining to receive a paper of the character presented by the accused. He referred to General Miles' statement regarding bad beef, and said that the commanding officers of fourteen regiments had declared the beef furnished to be unfit for food. Whatever the facts this testimony could not be ignored. Although General Eagan had been criticised, so, he said, had many other high officers in the army, the heads of bureaus, and Admirals of the Navy. All had been more or less severely criticised, but they had continued to do their duty as men and officers.

Judge Advocate Davis spoke only about 30 minutes, and as he concluded at 1:30 o'clock, General Merritt declared the court closed and ordered the rooms to be vacated by all except the members of the court.

The court was in executive session for a little over an hour, and in this brief space of time reached its conclusion, for it soon became known when the doors were re-opened that a verdict had been reached, or, in military parlance, the court martial had made its findings.

The fact was confirmed by the announcement from the Judge Advocate that the court had adjourned without day. It can be recalled only to correct a fault in the proceedings, which is a rare occurrence.

In the regular order the findings and proceedings must be carefully gone over by Judge Advocate Davis. He thought it was possible this afternoon to conclude his task to-morrow or Monday. He will place the papers in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lieber, whose duty it will be to make a most careful examination of every part of the record and findings with a view to the detection of any irregularities in the forms. Presuming that he finds all of these things regular, he will forward the papers to the Secretary of War with his endorsement, if he sees fit to add one, and the latter will act finally "by direction of the President," according to the form of practice adopted in Secretary Lamont's time. It is proper to state that it is possible for the papers to pass through the hands of General Miles at some stage in the proceedings, he acting also in the capacity of a reviewing authority, but this is not a uniform practice, and there was a notable exception in the Carter court martial.

BRILLIANT MARRIAGE AND RECEPTION.

Roxobel, N. C., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Johnson's Baptist church at Warsaw, N. C., on the 25th, must have been the scene of a beautiful occurrence, when Mr. John E. Peel led to Hymen's altar Miss Carrie B., the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Powell, of Warsaw. Ten o'clock was the hour for the nuptial oath, which was with usual grace and impressive solemnity administered by Rev. J. W Powell, of Rocky Mount, uncle to the bride.

The couple, in the midst of rice showers, left at 11 o'clock via the W. and W. railroad for Roxobel, their future home, where they were greeted by their many friends. A reception was given in honor of the occasion.

Women have a peculiar knack of picking out goods that will wash, but they usually get children that won't.

MR. PLATT URGES IMMEDIATE RATIFICATION

American Freedom Would Bless the Philippines.

NATIVE TYRANT A CURSE

DECIDE WHAT SHALL BE DONE AFTER RATIFICATION.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. Gorman Says if Troops are Not Recalled from Tropical Climes Before September Pension Roll Will Increase Fifty Thousand Names.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Particular interest was manifested in the Senate today in a brief speech delivered by Senator T. C. Platt (New York) on the general subject of expansion. Mr. Platt took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Mr. Vest (Missouri), but in the course of his speech merely touched upon the constitutional question involved in the proposed declaration.

Mr. Platt took strong grounds for the ratification of the treaty, holding there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent the United States from acquiring foreign territory. Continuing he said:

"The disorder now existing in the Philippine Islands, to which Senators who are opposing the treaty may well afford to consider how far they are contributing, and the unwillingness of the armed natives to accept American authority, does not constitute in my mind the slightest ground on which to base a vote against the Paris agreement. On the contrary it affords a new reason why our action should be the more prompt and unanimous. No Senator has had the hardihood to suggest that we shall now return these islands to the Spanish Government, and no other disposition of them is inconsistent with a vote to confirm the treaty. Imputations have been made here upon the purposes of those who advocate the assumption by the United States of Philippine sovereignty, which can scarcely be genuine. All this talk about forcing our Government upon an unwilling people, all this eloquent invocation of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence is far and away from any real point that concerns the Senate in this discussion. No Senator can suppose that there exists an American statesman who approaches the consideration of the Philippine problem, with any other than the most benevolent intentions concerning the Filipinos and their future. There are reasons why the natives of these islands after their experience with Spanish misrule, should misunderstand the presence at Manila of an American army, but there is no reason why an American Senator should misunderstand it, and no justification of his course in misrepresenting it. He knows that there is no American in all this broad land who wishes any other fate to any single native of the Philippine Islands than his free enjoyment of a prosperous life. He knows that close in the wake of American rule there would come to the Filipinos a liberty that they have never known and a far greater liberty than they could ever have under the arrogant rule of a native dictator. He knows, moreover, that it would be self-rule, the rule of the islanders to the full extent of their capacity in that direction, and that each successive American President would welcome the time when he could recommend new leases of self-government to an advancing and improving people. The Filipinos may not know these things yet, but every American Senator knows them and puts himself and his country in a false position when, by attributing the spirit of conquest and aggression to those whose policy has rescued the Filipinos from Spain and would now rescue them from native tyrants, he encourages them to doubt the generous sentiment of our people. I do not say that these considerations are absolutely conclusive of our right and duty to assume the direct and exclusive government of the Philippines, for we have our own interests to think about, but certainly they forbid the use on this floor of any arguments which tends to imperil the safety of our troops at Manila or which adds one whit to the embarassment of the Administration in the trying situation by which it is confronted.

"Mr. President, I do not know and I don't think any one else can know just what ought to be done with the Philippine Islands beyond this that we ought as instantly as possible to complete the withdrawal of their sovereignty from the kingdom of Spain and that we ought ourselves to assume its obligations and prudently to discharge them until we have had full opportunity in our councils to determine their best disposition. This is all that the Treaty of Paris proposes or imposes. It is all that the Administration has at any time suggested, it is no more than a safe and conservative policy advises. It is no less than our public obligations require. It is a plain, clear, positive duty. It is one of those duties that are not to be got rid of by evasion nor even by denial. It would remain after you had rejected the treaty. It lies in the nature of the situation. Your army, your navy and flag are at Manila. You can add to their dangers if you will. But these duties abide and the will of the nation must be done."

Before Mr. Platt's speech Mr. Mason (Ills.), asked unanimous consent for a vote on his resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States not to attempt to govern the people of any other nation, next Friday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Carter (Mont.), objected.

A like request was made by Mr. Hoar with respect to his resolution declaring that the Philippines ought to be free and independent.

Mr. Carter again entered an objection, expressing at the same time his regret at what he regarded his duty in entering the objection.

Mr. Carter, understood, he said, that the resolution pending in the Senate on expansion had been presented as texts upon which Senators would base remarks. He thought it proper that the several resolutions lie on the table until late in the session in order that all who so desired might submit remarks upon them.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Sullivan (Miss.), who asked that it lie on the table:

"That the ratification of the pending treaty with Spain shall in no wise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines nor shall it commit this Government to a colonial policy; nor is it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable independent Government by the people of those isles when conditions make such proceeding hopeful of successful and desirable results."

Under the arrangement concluded last evening consideration of the Pension Appropriation Bill was resumed, Mr. Gorman (Maryland) desiring to submit some remarks upon it.

After calling attention to the large amount carried by the measures—about $145,000,000—Mr. Gorman said that notwithstanding the fact that 17 per cent of our soldiers who had been and were still engaged in the war with Spain in tropical countries, were suffering from illness that would make them proper applicants for pensions, no provisions had been made in the pending measure for this increase in the pension bill.

At this point Mr. Gorman was interrupted by Mr. Hale, (Maine) who said that he had been informed by a prominent officer of the army that if our troops were not recalled from Cuba before June or July at latest the entire army on the island would be down with illness.

Continuing, Mr. Gorman said that the war with Spain would swell the pension roll by at least fifty thousand names, if the troops were not recalled from the tropical clime by the first of next September.

"Within three years from this date," said Mr. Gorman, in conclusion, "the pension roll will amount to $165,000,000 a year. If you add to that the cost of maintaining your army (a thousand dollars a man) the American republic will in the year 1900 expend more for its army and pensioners than any other nation on the face of the earth. That is a fact which the American people will have to face and they ought to know, in advance, what is coming to them, if the schemes and projects that are being forced upon us are carried out."

After a short debate the bill was passed, and at 2:07 the Senate went into executive session.

At 4:50 p. m. the Senate resumed business in legislative session, the order of business being eulogies of the late Representative Cook, of Illinois.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Cullom (Illinois); Mr. Mason (Iowa); Mr. Wellington (Maryland) and Mr. Mason (Illinois). At the conclusion of the eulogies the Senate at 5:15 p. m. as a further mark of respect adjourned.

AGUINALDO'S DENIAL.

He Sent No Telegram Urging His People to Fight Americans.

Agoncillo authorized the following statement today concerning a published report that the Government had intercepted dispatches from him to Aguinaldo in which he advised that the Filipinos fight for their independence and that now was the time to act:

"The statement is absolutely false and is calculated to excite feeling and animosity in this country and to prejudice the Philippine cause. No such telegram has ever been sent by me, and for that reason no such telegram could have been intercepted. The falsity of the statement is shown by the fact that I have cabled my Government to continue the same friendship which was born on the battlefield against Spain. The Philippine people have no wish and no purpose to fight against the Americans unless they are driven to it. Their only desire is to strengthen the bonds now existing."

Other members of the Filipino Junta, who were present when Agoncillo made this statement, concurred in what he said and emphasized the latter's declaration that all his advices had been toward an avoidance of a rupture.

Agoncillo also expressed the positive opinion that the cable report that the Filipino Congress had authorized a declaration of war was not correct, as he says the Filipino people do not want a conflict with the Americans and will do everything possible to avoid it.

SMALL-POX SPREADING.

(Special to Reflector.)

Tarboro, N. C., Jan. 26.—Twenty-one new cases of small-pox were reported in six miles of this town this morning. To-day Tarboro quarantined against Norfolk. For the last few days people have been vaccinated by the score and there is talk of making vaccination compulsory.

Mr. William Howard, father of our lawyer, Mr. W. O. Howard, died night before last at his home a few miles from here, of small-pox.

The new telephone company that recently put in an exchange here, has sold its plant to the old Tarboro company, and both will hereafter be operated under one management.

THE INSANITY LAWS ARE STILL A SOURCE OF WORRY

Made the Special Order for Tuesday Noon.

CHOPPING UP "DE ATE"

A BILL TO CHANGE TWO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

TROUBLESOME PATCH OF WILKES COUNTY

It Loves not Wilkes but the Heart of Wilkes Still Goes Out to it. Expected to Prove a Fruitful Source Source of Oratory in the Senate To day.

A bill that is giving the Senate no little trouble is the one revising, amending and consolidating the insanity laws of the State. The bill has been reported from committee some three or four times and brought up in the Senate equally as often and each time it has retreated in the face of a fire of amendments that has sent it to the printer for repairs. This not because of any hostility to the bill but because it is a very difficult matter with present facilities to provide for the proper care of the State's insane.

The points of the bill that have been most attacked is the provision to care for the dangerous insane at the penitentiary and the provision to admit inebriates. The bill was brought up yesterday and these provisions roused so much opposition that it was deemed best by those in charge of the bill to allow it to go over and it was made the special order for Tuesday, the 31st, at noon.

In the discussion yesterday Senator Brown declared that unless it could be shown that the effect of the bill would not be to put the insane in the penitentiary he should oppose it to the end.

Senator Justice thought that after the bill was carefully considered it would be found not to do this. He had been opposed to it at first but had changed his opinion after going over it with more care. He believed it the best solution of the difficulty.

Senator Travis thought that when convicts became insane they should be amitted to the asylums as other insane persons are and not in the guise of convicts. He was opposed to admitting inebriates to the asylums thereby crowding out the insane.

Senator Stanback thought more time should be taken to consider the bill.

A number of amendments were sent up and ordered printed for the convenience of the Senators.

The matter of swapping counties in the Seventh and Eighth Congressional districts was begun by the introduction of Senator Fields' bill to repeal the law of 1897 which placed Gaston and Cleveland counties in the Seventh, and Yadkin and Davie in the Eighth Congressional district. No petitions for either of the latter counties were presented from Democratic Congressmen, actual or prospective.

NEW BILLS REFERRED.

S. B. 317, Senator Ward: To amend chapter 332 of the Laws of 1897, as to the sale of liquor at Creswell. To Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

S. B. 318, Senator Ward: To prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Rehabeth church Washington county. To Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

S. B. 319, Senator Glenn, by request: To amend chapter 113, Public Laws of 1897, to consolidate colored school districts Nos. 19 and 20 in Wilson county. To Judiciary committee.

S. B. 320, Senator Glenn: To protect the Fries Electric plant in Forsyth county. To Judiciary committee.

S. B. 321, Senator Glenn: To enable the town of Salem to establish a workhouse. To Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

S. B. 322, Senator James, by request: To amend section 3,806 of the Code as to the government of cities. To Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

S. B. 323, Senator Campbell, by request: To protect the fish in the streams of Wilkes county.

S. B. 324, Senator Collie: To incorporate the Home Circle and Aid Association. To Committe on Insurance.

S. B. 325, Senator Robinson, by request: A resolution in favor of F. M. White, contestee from the Fourteenth district. To Committee on Claims.

S. B. 326, Senator Fields: To repeal chapter 307, Public Laws of 1897, which placed Gaston and Cleveland in the Seventh and Yadkin and Davie in the Eighth Congressional district. To Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

S. B. 327, Senator Coolie: To amend chapter 444, Public Laws of 1889, as to goods obtained under false pretences. To Judiciary committee.

BILLS PASSED.

S. B. 132: To amend the charter of the city of Winston.

S. B. 241: To authorize Rutherford county to levy a special tax to pay indebtedness.

S. B. 247: To amend chapter 154, Public Laws of 1891, relating to turpentine orchards, Montgomery, Robeson, Moore, Richmond, Brunswick counties excepted.

S. B. 262: To authorize the commissioners of Forsyth county to levy a special tax to pay off indebtedness.

S. B. 204: To compel the county commissioners of Wilkes to issue license after the citizens of Wilkesboro have given a majority vote for liquor license.

S. B. 264: For the protection of crops in certain sections of Craven county.

S. B. 269: To re-enact and amend chapter 327 of the Laws of 1893, as to the Thomasville Bank.

S. B. 281: To require all practitioners of medicine to have either a diploma from a medical college or a license from the State Board of Medicine.

S. B. 290, H. B. 208: To amend chapter 484 of the Laws of 1897, by repealing section 2 thereof.

To amend section 2,079 of the Code by striking out "within his county" in line twenty.

To establish the office of county treasurer for Surry county.

S. B. 329, H. B. 456: To extend the charter of the Fairfield Canal and Turnpike Company.

S. B. 294: To repeal chapter 13 of the Public Laws of 1895, to change the name of the town of Woolsey to Ramoth.

PASSED SECOND READING.

S. B. 314, H. B. 314: To repeal chapter 112, of the Public Laws of 1895, and chapter 172, of the Public Laws of 1897, establishing new townships in Surry county.

PETITIONS OFFERED.

By Senator Ward: A petition from the citizens of Plymouth for the retention of the colored normal school. To Committee on Education.

By Senator Ward: A petition from the citizens of Washington county as to the sale of liquor. To Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Senator McIntyre: A petition from the citizens of Robeson county as to local option. To Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Senator Jones: A petition from merchants of Johnston county for the repeal of the Merchant's Purchase Tax. To the Finance committee.

By Senator Robinson: A petition from the doctors of medicine of Clinton for the repeal of the tax on doctors of medicine. To Finance committee.

By Senator Lowe: A petition for a substitute for section 3,113 of the Code. Filed with bill.

By Senator Kerley: A petition for a substitute for section 3,113 of the Code. Filed with bill.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

H. B. 138, S. B. 139: To authorize the treasurer of Haywood county to pay money from the school fund. Favorably.

S. B. 299: To authorize the payment of school teachers in Halifax county. Favorably.

S. B. 188, H. B. 135: For the relief of Sarah McLeary, a colored school teacher. Favorably.

S. B. 273: To protect cattle from splenetic fever and other diseases. Favorably.

S. B. 314, H. B. 316: To repeal chapter 112, Laws of 1895, and chapter 172, Laws of 1897, which established three new townships in Surry county. Favorably.

S. B. 212: To incorporate the town of Mt. Gilead in Montgomery county. Favorbaly.

S. B. 298: To authorize Greensboro to issue bonds for public improvements.

S. B. 308: To amend the chater of Gastonia. Substitute reported.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

H. B. 348, S. B. 315: To amend the charter of the town of Graham. To Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

H. B. 372, S. B. 316: To confer the powers of police on deputy sheriffs at Haw River.

H. B. 580, S. B. 328: To amend chapter 159, Laws of 1897, as to Marshville.

H. B. 7, S. B. 330: To provide for the domestication of foreign corporations. To Committee on Corporations.

H. B. 218, S. B. 231: To repeal section 1,333 of the Code. To Judiciary committee.

S. B. 32, H. B. 228: To prohibit hunting on lands in Wilkes county without permission of owner. To Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

H. B. 251, S. B. 333: To amend chapter 200, Private Laws of 1893, as to Carolina Savings Bank and Trust Company. To Judiciary committee.

S. B. 334, H. B. 254: To revise the jury list of New Hanover county. To Judiciary committee.

H. B. 175, S. B. 335: To prohibit hunting in Gaston and Cleveland counties without permission of the owners of land. To Committe on Propositions and Grievances.

H. B. 298, S. B. 336: To amend the charter of Franklinton. To Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

H. B. 217, S. B. 337: To amend chapter 52, Laws of 1873. To Judiciary committee.

H. B. 163, S. B. 335: To amend chapter 235, Public Laws of 1897, as to dispensary at Fayetteville. To Judiciary committee.

S. B. 339, H. B. 313: To amend chapter 108, Public Laws of 1895, as to cotton weigher at Mooresville.

H. B. 576, S. B. 340: To provide for the appointment of justices of the peace in Hyde county. To Committe on Justices of the Peace.

H. B. 322, S. B. 341: To amend chapter 65, Public Laws of 1895, as to barb wire fences in certain counties. To Judiciary committee.

H. B. 158, S. B. 342: To prevent diseases among hogs and geese in Gates county. To Committe on Public Health.

H. B. 333, S. B. 343: To incorporate the Mercantile Company. To Committee on Corporations.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ENEMIES RISE UP TO FIGHT ARMY BILL

Opposition Among Republicans Grows Strong

HULL WILL REDUCE MEN

AN ARMY OF SIXTY THOUSAND NOW ASKED.

PRESIDENT TO ADD MEN IF NECESSARY

Mr. Johnson Declares he Will Fight this Machinery Which is Being Forged to Carry Out a Colonial Policy, to the Bitter End.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The opposition to the army re-organization bill on the Republican side of the House has become so strong that to-day Chairman Hull, after Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, one of the floor leaders of the majority, had threatened to vote to recommit the bill, decided it would be wise in order to insure its passage to abandon the idea of providing directly for a regular army of 100,000 men. He announced on the floor that the committee would offer amendments to reduce the number of enlisted men to about 60,000, but lodge in the President's discretion the authority to increase the army to a maximum of 100,000. These amendments have been prepared. They provide that the President may, in his discretion, enlist only 60 men in the infantry companies and 60 in the cavalry troops. By the terms of the bill there are to be thirty infantry regiments of ten companies each, with a strength of 145 men and 12 regiments of cavalry of 10 troops each, with a strength of 106 men. This discretion, if the President would exercise it would reduce the number of enlisted men about 31,000, and practically leave intact the organization provided for in the bill, so far as officers are concerned. How far the proposed modifications will allay the opposition remains to be seen.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, also took a prominent part in the fight to-day after the general debate closed, declaring that the purposes of the bill was to have an army of 100,000 either by direct authority or the exercises of the President's discretion and he declared his purpose to fight to the bitter end the machinery which was being forged for a colonial system.

Mr. Henderson, in the course of the debate declared his belief is the unwisdom of annexing the Philippines.

Mr. Johnson said the vital mistake was made when the President instructed the Peace Commissioners to demand the cession of the Philippines.

The whole debate to-day was spirited, and so intense was the struggle when the bill was taken up for the amendment under the five minute rule that the first section had not been completed when the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

PRITCHARD'S AMENDMENT

Looking to Care of Confederates' Graves Introduced in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Senator Pritchard today introduced in the Senate his amendment to the appropriation bill which is designed to be the first step toward carrying out the suggestions of the President for the care of the Confederate graves. This amendment provides for an appropriation for the preliminary work. It is as follows: To enable the Secretary of War to make a thorough examination and report to Congress as to the number of Confederate cemeteries in the United States and the location thereof, and the number of Confederate soldiers buried in other than Confederate cemeteries and the location of such cemeteries with the view to ascertain the best method of caring for the Confederate cemeteries and alsa for removal where practicable or desirable of Confederate dead from private cemeteries to Confederate cemeteries, the sum of $10,000.

As the amendment explains on its face, it provides simply for paving the way for the work. This is probably all that will be done by this Congress, but after the information has been ascertained it is fully expected that the work will go on and that the graves, especially in distinctive Confederate cemeteries, will be cared for.

NEGRO WHITE CAPS.

They Fire Six Shots at An Unoffending Negro.

Cedar Rock, N. C., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Solomon Holeman, a negro of good reputation, living on Mr. W. B. Coppedge's farm near here, was called to his door on Saturday night and seized by four men, claiming to be officers of the law and carried to a fence near his house, where he grew suspicious and jerked away from them. As he ran off his assailants fired six shots after him, two taking effect. His wife gave the alarm, and the would-be murderers fled. Dr. Edwards, a prominent Nash county physician, found it to be a critical case.

All the parties are colored, but there is much indignation over the affair.