MUST HOLD PHILIPPINES

The President's Message to Congress Says That the Philippine Islands Are to Be Held as Part of the Territory of the United States-A Stable Government portion as heretofore. Will Be Organized as Soon as Conditions Will Allow - The Message Renews Pledge to Oppose All Schemes of Territorial Conquest, Demands the Open Door in China, Favors Ship Subsidies For Fostering the American Merchant Marine, Recommends the Construction of an Interoceanic Canal, Commends the Financial Legislation of Last Session, and Reviews Ou, Relations With Foreign Powers - A Promise That Cuba is Soon to Be Turned Over to the Cubans.

Washington, D. C. (Special).-President McKinley's message, transmitted and read to the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, is, in part, as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"At the outgoing of the old and in coming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period in our his-

"The Republic was never so strong, because never so strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger free-Popular government has demonstrated in its one hundred and twenty-four years of trial here its stability and security, and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights."

The President refers to the growth of the population of the country and then takes up the Chinese problem, which he says is the dominant question in our foreign relations. Apart from this, our relations with other Powers have been happy.

The President tells at great length the story of the uprising in China, which he says had been fomenting for three years. He recites the measures taken to protect the legations in Pekin, the attack upon the envoys, the taking of the Tako forts, the siege of the legations and their relief, with the fighting at Tien-Tsin. He then states the policy of the United States. Our declared aims, he says, involved no war against the Chinese nation. He

"We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing Wiles ur possible the safety of American life and property in China, and preventing a spread the disorders or their recurrence."

After reviewing the negotiations with the Powers for the purpose of restoring peace to China, to preserve Chinese territorial entity and to protect all trade and treaty rights, the President says:

"The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the Powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the Empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation | war tax by \$30,000,000. may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our represen-

The "year of the Paris Exposition' is referred to as "fruitful in occasions for displaying the good will that exists between this country and France." He adds: "Apart from the Exposition several occasions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the Lafayette Monument, presented by the school children of the United States, and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the President of the Republic, were marked by appropriate ceremonies, and the Fourth of July was especially observed in the

French capital." The President then says that good will prevails in our relations with the German Empire. Our relations with Great Britain continue friendly. While vexatious questions arose through the war in South Africa they were all settled amicably. He then takes up relates to the modification of the banking the Alaska boundary dispute and says that the modus vivendi of October. 1899, is at best an unsatisfactory make-shift. which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which the United States are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

"In this relation," he continues, "I may refer again to the need of definite- American shipping and foreign trade I ly marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the one hundred and where it follows the one hundred and particularly to the opinion expressed in forty-first meridian. A convention to the message of 1899:
that end has been before the Senate "T am satisfied the judgment of the

Quarrel Ends in a Triple Tragedy.

At Parkdale, Ark., the two Killian brothers, merchants, having had a previous falling out with Station Agent | ka Legislature. Phillips about railroad business, went to his boarding house and called him out. After exchanging a few words to the Constitution, exempting Church is \$100,000. all drew pistols. The three men were property from taxation. killed almost instantly.

Convicts Killed by Falling Wall. Four convicts, two white and two tives in Congress by the new ratio. colored, were killed and several others were injured by the falling of a wall which they were removing at the old prison in Nashville, Tenn.

for some two years, but as no action | country favors the policy of aid to has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by teiegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any

place more than 700 feet." The President refers to the demand of Italy for reparation for the lynching of Italians at Tallulah, and says: "I renew the urgent recommendations I made last year that the Congress appropriately confer upon the Federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal vite action upon the bills to accomplish this which were introduced in the Senate and House." He recommends that Congress make gracious sufferers in the same form and pro-

He then strongly condemns lynching, and quotes from his inaugural address as follows: "Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public are injurious, and which are within Fedorder, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests."

The President briefly reviews the progress which Japan has made and says it shows the competence of the Japanese to hold a foremost place

among modern peoples. The President announces the ratification of the treaty of The Hague by sixteen Powers and the appointment as members of the Arbitration Court former President Harrison, Chief Justice Fuller, Attorney-General Griggs, and former Senator Gray.

He then commends the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. He says overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. He urges the Senate to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer trea :.

The President says: "Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain. in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence, and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries.

He then states that inasmuch as the Treaty of Peace did not include all the islands in the Philippine group he directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty whereby Spain renounces all claims to the islands in question in consideration of the sum

The President recommends legislation to pay American citizens' claims against Spain for losses during the Cuban war.

He says that our claim upon the Government of the Sultan for reparation for injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere give promise of early and satisfactory

settlement. On the subjects of reciprocity treaties under the Tariff act the Presi- strife and bloodshed in the past. dent says:

"The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the Congress in giving to it full effect." He mentions that clamorous demands are made upon some foreign Governments for legislation specifically hostile to American interests.

He observes that "should these demands prevail I shall communicate with the Congress with the view of advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency." The Exposition of the resources and products of the Western Hemisphere to The present strength of the army is 100,be held at Buffalo next year promises im- 000 men-65.000 regulars and 25.000 volunportant results not only for the United States, but for the other participating countries, declares the President. That responses are made with such promptitude and accuracy as to elicit flattering

The President then announces that the surplus revenues for the year ended June 30, 1900, was \$79,527,068.18. Inview of this he recommends legislation to reduce the

He exhibits in detail the sources of revenue and amounts contributed by each. He then adds: "Because of the excess of revenues over expeditures the Secretary of the Treasury was enable to apply bonds and other securiies to the sinking fund to the amount of \$56,544,556.06. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$580,000,000, and the expeditures \$500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of \$80,000,000.

"I recommend that the Congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of \$30,-000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

"I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.' The President oes into the condition of

the Treasury and the various operations of the financial department, and declares: "It will be the duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition, of the Congress, to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold."

He commends the financial act of 1900 declares that its good effect, so far as it law, is apparent, and on the subject of further legislation says:

The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sec-

The President discusses briefly the condition of American shipping and says:
"In again urging immediate action by the Congress on measures to promote

Political Notes.

The Republicans will have a majority of five on join ballot in the Nebras-Incomplete returns in California

The people of Maine are much concerned over the probability that they will lose one of their rour Representa-

William J. Bryan received 474,882 pose of learning whether or not the United States would welcome them as did on the Democratic ticket in 1896, when he also got 2612 Populist varies

merchant marine, which will broaden commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world."

On the subject of trusts the President says: "In my last annual message to the Congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"'It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what Government may be involved, and I in- is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of State legislation as to provision for indemnity to the Italian | make a complete system of laws through out the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred. The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress

resulting in wise and judicious action.
"'Restraint upon such combinations as eral jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the Congress.

On the subject of the Philippines th President continues: "In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the rave responsibilities of the future government of those islands rests with the Congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme.

'No contrary expression of the will of the Congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

"Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters What opposition remains is for the mos part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of stragetic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which while ineffective to alter the general control now established are still sufficient to beget insecurity late war. I feel that we should not among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self-government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them."

In his instruction to the commission the President laid down these general rules: That in all cases the municipal officers who administer the local affairs of the people are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties hey are to receive the offices in preference

to any others. "It will be the duty of the Commis says the President, "to make a thorough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measures a just settlement of the controversies and redress of wrongs which have caused

"The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of Congress ap-proved April 22, 1900, is in successful operation." declares the President. courts have been established. The Governor and his associates working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

The President quotes from Governor Wood's speech in calling the Cuban Constitutional Convention to order, in which he says that the constitution must be adequate to secure a stable, orderly and free government.

Congress is specifically urged to authorize the laying of a cable connecting this country with the new possessions in the Pacific, and extending this line from Manila to Japan.

The message then discusses the army teers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged and the regular army wil be reduced to 2447 officers. and 29,025 enlisted men.

"We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine Islands for some time to come. It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the President should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Phil ippines up to 15,000, which the Taft Commission believe will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerillas, assassins and ladrones than our own soldiers." A very satisfactory settlement has been

made of the long-pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured and the necessity for a Government armor plant avoided. 'I approve of the recommendations of the Secretary for new vessels and for additional officers and men, which the required increase of the navy makes neces sary. I commend also the establishment of a national naval reserve and of the

be made for suitable rewards for special The attention of the Congress is called by the President to the report of the Sec retary of the Interior touching the necessity for the further establishment of schools in the Territory of Alaska, and

grade of Vice-Admiral. Provision should

favorable action is invited thereon. In conclusion the President says: "Ir our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in Government expenditures and appropria tions; and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an' example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence. It will not retard but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion. Our growing pow er brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that foundation of our Government is liberty; its superstructure peace. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Coal Boat Collision Cost \$100,000.

The Tom Dodsworth and Volunteer, both Pittsburg towboats, collided twenty miles above Huntingford, W Va. Almost thirty boats, containing show the adoption of an amendment 600,000 bushels of coal, sank. The loss

"Executive Mansion, December 3, 1900."

Boers Seek Homes in America.

Inquiry has been made on behalf of more than 500 Boer families now in exile at Lorenzo Marques, for the pur settlers and citizens.

LAWYER KILLS MINISTER THE NEWS EPITOMIZED THE ARMY BILL PASSEL

S. D. Stokes Shot the Rev. J. H. Wohl in a Street Duel.

RESULT OF A STARTLING SERMON

The Tragedy Occurred at Williamson W. Va. - Minister Passed the Lie and First Drew His Revolver-As the Lawyer Fell Seriously Wounded He Shot and Killed His Assailant.

Huntington, W. Va. (Special) .- At Williamson, the county seat of Mingo County, W. Va., S. Davis Stokes shot and instantly killed the Rev. John H. Wohl, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in a street duel. The tragedy tion of the Woman's Christian Temwas the outcome of a sensational sermon filled with the spirit of reform.

Mr. Wohl determined to put a stop to the many dances given by the young people, and to accomplish this end on Sunday preached an exceptionally pointed sermon with dancing as its theme, illustrating the various arguments by original cartoons which showed that the dance hall was an ante-room to destruction.

Williamson was shaken to its centre. Mr. Stokes publicly told the minister that but for his sacred profession he would take great pleasure in blacking his eyes. The minister laughingly responded that he had seen the day when he had whipped men physically Stoke's superior for less. Mutual friends hushed the matter up and endeavored to reconcile all parties concerned.

Stokes stopped in front of the resilence occupied by Mr. Wohl, several days later and while engaged in conversation with Mrs. Sarah Levine, of Richmond, Va., a visitor to Williamson, was ordered to move on from in front of the residence. Seemingly in good humor, Stokes started to comply, when Minister Wohl, standing on the steps of his porch, angrily told

him to hasten. Stokes stopped. Hot words passed. Wohl shouting "You lie!" advanced down the yard toward his foe. As he faced him he drew from his hip pocket a revolver and levelled it at Stokes, who slowly retreated, though still facing the pistol.

"You lie!" again shouted Wohl and is he did so pulled the trigger. Pierced through the left side, Stokes dropped o the sidewalk and in the fall drew his revolver and covered his assailant. Wohl shot again and simultaneously

Stokes fired. was dead. He had been shot through Stokes was seriously the brain. wounded. On the porch, where she had taken refuge, lay Mrs. Levine in dead faint.

Mr. Stokes refuses to say anything concerning the tragedy. Wr. Wohl was recognized as one of the most orceful and eloquent of Presbyterian ministers of this State. Mr. Stokes is a former President of Virginia University and comes from one of the best families of the Old Dominion.

WRECKS ON NEW ENGLAND COAST Many Vessels Driven Ashore in the East-

erly Gale. Boston (Special).-Another Southern storm has swept over New England and gone the way of all such disturbinces-straight off to the northeast, and, like hundreds of its energetic predecessors, left death and destrucion in its wake. Just what it accomolished in New England can be

summed up as follows: Five Gloucester fishermen drowned, ix coasting schooners complete wrecks, nine vessels sunk, eight schooners ashore and eleven others more or less injured through collision

and loss of gear. The usual amount of damage occurred on land-buildings blown down, telegraph wires prostrated and some delays on railroads in the northern portion through heavy snows.

ENVOYS AT PEKIN AGREE.

nstructions Sent by Secretary Hay

Minister Conger. Washington, D. C. (Special).-The state Department has been informed that the foreign Ministers at Pekin reached an agreement which was subnitted to the home Governments. Secretary Hay cabled Mr. Conger authorzing him to sign the agreement on behalf of the United States Government. On the basis of settlement the demand for the decapitation of the eleven princes is set aside. As to punishments, they are to be the severest that can be inflicted by the Chinese Government. As to indemnity, the Chinese Government is to formally admit its liability and then the matter is to be left for future negotiations.

PINGREE PARDONS GUARDSMEN

enerals White and Marsh to Pay \$5000

Each in Instalments Detroit, Mich. (Special).-Governor Pingree announced that he had pardoned both General W. L. White, ormer Quartermaster-General, and General A. F. Marsh, former Inspector-Seneral of the Michigan National Guard, convicted of complicity in the State military clothing frauds, upon the payment of \$5000 fine by each, in annual instalments of \$1000 each.

White was committed to Jackson Prisc Tuesday to begin the ten-year senter e imposed on the previous day, Marsh is under bonds pending appeal from his conviction.

Rejects Appointment as Senator. C. A. Smith, a wealthy Swedish-

American lumberman, of Minneapolis, Minn., and a Republican, has declined the informal offer of Governor Lind, Fusionist to appoint him Senator succeed the Late Cushman K. Davis.

Murder of a Wisconsin Lumberman George Furbush, one of the best nown lumbermen in Wisconsin, was found dead in the road near Ashland, with a bullet in his head. He was murdered.

Tried Suicide at Same Time.

Anna Lambert, twenty-two years old, and William McGyerck, a teams ter, both of St. Louis, Mo., had a sweethearts' quarrel and each took carbolic acid in separate parts of the city and reached the City Hospital at about the same time. Antidotes were applied, and both will recover.

Spanish Order For 600 Cars.

The American Car and Foundry Company, of Detroit, Mich., has received an order for 600 cars for the Northern Spain Railway. The contract

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Cousul Doty writes from Tahiti that the islands of Kum and Kimatara have been annexed by France. Friends of Representative Boutelle of Maine, ill in an asylum, will intro

duce a bill to have him retired as naval captain. Lieutenant Lay H. Everhardt waappointed executive officer of the

cholarship St. Mary's. Senator Frye introduced the Ship Subsidy bill and addressed the Sen-

ate upon it. The President offered the vacant Inernal Revenue Commissionership 16 Joseph H. Manley, of Maine.

The Treasury Department, scandalized by the growth of Chinese smuggling, is making a special effort to The twenty-seventh annual conven-

perance Union opened in Washington.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Porto Rican House of Delegates was organized, Senor Manuel F. Rossy being elected Speaker. Governor Allen's message was well received. Three complete drafts of a constitution for Cuba were submitted at Hav-

Twenty-two hundred natives took he oath of allegiance to the United States at Vigan, P. I.

Brigadier-General Hare reports that the natives on the Island of Samar, 1'. ., continue, on the approach of Amercan troops, to burn their villages and lee to the mountains.

DOMESTIC.

Frank & Du Bois, brokers, of New York City, estimate that their trusted elerk, William M. Gates, robbed them of \$25,000.

Professor Clampett, former instrucor at St. John's Military School, at Manlius, N. Y., was found dead at a notel in Manlius. Death was due to natural causes.

William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry, and a member of the Virginia bar, died at Richmond, Va. H. M. Hanna, brother of Senator Ianna, has given the Lakeside Hospital, at Cleveland, Ohio, \$81,850. The town of Nashville, Ark., had a 100,000 fire, which originated in the Opera House, situated in a block of

rame buildings. Boston officials started a crusade gainst bucket shops and swindling investment" companies.

Because the girls flirted with the nedical students across the way, the Board of Education closed the West Side High School, at Chicago. Professor F. A. Starr, of Chicago

niversity, was nearly killed in atempting to board a street car. General Randall is building a harbor of refuge at the mouth of Nome River y constructing a long and substantia

breakwater. The Massachusetts Supreme Court lecided that it is illegal to sell liquor between the hours of 11 p. m. and C i. m. in the State.

Near Charleroi, Penn., the mutilated body of a man washed up by the floods was exhumed. The police think it inswers the description of George Hill, who has been missing two years; The estate of the late Senator C. K. Davis, of St. Paul, Minn., will probbly inventory between \$65,000 and 75,000, exclusive of a valuable library. The new church of the Sacred Heart was dedicated at Augusta, Ga., by

Cardinal Gibbons By a shrewd trick thieves took over 200 head of cattle from Alfred Mc-Coy's pastures in Indiana and shipped hem to Chicago.

The body of Egbert Hill, a farmer esiding in Griggs County, Georgia was found in a field with a bullet hole n the back.

The steamship Centennial arrived it Port Townsend, Wash., from Nome with twenty-two Federal prisoners, o be sent to McNeill's Island.

Alexander Jackson, of Camden, Del., began distributing his fortune among leserving persons.

FOREIGN.

Eighty thousand invitations were is used for the great papal ceremony in St. Peter's, at Rome, of the closing of he holy year. The function occurr it midnight, December 31.

The Queen's speech declared the present session of Parliament was alled solely to provide money for the Stewards of the London Jockey Club

ecided not to grant a license to "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, to ridd lext year. The President of Santo Doming

irged reciprocity with the United States in his message to Congress. Consequent upon a rumor of the ope having undergone an operation reassuring semi-official statemen as been made at Rome that his health s perfect.

The French Government will offer o buy for the National Gallery in the uxembourg Palace a number of the pictures by American artists in the Paris Exposition.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned, wing to Ministerial differences. The convalescence of the Czar is ollowing a favorable course

Former President Kruger, of the fransvaal, will await the Czar of Rusda's recovery before trying to see Consul-General Stowe, of Cape rown, arrived at London on his way

home. He gives the Boer war four months to end. Members of the British Cabinet are said to be pressing Cecil Rhodes to insugurate his proposed conciliation policy in South Africa.

An Anglophobe demonstration took place in front of the British Consulate once dispersed the rioters and arrested the leaders. By decision of the British Court of Appeal the Hirsch estate will pay \$6.

The Germans lost twenty killed and many wounded west of Paoting-Foo. China, where they were attacked by 2500 Boxers. The Figaro, of Paris, calls attention to the proposal to organize, a French

branch of the Sons of the American

250,000 as a succession tax.

Revolution, and commends it as worthy of the sympathy of the French people." The Turko-German difficulty over a coaling station in the Red Sea was amicably settled.

Considerable excitement, but no dis turbance, marked the polling in the municipal elections in Peru. A large vote was cast.

An outbreak of "Hooliganism" caused the East End of London to be panic stricken; in Whitechapel a policeman was murdered.

Adopted by the House by a Vote c 166 to 133.

THE ABOLITION OF THE CANTEE

Provision For a Standing Army of Ap proximately 100,000 Men - Sale Beer and Liquors at Army Canteen Prohibited - Age Limit For Officer Removed-Other Features of the Bill

Washington, D. C. (Special),-Th

House of Representatives passed the Army Reorganization bill by a vote of 166 to 133. Three Democrats-Messrs Hall, of Pennsylvania, and Underhil and Clayton, of New York-voted with the Republicans for the bill, and MI McCall, Republican, of Massachusetts with the Democrats against it. Other wise it was a strict party vote. The bill sent to the House by Secre lary Root was regularly introduced b Mr. Hull. When it was taken up in the Committee on Military Affairs

those parts of it that were disapproved by the majority of the committee werrejected, and the parts approved were assembled and reported to the House as Senate bill 4300 of last session amended. That is the bill which th House passed. Quite a number of amendments were placed upon the bill before it was passed. The liveliest fight was made apon a substitute offered by Mr. Lit lefield, of Maine, for the canteen sec ion. The substitute absolutely pro hibited the sale of intoxicants at mili

Union watched the fight from the gai eries. When the vote was taken the prohibition amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, 159 to 51 The amendment reads as follows: "The sale of or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post, exchange or canteen or Army transport, or upon any prem ses used for military purposes by the United States, is hereby prohibited The Secretary of War is hereby direct

ary posts. Large delegations from

the Woman's Christian Temperance

ed to carry the provisions of this see ion into full force and effect." The sections designed to retire Gen eral Shafter as a major-general, and Generals Fitzhugh Lee and James H Wilson as brigadier-generals, were triken out.

Here are the features of the Army oill as it passed the House: Provision for regular army, with paximum of 96,766 enlisted men, and minimum of 58,924.

Abolition of the army canteen.

veterinary surgeons corps.

ninor grades.

Removal of age limit as applied to rolunteers officers eligible to appoint nent as lieutenants. A permanent staff, with executive tuthority to detail line officers in the

latives of the new possessions. TOWNE ACCEPTS SENATORSHIP.

Ils Appointment to Vacancy Caused by

Death of Cushman K. Davis. St. Paul, Minn. (Special).-Former Congressman Charles A. Towne, Silver Republican, of Duluth, arrived in he city and called on Governor Lind.



CHARLES A. TOWNE. Successor to Cushman K. Davis in the United States Senate.)

o the United States Senate for the racancy caused by the death of Cush nan K. Davis and received his com nision immediately. He started for Washington to take he seat, which he will hold until the

IVOIDED MOBS BY NIGHT DRIVE

egislature, which is overwhelmingly

Kentuckian, Who Tortured His Step daughter to Death, Captured. Maysville, Ky. (Special).-John Gib ion, of Catlettsburg, charged with killng his infant step-daughter with a hol loker, was placed in jail here. A leputy sheriff spent the whole night iriving from station to station along

he railway to avoid mobs. He final y landed the prisoner here. Gibson, who never has denied the rime, intimates that others were imolicated, for the purpose of collecting ife insurance on the child. He say he object in burning the girl in si nany spots was to make it appear she lied from smallpox.

State Prison For a Councilman. John M. Higgins, a member of the City Council, of Indianapolis, Ind., wa sentenced to State Prison for an ind terminate term. He was guilty of of

tering to accept

Wheat Crop in Queensland. The wheat crop of the Darling Downs district, in Queensland, is ex

measure through the Council.

pected to beat all records. In some in stances it will yield fifty-two busheli to the acre. Prominent People.

King Oscar of Sweden is steadily improving in health. Queen Victoria, it is understood, will go to Cimiez in the spring.

Theodore Roosevelt is going to Col orado this winter for a hunting trip. The German Crown Prince promise to become one of the finest shots in Europe. Senator Hanna gays positively tha

he will never again be a candidate fo public office. Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the philanthrop ist of Chicago, will give \$50,000 Colorado College.

til all auspicion of misters

whom he dearly loved

be blotted from the name of

have to come down, but he do to."-Indianapolis Journal

COUTHERN RAILWAY Condens of Scholale of Passenger!

Establishment of a dental corps and Latin. Mt. Airy. Power to raise a provisional force of Ly. Eiberton. Ly. W'minster Central.

Gaffney... Blacksburg Gastonia, Ar. Gre'nsbor Ar. Dinville ... 11 Mp 11 Mp Ar. Richmond.

Ar. W'hingto PatMa Ves Daily Daily Daily Lv. Danville., Lv. Norfolk. Ar. Gre'nsboro

5 48p 5 50a 5 204 Charlotte Gastonia King's Mt. Blacksburg Greenville Winingter Winingter

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