

THE MESSAGE

President Favors Reduction of War Taxation and Increase of Regular Army.

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 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 Inter-oceanic Canal, Commends the Financial Legislation of Last Session, and Reviews Our 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 incoming 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 felicitations 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 history.

"The Republic was never so strong, because never so strongly entrenched 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 freedom and more extended citizenship. 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 Peking, the attack upon the envoys, the taking of the Taku forts, the siege of the legations and the relief, with the fighting at Tientsin. He then states the policy of the United States. Our declared aims, he says, involved no war against the Chinese nation. He continues:

"We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing the safe return of the property of American life and of the property in China, and preventing a spread of the disorders and 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 great concern. Measures 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 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 representatives."

"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 children of the United States, and the design 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 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 definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian. A convention to that end has been before the Senate

for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic 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 Italian subjects at Manila, 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 Government may be involved, and I invite action upon the bills to accomplish this which were introduced in the Senate and House." He recommends that Congress make gracious provision for indemnity to the Italian sufferers in the same form and proportion as heretofore.

He then strongly condemns lynching, and quotes from his inaugural address as follows: "Lynching must be forever banished in greater and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, 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 of 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 treaty."

"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 late war. I feel that we should not 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 of \$100,000.

"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 President 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 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, as may be advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency."

"The President then announces that the surplus revenues for the year ended June 30, 1900, was \$79,527,068.18. In view of this he recommends legislation to reduce the war tax by \$30,000,000. He should like to see the sources of revenue and amounts contributed by each. He then adds: "Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures the Secretary of the Treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund, and the amount of \$36,544,556.06. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$830,000,000 and the expenditures \$500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of \$330,000,000."

"I recommend that the Congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes 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 shows 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 requests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character."

LAWYER KILLS MINISTER

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. D. Stokes shot and instantly killed the Rev. John H. Wohl, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in a street duel. The tragedy was 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 anti-room to destruction.

Williamson was shaken to its center. Mr. Wohl 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 Stokes' superior for less. Mutual friends hushed the matter up and endeavored to reconcile all parties concerned.

Stokes stopped in front of the residence 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 a 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 toward the left side. Stokes dropped down the revolver. As he faced him he drew from his hip pocket a revolver and leveled it at Stokes, who slowly retreated, though still facing the pistol.

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

A crowd of people gathered. Wohl was dead. He had been shot through the brain. Stokes was seriously wounded. On the porch, where she had taken refuge, lay Mrs. Levine in a dead faint.

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

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Congress Doty writes from Tahiti that the islands of Ruan and Kimatara have been annexed by France.

Friends of Representative Boutwell of Maine, ill in an asylum, will introduce a bill to have him retired as a naval captain.

Lieutenant Lay H. Everhardt was appointed executive officer of the scholarship St. Mary's.

Senator Fry introduced the Ship Subsidy bill and addressed the Senate upon it.

The President offered the vacant Internal Revenue Commissioner's place to Joseph H. Manley, of Maine.

The Treasury Department, scandalized by the growth of Chinese smuggling, is making a special effort to stop it.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened in Washington.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Porto Rican House of Delegates was organized, Senator Manuel F. Rosy being elected Speaker. Governor Allen's message was well received.

Three complete drafts of a constitution for Cuba were submitted at Havana.

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

Brigadier-General Hare reports that the natives on the island of Samar, P. I., continue, on the approach of American troops, to burn their villages and flee to the mountains.

DOMESTIC.

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

Professor Clappett, former instructor at St. John's Military School, at Manlius, N. Y., was found dead at a natural cause.

William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry, and a member of the Virginia bar, died at Richmond, Va.

H. M. Hanna, brother of Senator Hanna, 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 frame buildings.

Boston officials started a crusade against bucket shops and swindling "investment" companies.

Because the girls flitted with the medical students across the way, the Board of Education closed the West Side High School, at Chicago.

Professor F. A. Starr, of Chicago University, was nearly killed in attempting to board a street car.

General Randall is building a harbor at refuge at the mouth of Nome River by constructing a long and substantial breakwater.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court decided that it is illegal to sell liquor to the houses of 11 p. m. and 4 p. m. in the State.

Near Charleroi, Penn., the mutilated body of a man washed up by the floods was exhumed. The police think it answers 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 probably inventory between \$65,000 and \$75,000, exclusive of a valuable library.

The new church of the Sacred Heart has been dedicated at Augusta, Ga., by Cardinal Gibbons.

By a shrewd trick thieves took over 100 head of cattle from Alfred McCoy's pastures in Indiana and shipped them to Chicago.

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

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

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

THE ARMY BILL PASSED

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

THE ABOLITION OF THE CANTEEN

Provision for a Standing Army of Approximately 100,000 Men—Sale of Beer and Liquors at Army Canteen Prohibited—Age Limit for Officers Removed—Other Features of the Bill

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The House of Representatives passed the Army Reorganization bill by a vote of 166 to 133. Three Democrats—Messrs. Hall, of Pennsylvania, and Underhill and Clayton, of New York—voted with the Republicans for the bill, and Mr. McCall, Republican, of Massachusetts, with the Democrats against it. Other wise it was a strict party vote.

The bill sent to the House by Secretary Root was regularly introduced by 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 were rejected, and the parts approved were assembled and reported to the House as Senate bill 4300 of last session amended. That is the bill which the House passed.

Quite a number of amendments were placed upon the bill before it was passed. The liveliest fight was made upon a substitute offered by Mr. Lislefield, of Maine, for the canteen section. The substitute absolutely prohibited the sale of intoxicants at military posts. Large delegations from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union watched the fight from the galleries. 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 premises attached for military purposes by the United States, is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

The sections designed to retire General Shafter as a major-general, and Generals Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson as brigadier-generals, were stricken out.

Here are the features of the Army bill as it passed the House:

Provision for regular army, with a maximum of 99,766 enlisted men, and a minimum of 58,924.

Abolition of the army canteen. Establishment of a dental corps and a veterinary surgeons corps.

Removal of age limit as applied to volunteers officers eligible to appointment as lieutenants.

A permanent staff, with executive authority to detail line officers in the minor grades.

Power to raise a provisional force of natives of the new possessions.

TOWNE ACCEPTS SENATORSHIP.

His 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 the city and called on Governor Lind, who formally accepted the appointment.

ZOLA AND FATHER.

Must Be Set at Rest.

THE ABOLITION OF THE CANTEEN

A new grief has come into the life of the illustrious French novelist, the almost prostrated Zola, who has only suffered for himself. His memory of his dead father has been attacked, and he is almost paralysed by the memory of his father's death. He has only suffered for himself. His memory of his dead father has been attacked, and he is almost paralysed by the memory of his father's death. He has only suffered for himself. His memory of his dead father has been attacked, and he is almost paralysed by the memory of his father's death.

Nico Little Up.

"Dicky, did you see Dick and that Mr. and Mrs. Jones were here?" "Yes, but he said he was going to come down, but he never did."

INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

Contains a table of passenger fares in effect May 1, 1900.

Between Lines and Stations.

No. 11. Ex. No. 12. STATIONS. No. 11. Sub. Daily.

Northbound. No. 12. Sub. Daily.

Southbound. No. 11. Sub. Daily.

St. Paul, Minn. (Special).—Former Congressman Charles A. Towne, Silver Republican, of Duluth, arrived in the city and called on Governor Lind, who formally accepted the appointment.

VOIDED MOBS BY NIGHT DRIVE.

Kentuckian, Who Tortured His Step-daughter to Death, Captured.

Maysville, Ky. (Special).—John Gibson, of Catlettsburg, charged with killing his infant step-daughter with a hoker, was placed in jail here. A deputy sheriff spent the whole night driving from station to station along the railway to avoid mobs. He finally landed the prisoner here.

Gibson, who never has denied the crime, intimates that others were implicated for the purpose of collecting life insurance on the child. He says the object in burning the girl in so many spots was to make it appear shield from smallpox.

State Prison for a Member of the City Council.

John M. Higgins, a member of the City Council, of Indianapolis, Ind., will be sentenced to State Prison for an indefinite term. He was guilty of offering to accept a bribe for pushing a measure through the Council.

Wheat Crop in Queensland.

The wheat crop of the Darling Downs district, in Queensland, is expected to beat all records. In some instances it will yield fifty-two bushel to the acre.

Frominent 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 Colorado this winter for a hunting trip.

The German Crown Prince promises to become one of the finest shots in Europe.

Senator Hanna says positively that he will never again be a candidate for a public office.

Dr. D. K. Pearson, the philanthropist of Chicago, will give \$50,000 to Colorado College.

Kodol Dyspepsia

Digests what you eat.

Itartificially digests the food and constructs the exhausted digestive organs. It is the best digestive.

Nature in strengthening the digestive system can reach it in no other way. It can reach it in no other way.

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