

TWO WEEKS TO REST

Congress Adjourns Until the Third of January

CLOSING SCENES DULL

Five Minutes Suffices for the Senate to Meet and Adjourn Out of Respect to the Bereavement of Its Presiding Officer—The House Sends a Committee to Attend the Funeral of Representative Wise

Washington, Dec. 21.—Congress adjourned today for the holiday recess to reassemble January 3, 1901. The Senate was in session hardly five minutes, adjourning almost immediately after adjourning as a token of respect to its presiding officer, Senator Frye, whose wife died this morning. Chaplain Millard in his prayer invoked the compassionate consideration of the Almighty for the bereaved husband. After the announcement had been made that Mr. Frye had designated Fairbanks to act as president pro-tempore the Senate adjourned.

The House adjourned at 12:23 as a mark of respect to the memory of Richard A. Wise, late representative from Virginia, who died at his home in Williamsburg, Va. this morning.

The morning in the House was dull. The usual session scenes were lacking. At 11:30 the only representatives on the floor were Messrs. Livingston, Latham, Johnson, Pennsylvania, Southland, Johnson, Bowersock, Lloyd, McLean, Sistrup, DeGraffenreid, Shephard and Bailey of Texas.

When the House was called to order the chaplain offered the following prayer:

"Almighty and most merciful God in whom all our longings, hopes, and aspirations are centered, fill us, we beseech thee, with the spirit of Christianity and lead our hearts to that angelic chorus which has been sounding down the ages since the first Christmas morning—'Gloria in excelsis et in terra pax.'"

"A cloud of sorrow has come over our congressional family. One of our own members has met with a serious accident. We pray thee that he may be blessed with patience to bear his suffering. And the sad tidings comes to us of the death of one of the members of this House. We pray thee comfort the bereaved and heart-broken. And again the sad news is before us that the president pro-tempore of the Senate has been stricken by the loss of his companion. O Lord strengthen him to bear his sorrow and quicken us all with love and faith and hope and constancy in Thee. When the hour comes when we shall be called upon to part with the dear ones we may go hence without fear, clinging to Thee, the master builder of all. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen."

When the journal had been approved, Mr. Sims' unanimous consent that 1,500 additional copies of the report on the appropriation bill presented to the House yesterday be printed. It was agreed to.

Mr. Tracy called up a bill providing for the holding of the circuit court of the eastern district of Arkansas, at Batesville, Ark., and it was passed.

Mr. Lacey called up his bill to permit certain Indians in the Indian Territory to acquire lands, with the consent of the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Sims demanded the regular order, which the speaker announced was private pension bills. Mr. Sims then asked unanimous consent that the first Friday in January be set aside for the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Mr. Payne objected.

Mr. Jones of Virginia announced the death of his colleague, Representative Wise at his home at Williamsburg, Va. this morning. Mr. Jones went to the clerk's desk to the usual resolutions. The speaker, in pursuance of the resolutions, which were adopted, announced the following as the committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral: Messrs. Weeks, Aldrich, Kahn, Roberts, Minor, Brink, Jones of Virginia, Swanson, Oter, Rixey, Hay, Lamb, Thea, Lassiter, Quaker, Lloyd and Gaines.

Mr. Jones then moved that the House adjourn at 12:30 and respect adjourn. It was so ordered, and the House then adjourned until noon January 3.

VICTORIA'S HEALTH DECLINING

England's Queen Said to Be on the Verge of Collapse

London, Dec. 21.—Serious reports concerning the health of Queen Victoria are in circulation today. The queen's condition is such that it is feared her projected trip to Cimruz-on-the-Riviera, which was planned for March, will have to be abandoned. Victoria is said to have grown steadily weaker since the loss of her favorite grandson in the South African war.

While England's sovereign has shown the usual remarkable vigor in bearing up under the misfortunes which have lately overtaken her, her age has prevented a speedy recovery from the necessary shock.

The most discouraging feature is that her master's appetite, which has always been excellent, is reported to have failed recently and there are other signs of approaching weakness. Although reports of this character have been frequently circulated and contradicted, the rumors now current concerning Victoria's condition come from those of high standing with exceptional facilities for knowing what is going on at Windsor and at Osborne House. These reports cannot be regarded as mere gossip, and all of those who repeat them show signs of approaching weakness.

Although it is officially stated that the queen is in her usual vigorous condition, considering her years, and that her journey to the Riviera will probably be taken in March, it is believed that when the time comes she will not be

NO FIGHT IN BOOZ

Cadets Tell About the Affair with Keller

TURNED TAIL AND RAN

He Faced the Music Until He Got a Cut on the Eye and Then Would Fight No More—In the Second Round He Lay Down in the Ring—He Was Seized by the Standard of His Grade in Mathematics

West Point, Dec. 21.—The talking of testimony as to the alleged ill-treatment of the late Oscar I. Booz while a cadet at the United States Military Academy was resumed today by the court of inquiry, of which Maj.-Gen. J. R. Brooke is the president.

The first witness called was William I. Guthrie of Missouri, a cadet of the first class. When asked if he knew Booz he replied:

"I knew him just as any upper-class man would know a lower-class man."

He was not at the fight, but saw Booz shortly after it, and noticed that one of his eyes was blackened. He also knew Cadet Breth, who was his classmate, and was positive that Breth had never been placed in a straight-jacket. Such a thing would be so very unusual that if it were done to any one on the post, the witness would certainly have known it.

He knew of men being dragged in a blanket from their tents to the company streets. Personal violence has never been used in "bracing."

Cadet Lewis Brown, Jr., of Rhode Island, who was one of Keller's seconds in his fight with Booz at Fort Putnam, August 6, 1898, was the next witness. He was directed by the court to tell all about the fight.

"I remember the names of the referee or timekeeper, but the latter was of the class of '99. There were Booz and his two seconds, and we had three sentinels, Cadets Hayden, DeYoung and Spalding, all of the now first-class. The contestants stripped to the waists and met in the center at the call of 'time' by the referee."

"There was a few exchanges, and then Booz turned his back to Keller and ran around the ring. Keller followed and in consequence Booz got hit several times on his back. In the second round Keller landed a blow on Booz's eye, striking it slightly. This was the last blow of the fight. Before the second round was half over, Booz lay down without having received a blow immediately before doing so. He would not get up."

"General Clous: 'The reason we posted sentinels was that in case an officer should appear they could give the alarm so that we might get away.' Then you knew you were violating the rules and regulations of the Military Academy?"

"Yes, sir."

"You say the men were stripped to the waist?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see any marks on Booz's body?"

"He had a black eye."

"Any other marks? Was he hit on the mouth or was he bleeding from the nose?" asked General Clous.

"No."

"What were the relative proportions of the two men?"

"Booz was the taller and heavier."

"Whom did you think would win?"

"From the looks of the men, I had my doubts of Keller's being able to win."

The witness was then asked a number of questions regarding hazing in general, but nothing new was learned from the looks of the men, and he had given five drops to any one.

Lieut. Frank W. Coe, instructor in mathematics at the Military Academy, testified that Cadet Booz was deficient in his mathematics. He was next to last in his section. He never could have passed his examination. He was mentally far below the standard required by the Military Academy.

Cadet Frank Keller, who had the fight with Booz, in reply to General Clous, said:

"I was chosen by a committee of my class to 'call out' Cadet Booz because he disobeyed the orders of the corporal of the guard and made insolent remarks to an upper-class man. I was told to weigh in, and I turned 150 pounds. Booz was 152 pounds. He was taller than I and had a longer reach than I had. We went to Fort Putnam Saturday afternoon, August 6, 1898. The referee was Cadet J. B. Wray."

"We stripped to the waist," continued the witness, "and my seconds told me I had a tough customer to meet, and they told me to do my best. For the first thirty seconds after the call of time Booz showed a little fight, as he struck me a couple of times about the shoulders. I struck him under the left eye, cutting it slightly. After this I found it great difficulty in getting to him, as he turned his back and kept running away. I frequently told him to face me or I would hit him in the back. I did hit him a couple of blows under the right arm. He kept running and did not want to stand up and fight."

Two charters were issued by the Secretary of State yesterday. They were the Hickory Milling Company with a capital of \$16,000, and the Rosemary Manufacturing Company of Chatham county, the capital of which is \$25,000. The Hickory Milling Company proposes to do a general roller milling business at Hickory, N. C., and the purpose of the Rosemary Company is in the manufacture and sale of all the various products made from both animal and vegetable fibres also the supplying of electric current, hydraulic and steam power, etc.

DEWET WINS LAURELS

Bold Movement Most Brilliantly Executed

KNOX COMPLETELY FOILED

His Position at One Time Considered Desperate, but His Escape Was Made in a Manner Creditable to His Dash and Daring—Magnificent Spectacle Made by His Army as They Broke Through the British Lines

Bloemfontein, Thursday, Dec. 20.—The details of General DeWet's escape from encircling British columns show that it was one of the boldest incidents of the war.

When Haasbroek's command joined DeWet December 12, some fifteen miles east of Thaba N'chu, General Knox was only about an hour distant, and the Boer situation appeared desperate. But DeWet was equal to the occasion. Dispatching Haasbroek westward to make a feint at Victoria Nek, DeWet prepared to break through the British columns at Springham Nek Pass, about four miles of broad, flat, unbroken ground.

At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was posted eastward, watching the Boers. Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The Boers first tried the eastward route, but encountering artillery, they diverged and galloped over the hill to the westward, where the fire of only a single post was effective.

The whole manoeuvre was a piece of magnificent daring and its success was complete in spite of the loss of a fifteen-pounder and twenty-five prisoners.

The British force attacked at Haasbroek came in contact with his command at nightfall. The burghers were scattered and the Welsh Yeomanry galloped among the retreating Boers, using their revolvers and the butt ends of their rifles with great effect. An incident of the fight was the gallop of a British ammunition wagon right through the scattered Boers, the gunners using their revolvers.

New laurels have been won by the indomitable DeWet in the last few weeks' operations in Orange River Colony, which, according to the latest London dispatches, were designed to check an invasion of Cape Colony, and have amply succeeded, Knox having been lured away from the border, while part of the Boers plunged across the Orange river and lunched him in dismay in that direction.

DeWet's movement began November 21, when he attacked DeWetsdorp, southeast of Bloemfontein. Three days later the British garrison of 450 men surrendered. As DeWet moved southward with prisoners and loot, his rear guard was struck near Helvetia by General Knox's pursuing army. Fighting lasted two hours, the Boers ultimately abandoning two wagons and 300 horses.

November 30 further fighting took place south of Smithfield, and on December 2 Knox's mounted men were engaged near Willingby with part of DeWet's force, apparently making for Odendale. This force retired northward, but DeWet's force again encountered a force in the same neighborhood. The Boers were driven from all positions and it seemed as if they had been driven northward.

Two days later, however (December 5), DeWet crossed the Orange river and was apparently to cross the Orange river at Odendale, but the stream was too swollen. An attempt to rush Coomasi bridge to the east failed, and, still hounded by Knox, he turned southward. Sharp fighting followed along the border, Knox being at Ronville December 8. Then came the manoeuvring while encircled by the British army, and the final daring escape at Springham Nek Pass, followed by the sudden march southward to Cape Colony.

Boers Around Johannesburg Pretoria, Dec. 21.—8:50 p. m.—It is reported that a body of Boers have been hovering around Johannesburg. Opperman's command has made several half-hearted attempts to catch the outposts between Zuurfontein and Kaalkfontein in Great Britain, but the Boers were active last night.

The general situation is not wholly satisfactory. There is great military activity in an effort to repress the large Boer commands. After this has been done the guerrillas will be run down.

Reinforcements for Kitchener

London, Dec. 21.—The War Office announces that in view of the situation in South Africa it has decided to reinforce General Kitchener as follows:

"Eight hundred mounted infantry will start next week and two regiments of cavalry as soon as transports are ready. Detachments of mounted men for 10,000 colonial police, who are being enrolled in Great Britain, will start as soon as they are formed. Further cavalry drafts will be dispatched immediately. The government has invited Australia and New Zealand to send more mounted troops. An extra three thousand horses in addition to the usual monthly supply has been arranged for. The War Office also gives notice that special compensation will be given to the yeomanry and militia volunteers whose year of service has been exceeded owing to the prolongation of the war."

A Boer Force Defeated

Johannesburg, Dec. 21.—Gen. French on Wednesday last attacked a Boer force numbering 2,500 with five guns. They are believed to have been the burghers who defeated the British at Great Britain, but the Boers' engagement took place six miles north-west of Krugersdorp. More than forty Boers were killed and the remainder were routed. The British lost fourteen wounded.

Trading Town to Be Established

London, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai of today's date says that Chang Li Tung, viceroy of Wu Chang, has notified the consuls at Hankow that he has received an imperial edict, authorizing him to select a section of the

IN TRADE CIRCLES

Business as It Appears a Week Before Christmas

GOOD ON THE WHOLE

Holiday Activity Widespread—Comparisons with Previous Years Favorable at Most Markets—Gross Railway Earnings in Excess of Last Year's Receipts—Few Changes Shown in Prices of Staples

New York, Dec. 21.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Seasonable conditions rule in trade at present. Holiday trade activity is widespread, and comparisons with previous years are favorable at most markets, with the possible exception of some parts of the Northwest, where the spring wheat shortage and unseasonable weather have checked distribution. Notably cheerful reports come, too, from Western jobbers, who have been called on for reordering orders and who report collections good. Quietness in wholesale lines is as usual at this period, but it is to be noted that specially good advices come from the iron and steel, hardware, groceries, fancy goods, toys and confectioners' trades, while a distinctly cheerful tone is found in shoes, leather and lumber, although Eastern shipments of the first named are still considerably smaller than last year. Industrial lines are fairly well employed, and strikes are few and far between.

Current gross railway earnings are running well up or in excess of last year, though some decrease might naturally have been looked for. Net earnings of the railroads, as a whole, are smaller than last year, because the decreases due to the coal strike are now in evidence. Bank clearings are little below those of last year, which will be recalled were the heaviest of the week in 1899, because of the swelling of bank operations by the short-lived December panic of last year.

Prices show few changes, most staples being steady, but it might be noted that most farm products are slightly higher than last week and well above 1899.

Cotton, following the reasoning as to a large supply being needed to satisfy even a much reduced consumption, few signs of which are yet presented, and favored by smaller receipts, is slightly higher on the week, and quotations are now about where they were before the late break. Gray cottons have given slightly, but the prices still above parity with finished products.

Business failures for the week number 260, as against 247 last week, 111 in this week a year ago, 212 in 1898, and 280 in 1897.

Dun's Trade Review

Dun's review tomorrow will say:

Better weather conditions on the Atlantic seaboard and pronounced activity in distribution of all staple lines of merchandise at Southern cities have imparted a slightly more aggressive tone to general business. But for the holiday season the gain would have been quite pronounced, but as it was, New York bank clearings lost only 1 per cent. compared with the same week of 1899, while they show a gain of 41.2 per cent. over 1898.

Distinctive holiday business, which at this period of the season means retail distribution, has, shown, further improvement, and no complaint is heard from any quarter, while the jewelry trade is much more active than for several years past.

A reflection of the increasing confidence in business since the election is found in the large calls upon the banks at most of the leading cities for funds to finance ne wenterprises all over the country, but particularly in the south.

Railroad earnings for the first half of December were 7.5 per cent. larger than last year and 19.5 per cent. over 1898.

Unchanged conditions in the leading manufacturing industries during the last week before the holidays mean much. At this time in ordinary years furnaces close down in large numbers and dullness is general at mills and shops where iron and steel are handled. Instead of a check of production, however, reports from the principal cities indicate the existence of contracts that will take months to fill, and new sales are made at the former level, despite the quiet talk of cheaper ore next year instead of holiday quiet in the wool market the last week's figures of sales at the three chief eastern markets amount to 4,238,000 pounds against 4,788,800 in the preceding week and 5,387,344 two weeks ago, while a year ago the aggregate had fallen to 7,312,500 pounds on an average of over eleven million pounds in the two previous weeks.

Cotton is firmly held, despite arrivals at southern ports far in excess of last year, and little encouragement received from spinners. Crop indications point to a yield about equal to Mr. Ellison's estimate of requirements. Wheat is quiet. Corn advanced again to about seven cents above last year's level, without important news.

The ability of the banks to contract their loans with little inconvenience to regular clients has surprised Wall Street, which finds much money offered by institutions in other cities. This week the situation has improved somewhat through government payments of interest due January 1st and greater pension disbursements, while several large corporations have completed their annual settlements. There is confidence in abundance of money for all legitimate purposes early next year.

Record breaking activity in stocks continues, but with a slight ebbage in the character of dealings in that they are more by professional operators and for account of heavy financial interests which have important deals in progress among the railroads. Railroad stocks made new records, but industrial slow pending fulfillment of dividend promises.

Failures of the week were 293 in the United States against 220 last year, and 18 in Canada against 20 last year.

FOR RIVER IMPROVEMENT

Items in Appropriation Bill for North Carolina and Her Neighbors

Washington, Dec. 21.—Special.—The River and Harbor bill as completed today makes these cash appropriations for the next fiscal year for the States named:

Virginia—Appomattox river, \$7,500; James river, \$250,000; Pamunkey river, \$3,000; Rappahannock river, \$25,000; Pamlico river, \$3,000; Lower Machodoc creek, \$2,100.

North Carolina—Northeast (Cape Fear) river, \$2,000; Cape Fear river above Wilmington, \$10,000; Cape Fear river at or below Wilmington, \$140,000; Contentment creek, \$2,500; Neuse river, \$15,000; Pamlico river, \$2,000; Roanoke river, \$5,000; Black river, \$2,000; Fishing creek, \$2,000; Inland water route from Norfolk, Va., to Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, through Currituck Sound, \$13,400; Town creek, Brunswick county, \$1,000; Scuppernon river, \$10,000.

South Carolina—Great Pee Dee river, \$10,000; Santee river, \$20,000; Waccamaw river, North Carolina and South Carolina, \$9,500; Wapocott, \$8,000; Wateree river, \$3,500; Congaree river, \$8,500; Little Pee Dee river, \$1,000; Beaufort river, \$2,000; Ashley river, \$25,000; Great Pee Dee river, upper portion, \$12,000.

Senator Pritchard and Mr. Thomas left for home today. Messrs. Atwater, Linney, Bellamy, Klutz and Kitchin left yesterday. Mr. Small will leave tomorrow.

Pensions granted: John T. Lincoln, New Bern, \$8; Zillah Bradley, Sugar Hill, \$8.

A new postoffice has been established at Baltic, Duplin county, with Debeniere Paison as postmaster.

Postmasters appointed in North Carolina: E. B. Jones at Berlin, Ashe county, vice James Eller, removed; C. B. Vick at Margarettsville, Northampton county, vice E. J. Newsome, resigned; S. G. Doub at Tobaccoville, Forsyth county, vice J. A. Long, removed.

LYNCHED THE WRONG MAN

Fury of a Mississippi Mob Vented on an Innocent Negro

New Orleans, Dec. 21.—The mob at Gulfport, Miss., which lynched a negro yesterday, discovered today that it made a mistake and lynched the wrong man. It started after Alvin Lewis, his son Joe and Henry Lewis, who is said to be a cousin. Several negroes were rounded-up, among them Alvin, Joe and Henry Lewis, who were taken to a place where the latter was promptly shot to death by the mob as the murderer of Marshal Richardson. It has now developed that the lynched negro was not Henry Lewis, and that the latter has succeeded in making good his escape, and it is upon Henry that the guilt of the murder has been fixed. The father Alvin, over whose arrest the trouble arose, has disappeared. When he was taken to the Gulfport, he was completely disappeared from sight. It was reported that he was confined in the Meridian jail for safe-keeping, but this is shown to be a mistake. Whether he is confined somewhere else or the mob got hold of him and assassinated him remains in doubt.

The Baptist Church was burned because Alvin Lewis, who was somewhat of a preacher, occasionally preached there, and because some of the clothing of the negroes was found there after the assassination of Richardson, showing that the negroes had made the church their headquarters.

CLUE TO KIDNAPPERS

Reporters Locate the House Where Young Cudaby Was Confined

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 21.—It is now certain that Edward Cudaby, Jr., was kidnaped and \$25,000 ransom paid for his liberation. This afternoon the place where he was held a prisoner was announced and his story thoroughly corroborated. To local newspaper men belong the credit of the find and sufficient clues have been found to locate the crooks eventually. In fact tonight the police of every western city have been alerted to look out for Pat Crewe, formerly of Omaha, now of Chicago, where he has a brother in the saloon business. The indications are that Crewe was chief of the bandit gang. He is a desperate character and has a long line of daring criminal acts to his credit.

Two reporters this afternoon located the house in which Eddy Cudaby was prisoner at 3694 Grover street, a point about four miles southwest of the city. Absolute evidence was to the identity of the house was obtained and further corroborated by Eddy Cudaby who appeared during the time the reporters were making the observations. The house is an isolated structure situated on a promontory commanding a full view of the surrounding country for miles about. It is a two story concern and has the rickety stairway and other features described by the kidnaped boy. On the second floor was found a new well bucket containing water from which the millionaire's son had quenched his thirst. About the rooms were found hundreds of cigar stumps and burnt matches and a small quantity of sugar and coffee.

Boers Destroy a Railroad

Cape Town, Dec. 21.—It was reported that Boers or rebels have destroyed the railway north of DeAar. In the fighting that followed with a British force the marauders were defeated.

The Times says it believes that the forces at the disposal of the military authorities are sufficient to enable them to meet the most complete manner with the renewed violations of colonial soil by the Boers. It hails the extension of martial law with the liveliest satisfaction, believing that Boers invaded Cape Colony in response to rebel overtures. He declares that the condition of the colony demands remorseless firmness on the part of the constituted authority.

Gen. Green to Be Chief Marshal

Washington, Dec. 21.—Senator Hanna has announced the appointment of General Francis Vinton Greene of New York, to be chief marshal of the inaugural parade.