A REDUCED FORCE

Troops to Be Withdrawn From Porto Rico.

ORDERED BY SECRETARY ROOT

The Soldiers to Be Relieved From Duty in the Island May Be Sent to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The following order was made public at the War Department today:

"War Department, Washington, Nov. 9, 1900—By direction of the President, the Department of Porto Rico will be discontinued on December 15, 1900, and the island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto will be attached to the Department of the East and designated the District of Porto Rico. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, headquarters, band and one battalion of the Eleventh Infantry and the squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, now serving in Porto Rico, will be relieved from duty therein soon as practicable, and sent to New York City, whence they will proceed to such stations as may be designated hereafter. Brigadier-General George W. Davis, U. S. V., now in command of the Department of Porto Rico, will, upon the discontinuance of that department, repair to Manila, P. I., and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty as Inspector-General of that division. ELIHU ROOT,

"Secretary of War.

"By command of Lieutenant-General Miles.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General."

This order was issued after a full cable consultation with Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, and after General Davis, who lately has been in command, had made his recommendations. It was the opinion of Governor Allen that the reduction of the force in Porto Rico would be eminently satisfactory to the people of the island, and that the force to be retained would be ample for present purposes. This leaves in Porto Rico the native regiment, consisting of 850 men; a battalion of the Eleventh Infantry, and Batteries F and G, of the Fifth Artillery. These troops will be under the command of Lieutenant-General James A. Buchanan, who is now in command of the native regiment. It is quite probable that the troops which are ordered from Porto Rico may in time be sent to the Philippines.

TALK OF CABINET CHANGES.

Hay May Exchange Places With Ambassador Choate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Journal and Advertiser says in a Washington dispatch:

"That Secretary of State Hay shall return to the Court of St James as the Ambassador from the United States is the determination of the President. His plan is based on the desire of the present Administration, the British Foreign Office and Secretary Hay himself. No Ambassador nor Minister from the United States has ever been so welcome as Colonel Hay will be at London. Officials say there is time enough to consider what will be offered to Mr. Choate, the present Ambassador at London. Mr. Choate may resume his law practice in New York, or he may consider that an exchange of places with Colonel Hay would not be undesirable. But Secretary Root's name has recently been mentioned for the State portfolio."

Says the Times in a special from Washington:

"The talk about the immediate disruption of the Cabinet is without foundation. The Cabinet will stand by the President until his next inauguration. Those members who are anxious to retire will have their chance then. Nevertheless, there will be changes on March 4, though the President would be satisfied if there were not. Many of the members of the present Cabinet are anxious to return to private life. The most conspicuous example is Attorney-General Griggs, who makes a considerable sacrifice by remaining. Postmaster-General Smith accepted his place solely because the President wanted him in the Cabinet. He has no great liking for the office, though he has studied its duties and discharged them conscientiously. Mr. Smith would like to leave the Postoffice Department, but it is probable that he will be transferred to some other office, so that Mr. McKinley may still have him in the Cabinet.

"Secretaries Gage and Long have long been spoken of as anxious to retire. This leads to confident statements that they will not be in the next Cabinet. There is no certainty of that, however. The President has already induced Mr. Long to remain in the Cabinet against his wish, and may do so again. At one time it was reported that Secretary Hay would not stay in the Cabinet through another Administration. Later, however, and especially since the country learned to appreciate Mr. Hay's work in the department, there has been no indication that he would retire. Secretary Root will almost certainly be in the next Cabinet. There is no man upon whom the President more thoroughly relies. He will continue to be Secretary of War, unless Mr. Hay retires, in which case Mr. Root probably will take the State Department. Secretary Wilson will also remain in the Cabinet, unless all signs fail. Nothing is known about the intention of Secretary Hitchcock."

THE COMING CONGRESS.

Three Important Measures to Be Acted Upon.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—Senator Hanna has returned here after a brief visit to New York. He expects to remain in this city until Congress convenes. In discussing the coming session, Mr. Hanna said:

"Congress this year will have some very important duties to perform. Three great bills, the Nicaragua Canal bill, the Army bill and the Ship Subsidy bill are all to come before it. The Nicaraguan Commission will make its report early in the session and the debate in the Senate will probably begin early.

"I presume there will be changes of some importance in the bill. It is reasonable to suppose that a lapse of several months has made a difference in the sentiment of the people on the bill and a change in some of its main features will be the natural result. The Costa Rican treaty especially involved us in considerable difficulty, and the Costa Rican Government had to be consulted."

When asked with what measures he would most interest himself during the session, Senator Hanna said:

"I have no pet measure this year and shall take no particular interest in any of the bills before Congress. Perhaps I am as much interested in Senator Frye's ship subsidy bill as in any."

BIG GUNS TO BE TESTED.

Most Powerful of Their Respective Calibers in the World.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Two naval guns, the most powerful of their respective calibers in the world, will be tested this week at the Indian Head proving grounds, says a Washington dispatch to the Herald. One of these weapons is 11 inches and the other six inches in caliber. They are intended for the monitors of the Arkansas class, and the battle-ships, armored cruisers and protected cruisers under construction and projected.

Both big guns were built in the naval gun factory in the Washington Navy-Yard, under plans passed by Rear-Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

The approximate amount of smokeless powder required for each charge of the 12-inch is 400 pounds. The projectile weighs 850 pounds. Rear-Admiral O'Neil estimates that the muzzle velocity will reach, if it does not exceed, 2300 feet a second, and the energy is estimated at 46,442 foot tons. A shell fired by this gun will perforate 23.5 inches of Harveyized steel and 20.4 inches of Krupp steel. By using capped projectiles a still greater thickness of Krupp armor can be perforated.

The latest 12-inch gun built abroad has only produced a maximum velocity of 2000 feet a second at its muzzle. The 12-inch gun now on board the Oregon and other battle-ships of her class has a maximum velocity of 2300 feet a second with smokeless powder.

Rear-Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, will estimate in his forthcoming annual report $60,000 for the construction of new coaling stations. He has awarded a New York firm a contract for construction of a coaling station at Frenchmen's Bay, Me. This station will accommodate 12,000 tons of coal. He has concluded negotiations for the purchase of a site for a coaling station on Narragansett Bay, obtaining a tract of 148 acres possessing a water front of three-quarters of a mile. The price paid for the land was $35,000.

GENERAL CORBIN'S REPORT.

Recommendations by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Adjutant-General Corbin, according to a Tribune special from Washington, has started a movement to induce Congress to remove from the statute books a law that makes an unjust discrimination against West Pointers in the Army. It is almost inexplicable says the Adjutant that such legislation should ever have been enacted or have remained in force 12 years, as that which favors the promotion of enlisted men to commissions above the young men specially educated at Government expense to fill commands.

In his current annual report, General Corbin devotes considerable space to the act of June 18, 1878, which provided for the promotion to the grade of commanding officer of meritorious non-commissioned officers who shall be found morally, intellectually and physically qualified for promotion, and the act of July 30, 1892, which extends to all unmarried soldiers under 30 years, and possessing the requisite qualifications, the privilege of competing, at prescribed examinations, for commissions.

That the law operated well in attracting to the ranks a superior class of intelligent young men was demonstrated by the yearly increasing number who obtained admission into the command branch of the Army. There were six in 1893 and 68 in 1900. These men were compelled to serve in the ranks only two years under the law, and calling attention to this fact, General Corbin says:

"Experience has shown that two years is too brief a period in which enlisted men can fit themselves for the important duties of command officers. It is little less than travesty to say that a man can qualify as an officer by serving as an enlisted man in one-half the time required for a cadet to complete his course at West Point. It is recommended that the law be amended to read four years instead of two. This will put appointments from the ranks and military academy on the same footing."

MOROCCO DECLINES TO PAY.

Warship Will Be Sent to Moorish Water and Sultan May Submit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The government of Morocco has again declined to meet the demands of the United States for the payment of an indemnity on account of the killing by a mob of Marcus Essiglan, a naturalized American citizen. The last request was made by United States Consul Gummeo, and the latest declination of the government of Morocco was accompanied by an intimation of its freedom from liability under the terms of the convention between Morocco and Spain. The State Department has come to the conclusion that the Consul's representations will be more effective if he is supported by the presence, in Moroccan waters, of a United States warship, and it is probable he will make his visit to Fez to present again the case as a passenger on a vessel to be selected by the Navy Department for that purpose, which will proceed to the port nearest to the Moroccan capital.

Schley at Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 12.—The United States cruiser Chicago has arrived here from Rio Janeiro, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Schley.

The Kentucky at Algiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Kentucky arrived at Algiers today. The Dixie has sailed from Algiers for Bizerta.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

NO CONTEST IN KENTUCKY

REPUBLICANS WILL ALLOW BECKHAM TO STAY IN.

Confident They Could Carry the State in an Open and Fair Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—After a meeting of the Republican Campaign Committee today, Chairman Leslie Combs gave out a statement, in which, after reiterating his charges of wholesale fraud on the part of the Democrats, he said:

"The result of this election, when thoughtfully considered, is full of hope and without discouragement. As long as we can show a substantial growth of strength in behalf of the great principles for which we were contending, we may look forward with abiding faith in the power of a people to govern themselves. In the contest which is just over there was no large silent vote which has to be figured upon for the future, and there was no third ticket with a large vote, entire vote of the state, our plurality in Kentucky is established.

"There will be no contest over the Gubernatorial vote. There is no tribunal to which we can appeal with any hope of an impartial hearing. It is not within the province of this committee to decide for the party or Congressional candidates what is advisable with regard to contests for the electoral vote or Congressional seats."

Mercer Candidate for Senator.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—Congressman David H. Mercer, who has just been reelected in the Second District for his fourth term, is announced as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Allen or Senator Thurston.

WOULDN'T IT MAKE YOU MAD—

FRENCH ARMY SECRETS.

United States Government Possesses Valuable Information.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Herald says that it was a decided surprise to the representatives of the foreign governments at the capital and to the United States officials generally to learn that an agent of the United States War Department, as had been published, had obtained such exact and detailed knowledge of the plan for new French field guns as to enable him to construct such a gun for the United States.

French field artillery is admittedly in advance of that of any other government in the world. There have been important features about the guns and their carriages that have been for several years kept secret from the other powers.

It was on a charge of having revealed to Germany some of the features of an earlier type of this gun that Captain Dreyfus was sentenced to imprisonment on Devil's Island. It was equally surprising that the War Department permitted this information to become public, but no one was more surprised at the publication than were the high officials of that department.

What course the French Government will adopt in the matter no one at Washington knows. No fault can be found with the Government of the United States for accepting the information that has been offered. Several civilized governments maintain military and naval attaches at the capitals of other powers for the express purpose of learning all that is possible about the armaments of the countries to which they are accredited.

It is possible that France will never make any inquiries of the Government in the matter. M. Thiebaut, the Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy, it is understood, is disposed to doubt whether much information of value has been obtained. He has not heard from his government in any way in regard to the matter. Lieutenant-General Miles, who is president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, is inclined to make light of the publication.

"Inventors in all countries," he said last night, "are continually working in the science of artillery and explosives, incorporating the result of their researches in improvements presented to their government for trial and adoption. Is it strange that the concentration of different minds on the subject should produce the same result?"

It is understood that First Lieutenant Mott, Seventh Artillery, Military Attache in Paris, had no connection whatever with the matter. It is intimated that the individual who disclosed the information to General Miles is now in Washington, but by the very nature of things his identity must be kept secret.

Will French Government Act?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The French Ambassador has thus far given no official recognition to the publication that an agent of the War Department has placed at the disposal of the Board of Fortifications the secrets of the new French field gun. It can be stated positively that the French Charge d'Affaires, M. Thiebaut, will take no initiative in the matter. The publication has come to his attention unofficially, but it is unusual to take cognizance of such publications beyond forwarding them as a matter of information to the proper authorities. Naturally, however, this particular publication has aroused great interest and not a little surprise, although the French officers are careful to refrain from the slightest expression of their personal views on the subject.

ALL RIGHT, BUT ON THE ISSUES

Beyond a doubt Mr. Bryan would have been triumphantly elected but for two things. The first was the intrusion of the silver issue. Free silver was dead, and so unpopular that even its corpse was enough to drag any man down to defeat. The second was the policy of cutting loose entirely from the Philippines. That was not in accord with the spirit of the American people.—New York Journal, Bryan Dem.

HENRY VILLARD DEAD.

(Continued from First Page.)

ness ability and his heart was as large as his brain. While he was here on his last visit he left checks with me for different charitable objects. If Mr. Villard had not discovered and developed this part of the country when he did, I do not know but we would yet be in backwoods."

Richard Koehler, manager of the Oregon & California, said:

"By the death of Henry Villard the Northwest loses one who held a prominent place in the history of its development. To his farsightedness and his great financial ability we owe among other achievements, the completion of our first transcontinental line much earlier than it could have been completed without his efforts. His work in connection with the development of the local rail systems, the improvement of ocean routes by modern steamers, the opening up of the many varied resources of the country, and his efforts to settle up the country, must secure for him the warmest remembrance in this section, to which he devoted so much of his energies."

Beheaded by the Empress' Orders.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Natives from Hankow say that the Empress beheaded a number of telegraph officials, who accepted a secret message from Emperor Kwang Hsu to Count von Waldersee, informing him that he (the Emperor) was being kept a prisoner, and was unable to return to Pekin. They also say that other executions occurred in connection with the matter."

Miners' Strike in Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 12.—More than 200 hoisting engineers and 7000 miners in the state will be idle tomorrow as a result of the failure of the Indiana block and bituminous coal operators to sign the scale presented to them today by the engineers. The scale submitted is the one now paid in Illinois, and its adoption would advance Indiana wages 20 per cent.

Receiver for Electric Company.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 12.—Upon application of the American Loan & Trust Company, of Boston, the Dallas Electric Company was today placed in the hands of a receiver by Federal Judge Meek. Default in the payment of interest on $300,000 worth of bonds, which were held by the Boston corporation, was the cause of the action.

Claims Against the Boers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A number of persons, claiming to be American citizens, have submitted to the State Department claims against the Boers for the destruction of their property and injuries to their business in the late South African Republic and Orange Free State. No decision has been arrived at as to what disposition shall be made of these cases.

Inventor Patten Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Frank Jarvis Patten, inventor of the mutiplex telegraph system, which was purchased by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and of the gyroscope, used on ocean vessels for giving the position of the vessel in midocean, died suddenly here tonight, aged 46 years.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Paso Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Manufacturers of Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

AGREED ON A PROTOCOL

ENVOYS AT PEKIN DECIDE ON PEACE TERMS.

When Approved by the Powers, They Will Be Pressed Upon China as the Basis of a Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin Sunday, says:

"Pressed by the common desire for a speedy termination of present conditions, the foreign envoys have finally agreed to the following terms to be presented in a joint note, which, subject to the approval of the Government, will be pressed upon China as the basis of a preliminary treaty:

"China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an Imperial Prince to Germany to convey an apology.

"She shall inflict the death penalty upon 11 Princes and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred.

"In future, all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. (This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal.)

"Indemnity shall be paid to the states, corporations and individuals.

"The Tsung Li Yamun shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister.

"Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor, as in civilized countries.

"The forts at Taku and other forts on the coast of Chi Li shall be razed, and the importations of arms and war material prohibited.

"Permanent legation guards shall be maintained, and also guards of communication between Pekin and the sea.

"Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire, suppressing the Boxers.

"The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians. The words 'missionary' and 'Christians' do not occur in the note."

CHINA'S INDEMNITY.

Policy of Moderation May Be Followed by the Powers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The opening of the interior of China to modern civilization is regarded at Washington, says a Journal and Advertiser special, as a probable outcome of the present negotiations between China and the powers. While the details are being left to the Ministers at Pekin, in order to secure a basis of agreement, the information which is reaching the State Department and the various representatives of the powers in Washington indicates that several important steps will probably be taken in the negotiations now going on which will tend to make easier the adoption of modern economic ideas of the Celestial Empire.

The steps to be taken turn to a considerable extent upon the question of the payment of indemnity. An effort is being made by the United States, supported by the other liberal powers, to check the excessive demands and limit the money payment to the actual damages suffered by the powers with their citizens and subjects during the recent troubles. Notwithstanding this policy of moderation, the amount to be asked of China by all the powers will be considerable—say $100,000,000 or $200,000,000. It may be possible to accept the principal in bonds, but these bonds will not find a ready market unless the interest is secured in some effective manner, and it is understood, tacitly at least, that the support of the civilized powers will be given for its payment in case of default on the part of the Chinese Imperial Government.

It is felt both by the Chinese liberals at home and by the representatives of some of the powers that it is not wise nor practicable to force reforms upon the whole of China with a rapidity which might lead to fresh outbreaks among the ignorant masses like those which have recently aroused them against the "foreign devils." It is hoped, however, in view of the representations which are reaching the State Department that the Chinese Imperial Government will adopt a policy which will extend economic reform and open the interior of China to the commerce of the civilized powers as rapidly as advantage can be taken of such opportunity.

HAVING GOOD EFFECT.

Chinese Deeply Impressed by the Execution of Officials.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is understood that the Chinese authorities at Pekin have been profoundly impressed by some of the executions of Chinese officials which have taken place recently, and that they have made known in an official way their surprise and regret that this should be done while the peace negotiations are going on. It appears that the execution of the acting viceroy of Chi Li is looked upon as peculiarly reprehensible. This acting viceroy acted during the absence of Li Hung Chang at Pekin. The Chinese minister made a call on Secretary Hay today, mainly for the purpose of getting news on the progress of affairs. When asked as to the executing of the acting viceroy of Chi Li, he would make no statement, although it is understood that he is fully advised of the feeling of deep concern which prevails among the Chinese officials at Pekin concerning this act and others of a similar character.

The Tien Tsin Annexation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Yalta, Russian, correspondent of the Herald, cables that he has been authorized to state that the story of General Linevitch having notified the Consuls at Tien Tsin of the annexation of land opposite the British and German concessions is false. It is added that Russia is not at war with China and that there can be no question of annexing territory which is against all Russia's ideas.

On the subject of railroads the Herald's correspondent's authority, says:

"It is true that certain roads had been damaged and that the Russians repaired and held them until a statement of expenses for repairing had been made up. That is quite fair, but a big fuss is made by the English, who, it is said, took so conspicuous a part in the looting and holding a public auction in the British Embassy. All the reports received here point to the conduct of the Russian troops having been exemplary in every way."

Belgium Not a Land Grabber.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.—The Belgian Foreign Office denies that official dispatches confirm the statement relative to the alleged intention of Belgium to secure a hold on Chinese territory.

The Fall of Leonids.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Chicago people may have a chance to see one of the biggest displays of shooting stars Wednesday night, and again they may not. Whether the heavenly performance which was expected last year and did not come will be seen this year is just now the question that is puzzling astronomers.

At the University of Chicago no preparations to either count or photograph the leonids have yet been made, but if tonight or tomorrow night shows a clear sky, Professor Cleaves and his associates will keep a watch for forerunners of the big shower, and if they appear will fix the cameras for Wednesday night.

Last November astronomers were certain that the shower of leonids was due, but owing to some deviations in the course of the swarm of meteors they did not arrive. There has been no calculation to prove their coming this week, but scientists do not care to be caught off their guard, and they will be on the alert for the celestial manifestation.

Professor G. W. Hough, of the astronomical department, and Professor Henry Crew, of the department of physics of Northwestern University, have planned to take a number of photographs of the shower if it be clear weather.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION.

Filipino Freebooters Will Not Give Up Guerrilla Warfare.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

The high officials of the War Department believe the election in the United States will have a good effect in the Philippines, and will lead the more sensible Filipinos to abandon the insurrection. At the same time, the officers look forward to a long period of guerrilla warfare.

It is realized that the independent, irresponsible life of the military freebooter has many attractions for many of the Filipinos, who would rather extort tribute at the muzzle of their rifles than work for their living. Even if the insurgents should be deprived of the leadership of Aguinaldo and of many of the other more influential among them, it will probably take several years and a considerable military force to eradicate all the wandering bands.

Much is expected to be accomplished by the American troops between this time and January 1, when the withdrawal of the volunteers will be actively begun. Unless Congress shall so amend the law under which the present volunteer army was enlisted as to permit volunteers to be discharged in the Philippines and subsequently transported to the United States, it will be necessary to begin the homeward movement of the volunteers before January 1, in order that all may be mustered out in the United States by June 30.

This necessity is regarded by the military authorities as most unfortunate. With only two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery withdrawn for service in China, the Filipino leaders encouraged their followers to believe that the United States was abandoning the struggle. It is feared that the withdrawal of more than 20,000 men will lead the Filipinos to believe the abandonment of the islands has begun in earnest.

Unless General MacArthur's pending campaign shall be attended by very good results, and unless the effect of the elections in the United States shall be all that has been supposed, the country cannot look forward to any immediate material decrease of expenditures on account of the military and naval operations in the Philippines.

General MacArthur's Death List.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—General MacArthur's latest death list from Manila is as follows:

Dysentery—November 7, Company M, Forty-ninth Infantry, Everett S. Wiley; October 7, Company D, Fortieth Infantry, Andrew Scott; Company L, Nineteenth Infantry, J. Edward McCarthy; November 3, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, Guy A. Rea; Company A, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Corporal Edward Fitzgerald; November 6, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, Raphael Gagnus; Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, Charles L. Ladenman; November 2, Company D, Thirtieth Infantry, William Crueger; Company M, Thirtieth Infantry, Artificer Walter D. Green; October 5, Company C, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Charles Wilson; November 8, Company M, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Alfred Barris; October 20, Company K, Twenty-fifth Infantry, William Sites; October 25, Company L, Eighteenth Infantry, Leonard Frey; Company I, Forty-seventh Infantry, Conway O. Bullman.

All other causes—November 7, Troop K, Eleventh Cavalry, William Hall; November 4, Company I, Forty-second Infantry, Sergeant E. Williams; November 7, Company E, Forty-fifth Infantry, Edward Putter; November 5, Company E, Lewis Talmadge; November 1, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, James L. Leighton; November 4, Company C, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Corporal A. C. Hilton; November 2, band, Thirteenth Infantry, Corporal Felip Franz; November 4, Company A, Forty-ninth Infantry, Amos Reid; October 10, Company I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Corporal Charles Henry; September 25, Company I, Forty-ninth Infantry, Lewis Horton; November 3, Company K, Forty-fifth Infantry, William H. McIntyre; November 8, Company K, Forty-second Infantry, Edward P. Biller; November 4, Company E, Fourth Infantry, Edward Davis.

Transport Aztec Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The horse transport Aztec has arrived here from Manila by way of Nagasaki. She came in ballast and will be got ready as soon as possible to return with another cargo of animals. The next transport to sail will be the Sheridan, which will leave on Friday next.

Voting Trust Will Be Dissolved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—It was announced by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. this afternoon that the voting trust of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will dissolve on January 1, 1901. The trust was formed on September 1, 1896, at the time it became necessary to reorganize the company. The voting trustees are J. P. Morgan, George Seimans, August Belmont, Johnston Livingston and Charles Lanier.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said that the Northern Pacific property is now in such shape that the conditions making a voting trust desirable have passed away.

To Boom Irrigation Congress.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 12.—A large meeting of the business men of this city for the purpose of arousing interest in the ninth irrigation congress, which will begin its sessions in Chicago the 21st inst., was held here today, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Committees to prepare suitable resolutions and select a delegation of representatives to Chicago were appointed, the former consisting of Mayor Johnson, of Denver; Frank C. Goudy, George Stephens, J. K. Robinson, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and A. C. McCune, State Engineer, and the latter of W. R. Byers, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Henry Michaelson, C. E. Wantland, C. F. Wilson, John E. Leet and R. S. Brunan.

Award of Armor Bids.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Long practically has arranged the basis of the awards of armor for the battleships. Several small details were left open by the Ordnance Bureau for the Secretary's personal consideration. These will immediately be disposed of and the awards announced in a day or so. The armor companies have made considerable concessions from their original bids at the Secretary's instance, and it is believed at the department that the terms upon which the contracts will be awarded will be found generally satisfactory.

The Seattle Terminals.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Evening Post today says:

"An agreement between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads has been reached regarding the construction of terminals in Seattle, and the relations between the two roads are now of the most harmonious character. This agreement was the moving cause of the action of the directors of the Northern Pacific in declaring a dividend of 1 per cent of the common stock, which action was taken last week in New York."

Salt Prices Go Up.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say:

"The National Salt Company yesterday put up the price of common table salt of a fair quality to $2 50 per 100 pounds. The price before was $1 10 per 100 pounds for the same grade. The National Salt Company controls directly 95 per cent of the salt output of the country, and is able to dominate the remaining 5 per cent of the production."

Naval Station Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Among the estimates in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy are the following items:

Deep-water basin, Mare Island	$150,000
Torpedo storage plant, Mare Island	100,000
Torpedo storage plant, Puget Sound station	100,000
Works at naval station, Hawaii	127,000
Works at Caras Island, Guam	35,000
Cold-storage plant, etc., at Tutuila	225,000

Motor Paced Record Broken.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12.—At the opening of the Velodrome Indoor Bicycle Track the world's 15-mile motor-paced record was beaten by Johnny Nelson, of Boston, who defeated H. B. Stone, of Denver, in a match race, his time being 15:49 1-5. Nelson's fastest time was made in 1:34; breaking the track record. Gus Lawson, of Buffalo, won the mile professional handicap from scratch in 2:16¾.

Big Order for Freight Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company today gave orders for 2400 freight cars, which makes 5600 cars contracted for within a week.

HERPICIDE

BEAUTY IS NEVER COMPLETE without a thick, luxuriant head of soft, glossy hair, which is its truthful "woman's crowning glory." The faithful use of Newbro's Herpicide never fails to produce hair of this character, for, by destroying the deadly germs that feed upon the oil of the hair root, it makes dandruff, falling hair and all scalp diseases impossible. It then promotes a new and thick growth to replace the old thin and brittle hair.

One bottle will verify the statements. For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his KIDNEY CURE is a specific for nearly every form of Kidney disease he does not overstate the case in the least. It has won for itself a place among the almost infallible remedies. It will not cure Bright's Disease in the advanced stages. It will not do the impossible, but it will cure every phase of Kidney complaint, even the incipient stages of Bright's Disease.

Fifty-six other cures. All druggists, 25c a vial. Guide to Health is free. Medical advice free—write to Broadway and 26th St., New York.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly, leaving much of the light meal provided, would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is by giving vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system. It is therefore cured positively and absolutely by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The testimonial of Frank Fay, 106 N. Street, South Boston, Mass., voluntarily given like thousands of others, should lead to a trial of this peculiar medicine. "My niece," he writes, "was a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years. She tried many medicines in vain. She had no appetite and was troubled with sour stomach and headaches. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was well."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute for it.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.