FINAL VOTE TODAY

House Will Settle Fate of the Reapportionment Bill.

CLOSE OF DEBATE WAS TAME

The Hopkins Measure May Be Amended by Giving Additional Members to Florida, Colorado and North Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The animated debate in the House on the reapportionment of representation from the various states is nearing its close, it being unanimously agreed today that the final vote would be taken before the session closes tomorrow. It was expected there would be a sequel today to the exciting clash of Saturday between Littlefield (Rep. Me.) and Hopkins (Rep. Ill.), but the latter made no effort at rejoinder, and contented himself with the direction of the measure today to a final vote. He expressed confidence that the bill bearing his name will be passed tomorrow, although there may be a slight change giving an additional member to Florida, Colorado and North Dakota, bringing the membership up to 380. The notable speeches today were were by Crumpacker (Rep. Ind.), dealing with alleged disfranchisement in the South; by Hepburn (Rep. Ia.), severely arraigning the present rules as annihilating the constitutional prerogatives of the House, and by Grow (Rep. Pa.), comparing the old system in the House with that of the present.

Speaker Henderson was again detained at his home by illness, and Dalzell (Rep. Pa.) presided over the House.

Kitchin (Dem. N. C.), the first speaker today, supported the Hopkins bill, but said he would vote against the amendment requiring the Congressional districts in the several states to be "contiguous and compact." He said he did not believe Congress had the power to designate the manner in which the states should make up Congressional districts. Kitchin then replied at some length to the speech made by Linney (Rep. N. C.), last Saturday, attacking the Southern Democrats for disfranchising the negro.

Lacey (Rep. Ia.), who followed Kitchin, also supported the Hopkins bill.

Crumpacker, a member of the census committee, who presented the minority report in favor of reducing the representation in Southern States proportionate to the abridgement of the franchise, then took the floor for an hour. As between the Hopkins and Burleigh bills, he said he favored the latter because it kept pace with the growth of the country. He argued that during recent years the influence of the House in legislation had steadily diminished, a condition due to the fact that the members of the lower house allowed themselves to be dominated by the Senate and the Chief Executive. If the membership was to remain stationary, as the years went on its influence would continue to decrease. He then developed his argument in favor of reducing representation in certain Southern States along the lines of his report. He pointed out the voting requirements in Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, and adduced figures to show that in Louisiana 42 per cent of her male citizens over 21 years old were disfranchised; in Mississippi, 42 per cent; in North Carolina, 34 per cent, and in South Carolina 43 per cent. Crumpacker was frequently interrupted by members of the delegations from Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi. They besieged him with questions, and denied many of his statements.

Wilson (Dem. S. C.) spoke in favor of the Burleigh bill, and incidentally discussed the negro question in the South. The worthy and industrious negro population, he said, was being educated and cared for in the South, and it was only against the criminal class, those guilty of an atrocious crime against women, that lynching was directed.

Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) declared that the House was no longer a deliberative body, having become so bulky as to lose its deliberative functions. Moreover, the representative character of a member of Congress had become merged and lost in this unwieldy body, so that individual action had become impossible. Hepburn expressed the belief that it would be better to decrease rather than increase the size of the House. The whole scheme and place of the House under the Constitution, Hepburn declared, was subverted, destroyed and annihilated by the rules of the House, by which no member was able to be heard on any measure without the consent of the officials and committees to whom the power was surrendered. Members of the Senate were interested in seeing the House membership further increased, for that carried with it the increase of influence and power of each individual Senator and the further domination of the House by the Senate.

Long (Rep. Kan.) argued in favor of the Burleigh bill.

Grow favored the Hopkins bill, and gave an interesting comparison between the working of the House in the early days, when the membership was far more limited, with the disorderly and unrepresentative character of the body today.

Pearson (Rep. N. H.) supported the Burleigh bill, and argued against the Crumpacker bill, saying that the latter would be so carried out in the South as to wipe out the few Republican members now coming from that section. He asserted that the time was fast coming when the disfranchisement practiced in the South would be wiped out.

At 5:10 the House adjourned.

Important Witness Disappears.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Thomas J. Minnock, the newspaper man who made the original charges against Nurses Davis, Dean and Metershall, of Bellevue Hospital, which led to their being held to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of having murdered a patient, has disappeared, and all efforts of the authorities to locate him have been futile. It is said that Minnock bought a ticket for Southern California Friday last.

To Prevent Hazing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—To the pending Army reorganization bill Senator Vest today offered the following amendment:

"The officers in charge of the West Point Military Academy shall make and enforce such rules and regulations as will prevent the practice of hazing, and any cadet found guilty of participating in such practice shall be expelled from the academy and shall not be reappointed to the corps of cadets therein."

Colorado Miners' Strike Settled.

DENVER, Jan. 7.—The strike of the coal miners in the Northern Colorado fields was practically settled tonight. A mass meeting of the strikers was held, at which it was decided that the men should return to work in the mines which are willing to pay the scale asked. This includes all the mines except those of the Northern Coal Company.

Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—After satisfactorily filling the preliminary stages, Count Lamsdorf has been definitely appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To Protect California Fruits.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—A decree was signed today by Judge Wickes, in the Circuit Court, enjoining and restraining A. Booth & Co., fruit packers, from in any manner selling or offering for sale peaches or pears not the product of California, in cans bearing the label "California." The decree was signed with the consent of the defendants. The petition asking for the injunction was filed by the California Fruitgrowers' Association.

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY

Army Officer in Alabama in a Bad Scrape.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 7.—Captain C. W. King, Quartermaster, and Supervisor of the Government works at Fort Morgan, Ala., was arrested here today by Secret Service Agent McAdams. Captain King had, it is alleged, just received $1000 in bills from J. H. Hobson, a contractor on Government work at the fort. McAdams, with a local detective as witness, searched the Captain and found $1000 in bills, King, it is said, telling them that if it was of any value to them to know he would say he had received the money from Hobson. The bills had previously been marked and recorded, so that McAdams was able to identify them.

McAdams testified before the Commissioner who examined King that for some time he had been having trouble in carrying out his contracts on buildings at Fort Morgan, about 50 per cent of the material he furnished being rejected. About eight months ago, he said, King approached him and substantially said that if Hobson made an arrangement with him he would not be so hard on him. The amount named by King was $5000, and as failure on the contract meant ruin, Hobson agreed to pay $3000. King said he would accept that amount, as he had caused him loss by being hard on him. Hobson paid King $500 in October, the same amount in November, and $1000 today. Hobson told Secret Service Agent McAdams that after he had begun paying King, the latter was much easier on him, and that some of the material first rejected had been allowed by the Quartermaster to be used.

King is a volunteer officer. He enlisted at Dubuque, Ia., in 1898, receiving appointment as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He served in Porto Rico during the war, superintending loading and unloading of transports. He was assigned to Fort Morgan in April last. He is said to have well-to-do relatives in Iowa. King was bound over in the sum of $10,000.

PATRICK'S DEFENSE.

The Lawyer Claims He Can Prove an Alibi.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Although Albert T. Patrick has not yet been indicted in connection with the death of William Marsh Rice, the eccentric millionaire, whose estate is involved in contest, his lawyers are actively preparing to defend him against the charge of murder on which he has been locked up in the Tombs since last September. Marx E. Harby, who is looking after Patrick's interests in the civil contest over the Rice millions, said last night that he had just sent a letter to Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, which may have an interesting bearing on the case.

It is assumed by Patrick's friends that when the District Attorney decides to lay the case before the grand jury, an effort to indict Patrick for the murder of Rice will be made on the statement of the late millionaire's valet, Charles F. Jones, that he saw Patrick holding a towel over Rice's face a short time before the millionaire died. Mr. Harby said that he had been consulted by a person whose testimony the Assistant District Attorney desired to obtain, and that he had written to Mr. Osborne in connection with the matter.

"I told Mr. Osborne," Mr. Harby said last night, "that when the time came we would be prepared to disprove the statements of the valet (Jones) by three reputable witnesses. We have three witnesses by whom we can prove conclusively that Mr. Patrick was not in Mr. Rice's apartments at the time Jones says he looked into the old gentleman's room and saw Patrick stooping over Rice and holding a towel across his face. These witnesses will prove a complete alibi for Mr. Patrick. They will prove that he not only was not in Mr. Rice's apartments at that time, but they will show exactly where they saw him at the time indicated by Jones."

Mr. Harby said he had as yet received no reply from Mr. Osborne, although he seemed not to be surprised at that fact. He insisted that his client will be vindicated when the case comes up for settlement.

Captain H. T. Patrick, the aged father of the accused man, has just returned after making a visit to this city to inquire into the case. Captain Patrick, who is 62 years old, came here from his home in Austin, Tex., called on his son in the Tombs prison and consulted his lawyers. Mr. Harby said that Patrick's father, after going over the case with his lawyers, became satisfied that the prosecution would fail, and returned to his Texas home, confident of the outcome.

Ferrell Wants Clemency.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—Formal application for clemency for Rosslyn H. Ferrell, under sentence of electrocution for the murder of Express Messenger Lane last August, was filed today with the State Board of Pardons. The appeal for clemency includes as reasons the youth of the prisoner, his age being 22, the circumstances at the time of the crime, which is held to have unbalanced his mind, and doubt that the jury was free from prejudice. The Board of Pardons will meet in special session to hear the appeal Thursday.

Callahan Knocked Out Gardner.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Tim Callahan, of Philadelphia, knocked out Oscar Gardner, of Omaha, at the Isoteric Club. The knockout blow came just after the 15th round started. Gardner was bested throughout, but showed an occasional flash of his old form, which gave those at the ringside an idea that he would eventually round out to save his reputation.

Break in the Moulders' Strike.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—There was an important break in the moulders' strike, which has been in existence for six months. The boiler company withdrew from the Foundrymen's Association, and took back its old men at union prices and under union regulations.

Commissioners Fined for Contempt.

DENVER, Jan. 7.—Judge Butler today fined the members of the Board of County Commissioners $250 each for contempt of court in violating a court order by forbidding the Sheriff to appoint deputies to guard the polls on election day.

Superintendent Bellevue Hospital.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Dr. George Taylor Stewart, superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, was today appointed superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, with power to discharge, suspend, or remove any doctor, nurse or employe.

Kid McCoy Married.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Norman Selby (Kid McCoy) and his former wife, Julia, were remarried at Gould's Hotel tonight by Rev. Mr. McElveen in the presence of four personal friends.

Livingston Bank Dividend.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Controller of the Currency declared a dividend of 2.7 in favor of the creditors of the Livingston National Bank, of Livingston, Mont.

Oil Tank Exploded.

SYRACUSE, Ind., Jan. 7.—The explosion of an oil tank yesterday started a blaze which destroyed much of the business portion of the city. Loss, $30,000.

Car Shops Burned.

PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. 7.—The car-building department of the Southern Railway shops was burned today. Loss, $50,000.

Van Camp's Soups, 10c.

TO BE DEPORTED TO GUAM

REBEL LEADERS GOING WHERE THEY CAN DO NO MISCHIEF.

Filipinos Permitted to Hold Open Political Meetings in Manila—The Thirty-seventh Reviewed.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—General MacArthur has ordered the deportation of Generals Ricarde, Del Pilar, Hizon, Llanera and Santos to the Island of Guam. Nine regimental and four subordinate officers, with eight civilians, including Trias, Tecson and Mabini, notorious assistants of the insurrectionists, have also been ordered to be deported. It is General MacArthur's intention to hold most of the active leaders of the rebels who have been captured in Guam until the resumption of a condition of peace has been declared.

The first municipal election was held successfully at Bugunis, Province of Benguet, Saturday. The Igorrotes took part in the election.

The Filipinos in Manila have been enjoying recently a novel experience, in the holding of free, open political meetings. Most of the addresses at these meetings were made by former officers of the insurgents, all of whom asserted that the best way of securing personal liberty is to accept the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and Government of the United States, which is what American sovereignty stands for. The audiences were greatly interested, and many of those attending the meetings signed the Federal party declaration.

The construction of a rebel prison at Olongapo, in addition to those at Manila, will be begun shortly.

General MacArthur, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Volunteer Infantry on the Luneta this afternoon. All the companies were together, almost for the first time since the regiment was organized. After the review the regiment was drawn up in close order, and General MacArthur, in a farewell address, congratulated the officers and men on their bravery, discipline and judgment, concluding his remarks with a hearty "God bless you, comrades." The Thirty-seventh will sail for home Thursday. More than half the men and many of the officers come from Tennessee.

MacArthur's Casualty Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—General MacArthur, at Manila, today reported the following casualties:

Killed—December 31, Corporal James Bunn, Forty-ninth Infantry; December 30, Harry L. Bradley, First Cavalry; December 31; Andrew Bannan, unassigned recruit, Fifteenth Infantry; December 30, George H. Rhea, Battalion Engineers; July 19, murdered by natives, Cabatuan, Panay, George Ohl, body recovered December 20.

Wounded—December 31, Anthony Kearney, Fifteenth Infantry, in neck, moderate; Sergeant Patrick Philbin, in shoulder, moderate; December 17, Charles R. Johnson, Thirty-eighth Infantry, in arm, serious; December 3, Henry B. Sweeney, Thirty-eighth Infantry, face, slight; December 22, Musician James VanKirk, Eighteenth Infantry, in back, serious; Corporal Harrison Noble, Eighteenth Infantry, in chest, serious; December 25, Musician William Quinn, Twenty-second Infantry, in head, slight; December 27, Sergeant Clarence F. Dunkle, Rorty-seventh infantry, in head, slight; December 31, Hiram W. Purto, Thirty-second Infantry, in thigh, slight.

Lawshe Goes to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Auditor Lawshe received the final instructions from the Secretary of War today, preparatory to leaving Washington tonight for the Philippines, where he will enter upon his duties as Auditor for the Philippine Archipelago. One of his duties will be to re-examine the accounts of officers of the Army who handle Government funds in the islands.

Drowned Near Cavite.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Private John B. Lansdale, of the Marine Regiment, was drowned near Cavite the 3d inst.

DECLINE TO SIGN.

Chinese Envoys May Not Agree to the Powers' Demands.

PEKIN, Jan. 7.—This afternoon agreements identical for each nation were presented to Prince Ching. Those close to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang say that they have declined to sign, even if they lose their heads, without regard to the latest orders of the court. Others say that they will not sign it, and that it would be impolitic for the Chinese plenipotentiaries at present to act for themselves. The report that the Chinese court has instructed the Chinese envoys to sign the joint note is confirmed. The court referred to the objections to the Southern Viceroys. Prince Ching informed the court that it was too late, and a reply from the court is expected shortly.

Count von Waldersee says that China's request, through her representatives at foreign courts, that the expeditions cease, cannot be complied with at present. No expeditions, he asserts, are sent out without adequate cause. Where there are scenes of bloodshed or disorder, the troops are sent to it, this being the only means of preventing outrages. He declares that the expeditions are not intended for punitive purposes, but merely for police purposes, with a view of giving the necessary protection to life and property.

Proposed Commercial Treaty.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 7.—Sir Ernest Mason Satow, British Minister to China, has proposed to other foreign envoys the draft of a commercial treaty with China, based upon the following conditions: First, freedom for all commercial vessels; second, freedom for all vessels on inland waters, especially the Yangtse Kiang; third, permission to import foreign salt; fourth, the adoption of regulations encouraging Chinese investments in foreign concerns; fifth, steps extending China's exports and imports; sixth, protection o ftrademarks and seventh, the protection of treaty ports. The draft has not been accepted by the powers, and discussion regarding it has been postponed.

Bigoted court officials, it is rumored, still raise objections to acceptance of the joint demands.

The Russo-Chinese Agreement.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British Foreign Office considers the reported agreement between Russia and China regarding the Manchurian Province of Feng Tien as referring to military measures of a temporary character. There is nothing in the possession of the Foreign Office to show that any such agreement has the sanction of Russia and China. In the opinion of the Foreign Office there is likely to be a great deal more discussion before the Chinese Imperial personages finally agree to the penalties insisted upon by the powers.

A Story of a Story.

Harper's Magazine.

The editor remembers a curious circumstance in connection with his (Mr. Howells') "April Hopes," while that novel was being serially published in the Magazine. The mice—who had never before and who have never since in our office been known to do such a thing—got at the manuscript copy, making havoc of one particular passage in which the author had allowed his young lovers unusual freedom of emotional expression—for how, indeed, could there be "April Hopes," or anything thus imitative of love's Springtime, without the gracious unreserve that nature herself so forcefully compels? Having yielded to a command so imperative, Mr. Howells, we remember, seemed somewhat perturbed because he was obliged to do over again what in the first place he had done under the resistless urgency of the situation. He was inclined, we think, to infer malice prepense on the part of the mice in selecting that passage of all others for their destructive work. But again he invoked the gentle influences of the Pleiades and reproduced the lovers' dialogue. We don't believe he disliked this sort of writing as much as he appeared to; it may be that, after all, he has generally avoided it as one who denies himself an indulgence.

THE GOSPEL OF SAVING.

Russell Sage Lays Down the Rules of a Safe Business Life.

In the Saturday Evening Post Russell Sage presents some of the best advice that has ever been given to young men regarding the handling of their money. In the course of the article he says:

"No matter how fast a man may make money, he owes it to society as well as to himself to be economical."

Any young man who will live up to the following set of rules will get more genuine happiness out of life than his neighbor who violates them:

"Out of every dollar earned save 25 cents. Save 75 cents if you can, but never less than 25.

"Get up at a regular hour every morning, and work until the things that are before you are finished. Don't drop what you have in hand because it is 5 o'clock.

"Be honest; always have the courage to tell the truth.

"Don't depend on others. Even if you have a rich father, strike out for yourself.

"Cultivate independence at the very outset.

"Learn the value of money. Realize that it stands, when honestly made, as the monument to your value as a citizen.

"Be jealous of your civic rights. Take a wholesome interest in public affairs, but do not let politics, or anything else, interfere with the rigid administration of your private duties. The state is made up of individuals.

"Be clean and decent. Don't do anything that you would be ashamed to discuss with your mother.

"Don't gamble.

"Be circumspect in your amusements.

"In connection with amusements, I have never been able to understand why the young men of today deem the theater an absolute essential in seeking diversion. An evening with a good book is, or ought to be, more satisfying to the young man of brains than an evening in a hall where a lot of make-believe characters are strutting up and down the stage, like children at a masquerade. When the human race reaches its highest mental development there will probably be no theaters."

The Divinity of Kings.

How the belief in the divine right of Kings—their former source of so much strength—arose in modern Europe, where the titles of dynasties have been so constantly disputed, it is very difficult to say; but the fact that it prevailed over so many disintegrating influences down to quite recent times, if even now it can be said to be extinct, is a signal proof of its tenacity and power.

Kings' titles commonly begin by force,
Which time wears off and mellows into right.

These words of Dryden are almost a literally true description of the general course of history, and yet for centuries the belief in the divinity of Kings was not only popular, but the notion was constantly invoked by philosophers and politicians of the absolutist type. Perhaps at all times the apotheosis of Princes has been a mental process congenial to mankind; otherwise it would be difficult to imagine how the Romans could ever have deified a group of Emperors who were either maddened by lust or deeply tainted with insanity. When a Roman Emperor died, the funeral rites were ended by letting fly an eagle to symbolize his flight to heaven; but the remark of Vespasian on his death bed that he felt that he was being turned into a god—ut puto deus fio—has a touch of sardonic humor which suggests that to a robust mind, such as his, the idea was essentially absurd. Yet it is probably from this deification of the Roman Emperors that the subsequent belief in the sacredness of kingship may be at least partially derived. At any rate, when after a long period of darkness and confusion there emerged that wonderful institution, the Holy Roman Empire, the old tradition of the sacrosanct Emperors was not forgotten. It is not difficult to see how the chief of an empire, that loomed large in men's imaginations as the secular side of the visible church, became encircled, as it were, in a halo of divinity.

Cubans and Autonomy.

Washington Mirror.

The work now going on in Cuba toward the formation of an independent government is meeting with only partial success. The Cubans are becoming more reconciled to the new condition of affairs, and are showing some evidence of conservatism, and it is probable that in time they may succeed in establishing a commonwealth of their own. It is by no means certain that the Cubans will be able to maintain a government if they succeed in establishing one, though with the assistance of this Government the Cubans should, within the next 12 months, be in position to start out for themselves. The future of Cuba is purely problematic. It is a grave question in the minds of many who are familiar with the Cuban character as to whether they can hope to maintain for any great length of time a government of their own. The average Cuban is against everything, whether it is right or wrong. The annexation sentiment is increasing in Cuba, and it is generally believed that within less than five years the United States will be petitioned to make the island a territory of this Government.

Gov. Wolcott Left $20,000 to Harvard

Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Mass.—By the will of ex-Governor Wolcott, which was filed Thursday afternoon at the Suffolk Probate Court, Harvard College is to receive the sum of $20,000. There are several other public bequests, as follows: Massachusetts General Hospital, $5000; Boston Museum of Fine Arts, $5000; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, $1000; trustees of the Wolcott Library of Litchfield, Conn., $1000; trustees of the public library of Milton, $2000. The estate is valued at $325,006.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance $141,011,545
Gold 93,469,124

To Extend Chinese Restriction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Kahn, of California, today introduced a bill continuing in force for 20 years after May 5, 1902, all laws prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent into the United States.

Twenty-Round Draw.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 7.—Austin C. Rice and Eddy Lenny fought a 20-round draw before the Youngstown Athletic Club tonight.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo 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.

ROUGH WORK AT ACADEMY

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF CADETS BRETH AND BOOZ.

Father and Other Relatives of Former Testified Before Congressional Investigating Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—According to the testimony adduced before the Congressional investigating committee, which is inquiring into the charges of hazing at the West Point Military Academy, Oscar L. Booz, of Bristol, Pa., and John E. Breth, of Altoona, Pa., had a rough time of it during their "plebe" year at that institution. The star witness of the day was Cadet Anthony J. Burnam Jr., son of Judge Burnam, of the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky, who was Booz's tent mate while in camp. The committee also heard for the first time testimony in regard to the experiences of Breth from the lips of his father and family. Tomorrow the Breth family will submit further evidence in letters from the cadet while he was at West Point. The committee will probably conclude its work here tomorrow and will begin the taking of testimony of the cadets at West Point Wednesday.

Burnam was the first witness called. He said he went to West Point in June, 1898. He asked Booz to become his tent mate when they went into camp in July of that year. Oscar Booz, he said, was a nice sort of young man, and up to the standard of other cadets. The older cadets had a lot of fun with Booz on account of his name. The upper class men and a cadet named Bettison, in particular, the witness said, ordered new cadets to do various things, to see if the new men would obey them. He did some things asked of him, but finally refused to do so, believing the third class men were only trying to harrass him. He was ordered out to fight by the "fighting committee." Burnam did not know any members of this committee. After the contest Burnam saw Booz lying in his tent. He looked dejected and had been crying. Booz told him he had been "called out," and that he had received a blow in the stomach which rendered him absolutely helpless. Burnam said other cadets said that Booz had "laid down." The upper class men kept taunting him, saying he would not make a soldier. This was kept up until he resigned. Burnam said Booz, like all other fourth class men, was always tired out by the severe routine of camp. Keller, his opponent in the fight, was an expert with his fists, Burnam said, and was a fine gymnast. Booz studied very little on account of his eyes hurting him. On this account he stood low in his class.

Oscar told Burnam how upper class men told him (Booz) to take tobasco sauce. Booz, said Burnam, was given a small bottle of tobasco sauce and told to take all of it before he left the table. He took it by the spoonful. On one occasion, Booz told him that he put a lot of the sauce on a piece of steak, intending not to eat it. An upper class man noticed this and ordered Booz to eat the steak. Oscar told Burnam the stuff was ruining his stomach.

The hearing was resumed at 2:20 o'clock, and the case of John Breth, who died from an ailment, which, it is alleged, he received indirectly as a result of hazing at West Point, was taken up. The first witness, Dr. E. E. Goodman, of Altoona, the Breth family physician, said Breth's physical condition before entering the military academy was excellent. Dr. Goodman treated him two weeks after he came home from West Point for hemorrhages. Last October he again treated him for typhus pneumonia, from which he died. Young Breth never told Dr. Goodman anything about hazing at West Point. All the information the doctor had came to him by the boy's family. He became very nervous about the year he returned from West Point, and the physician often wondered what could have caused it. It had been reported that Breth was compelled to eat soap at West Point. The doctor knew nothing about that, but if the boy had eaten soap, it would have explained his physical condition on his return home.

Samuel J. Breth, father of Cadet Breth, was notified that his son was dismissed from the academy because of deficiency in mathematics. Mr. Breth said most of the family had received letters from the son in regard to hardships at West Point. The father and mother knew that the boys at the academy were more or less hazed and Cadet Breth and his brother Harry had an understanding between them if he had anything to write about hardships, John would write to Harry only, so that the parents would not worry. He said Harry and one of the daughters visited John at the academy in August, 1897, and on their return home they said John had been severely hazed and that he had nervous prostration. At West Point, John told them, he had been so severely hazed that he became unconscious. The only one that was mentioned as being among the hazers was a cadet named Heider. The father learned from the son Harry that John had been "choo-chooed." On his deathbed the father said the boy went through the "choo-chooing" motions.

Harry Breth, the brother, was called and offered to submit copies of extracts of letters he received from John. The committee decided that it wanted the originals, which are now at the Breth homestead in Altoona. He was excused until the letter could be produced; and in order that Miss Rosa M. Breth, a sister, might return home and send them to the committee, her testimony was then taken. She received a letter from her brother while he was in the West Point hospital, in which he said the surgeon told him that he had a light attack of nervous prostration from overwork. John, however, told the other members of the family, when they visited him at West Point, that his condition was due to hazing. John said he was hazed three times in one night. John wrote home that he had to eat eight slices of bread soaked in molasses. Miss Breth said:

"On his death bed he told me: 'West Point is the cause of the break-down of my health.' He mentioned the names of Bender and Young as being 'awful hazers.'"

While in the hospital, she said, John told her that he was visited by upper classmen, and told "that he had better get out of here."

William A. Breth, another brother of John Breth, told substantially this story:

"When John came home he told me that he had to do so much 'eagling' that he often became exhausted, and that his muscles felt like leather. A cadet named Bender made him sit on the point of a bayonet until he fell off. He was made to sit on it again, and during this operation Bender played a violin. On another occasion, a hot July day, after a hard day's drill, he was compelled to don a rain coat and hold out dumb-bells. On Saturday all cadets were given a certain amount of liberty, but Bender prevented him from leaving camp. My brother made a complaint about it, which resulted in Bender exercising him more severely. He regarded the 'feet inspection' as a joke. One night he was dragged out of bed, leaving the bedclothes behind him and was dragged over rough stones in the company street. On another occasion he was so exhausted by exercising that on the next morning the officer in charge of drill compelled him to drop out of line because of his weakness."

Mary C. Breth, another sister of Breth, was called and corroborated the testimony of the other members of the family. She said her brother told her that one night he was hazed by three separate sets of cadets. He stood the first two, but fainted during the third act of hazing. When he regained consciousness, he saw several men rubbing him. They appeared to be greatly frightened. Miss Breth also declared her brother, in speaking of hazing, said he 'often ate soap, and 'chewed rope ends' at West Point.

SUBMARINE WAR VESSELS.

Advocates of the Holland Type Want More of Them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Notwithstanding the adverse report made by the Board of Construction, advocates of the Holland submarine boat will make a strong effort to attach an amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing 20 additional vessels of this type.

France now has five submarine boats in service. Eight were authorized in 1899, and two last May, and the budget for 1901 calls for eight more, making a total of 23. The United States has one in commission and seven under construction, sufficient, in the opinion of the board, for experimental purposes and to demonstrate what their value will be for war purposes.

In England the Admiralty continues to oppose submarine boats, and is making no experiments, though it is reported that some are contemplated. Spain has lined up the Pearl, a submarine boat with which numerous experiments have been made without altogether satisfactory results. Russia, Italy and Japan are watching the work of other nations in submarine boats. The question is being studied in Germany, where one boat is being constructed for experiment. The United States and France are the only powers which are building submarine-boat fleets.

Hearings will be given by the Senate and House naval committees in regard to the "increase of the Navy" to be voted at this session, and the men interested in the Holland boat will ask officers who have spoken favorably of the Holland's performances to appear and give their views. The department will urge that if Congress determines to authorize additional submarine boats all inventors be given an opportunity to enter the competition for getting contracts.

DYNAMITED SILK.

Manufacturers Seeking Protection Against the Practice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A conference has been arranged for next week at Paterson, N. J., between Congressman Stewart and a committee of silk manufacturers with the view of preparing a bill to be introduced in Congress to require a label on "dynamited" or weighted silks. The manufacturers have concluded that this practice of weighting silk is what has brought it into disrepute and almost ruined the industry.

By the use of bichloride of tin in the dyeing process the dyer gets two pounds out of every pound that comes to his hands. This has produced a great reduction in prices, but the goods are inferior. On exposure to the air the bichloride of tin crystallizes, and the crystals cut the fabric upon the slightest wear or friction. At first the "dynamited" silk has the same handsome and brilliant appearance that the bona fide article has, but, as it does not wear, it has given silk a bad name generally, and the industry languishes.

The manufacturers who insist on having their silk treated with pure dye only are greatly handicapped, and they are now endeavoring to get the aid of Congress. Their purpose is to have a law passed requiring "dynamited" goods, both foreign and domestic, to be labeled, so that the purchaser may know what he is buying.

AWARDED THE CONTRACT.

Moran Bros., of Seattle, to Build a Battle-Ship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Navy Department has been informed that the citizens of Seattle have pledged themselves to raise a fund of $100,000 to be paid to Moran Bros., the local shipbuilding concern, to enable them to accept the proposal of the Navy Department to build a battle-ship at the figure named in the act of Congress. To comply with the department's requirements, the Morans must reduce their bid $200,000, so that even with this bonus of $100,000, the net reduction must be $100,000. Secretary Long today sent formal notice to the Bath Iron Work, Newport News Shipbuilding Company and Moran Bros., of Seattle, that they each had been awarded a contract for the construction of a sheathed battle-ship upon the conditions already set out relative to cost. The Bath Iron Works and Newport News Shipbuilding Company have not yet indicated whether they will accept the department's proposition. Moran Bros., however being personally represented in Washington at this time, have told Secretary Long that they will accept the award. They undertake to construct a battle-ship for $3,511,000, with 4 per cent added under the law allowing that bonus on Pacific Coast construction.

Transport in a Gale.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The United States transport Ingalls, from San Juan, Porto Rico, December 27, and Havana January 1, reached this port today, after a tempestuous voyage. For 40 hours the vessel was buffeted by enormous seas, stirred by high winds first from the north and later from the northeast and east. Doors and port lights were smashed, ladders were broken and the bridge was damaged. The hand-steering gear was carried away and the saloon and dining saloon were flooded, the furniture being broken or ruined. The special apartment on the upper deck aft was also wrecked.

Many times during the storm it seemed as if the Ingalls must be lost. The pumps got out of order and refused to work in the after hold. A bucket brigade was organized and worked steadily bailing out the water. Some of the barrels in the hold broke away from their fastenings, spilling their contents and choking the bilge hold up so that the pumps could not work.

Norton Gets His Traveling Papers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Turkish Government has furnished Dr. Thomas Norton, who was appointed United States Consul at Harpoot, what are known as traveling papers, constituting a safe conduct to enable the doctor to proceed to his post. There is reason to believe that this action forecasts a compliance by the Turkish Government with the request of the State Department for a regular exequatur for Dr. Norton.

The President Has a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President McKinley had a slight cold this morning and denied himself to all callers. The cold is not serious, and will not interfere with the reception to the diplomatic corps to be given at the White House Wednesday night. The President and Mrs. McKinley have abandoned their proposed trip to Canton Thursday to attend the funeral of the last Assistant Paymaster of the Navy, a nephew of Mrs. McKinley.

Canton Papers Suppressed.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 7.—The steamship Tacoma brings news from Hong Kong that the American Consul at Canton has required the Viceroy of Kwang Tung to suppress several seditious native newspapers, which were being circulated throughout Canton, advising the natives to rise against foreigners. Some objection was made when the Consul first protested. He pointed to the coast defense vessel Monterey, lying in the harbor, as evidence that his wishes must be respected. The Viceroy then gave orders to suppress the papers and arrest any one found selling them. The serious situation in Canton is regarded as due largely to the influence of these papers. Everywhere there is a strong undercurrent of hatred to foreigners.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease.

It originates in a scrofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs and disturbs the stomach.

It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending on scrofula or the scrofulous habit.

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic.

Sweet butter can't be made in a sour churn. The stomach is a churn. A foul stomach fouls the food put into it. When the food is fouled the blood made from it is fouled also. Foul blood means disease. Cleanse the churn and you have sweet butter. Cleanse the stomach and you have pure blood. The far reaching action of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to its effect on the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Diseases that begin in the stomach are cured through the stomach.

"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved a great blessing to me," writes Mrs. Ellen E. Bacon, of Shutesbury, Franklin Co., Mass. "Prior to September, 1897, I had doctored for my stomach trouble for several years, going through a course of treatment without any real benefit. In September, 1896, I had very sick spells and grew worse; could eat but little. I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's medicine and in a short time I could eat and work. I have gained twenty pounds in two months."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-bound volume, or 31 cents for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Denver and the Encampment.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—The Grand Army men have received an appeal from Denver, signed by the Mayor, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the state commander of the Loyal Legion and the department commander and past department commander of the Wyoming and Colorado G. A. R., requesting that the efforts being made to get the national encampment to Cleveland this year be suspended until Denver has an opportunity to conclude its negotiations with the railroads, upon which depends its own chance of the encampment.

Victims of the Six-Day Race.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The riders in the six-day race were all suffering today from bruises sustained during the race. None is seriously hurt. Downey's condition is worse than that of any other man, and he will go to a hospital for an operation on his hip. His father entered a protest, claiming that his son was fifth. Walthour, the winner, had fewer falls and was bruised less than any other man in the race. MacLean, who rode five days with a dislocated shoulder, suffered more than any other man in the race.

Hartford Will Leave La Guayra.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—After having communicated with the State Department relative to the condition of affairs in Venezuela, in the asphalt controversy, the Navy Department today sent orders to Commander Hawley, of the Hartford, authorizing him to leave La Guayra and resume his training cruise. The departure of the Hartford will leave only one vessel, the Scorpion, in Venezuelan waters, and indicates the belief of the State Department that conditions there no longer threaten American interests.

Chicago Board of Trade President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—William S. Warren today was unanimously re-elected president of the Board of Trade for a year. This means a continuance of the aggressive attitude of the board in its fight against bucket shops, and the resulting controversy with the telegraph companies over distribution of its quotations. In accepting the renomination, Mr. Warren made this the issue. His opponents were not numerous enough to nominate an opposing candidate.

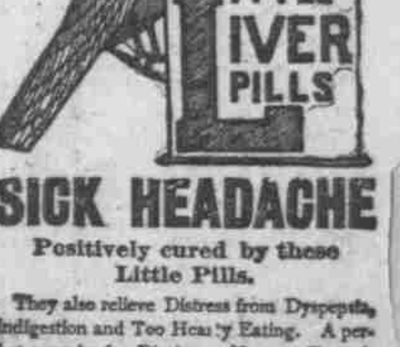
Boy Murdered His Sister.

MARIETTA O., Jan. 7.—During the absence of William Chidester and his wife from their home on the river near here, Thomas, a 9-year-old son, shot and killed his sister, Florence, aged 14. No reason is known. He apparently does not realize the enormity of his crime, and fought for possession of the gun when a neighbor arrived. The parents are prostrated, and the mother may die.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE

When Prof. Munyon says what his COLD CURE will do he only says what all the world knows. Nearly everybody seems to be taking this remedy whenever a cold appears. It relieves the head, nose, throat and lungs so quickly that a cold need no longer be a forerunner of grippe, diphtheria or pneumonia.

Every one of his remedies is as sure. All druggists, mostly 25c. vial. Guide to Health free. Write to Broadway and 26th st., New York, for medical advice free.



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.