

PEACE TREATY.

Submitted to the Senate With President's Message.

ARTICLES AGREED UPON

Show Complete Submission to United States Demands—Cuba and the Philippines—All Claims to Sovereignty Over the Former Relinquished—Ceding of the Archipelago—The Rights of Citizens.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The following is the President's message and the letter of the Secretary of State submitting to the Senate the treaty of peace concluded at Paris between the United States and Spain, together with the official text of the treaty, being an exact copy of the document brought to the United States by the American commissioners:

"To the Senate of the United States:—I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at the city of Paris on December 10, 1898, together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the Secretary of State.

"WM. MCKINLEY, "Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 9, 1899."

"To the President:—The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its submission to the Senate, if deemed proper, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris on December 10, 1898, between the United States and Spain.

"Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the peace commission at Paris, together with copies of statements made before the United States commissioners and other papers indicated in the enclosed list.

"Respectfully submitted, "JOHN HAY, "Department of State, Washington, Jan. 9, 1899."

The Peace Treaty.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries: The President of the United States—Wm. R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, Wm. P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States.

And her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain—Don Eugenio Montero Rios, president of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the kingdom and examiner of the crown; Don Jose de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and associate justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels; and Don Rafael Cerero, general of division: Who, having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matter before them, agreed upon the following articles:

Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over the title of Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the 118th to the 127th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence along the 127th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of 4 degrees and 45 minutes north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 119 degrees and 35 minutes east of Greenwich; thence along the meridian of longitude 119 degrees and 35 minutes east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude of 7 degrees and 40 minutes north to its intersection with the 116th degree meridian longitude east of Greenwich; thence by a direct line to the intersection of the 10th degree parallel of north latitude with the 118 degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; and thence along the 118th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of \$20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two governments, brands of colors, unadorned war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibers, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stocks and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may, in the meantime,

purchase such material from Spain if a satisfactory agreement between the two governments on the subject shall be reached.

Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrection in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States. Reciprocally the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The government of the United States will, at its own cost, return to Spain, and the government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the location of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind of either government or of its citizens or subjects against the other government that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

In conformity with the provisions of articles I, II and III of this treaty Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam and in the Philippine archipelago all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain and as such belong to the Crown of Spain. And it is hereby declared that this relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civil bodies or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories, relinquished or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty, relinquished or ceded, that may exist in the archives of the peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested.

Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have a right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same, and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may, on the date mentioned, be undetermined shall be proceeded to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third—Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which, by this treaty, ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment, but such judgment having not been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

Rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subject to the law of copyright shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

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the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

The government for each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government to the other.

It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupation thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government established in the islands to assume the same obligation.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months of the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [Seal.] WILLIAM R. DAY, [Seal.] CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, [Seal.] WILLIAM P. FRYE, [Seal.] GEORGE GRAY, [Seal.] WHITELOW REID, [Seal.] EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS, [Seal.] J. DE GARNICA, [Seal.] W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA, [Seal.] RAFAEL CERERO.

STEAMERS SUFFER AT SEA.

The Big Vorwarts Wrecked and Eleven Men Lost.

LONDON, Eng. (By Cable).—All the steamers arriving at English ports the last two days report terrible storms on the Atlantic. A dispatch to Lloyd's says the Italian steamer Vorwarts, which left Amsterdam on December 15 and touched at Cardiff on December 30, has been abandoned near Trevose Head, on the West Cornwall coast. She went ashore in the gale that has been raging in the Irish Channel. Eleven members of the crew, who put off in boats were drowned. Nine, who clung to the rigging, were rescued by the coast guard lifeboat. There is six feet of water in the Vorwarts' hold.

The steamer Angus was wrecked at the entrance of Dieppe harbor. She was a freight vessel and crashed into the end of the jetty at midnight, partly destroying it. The captain and fourteen of the crew succeeded in clinging to the part of the jetty which was cut off from the shore. They remained there all night, and their cries brought succor in the morning. One man perished from exhaustion, and four men died in the engine room.

The British steamer Fairbridge, which left Baltimore on December 15 for Sigo, arrived at Galway in a damaged condition and short of coal. Some of the cargo was used as fuel.

The Atlantic transport steamer Mesaba, Captain Layland, from New York December 24 for London, passed Prawle Point and reported she spoke the American steamer Catania, Captain Purlog, from Glasgow December 17, for New York, in latitude 48 degrees, longitude 33 degrees, in distress. Her decks were swept and she asked for assistance, but such a severe gale was raging that the Mesaba was unable to help her, though she waited for seven hours for a chance to do so. The Catania is an iron schooner-rigged steamer, built at Glasgow in 1881. She registers 2,635 tons gross and 1,942 tons net. She belongs to Tweedie Trading Company, of New York.

The British steamer Brinkburn, previously reported wrecked December 15 near Scilly Islands, while bound from Galveston via Norfolk for Havre, in command of Captain Martin, is fast disappearing. Her mainmast has gone, and her foremast is breaking up, while the after part is completely submerged. Great quantities of cotton are washing ashore from the wreck.

The Norwegian bark Speranza, Captain Nielsen, which sailed from Cardiff on December 20 for Pernambuco, has been wrecked on St. Agnes, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands. The crew is missing.

MASKED MEN BOB EXPRESS CAR.

They Terrorize the Messenger and Train-men and Blow Open the Safe.

Mansfield, Mo. (Special).—The ninth attempt and the first successful train robbery on the line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis route occurred Wednesday night near Macomb. Occurred in a narrow five miles east of this point. One of the robbers got aboard the westbound train at Norwood, the first station east of Macomb, paying his fare to Macomb, and compelling the train to stop there, though it is not compelled to do so.

It was immediately boarded by five or six masked men, who, covering all members of the train crew with Winchester and revolver, compelled the engineer and fireman to open the mail, baggage and express cars from the rest of the train and run them up the line about two miles to a lonely cut, where Engineer Callender was placed in front of the robbers and forced to break open the door of the express car. After that Callender was placed in front of the robbers and together they entered the express car. Express Messenger Newton and Baggage Master Steven were covered with pistols and forced to leave the car. The men then proceeded to dynamite the through safe. Two charges of dynamite were used, completely demolishing the burglar-proof safe of the Southern Express Company, and playing havoc with the car and its contents. It is not known how much money and valuables were secured.

Special Agent Chester, of the Memphis route, was aboard the train and followed the robbers. He got close enough to get a view of them at work, and has a good description of one of them. It is thought that one of the party was a railroad man, he being able to manage the engine like an expert. No attempt was made to molest the passengers.

Henry Newton, the express messenger, who was making the run in place of his brother George, who was sick, looked into three guns held by masked men when he opened the car door, thinking that he had arrived at a station. He had been engaged in checking his run and before opening the door thrust the money packages under his blouse, thus depriving the robbers of about \$2,000 they would otherwise have secured. He promptly held up his hands and was ordered from the car.

GEN. GOMEZ'S POSITION

Against Disbanding Army Until it is Paid Off.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

Leader Explains that He Has Remained in Seclusion During the Period in Order Not to Create Disturbance—Debt to the Soldiers Should be Satisfied and the Cause for Intervention Removed.

HAVANA, (By Cable).—Gen. Maximo Gomez, from his camp, 200 miles westward from Havana, has addressed a proclamation to the Cuban Army advising against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of the insurgent troops have been completed. It is in part as follows:

"The moment has arrived to give a public explanation of my conduct and my purposes, which are always in accord with my sense of duty to the country I serve. The Americans, tacitly our allies, have terminated the war with Spain and signed a treaty of peace. I believed it was my duty not to move, for any political or other object, from the spot where I had drawn my sword so long as the enemies of the army had not completely evacuated the island. My presence elsewhere would have disturbed the repose and calmness necessary to consolidate peace, nor ought I to have caused the Cuban people unnecessary manifestations of joy or jubilee.

"The period of the nation is terminated; the army of the enemy is abandoning the country; the sovereignty of the great United States is beginning, as stipulated in the protocol, over all the island. But Cuba is not yet free or independent. Self-government is not yet constituted. For that reason we must dedicate ourselves to bringing about the disappearance of the cause for American intervention.

"But above everything else, in the spirit of justice to the Cuban Army, it is necessary that before the liberators of the people can disengage as a guarantee of order, that the debt which the country owes to its soldiers should be satisfied. Awaiting this result, I remain in my present position, always ready to help the Cubans finish the work to which I have dedicated my life."

Judicially is in Confusion.

Maj. Gen. Butler, Wade, and Colon regarding Cuban administration. The judiciary of the island is in a state of confusion. Many judges have resigned and others are about to do so. The new provincial governors are not able to fill vacancies quickly, because they do not know the character of the applicants. As a result, the trials of persons under criminal accusations will be necessarily delayed.

A deputation from the Municipal Council called upon Maj. Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, to offer the resignation of the council. Gen. Ludlow asked its members to retain their positions, as existing conditions required the assistance of all, without distinction of nationality.

The Gazette, of Havana, will remain the official paper of the government.

Col. Durbin decided to push Captain L. and G. of the 16th Indiana Volunteer Regiment, with three days' enlistment on bread and water, for displaying Cuban flags in the parade on Sunday, but the commissioned officers of the companies petitioned that they might receive all the punishment themselves. This was agreed to, and an order issued confining them to quarters for a week.

Rifles Seized by Gen. Ludlow.

Gen. Ludlow has caused several private houses to be searched for arms. Eighteen rifles were seized at 400 Compesque street and eight rifles were taken possession of in a house on Telegraph street. The searches were made in the middle of the night, and were submitted to quietly.

The American Military Commissioners are expressing their sympathy with Gen. Gomez and his cause.

They will probably make a representation to President McKinley, suggesting some recognition of the Spanish commander's conduct.

The United States transport Michigan, from Savannah, Ga., with two battalions of the Third Nebraska, has arrived.

The sugar centrals of Matanzas and Havana provinces are starting grinding cane.

TOLLETTES COST \$60,000.

Lady Curzon Will Dazzle Vice Regal Court in India.

New York, N. Y. (Special).—Lady Curzon took with her from England some magnificent toilettes. These have been made by the four most prominent costumers of the world, and they cost a fortune.

It is said that Lord Curzon told his wife that she should be the first lady who had ever adorned the Viceroyal Court of India. The costumes alone cost between \$50,000 and \$60,000. They were made in London, Paris and Vienna.

The wardrobe comprises nearly a hundred dresses, some of them costing \$2,500 each. Some of the Parisian and Viennese creations are veritable masterpieces of the dressmaker's art, and are more beautiful than those possessed by the queens and empresses of Europe.

Mrs. Curzon is a daughter of Mr. Leiter, of Chicago.

ROOSEVELT'S RULE OF MERCY.

No Pardon for Man Convicted of Killing or Abusing His Wife.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—Gov. Roosevelt has established a code of rules to govern his consideration and determination of applicants for pardons and commutation of sentence. He will not exercise executive clemency in behalf of a man who has been convicted of murdering or abusing his wife, nor will he pardon any habitual criminal. His mercy will be shown only to those whose sentence seems to have been severe, or whose commission of a crime was the result of influence.

THE NEWS.

One hundred men were imprisoned for a time in the burning shaft of a coal mine at Marlinton, W. Va., but were rescued unharmed.

The reorganized church of Latter Day Saints, at Independence, Mo., which is opposed to polygamy, has announced its opposition to Congressman-elect Robert Pettibone.

Services were held in the Capitol at Montpelier, Vt., over the body of United States Senator Morrill.

The message of Governor Russell was read in both houses of the North Carolina Legislature. A bill was introduced requiring separate cars for whites and blacks. Another bill provides that the poll-tax school fund shall be divided in the proportion paid by the whites and blacks.

Ex-President Cleveland in an interview at Princeton, N. J., ridicules some of the phases of the national annexation question.

An attorney for the Standard Oil Company stated in court at Columbus, Ohio, that the books of the company were not burned, but they will not be produced in court.

At a meeting of San Francisco citizens held it was decided to hold an international exposition in San Francisco in 1911, opening in June. Appropriations will be asked for from the city, State, and nation. It is expected to lay the corner-stone of the administration building on September 9, 1909.

Attorney General John W. Griggs has been chosen to deliver the oration on the annual commencement exercises of the Yale Law School, in June next.

PEACE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Prospects of Ratification—Referred to Foreign Relations Committee.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The presentation of the peace treaty Wednesday aroused considerable discussion among senators as to its probable ratification, and the impression to be gained from what senators say is that the treaty will no doubt be ratified. Senator Gray, a member of the committee, has been discussing the subject with Democratic senators who were averse to the acquisition of the Philippines and opposed some other features of the treaty. He told them that amendments to the treaty would seriously complicate matters, and that there was nothing now to do but accept the treaty as it stood. Senator Gray no doubt will make a speech from the standpoint of a man who was in the first instance opposed to acquiring territory far from the United States, but showing that the war left the country in a condition where the ratification of the treaty was to be avoided. It is understood that Senators Hoar and Caffery will make extended speeches in opposition to the treaty.

When the Senate went into executive session the treaty was laid before the Senate by Senator Frye, who occupied the chair in the absence of the Vice President. The treaty was not read, but the President's message accompanying it was. This was a simple letter of transmittal, without any word of recommendation or suggestion, and was only a few lines in length. On motion of Senator Davis, the treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

Senator Davis entered a motion to make the treaty and the proceedings of the committee public, but upon the suggestion of Senator Allison he withdrew that motion, for the purpose of allowing the committee to act upon it.

OHIO'S PRISON DEMON.

Ira Mariett Again Imprisoned in the Iron Cage Which Was Built For Him.

Columbus, O., (Special).—Ira Mariett, familiarly known as the "Prison Demon," was returned to his cage in the Ohio penitentiary. Mariett has been on his good behavior for several months until within the last few weeks, when he again became troublesome. On his promises to be good he was given the freedom of the prison enclosure at certain times of the day, but recently violated the rules by carrying food to the prisoners in the solitary cells. Tuesday he made a murderous assault on Guard Smith, and as it was evident he could no longer be trusted, the warden ordered him placed in the iron cage which was built expressly to restrain him, and which he occupied for many months. Mariett is declared by experts to be a moral pervert, and in his spells, which break out at long intervals, he can only be controlled by extreme measures.

CHOATE IS FINALLY SELECTED.

Will be Named to Represent the United States at the Court of St. James.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The announcement was made on the highest authority that Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New York, would be nominated ambassador to Great Britain. The nomination will not be sent to the Senate for a few days, but those near the President say this delay does not indicate any possibility of a change in his plans.

Infernal Machine Explodes.

Memphis, Tenn., (Special).—By the explosion of an infernal machine in the railroad depot in New Albany, Miss., five men were terribly injured, and he and four others were opening it when the explosion occurred. The railroad agent and telegraph operator were among those injured.

The Output of Gold.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Hon. George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, has received from the officials and agents their preliminary estimates upon the production of gold in the several producing states and territories of the United States for the calendar year 1898. These estimates, although subject to revision, are deemed to be approximately correct. Nearly all of the states show an increased production. Colorado maintains and increases its lead by a larger addition to its product than in any previous year. The production for 1898, according to the agents' estimates, was 65,782,677, while the production for 1897, according to the estimate of the director of the mint, was 57,263,000.

Poisoned Candy Kills a Child.

Toledo, O., (Special).—The second death occurred in the Laing family, on Euclid Avenue. Death in this, as in the other instance, was caused by poison contained in some Christmas candy, which the little one had eaten. The authorities are investigating.

Estimates for Fifteen Warships.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Secretary Long sent detailed estimates to Congress for the fifteen new warships here recommended to be constructed in his annual report. The figures are for armament and armor for all the ships, \$14,168,400, and for construction and engineering, \$36,100,800.

English Cartridges For Our Use.

A company in Birmingham, England, has begun making 10,000,000 cartridges for the United States, at the rate of 1,000,000 weekly. An American inspector examines the work, and, priding by the war experience, a special metal is used to prevent the cases from jamming in the barrels.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

W. DEWEES WOOD.

Famous McKeesport Iron Man and a Noted Inventor—Expired—His Long Career in Business—Noted for His Prosperity and Quiet Acts of Charity—Recorder Appoints New Assistants.

W. Dewees Wood, prominent as a manufacturer, died at the family home in Oakland, at Meyran and Forbes avenue, Pittsburgh. Mr. Wood was 73 years old. He had been traveling in search of health for nine years. The deceased had a national reputation as a manufacturer, and his death came as a shock to his friends in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Death was caused by pneumonia, resulting from grip. The illness which ended in death was of ten days' duration. Mr. Wood was best known as president of the S. W. Dewees Wood Company, whose offices and plant are located at McKeesport. He was connected with many enterprises of importance and leaves a wife and eight children. W. Dewees Wood was born in Philadelphia April 15, 1826, being the son of Alan Wood, a well-known manufacturer of sheet iron of Eastern Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Miss Ann Hunter. She came from a leading family of Philadelphia. Mr. Wood received his early training in Philadelphia. When quite young he went to Wilmington, Del., to manage one of his father's mills. There he remained until 1851, when he crossed the mountains and established the sheet iron works at McKeesport, which has since become one of the great iron plants of the United States, making planished sheet iron exclusively. Before coming west, Mr. Wood in 1848 was married to Miss Rosalind Gilpin, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Wood died in 1853, but their seven children are living. Ten years ago Mr. Wood was married to Miss Gertrude St. John, of New York, and by this union Mr. Wood had another child, Gertrude, now 6 years old. The McKeesport iron works was the style of the concern first established by Mr. Wood. The plant was built to manufacture planished sheet iron, such as is used for the outside jackets of locomotives. Mr. Wood patented the product and always retained the secret of its manufacture. For this product the Dewees Wood plant became world-renowned. When but a lad in school at Philadelphia young Wood often visited his father's works and there secured the germ of the idea which in later years brought fame and wealth.

Recorder Young's Surprise.

Recorder of Deeds Thomas D. Young, of Delaware county, who entered upon his second term, sprung a surprise in court house circles by dismissing two of his employees, Deputy Recorder W. Blake McClellan and Clerk Draper Huddell. Joseph M. Rogers, of Media, was at once appointed deputy recorder to succeed McClellan. No one has been appointed to succeed Huddell. There had been no intimation that Recorder Young intended making any changes in the office, and McClellan and Huddell were greatly surprised at their dismissal. Mr. Young says that politics has nothing to do with it. Draper Huddell, although discharged by Dr. Young, refused to leave the office, and says he intends to re-appear daily for duty and collect his salary, by law if necessary, on an alleged agreement to be retained during Young's term.

York County Fair Receipts.

The annual report of the York County Agricultural Society shows the receipts of the last fair to be \$15,639.24 and expenses for the same \$10,907.61. The receipts for the year, including the fair and from all sources, were \$18,957.53. Total expenses, including salaries, the rate fair, paid on loans, etc., \$18,767.48. John Wogan was re-elected president for the ensuing year. For members of the Board of Managers to fill expiring terms, Milton Sultzenach, B. F. Koiler, William H. Miller and Edmund Rutter were re-elected.

Train Struck by the Sleigh.

Dr. A. J. Koib, one of the best-known physicians in Scranton, had a narrow escape from death at the Elm street crossing of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He was riding in a sleigh with Albert K. Zimner, and as they crossed the tracks at Elm street a passenger train struck the sleigh and threw the men high in the air. Kestner was frightfully injured and will die. Dr. Koib's condition is extremely serious, but it is believed he will recover.

Sleigh Struck by a Train.

While the 9:25 P. M. express of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway was passing Barbly street, Chester, it struck a sleigh and hurled the occupants, John Ackme and Miss Annie McCloy, both of Leoni, to the opposite side of the street. Miss McCloy was seriously injured and was conveyed to the Chester Hospital. Ackme was practically unharmed.

Unknown Man's Suicide.

The body of an unknown man was found suspended by a rope made of pieces of his own underclothing to a tree about half a mile from Wallaceport.

Man Killed by Machinery.