

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY RATIFIED

Only Mild Opposition Made in the Senate.

THE NEXT STEP TOWARD CANAL.

The Hay-Pauncefote Convention Ratified by a Vote of 72 to 6 After the Few Opponents to the Agreement Had an Opportunity to Air Their Objections to It—Senator Teller Criticizes the State Department.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—By the decisive vote of 72 to 6 the United States Senate ratified the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in which an agreement is entered into between Great Britain and the United States whereby the latter may construct an Isthmian canal.

The vote was taken after about two hours of debate in executive session, and after two amendments, one by Senator Charles Culberson, of Texas, and the other by Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, had been proposed and voted down.

The six Senators who voted against the treaty are all Democrats. They are Senators Bacon; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Culberson; Stephen Mallory, of Florida; Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, and Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina. Two Democratic Senators were paired against the treaty, as follows: Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, with Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, and Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia; Joseph L. Rawlins, of Utah, with Mark A. Hanna and William J. Sewell, of New Jersey. Four Senators not paired did not vote. They were Messrs. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, and Thos. S. Patterson, of Colorado, Democrats, and Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, and John P. Jones, of Nevada, Republicans. The remainder of the Senate voted for the treaty.

The next step to be taken by the Government in the direction of constructing the canal will be the ratification of treaties with the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, giving the United States the right of way through Central America. It is expected there will be little difficulty in securing such a right. Congress must also pass a bill authorizing the construction of the canal.

ANARCHISTS DEFEY PRESIDENT.

An Inflammatory Open Letter from Leaders of Chicago Society.

Chicago (Special).—Open letters and manifestos addressed to President Roosevelt, in which defiance and disrespect are plainly set forth, are now being resorted to by the Chicago anarchists who were arrested at the time of the assassination of President McKinley.

At a conference of anarchist leaders of different cities in Illinois it was decided that a general manifesto should be issued. The advance of the general appeal came in the last issue of the Free Society of Abraham Isaak and his co-workers. It is an open letter, signed by Abraham Isaak, Jr., extending over a page of the anarchist sheet and addressed to President Roosevelt.

Discussing the President's message to Congress, it tells the President that to be logical "you should consider yourself as one of the first subjects to emigrate to the island."

"Neither your prisons nor penal colonies," it continues, "will stop the onward march of our ideas. Even if you did report to the most barren rocks the adherents of anarchism do not think that the dial of progress can be turned back."

A TERRIBLE DEATH RATE.

Delayed Reports on Concentration Camps at Last Appear.

London, (By Cable).—The delay in the publication of the October and November returns from the South African concentration camps, which were just issued, was apparently due to the government's desire to accompany the announcement of the pitiable high death rate with some kind of official explanation.

A blue book now issued shows 3,156 deaths of whites in October, of which number 2,623 were children. There were 2,807 deaths of whites in November, of whom 2,271 were children. This makes the total number of deaths for the last six months 13,947, or a death rate approximating 253 per year per 1,000. Among the Kaffirs there were 1,308 deaths in two months.

The blue book also contains the Government's plans for breaking up the camps, and reports by medical officers, blaming the death rate on the "filthy habits of the Boers," the concealment of diseases, the feeding of babies on meat, heavy dough bread and stewed black coffee and the admission to the camps of half-starved refugees riddled with disease. In one instance a batch of "refugees" brought in consisted of eight dying persons and three dead bodies.

Rich But Nearly Starved.

Atlantic City, N. J. (Special).—Mrs. Sophie Miller, aged 87 years, of North Texas avenue, reputed to be worth \$50,000, fell two weeks ago and broke one of her legs. She was discovered by school children who went into her little store to buy candy two days after. She was nearly frozen to death. Mrs. Miller has been in the free ward of the City Hospital since then, and she is steadily improving. She constantly bemoans the fact, however, that when she fell she broke her heart, and no one can dispel this illusion.

Bank Robbers Steal \$35,000.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—Word was received here that the Bank of Sturgis, at Sturgis, Ky., was robbed of \$35,000 between midnight and dawn. The work was done quietly, and nothing was known about the robbery until the bank was opened for business Friday morning. At the time of the theft the bank held the money which was to have been used in paying off the employees of the Treadwater Mining Company.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Thousands of men have been thrown out of work by the floods in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. In the mining districts alone 18,000 men and boys are idle as the result of the flooded collieries. Hundreds of families are suffering from cold and exposure in their flooded homes. Three houses were lost and two persons will die from exposure in the flood at Tonawanda, Pa. The waters are receding and ice is forming. The railroads are still badly crippled. The freeze in the Southern States continues.

Park Benjamin, president of the Naval Arch Commission, which has charge of the proposed naval arch and water gate at the Battery, in New York, announced that the project has been temporarily given up. The arch and gate was to have cost \$1,300,000, and \$500,000 had been pledged.

Leading representatives of labor and capital met in conference in New York to discuss means of bringing about a better feeling between these two elements of industry.

Creditors of the defunct National Bank of Illinois sued the directors, charging their losses to the negligence and misconduct of the directors.

Two parties hunting burglars in Perry, Iowa, mistook one another for the thieves and blazed away. Three were wounded.

Joseph J. Novak became ill while on his way to catch a train at Ingleside Station, near St. Louis, and froze to death.

Carl Atheno, a hypnotist, awoke in Omaha after a six days' sleep, but went into another trance when confronted by an alleged deserted wife.

The American Federation of Labor, at Scranton, Pa., declared in favor of trade autonomy, but refused to endorse socialism. The old officers were re-elected.

Manufacturers of copper wire announced a reduction in prices that will average one cent a pound. Prices of brass are expected to fall this week.

From the estate of his uncle, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, the President will receive from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

In the convention of the American Federation of Labor the proposition to increase the number of vice-presidents from six to eight was defeated. A resolution instructing unions to hold aloof from State militia was tabled after sharp discussion. It was decided to increase the per capita tax of the unions; that of members of local unions from 5 cents to 10 cents, the increase of 5 cents a month to go to a defense fund.

The relations between President F. D. Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, and Chairman E. B. Thomas, of the board, are said to be greatly strained, and that they no longer speak to each other. Mr. Underwood will likely become president of the Northern Pacific.

James Wilcox, former suitor of Nell Crosey, in a letter to her father, Justice Crosey, again declares that he had nothing whatever to do either directly or indirectly with the girl's disappearance.

The United States Steel Corporation instituted a civil service merit system on its lake steamer lines, on which 2,000 men are employed. The captains and chief engineers will share in the dividends.

George Morgan, president, and Geo. Blum, Jr., treasurer, of the Continental Security Redemption Company of Birmingham, Ala., were arrested on the charge of embezzlement.

Charges of maltreatment at sea were brought against officers of the naval collier Nero by a seaman. The charges were dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence.

Laura Bullion, the female companion of Ben Kilpatrick, the Montana train robber, was sentenced to five years in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

Foreign.

The long-expected speech of Lord Rosebery at Chesterfield, England, was not up to expectations. It was a fine oratorical effort, but threw little light on the future of the Liberal party. He attacked the government's war methods, and in urging reorganization of the Liberal party, he quoted from President Roosevelt's message.

The women of Poland have taken a hand in the agitation, and have decided to issue a manifesto to the women of Europe and America on the indignation to which Polish children are subjected. The counties of Mayo and Roscommon, Ireland, have been placed under the Crimes Act, owing to United Irish League speakers preaching forcible resistance to the authorities.

A force under Gen. Bruce Hamilton killed 16 and captured 76 Boers at Wilkraens, in the Eastern Transvaal.

Mobs in Cadix pillaged stores and terrorized the peaceable people. After several encounters, in which many persons on both sides were injured, the police partly restored order.

Representatives of the transatlantic steamship companies met in Cologne to take steps to regulate traffic and minimize destructive competition.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Boer leaders are no longer able to repress murder and outrage on the part of their subordinates.

A fierce gale was reported to be sweeping the English and Irish Channel.

Heavy storms have swept over France and England. A number of small wrecks are reported. Telegraph communication between points in England and Scotland is still interrupted. A large new Austrian steamer, the Neritea, has been driven on the rocks off the English coast.

At a concert given by Paderewski in Berlin for the benefit of persons imprisoned as an outcome of the Wenschen school scandals the pianist was presented with bouquets tied with the Polish colors.

Besides the impending action of Germany to enforce claims against Venezuela, an uprising is threatened in that country.

Financial.

The New York Subtreasury statement shows the banks lost \$5,279,000 last week.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ and 3½ per cent. extra.

President Whitney has, it is said, disposed of his controlling interest in Dominion Steel & Iron Co., to Montreal capitalists.

The United Fruit Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable January 15, to stock of record December 31.

INQUIRY COURT CENSURES SCHLEY

But Admiral Dewey Says He Won the Battle of Santiago.

NO FURTHER ACTION RECOMMENDED

In a Nutshell, the Decision is Against Admiral Schley, and from the Standpoint of a Majority of the Court He Is Not Vindicated—Admiral Dewey, However, Was in the Main in Favor of Schley.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Blame and praise. This is the verdict of the Schley Court of Inquiry.

It is more blame than praise, because while Admiral Dewey, president of the court, gives him all the credit and glory for the destruction of Cervera's fleet as senior in command at the battle, and the court finds that his conduct was that of a man of courage in the action, the unanimous finding is made that Schley's conduct in the Santiago campaign prior to his supersession by Rear-Admiral Sampson was "characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise."

The investigation, unique in naval annals and of great historic importance, was intended to end a controversy which has not only disrupted the navy, but which has rent the entire country. Instead, further bitterness has been added to the controversy, for while Admiral Dewey gives it as his personal and individual opinion that to Rear-Admiral Schley belongs the credit of the victory at Santiago, Rear-Admirals Benham and Ramsay, the two junior members of the court, decline to append their signatures to such an expression.

OPINION OF THE MAJORITY.

Findings of Benham and Ramsay Are Against Schley.

The opinion of the majority is as follows:

Commodore Schley, in command of Flying Squadron, should have proceeded with utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos and should have maintained a close blockade of that port.

He should have endeavored on May 23 at Cienfuegos to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 A. M. of that date.

He should have proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba with all dispatch and should have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the Flying Squadron.

He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle.

He should not have made the retrograde turn westward with his squadron.

He should have promptly obeyed the Navy Department's order of May 25.

He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Santiago harbor on May 20 and 30.

He did not do his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31.

By commencing the engagement on July 3 with the port battery and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm Commodore Schley caused her to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels, especially with the Vizcaya and Colon.

The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and to back her engines to avoid possible collision.

Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieut. Com. A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them.

Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise.

His official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the Flying Squadron were inaccurate and misleading.

His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed, and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

George Dewey, Admiral United States Navy, President.

Samuel C. Lemley, Judge-Advocate-General United States Navy, Judge-Advocate.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S OPINION.

Commodore Schley Was the Senior Officer in Command.

Admiral Dewey's opinion is as follows:

In the opinion of the undersigned the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the Flying Squadron with all possible dispatch, Commodore Schley having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ships' bunkers.

The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective.

Commodore Schley in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from her when she came out.

The passage from Cienfuegos to a point about 22 miles south of Santiago was made with as much dispatch as was possible, while keeping the squadron a unit.

The blockade of Santiago was effective.

Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command and is entitled

Mrs. Bonine Acquitted.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The jury in the case of Mrs. Lola Ida Henry Bonine, charged with the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., in the Kenmore Hotel, in this city, on the night of May 15, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was set at liberty. Such a conclusion of the trial was generally expected, the popular impression here being that from the evidence submitted the prosecution had failed to prove its case against Mrs. Bonine.

to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

George Dewey, Admiral U. S. N., Sam. C. Lemley, Judge-Advocate-General U. S. N., Judge-Advocate.

The Recommendation.

In view of the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events of the Santiago campaign, the Court recommends no further proceedings be had in the premises.

George Dewey, Admiral U. S. N., President.

Sam. C. Lemley, Judge-Advocate-General U. S. N., Judge-Advocate.

SCHLEY TO PROTEST.

Formally Requests Mr. Long to Withhold Approval of the Report.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Rear-Admiral Schley has decided to protest against the report of the court of inquiry. He has formally requested Secretary Long to withhold approval of the findings of the court until a statement of the objections can be filed.

Rear-Admiral Schley was in consultation with his counsel, the Hon. Isidor Rayner and Mr. M. A. Teague, both of Baltimore. As a result of the conference, the following letter was presented to Secretary Long:

Washington, Dec. 16, 1901.

Sir—I have the honor to most respectfully request that you withhold your approval from the findings of the court of inquiry, recently held at the navy yard in the city of Washington, of which Admiral George Dewey was president, until such time as I may have an opportunity to file a statement of objections thereto, and I, therefore, request that you do not dissolve the court until action shall have been taken on such objections.

Very respectfully,
W. S. SCHLEY,

Rear Admiral United States Navy.

ISIDOR RAYNER,
Counsel for the Applicant Before Said Court of Inquiry.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

One of the Rear Admiral's attorneys, who presented the letter to Mr. Long, asked the Secretary to indicate his probable action in the premises. The Secretary replied that the request would be granted, and his action on the findings and the dissolution of the court withheld until the objections were received and he had had an opportunity to consider them.

WHO WON THE PRIZE MONEY?

Under Dewey's Decision Ought Schley Get Sampson's Share.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Whether Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley should receive the share of the prize and bounty money awarded by the Treasury Department to the commander-in-chief of the American fleet at Santiago is a question raised by Admiral Dewey's opinion that Admiral Schley was in absolute command.

These figures, showing the amount of prize money awarded to each officer in command of a fleet or squadron during the war with Spain, have been prepared by the Auditor for the Navy Department:

Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, \$8,335, share bounty for destruction of Spanish ships at Santiago; \$17,462, bounty and prize money for captures and ships destroyed independent of Santiago; \$25,797, total bounty and prize money received.

Rear-Admiral Schley, \$3,334, share bounty money for destruction of Spanish ships at Santiago; \$149,53, prize money for capture made by ships under his command; \$3,483,53, total bounty and prize money received.

Admiral George Dewey, \$9,570, total bounty for destruction of Spanish ships at Manila.

BIBLE IN THE LEVANT.

Steadily Increasing Demand Reported by American Society.

New York, (Special).—The American Bible Society has issued a report based on the recent visitation of its agencies in the Levant by its secretary, Rev. Dr. William I. Baven.

The report says that there has been a steadily increasing demand for the Bible in the more than 20 languages spoken by the people along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The principal circulation is in Armenian, Greek and Arabic. The Arabic versions during the past year were over 40,000.

The distribution of the Bible in the Nile Valley and in the Soudan is also a part of the work of the Levant agency of the American Bible Society.

Shoots Wife in Mistake.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—J. A. Randall, a locomotive engineer living at Aberdeen, mistook his wife for a burglar and shot her with a rifle. The ball went through her body and penetrated the wall. She will probably die. Randall was awakened by his wife, who told him somebody was trying to break into the house. While Randall was getting his rifle she went into the hall. The house was dark when he turned and distinguished a form he fired.

Steel Trust May Control Nickel Co.

London, (By Cable).—The Pall Mall Gazette says it is inclined to credit the rumors, for some time current, to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation is trying to obtain control of the Nickel Corporation. The paper finds support for the belief in the reconstitution of the latter campaign board, on which appears the name of Colonel Hunsiker as chairman. The Gazette understands that Colonel Hunsiker represents the Steel Corporation.

EIGHT MEN KILLED, ELEVEN INJURED

Conductor's Blunder Results in a Terrible Collision.

WRECK ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

A Passenger and a Freight Come Together With Great Force, the Occupants of the Smoking Car Being Pinned in by the Locomotives—Only Three of the Half Dozen Escaped.

Rockford, Ill. (Special).—Failure on the part of a conductor to obey orders is supposed to have been the cause of a head-on collision on the Illinois Central, between Irene and Perryville. The two trains were the eastbound passenger train and a through freight from Chicago going west. As a result eight people are dead or missing and 11 injured.

The trains met in a slight bend in the track, both running at full speed. The smoking express and baggage cars were piled on the locomotive, pinning in the occupants of the smoker. Only three of the half dozen in that car escaped. The others were pinned in, and if not instantly killed, were roasted to death and their bodies, with those of the engine crews, were entirely consumed. All efforts of the survivors to reach the victims were unavailing.

The temperature was 20 degrees below zero, and an icy wind was blowing. The point where the wreck occurred being in a shallow cut afforded no protection. The injured were without hats and wraps and suffered terribly. By the united efforts of the survivors, one car was pushed back from the wreckage to escape the flames, and the wounded were placed on the banks inside.

Two hours elapsed before any relief was at hand. The engine from the east pulled the car to Irene, three miles distant. A relief train was started from Rockford at 1:30 A. M. with medical aid. It arrived at the scene of the wreck 20 minutes later. In the meantime the injured had been brought back from Irene and were transferred to the relief train and brought to Rockford.

STORM'S HAVOC.

Streams in New York and Pennsylvania Rise Above Danger Line.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special).—The bitter cold wave from the northwest met the furious easterly storm this side of the Alleghenies and checked the latter, but not before the tremendous downpour of rain and terrific winds had caused losses to property aggregating millions of dollars in the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

In addition to the enormous damage to manufacturing plants by floods, a number of lives were lost.

Washouts caused damage and delays on the various railroads in Pennsylvania and New York. The Lehigh river overflowed the canal at Bethlehem, Pa., and forced the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads to suspend traffic. About 200 houses in Bethlehem were flooded.

The havoc in the Pennsylvania coal regions is enormous, and the loss to railroad and mining companies will amount to millions of dollars. The Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna and Juniata rivers have risen as high as 15 feet above their levels, and all of their tributaries have overflowed, inundating the surrounding country in more than a dozen counties. In the Schuylkill Valley 48 mines were flooded, and in the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions the destruction is equally great.

FEAR UPRISING OF FILIPINOS.

Army Officer Says Rebellion is Rife in Island of Luzon.

Pekin, (By Cable).—A private letter received here from an American general at Manila, whose position gives his statements the highest authority, says that secret service reports from all the provinces of the island of Luzon show a remarkable and widespread revival of the spirit of rebellion there.

This letter says the American army expects a general outbreak throughout the island of Luzon, and is taking vigorous measures to suppress it. Manila is the center of discontent.

General Chaffee has frequent parades of the garrison through the city's streets to display American strength and fearing an attempt at a general massacre of Americans.

Arrangements have been perfected to concentrate American women and children in the public buildings on short notice.

JUDGE HITS EX-CONGRESSMAN.

John J. Lentz Assaulted in Court at Cleveland, Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, (Special).—There was a sensational scene in Judge Bigger's court, when Judge D. C. Badger assaulted former Congressman John J. Lentz.

The episode was the outgrowth of the appointment of a receiver for the Wolfram Guit Company by Judge Badger. Lentz had, as attorney for Judge Badger, filed an affidavit in Judge Bigger's court alleging prejudice on the part of Judge Badger, and asking Judge Bigger to bear a motion to vacate the receivership.

Judge Badger happened into the courtroom while the matter was being laid before Judge Bigger, and he accused Lentz of having mistated the facts. Lentz entered a denial. Judge Badger then assaulted the ex-Congressman. Lentz made no attempt to retaliate, but told Badger that inasmuch as he was a judge he would not strike him.

Pardon of Miss Eastwick Refused.

London, (By Cable).—The Home Office notified counsel for Miss Josephine Eastwick, of Philadelphia, under sentence of six months' imprisonment for forging a railroad certificate, that the petition for her pardon on the ground of insanity could not be granted. No reason is given. This action of the Home Office was taken in spite of great pressure brought to bear in Miss Eastwick's behalf by the officials of the American Embassy.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Contests for House Seats.

The hearing of the contested election cases will begin early in January before the several elections committees of the House.

There are seven of these contests, including that made by ex-Representative J. J. Lentz, of Ohio, against the sitting member from the seventh Ohio district, Representative Emmet Tompkins. One of the contests, begun by General Walker, of Virginia, for the seat in the ninth Virginia district, has been terminated by the death of the contestant.

Other cases are: Seventh Alabama, N. B. Spears against Representative John L. Burnett; Third Kentucky, J. M. Moss against Representative John S. Rhea; Twelfth Missouri, W. M. Horton against Representative James J. Butler; Third North Carolina, J. E. Fowler against Representative Charles R. Thomas; Seventh South Carolina, A. B. Dentler against Representative J. Wm. Stokes; Fourth Virginia, C. E. Wilson against Representative Francis R. Lassiter.

Will Not Take It in Bonds.

It is said to be definitely decided that President Roosevelt will not accept the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of \$10,000,000 of bonds of the United States Steel Corporation for the purpose of founding an institution for higher education in this city.

The views of prominent Senators and Representatives as they have been given to the President are practically unanimous against the acceptance of the offer in its present shape. The provision attached to the offer that the Government shall hold the bonds for a term of years is considered especially objectionable.

The President, however, is very hopeful that an adjustment can be made by which Mr. Carnegie will convert the bonds which he tendered into cash or United States bonds, and that the gift can then be accepted in that shape.

Cuban Revenues Decline.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department gave out the following statement showing the customs revenue in Cuba:

The total revenues for the ten months ended October 31, 1901, were \$13,038,336, as compared with \$13,228,861 for the same period of 1900, and \$12,120,991 for 1899.

The duty on exports was abolished April 1, 1901. The export duties collected in 1901 amounted to \$267,440; during the ten months ended October 31, 1900, \$724,776; ten months ended October 31, 1899, \$610,530.

The customs revenues exclusive of export duties, increased in 1901 over the previous year by \$76,811, and over the second preceding year by \$1,260,434.

Long's Plan for Naval Reserves.

Secretary Long has transmitted to Congress a bill providing for the organization of a United States naval reserve. All officers, petty officers and enlisted men of the naval militia who served during the war with Spain, and all officers appointed from civil life for service during the continuance of that war, the men who enlisted in the navy for not less than one year and served during the Spanish War, and all graduates of the Naval Academy who have honorably left the service, may be enrolled in the naval reserve in the same grade as that held when they left the service. An appropriation of \$200,000 is asked for to carry the bill into operation.

Bill for Purchase of Telegraph Lines.

Representative Jackson, of Kansas, has introduced a bill providing that the United States Government purchase the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies and thereafter operate them in connection with the Postoffice Department.

Provision is made for appraisal of the property of the companies and for the payment of its appraised value when the amount is reported to Congress.

Siam's New Minister Presented.

Phya Akaraj Oradhara, the newly arrived Siamese Minister, called at the State Department, accompanied by his English secretary