Scranton Tribune.

THE ONLY SCRANTON PAPER RECEIVING THE COMPLETE NEWS SERVICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE GREATEST NEWS AGENCY IN THE WORLD.

TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1902. TWO CENTS.

State Library 1902

FINAL SESSION OF 57TH CONGRESS

Forecast of the Business of the Week in the Senate and House of Representatives.

ADMISSION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

The Applications of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona Will Receive the Attention of the Senate—A Deluge of Bills Dealing with the Trust Question Will Be Thrown Into the Legislative Hopper of the House—Leaders Will Expedite the Appropriation Bills as Much as Possible—President's Message Will Be Read Tomorrow.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The admission of the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona as states of the Union probably will be the subject of general importance to receive the attention of the senate in the session which begins at noon tomorrow.

After the Omnibus Territorial bill passed the house last session, its friends in the senate were so insistent on action by the senate and so strong in point of numbers that in the interest of other pending legislation a unanimous agreement was reached that in consideration of abatement by the friends of the measure during the last session the committee on territories would report on the bill on next Wednesday, Dec. 3, and that a week later the bill should become the unfinished business of the senate, which means that unless the measure shall be displaced by the vote or by unanimous consent it will occupy the first place on the senate calendar until disposed of.

It is current expectation that this programme will be carried out whether the committee's report is favorable or unfavorable as the agreement contemplated consideration, regardless of the character of the report.

There is no definite information as to what the committee's decision will be, but at the last session all the Republican members of the committee except Senator Quay voted to defer consideration, while Senator Quay and all the Democratic members voted for immediate action, the result being a majority of one for postponement. It is known that some of the Republican members favor an amendment of the bill so as to provide for the admission only of Oklahoma, and it is the prevailing opinion that the committee will divide on this proposition, all Republican members except Senator Quay being considered favorable to it. However, the transposition of one Republican vote would insure the report of a bill to admit all three territories to statehood, as Senator Quay and all the Democrats are firm in favor of a tri-state measure.

A Debate Probable.

A protracted debate in the senate is probable. The friends of the house measure claim to have the support of all the Democratic senators and of from fifteen to eighteen Republicans. There is, however, determined opposition on the part of some of the Republican leaders, who deny the Omnibus bill has the strength its friends claim for it. Other questions which, in addition to the appropriation bills, are expected to receive attention of the senate at this session are the trusts, the tariff and Cuban reciprocity. It is possible that the Cuban question may be postponed until the pending commercial treaty with the Cuban government shall be transmitted to the senate, but there has not been any determination on that point. Very few Republican senators admit the probability of any change of the tariff law during the present session, but some bills to modify present schedules may be introduced and speeches made thereon. Some senators speak of the creation of a tariff commission as a possibility, but there are differences of opinion as to the utility of such a body. There is quite a unanimity of opinion favorable to anti-trust legislation, and this opposition goes to the extent of predicting results along the lines indicated by Attorney General Knox for the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law. Differences of opinion as to the unconstitutionality of some of the proposed changes have developed already. The committee on the judiciary will attempt to reconcile these differences and if it succeeds, the present indications are favorable to affirmative action by the senate. The Democrats will place no obstacles in the way of such legislation. There is no longer serious talk of constitutional amendments for the claim of trusts, as it is recognized that in a short session it would be impossible to secure action on such amendments. The present week will barely witness the beginning of the three months' work. Tomorrow the usual committee of two senators will be appointed to call on the president, and resolutions of regret for the death of Senator McMillan, of Michigan, will bring the day's session to a close a few minutes after assemblage. It is possible that the oath of office may be administered to General Alger, Senator McMillan's successor, but even this ceremony may be postponed for a day. Tuesday the president's message will be read, and beyond this no business will be attempted that day. The sessions of Wednesday and Thursday, also, will be brief, with an adjournment from Thursday until the following Monday. On Wednesday, in accordance with the agreement last session, Senator Beveridge doubtless will present a report on territories on the statehood bill and it then will go over until December 10.

Efforts to Confirm Nominations.

There will be an effort to confirm some of the numerous nominations expected to be sent in at the first opportunity. The list of those in whose interest this effort will be made includes Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose nomination as associate justice of the United States Supreme court will be one of the first to be sent to the senate. There are a number of cases involving constitutional questions before the court, whose hearing has been postponed until a full bench can be secured, and the desire on the part of the court for prompt action doubtless will have much influence in securing expedition in considering this nomination.

A large number of bills will be introduced on Wednesday and Thursday, and the foundation will be laid for what all predict will be a very crowded session.

House Forecast.

When the house convenes tomorrow to enter on the final session of the fifty-seventh congress a perfect deluge of bills dealing with the trust question in all its phases will be thrown into the legislative hopper. It is admitted on all hands that this will be the most important topic of discussion. Indeed the leaders incline to the belief that beyond the appropriation bills and routine legislation it will be the only general subject of which there is a chance of action at the short session. As yet the leaders have formulated no measure and there exists a pretty wide divergence of opinion as to what can or should be done. The president's recommendations on the subject are awaited with interest. The most conservative opinion among the Republican leaders seems to favor an appropriation for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. Such an appropriation, it is pointed out, could be placed on one of the regular appropriation bills and put through both houses without difficulty, whereas any amendment to the law itself, no matter how conservative, would likely meet opposition. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, is one of those who believe that the Sherman law, if enforced is sufficient to meet the situation and tomorrow he will introduce a bill appropriating $500,000 to be used by the department of justice in prosecutions under the present law. It is not improbable when the leaders ascertain exactly what can be done that a caucus of the Republicans would be called to agree on a measure. Meantime the trust bills, introduced, probably will be referred to the judiciary committee. There is some question of jurisdiction. If a bill invokes the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, it properly should go to the commerce committee and if the taxing power of the government to the ways and means committee and this practice probably will be followed unless a fight for jurisdiction is made.

Will Hurry Appropriations.

The leaders have resolved to expedite the appropriation bills as much as possible, in order to allow the largest margin on time for other matters. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, believes that the legislative, executive and judicial, and the pension appropriation bills can be disposed of before the holidays. His committee will go to work at once and prepare the supply bills as rapidly as possible. The legislative and pension bills probably will be read before the end of the week. One of the first things the appropriation committee will be called on to do, however, is to prepare a bill to provide for the coal strike commission. Judge Gray, chairman of the commission, has written a letter to Mr. Cannon, asking for an appropriation for $50,000, to defray the expenses of the commission, to pay its clerical force and to furnish such compensation for its members as the president may see fit. The appropriations committee will meet tomorrow to prepare a bill, which it is believed will be presented and passed this week. No opposition from the minority is anticipated. The session of the house tomorrow will be brief. The roll will be called and the announcement of the deaths that have occurred during the recess. The house will adjourn until Tuesday, when the president's message will be read. There is no programme for the remainder of the week beyond the bill to defray the expenses of the Coal Strike commission. If the regular order is demanded, the London Dock Charge bill is the unfinished business.

Mr. Carnegie Improving.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Nov. 30.—Andrew Carnegie, who has been lying ill here for the past fortnight, was able to get up today for the first time.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Charles McGlade, the hotel man, who was proprietor of the famous Mansion House, of Atlantic City, N. J., for upwards of a quarter of a century, died here tonight. Mr. McGlade, who was about 60 years of age, was the proprietor of the Columbia House of this city at the time of his death.

Warren, O., Nov. 30.—Jacob Perkins, son of the late Hon. H. B. Perkins, died today of pneumonia, aged 42 years. He was well known throughout the state and was a trustee of the state hospital in this city.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 30.—John Elliott Ward, president of the convention of 1856, that nominated James Buchanan for president of the United States, died today at Dorchester, Ga., his birthplace, aged 88 years. Mr. Ward was United States district attorney of Georgia in 1838 and mayor of Savannah in 1854. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan as minister to China, in which position he served until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he resigned and returned to Savannah. In 1866 he removed to New York, where he practiced law successfully for many years.

HANNA WILL NOT RESIGN.

Says It Will Be for the People of Ohio to Say When He Is to Retire.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Senator Hanna tonight denied all reports that he intended to resign from either the Senate or the chairmanship of the Republican National committee. "I am not going to resign from anything," he added, and added:

"Such a thought has never entered my head." He said he would serve out his term as senator and then it would be for the people of Ohio to say whether he should retire.

He added: "Neither will I retire as chairman of the Republican National committee until after I have called the next national convention to order. If the new national committee to be selected by the delegates to that convention does not ask me to become its chairman. I will not have to pass upon the subject of my retirement. It it does not tender me the chairmanship, then I shall have to decide whether I will accept it."

PERSHING'S MARCH ACROSS MINDANAO

Moros Surprised to Find That Americans Are Not Monsters—General Miles' Trip.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Manila, Nov. 30.—Captain Pershing, with sixty men, has completed a march across the island of Mindanao from Camp Vicars to Ylagan. This is possibly the first time that white men have made the journey. Captain Pershing visited Mayada and Marahui. On his way to Mayada, he found the Moros were surprised to learn that Americans were not monsters ten feet tall, with horns and tails. At Marahui he addressed five hundred Moros, telling them of the friendly purposes of the Americans. Representatives of the Dato and Becayutan tribes, which are now at war, asked Captain Pershing to arbitrate the differences between them. The captain agreed to visit them and give his arbitration on his return journey to Camp Vicars. No hostility was shown towards the column on the march.

The constabulary in the Zambales province report a repulsive incident of cruelty perpetrated by Ladrones. Several columns of constabulary had been chasing the Ladrones with the assistance of friendly natives. Five of the friendlies straggled from the column and were captured by Ladrones, who amputated the tongue and gouged out the eyes of one friendly and then sent him back to the constabulary. The fate of the other four is unknown.

Manila, Nov. 30.—General Miles visited and inspected Subig Bay yesterday. He will possibly abandon his projected coast trip to Vigan Luzon and proceed direct to Hong Kong and Shanghai.

STATE OF THE CURRENCY

Annual Report of Comptroller Ridgely—Suggestions Offered in Interest of Asset Bank Notes.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The annual report of Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely has been prepared for transmission to congress. It shows that on September 15, 4,601 reporting banks had $6,115,928,912.50 aggregate resources, and $5,208,127,480.69 loans and discounts. Individual deposits were at the highest notch ever reached in the history of the national banking system, amounting to $3,209,273,895.92. There was a net increase during the decade of 828 banks, $2,603,834,015 in aggregate resources, $1,109,086,393 in loans and discounts, and an 82 per cent. increase in individual deposits.

The report contains a strong plea for asset bank currency. It points out that while present bank notes are safe, their quantity is inelastic and that we need notes which are not only safe, but available when legitimately needed. This suggestion is offered:

If, in addition to the amount of notes they are now allowed to issue by law on bonds deposited in the treasury, the national banks were allowed to issue an additional amount of uncovered notes, beginning with 20 per cent. and gradually increasing to 50 per cent., it would make the circulation more expansible. A graduated tax on the amount issued, joined with ample provisions for their redemption and return to the issuing bank, would result in the necessary contraction when the circulation became redundant and the notes not needed in business. The safety of the notes can be made absolute by a reserve fund raised by a very small tax. During the almost forty years the national banking system has been in existence, the total amount of the notes of the banks which have failed, outstanding at the time of their failure, has been less than $21,000,000. During this same period the banks have paid in taxes on circulation above $90,000,000, or four and one-half times as much as would have been required to pay all these notes if the bonds had not done so. If there had been outstanding the full 50 per cent. of uncovered notes suggested above, or $50,000,000 above those covered by the bonds, the taxes which have been paid would have been nine times the amount required to pay them, if, as would of course have been the case, the bonds had paid for the covered notes.

The present capital of all the national banks would permit the issue of about $140,000,000 of uncovered notes for the first issue of 20 per cent. and the ultimate issue of $350,000,000 if the amount was increased to 50 per cent. These maximum figures would probably be increased by the increase in the number of national banks.

Kingston Miners Dissatisfied.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 30.—The 2,500 employes of the Kingston Coal company have agreed to submit their grievances with the company to the executive board of the United Mine Workers. The company is opposed to the check weighmen by the miners and on the last pay-day refused to deduct from the wages of the employes the amount necessary to pay monthly salaries of the weighmen. This brought about a crisis and at meetings of the employes held today it was decided to lay the matter before the executive board of the miners' union.

THE NEED OF A GENERAL ARMY STAFF

Subject Most Emphasized in the Report of the Secretary of War.

MILITARY SYSTEM DEFECTIVE AT TOP

The Most Important Thing Now to Be Done for Our Army—Duties of a General Staff—Twenty Months Experience Convinces the Secretary That the General Effect of the Act Prohibiting the Sale of Beer and Light Wines in Army Post Exchanges Is Bad—Strength of the Army—Other Features of the Report.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The subject most emphasized in the report of Secretary of War Elihu Root is the need of a general army staff. Its creation is pronounced "the most important thing now to be done for the army." The secretary adds:

Our military system is still exceedingly defective at the top. We have a personnel unsurpassed anywhere, and a population ready to respond to calls for the increase of the personnel in case of need, up to the full limit at which it is possible to transport and subsist an army. We have wealth and a present willingness to expend it reasonably for the procurement of supplies and material of war as plentiful and as good as can be found in any country. We have the different branches of the military service well organized, each within itself, for the performance of its duties. Our administrative staff and supply departments, as a rule, have at their heads good and competent men, faithful to their duties, each attending assiduously to the business of his department. But when we come to the co-ordination and direction of all these means and agencies of warfare, so that all parts of the machine shall work true together, we are weak. Our system makes no adequate provision for the directing brain which every army must have, to work successfully. Common experience has shown that this can not be furnished by any single man without assistants, and that it requires a body of officers working together under the direction of a chief and entirely separate from and independent of the administrative staff of an army (such as the adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, etc., each of whom is engrossed in the duties of his own special department). This body of officers, in distinction from the administrative staff, has come to be called a general staff.

Duties of a General Staff.

The duties of such a body of officers can be illustrated by taking for example an invasion of Cuba, such as we were all thinging about a few years ago. It is easy for a president, or a general acting under his direction, to order that 50,000 or 100,000 men proceed to Cuba and capture Havana. To make an order which has any reasonable chance of being executed he must do a great deal more than that. He must determine how many men shall be sent and how they shall be divided among the different arms of the service, and how they shall be armed, and equipped, and to do that he must get all the information possible about the defenses of the place to be captured and the strength and character and armament of the forces to be met. He must determine at what points and by what routes the place shall be approached, and at what points his troops shall land in Cuba; and for this purpose he must be informed about the various harbors of the island and the depth of their channels; what classes of vessels can enter them; what the facilities for landing are; how they are defended; the character of the roads leading from them to the place to be attacked; the character of the intervening country; how far it is healthful or unhealthful; what the climate is liable to be at the season of the proposed movement; the temper and sympathies of the inhabitants; the quantity and kind of supplies that can be obtained from the country; the extent to which transportation can be obtained, and a great variety of other things which will go to determine whether it is better to make the approach from one point or from another, and to determine what it will be necessary for the army to carry with it in order to succeed in moving and living and fighting.

All this information it is the business of a general staff to procure and present. It is probable that there would be in such case a number of alternative plans, each having certain advantages and disadvantages, and these should be worked out each by itself, with the reasons for and against it, and presented to the president or general for his determination. This the general staff should do. This can not be done in an hour. It requires that the staff shall have been at work for a long time collecting the information and arranging it and getting it in form to present. That at home, where the preparation for the expedition is to be made, the order must be based upon a knowledge of the men and material available for its execution; how many men there are who can be devoted to that purpose, from what points they are to be drawn, what bodies of troops ought to be left or sent elsewhere, and what bodies may be included in the proposed expedition; whether there are ships enough to transport them; where they are to be obtained; whether they are properly fitted up; what more should be done to them; what are the available stocks of clothing, arms and ammunition, and engineers' material, and horses and wagons, and all the innumerable supplies and munitions necessary for a large expedition; how are the things to be supplied which are not ready, but which are necessary, and how long time will be required to supply them.

All this and much more necessary information it is the business of a general staff to supply. When that has been done the order is made with all available knowledge of all the circumstances upon which the movement depends for its success. It is then the business of a general staff to see that every separate officer upon whose action the success of the movement depends understands his share in it and does not lag behind in the performance of that share; to see that troops and ships and animals and supplies of arms and ammunition and clothing and food, etc., from hundreds of sources, come together at the right time and places. It is a laborious, complicated, and difficult work, which requires a considerable number of men whose special business it is and who are charged with no other duties.

It was the lack of such a body of men doing that kind of work which led to the confusion attending the Santiago expedition in the summer of 1898. The confusion at Tampa and elsewhere was the necessary result of having a large number of men, each of them doing his own special work the best he could, but without any adequate force of officers engaged in seeing that they pulled together according to detailed plans made beforehand. Such a body of men doing general staff duty is just as necessary to prepare an army properly for war in time of peace as it is in time of war. It is not an executive body; it is not an administrative body; it acts only through the authority of others. It makes intelligent command possible by procuring and arranging information and working out plans in detail, and it makes intelligent and effective execution of commands possible by keeping all the separate agents advised of the parts they are to play in the general scheme.

Objects to a Commanding General.

In creating a general staff I think we should change the designation of the officer who we have called the commanding general of the army to chief of staff, and at the same time enlarge his powers by giving him the immediate direction of the supply departments, which are now independent of the commanding general of the army.

When an officer is appointed to the position of commanding general of the army he naturally expects to command himself with a high degree of independence, following his own ideas rather than the ideas of others. We cannot ordinarily expect an officer placed in such a position and thus endowed with what purports to be the right and title to command, not to stand up for his right to really command and not to regard any attempt to control his action or limit his power as unjustifiable interference.

The title of chief of staff, on the other hand, denotes a duty to advise, inform, and assist a superior officer who has command, and to represent him, acting in his name and by his authority in carrying out his policies and securing the execution of his commands. The officer who accepts the position assumes the highest obligation to be perfectly loyal to his commander, to exclude all personal interest from his advice and representation, and to try, in the most whole-hearted way, to help him to right conclusions, and to successful execution of his policies even though his conclusions may not agree with the advice given. For the successful performance of his duties the chief of staff must have the entire confidence of his commander. In proportion as he merits that confidence, the chief of staff gradually comes to find his advice usually accepted, and to really exercise the authority of his commander, subject only to the most general directions, just as Von Moltke exercised the authority of King William of Prussia as his chief of staff.

An Impossible Position.

Experience has shown that it is impossible for any officer to really exercise in this country, in time of peace, the powers which appear and are assumed to be conferred along with the title of "commanding general of the army." This follows from the constitution of our government. The constitution requires the president to be the commander of the army, and a great variety of laws require the secretary of war, who directly represents the president, to supervise and direct the expenditure of the vast sums of money appropriated annually by congress for the support of the army. As every important movement requires the use of money, so long as the secretary of war performs this duty faithfully he must practically control the operations of the army in time of peace, and there cannot be any independent command of the army, except that which the president himself exercises over the secretary of war and everybody else in the military establishment.

One result of the arrangement is that the officer who is called "commanding general of the army" cannot in time of peace really exercise any substantial power at all unless he acts in conformity to the policy and views of the secretary of war, acting under the direction of the president; that is to say, he cannot exercise any independent command; and this must always be so as long as the secretary of war performs the duties which are imposed upon him by law and which are essential to the maintenance of civilian control over the military establishment. It was the inability to exercise the power which the title of "commanding general of the army" appears to carry with it, but which does not really exist, that led General Scott to leave Washington and establish his headquarters in New York and General Sherman to remove to St. Louis, both of them abandoning the attempt to do anything in connection with the administration of the army in Washington. And this difficulty has been the cause of almost constant conflict and bitter feeling in the administration of the army for the past fifty years, to the very great injury of the service and very great loss of efficiency.

It does not follow, however, that the principal and most trusted general of the army cannot exercise a great and commanding influence in the control of the army, and practically manage it in all military matters. What does follow is that he can do this only by abandoning the idea of independent command and by assuming the position and performing the functions which I have described as belonging to a chief of staff. General Schofield did this with entire success and rendered great service to the country by doing so. Everybody is not so self-restrained and sensible as General Schofield, and the best way to secure from others the same kind of good service that he rendered, is to give the officer from whom it is expected a designation which indicates what he is really to do.

The Canteen.

As the result of twenty months' study

[Continued on Page 7.]

Head Severed by a Train.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 30.—August Oist, 32 years of age, from Chicago, was found on the New York Central tracks in the Rochester station tonight, his head severed from his body by the fast mail. A ticket and two baggage checks from Chicago to New York, $80 in money, a gold watch were found on the body. Oist, it is said, had been on the United States ship Monocacy during the Spanish-American war.

Telegraphers Receive Increase.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Nov. 30.—All the telegraph operators on the Wisconsin Central railway have been granted an increase in salary, amounting to $5 a month for every employe in that department. The advance in the wage scale already has gone into effect and the pay checks for December 16 will show the increase.

GREAT SUCCESS OF SCRANTON SINGERS

SIXTIETH WEDDING DAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dornblaser Celebrate at Paradise Valley.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Nov. 29.—Attended by their seven children, their sons and daughters and their children, with many great-grandchildren, the sixtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. Dornblaser is being celebrated in royal fashion today in Paradise township. The groom is a spry old gentleman of 88 years, and his blushing bride is but five years his junior.

Sixty years is more than the average lifetime nowadays, but at 88 and 82, Mr. and Mrs. Dornblaser are as hale, hearty and active as many half their ages. The old gentleman looks after his little farm alone, and his wife does the housework. The couple received the congratulations of scores today.

STOKER STRIKE AT MARSEILLES

The Harbor Filled with Empty Vessels—No Disorder Has Occurred as Yet—Cavalry Arriving.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Marseilles, Nov. 30.—The strike at this port, which was started last week by the stokers, to obtain an increase of wages, is now practically complete as regards steamers here. As ships arrive the hands desert, and the harbor is so crowded with empty vessels that it is difficult to find room for newcomers. There has been no disorder as yet, but the government is sending troops to meet any emergency, two regiments of cavalry arriving today.

The strike practically has paralyzed commerce along the coast, as it is spreading to other ports. Six hundred passengers are now waiting at Marseilles for transportation to Algiers. The mails for Corsica, Algieria and Tunis are also delayed from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, but the authorities succeeded in forwarding a quantity of sacks Saturday and it was announced today that the government has arranged to assure the mail service by means of naval vessels. The government also will furnish the regular liners with seamen from the navy. As Corsica is largely dependent on the steamer service from Marseilles for provisions, the scarcity of flour and other necessities already is being felt in the island.

The strikers' committee tonight telegraphed to the minister of marine that if the strike was not settled in five days' time an appeal would be issued for a general strike to all the ports of France.

THE FALL OF SNOW.

Midwinter Conditions Prevail in Many Towns—Six Inches Recorded at Altoona.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Altoona, Nov. 30.—A snow storm came out of the north early this afternoon and at 7 o'clock the city and vicinity was covered to a depth of four inches. There was no wind and while the atmosphere grew gradually colder, the white flakes steadily piled up. They are still falling tonight. Reports from the towns on the mountains say that a depth of six inches is recorded.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—The first snow fall of the season occurred today in central Pennsylvania. It was wet and melted almost as soon as it fell. In some places the snow fell at the rate of an inch an hour.

Bellefonte, Nov. 30.—A violent snow storm, the first of the season, is raging here tonight. Since 3 o'clock this afternoon three inches of snow have fallen. The thermometer ranges about 48 degrees and there is no apprehension of damage or suffering from the storm.

Cumberland, Md., Nov. 30.—More than an inch of snow covers this section tonight and almost midwinter conditions prevail. All incoming trains are covered with snow, indicating that the storm is more than local.

CATTLE MARKET CLOSED.

No More Animals Will Be Shipped from Boston to England.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Boston, Nov. 30.—With the departure of a drove of cattle on the Steamer Sylvania for Liverpool, today, the Boston export market for cattle on the hoof officially closed for an indefinite period. Permission to ship these cattle had been given by the bureau of agriculture at Washington as they had been pronounced physically sound and free from foot and mouth disease.

Dr. Bennett, the representative of the bureau of agriculture here, says that not another live animal will leave this port until the department is satisfied that the foot and mouth disease has been stamped out.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 30.—Arrived: Campania, Liverpool and Queenstown; St. Louis, Southampton and Cherbourg. Lizard—Passed: Minneapolis, New York for London; Vaderland, New York for Antwerp. Queenstown—Sailed: Umbria (from Liverpool), New York. Moville—Sailed: Ethiopia (from Glasgow), New York.

Wife Beater Killed by His Son.

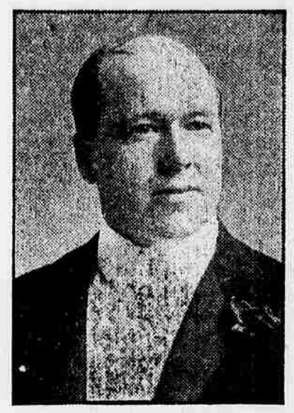
By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Cullman, Ala., Nov. 30.—Charlie King, aged 16 years, last night shot and instantly killed his father. It is said the elder King came home intoxicated and gave his wife a severe beating. Young Kink then secured a double barreled shot gun and emptied both barrels into his father's head.

Garried Away Bulk of the Prizes at the Arion Society's Musical Festival in Brooklyn.

PRAISE FOR WATKINS AND HIS CHORUSES

Composer of the Chief Competitive Piece Declares That the Rendition by the Scranton Choir Was Unparalleled—Great Enthusiasm Prevailed When Announcement Was Made That the $1,000 Prize Was to Come to Scranton—Were Very Dubious For a Time—Winnings of Scrantonians Amount to $1,640



JOHN T. WATKINS.
The Sousa of the Choral World.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Scranton's singers fairly swept everything before them in the big musical festival of the Arions which closed last night. They won the chief competition for mixed choruses, the ladies' chorus competition, three quartette prizes and two solo prizes. Of the $3,500 offered in prizes—which amount includes $1,180 for German contests—the Scrantonians carried away $1,640. The only competition outside of solos, they tried for and did not win was the male chorus' contest for a prize of $500, which went to the Dr. Mason Glee club, of Wilkes-Barre. Even a German quartette prize was taken from three German parties by a Scranton quartette in which three of the singers are Welsh. The events in which the local singers were winners were:

Chief choral competition, "Harold Harfager," by Parker; prize, $1,000—Scranton United Choral society, John T. Watkins, leader.

Women's chorus, "Spanish Gypsy Girl," Liesen; prize, $300—Ladies' chorus of the Scranton United Choral society, John T. Watkins, leader.

Male quartette (German), "Die Heimeth," Spicker; prize, $80—Schubert quartette, composed of John T. Watkins, Willard M. Bunnell, Alan W. Jones and Thomas Beynon.

Male quartette (English) "Bugle Song," Foote; prize, $80—Schubert quartette.

Mixed quartette, "The Sea Has Its Pearls," Pinsuti; prize, $80—Alfred Wooler, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pilling, Mrs. Edith Richards Heckel.

Baritone solo, "Upon That Day," Marschner; prize, $50—Will Watkins.

Tenor solo, "O Joy Divine," Massenet; prize, $50—Thomas Beynon.

Warm Encomiums.

More valued however than all the prizes were the encomiums which the Scranton singers won. Nothing more emphatic of approval could be uttered than the words of commendation that came from Horatio W. Parker, of Yale university, composer of the chief choral piece, "Harold Harfager," on the rendition given his composition by the Scranton United Choral society. In announcing the adjudication, Mr. Parker said the singing was unparalleled in the experience of any of the adjudicators.

To The Tribune correspondent, at the close of the festival, Mr. Parker said: "Your city should well feel proud of that chorus." J. W. Parson Price said: "Scranton had the best singers and easily the best accompanist of the festival." Arthur Claasen, musical director of the Arions, and other noted musicians in the assemblage fairly showered the warmest commendation and congratulation on Director Watkins, when he was carried to the stage after the winning of the big prize and made to deliver a speech.

The scene following the adjudication on the big contest was one that will

[Continued on Page 8.]

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for Nov. 30, 1902:
Highest temperature ..... 40 degrees
Lowest temperature ..... 30 degrees
Relative humidity:
8 a. m. ..... 73 per cent.
8 p. m. ..... 96 per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., .24 inch.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Monday, clearing in the afternoon; brisk to high northeast to north winds becoming west; Tuesday fair with rising temperature.