

# OVER A BILLION APPROPRIATED.

## WORK OF CONGRESS.

Matters of Great Importance Yet to Be Settled Before Adjournment—\$600,000,000 Devoted to War Expenses.

In a few days the Fifty-fifth session of Congress will adjourn, leaving President McKinley and his advisors to decide the Philippine question as they will. All talk of an extra session has now been dispelled as it is believed that an increase in the regular adjournment will be provided for before adjournment.

An eventful period in the country's history is covered by the work of the Fifty-fifth congress, drawing to a close. It has been a period of stirring drama and action with questions of vast magnitude constantly engaging attention, forming an epoch alongside those other American epochs, the revolution and the civil war.

Incidentally, as mentioned that, based on estimates, the total appropriations for the congress—not including the four appropriation bills left over by the former congress—would be approximately \$1,600,000,000, of which amount approximately \$600,000,000 is for war expenses or incident to the army and navy.

This congress has declared war against a foreign foe, and the treaty-making branch has participated in ratifying the treaty by which that war was terminated. It has provided a great volunteer army, has expanded the regular army and has expanded the navy to meet war emergencies and new conditions.

The tariff has been revised, first by the Dingley law and then by the war revenue act; a bond issue known as the war loan has been provided.

But far-reaching as these war measures are, the congress has had time to enact other legislation which, under ordinary circumstances, would make its session memorable. This includes the annexation of Hawaii; the rejection by the senate of the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, negotiated by President Cleveland; the enactment of a national bankruptcy law; provision for taking the twelfth census; reorganization of the personnel of the navy. To this list may yet be added other important subjects still pending, including the Nicaragua canal, the increase of the regular army, the anti-scalping measure, the Hawaiian bill and the proposed encouragement of American shipping. Some of the most important general measures in the final legislative stages, and it will not be until the last hours arrive that the success or failure of these measures will be determined definitely.

The house will devote practically all of the closing week of the session to the appropriation bills and conference reports, and the prospects are that every minute of the time will be required to get them through before noon on March 4. All other legislation will go by the wayside, with the notable exception of the senate compromise army reorganization bill.

The present congress began its work in extra session almost simultaneously with the present administration, and the young man is now carrying a bullet in his body.

President Seth Low, of Columbia College, New York, said in a speech at Philadelphia on the occasion of Washington's birthday, "that the war department during the recent strike lacked genius and efficiency."

The expert at work on Havana finances will report to Gen. Ludlow that the city is able to carry a debt of \$25,000,000. The present debt is \$12,500,000. The margin will provide a sufficient sum for a sewerage and paving system.

Attorney General Monnett, of Ohio, filed suits to oust the Pennsylvania and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroads, from the State. He charges them with having violated their franchises by forming a pool.

To bid farewell to Ambassador Jos. H. Choate a large majority of the members of the bar association gathered at their clubhouse at New York Tuesday night. Mr. Choate was greeted with applause. About 1,000 men shook hands with him in an hour.

A formula to reclaim the millions of tons of coal hitherto deemed little better than waste, has been discovered by a Chicagoan. The atoms of bitumen and anthracite are to be packed together in miniature bricks. A factory has already been constructed to do it.

Erwin Covey and his wife quarreled over breakfast being late at the hotel. Ok. Mrs. Covey struck her husband with a wrench and Covey fired both charges of a shotgun into his wife's body, killing her instantly. He allowed the body to lie where it fell until worked about the place until arrested.

The Isabella Gold Mining company of Colorado Springs has again opened bonanza ore, this time in the Buena Vista shaft at the tenth level. Reports of assays showing \$70,000 a ton are freely circulated. Both in its character and extent the new body eclipses the December and January strikes in the company's mines.

Mayor Quincy of Boston proposes that the city shall build a municipal crematory in which to incinerate paupers, criminals, and others whose burial devolves upon the city. The idea is to do away altogether with the potters' field. It is asserted that the city could create bodies at a cost of \$1 each, while it costs \$2 to dig a grave.

General Nelson A. Miles has filed exceptions to the commissioners' report of the sale of the property of the Werner Printing Company of Akron, O. He had a claim against the company for \$25,000, which the commissioners refused to allow. It published the general's book, and he alleges that the work was not done according to contract.

"It has been a difficult year. We are landed on a new field. The Stars and Stripes are planted to-night in a place where they never have been before on Washington's birthday. They never have been taken down from where they had been planted but once before, and they never will be again." Thus spoke Secretary of War, Alger, at Detroit a few nights ago.

Thirty Spaniards arrived in New York Monday on the Cunard liner Umatilla. Most of the men are laborers and are able to read and write. All of them are going to different mining towns in the West. They were held for investigation whether they came here to work under contract. The immigration authorities say that since the close of the war with Spain the immigration from that country has increased 100 per cent.

Benjamin Haywood Dead.

After an illness which began three years ago, Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-State treasurer of Pennsylvania, died at Sharon, Pa., Thursday morning at the Carver House. His wife and some of his most intimate acquaintances being at his bedside at the time. He expired peacefully. He had been troubled with valvular disease of the heart. Overwork had much to do with his illness.

Thawing With Electricity.

Rockford, Ill. has been thawing frozen water mains for the past few days by the application of electricity, the experiment proving highly successful. The first test was made at the home of Mayor Brown, where a 200 foot service pipe, which was frozen solidly, was thawed in 15 minutes. The city has decided to thaw all the frozen mains in this manner, a force of electricians commencing work.

# TERSE TELEGRAMS.

## FOR LOCATING THE FOE.

The Hero of Santiago Cannot Understand Why the Commander in Chief Should Now Criticize His Conduct.

Admiral W. S. Schley, who until this time has remained quiet as to the part he took in the battle off Santiago last July, is now compelled to come to his own defence. The charge of disobedience to orders has elicited from him the following statement:

The admiral says his orders from Sampson May 19, to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do. At 3:40 o'clock, May 24, for the first time, he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago.

"What possible ground of criticism," he says, "adverse to me there can be in all this I do not see. I was on the spot, acting under orders which gave me entire discretion, and yet I have been held responsible for going to Santiago only after I was satisfied that the fleet was not at Cienfuegos."

He quotes from the dispatch of Sampson of May 20, in which the latter says Schley should "hold his fleet at Cienfuegos. . . I am of the opinion that the best chance to capture the Spanish ships will be to hold Cienfuegos and Havana with the force we can muster. . . If you are satisfied that you have positive information you shall continue to hold Havana and Cienfuegos."

As to the slow progress toward Santiago on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Admiral Sampson had seen fit to send him, and he had no right to abandon her.

Speaking of "the retrograde movements," which the secretary adopting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterized as "unintelligible," Admiral Schley says that in 42 years of service "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine, and I see no reason for it now."

He says that since then, he has never, in any manner, and under no circumstances, permitted to me any disapprobation, or made to me any criticism of my conduct of the flying squadron.

Detailing the events connected with the battle of July 3, he says that at 8:45 a. m. of that day, Admiral Sampson made signal from his flagship: "Disregard movements of the commander-in-chief," and he steamed eastward to Siboney.

"The admiral," says Admiral Schley, "left me the senior officer present, and necessarily clothed me with the responsibility of the command." Continuing, he declared that when the enemy's vessels came out of the harbor signal was made from the Brooklyn (his flagship) to the fleet to "clear ship for action." Then followed the signal "close action," and this by the signal "the enemy escaping to westward."

He says that Admiral Schley contends the turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of the 3d was "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and a decided advantage." He cites the fact that the charts of the board of navigators show that the Brooklyn was nearest when it emerged from the harbor, nearest at every stage of the battle, and nearest the Colon when it surrendered, and gives many confirmatory details of his flagship's active and effective participation in the battle. His last paragraph reads:

"On May 31 I received a telegram from the commander-in-chief congratulating me upon my success in locating and blocking the enemy's fleet at Santiago. It was a most gratifying commendation at that time. I am at a loss to understand how it could have grown into reprehensible conduct, as suggested by Admiral Sampson in his letter of July 10, 1898, some six weeks later."

Have No Regard for the Red Cross.

In the past few weeks the Red Cross has been like a red flag to the Manila insurgents. Chaplain Pierce, of Gen. MacArthur's staff, testifies that he has been shot at by sharpshooters 50 times in the provisional hospital. Not an ambulance or a litter came which was not the signal for a shower of bullets.

The surgeons of the hospital corps, who were giving aid to the Filipinos as well as to the American wounded, were a target for the sharpshooters. A wounded man who was being carried from the field was killed by insurgents concealed in a tree. The Red Cross people are now armed.

Congratulations for Laubet.

Secretary Hay has sent the following cablegram to Ambassador Porter at Paris:

"You will appropriately convey to President Louis the president's most cordial congratulations on his election to the chief magistracy of the French republic and the sincere wishes of the United States for the continual welfare of the French nation."

German and English papers are well pleased with the election of M. Loubet as president of France.

## OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

English banks at Manila observed Washington's birthday last Wednesday.

General Gomez from Havana sent a message of profoundest gratitude to the United States for its help in the late war.

The insurance companies refuse to entertain claims on account of the fires in Manila, claiming the Americans are responsible.

General Lee delivered a speech at a banquet here in a theater at Havana a few nights ago. The ubans were reassured by him that independence would soon be theirs.

Nebraska soldiers at Manila last Wednesday drove 500 Filipinos three miles to Pinar del Rio, many of them. Twenty dead rebels were found on the field. Only three Nebraskans were wounded.

The Stars and Stripes were voluntarily raised over Negros island by the inhabitants in the capture of Iloilo by the Americans under Gen. Miller. Four native commissioners arrived at Manila Tuesday to offer the allegiance of the inhabitants and claim American protection.

# SAMPSON CONGRATULATES SCHLEY

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# BEEF WAS GOOD.

## No Fault Found With the Millions of Pounds Issued at Chickamauga.

The army Board of Inquiry has received the report of Major J. M. Arrasmith, late Commissary at Camp Thomas, Georgia, upon the character of the rations issued at that point. The report covers the rations supplied to the 77,000 soldiers mobilized at Chickamauga Park from May, 1898, to January, 1899, and is as follows:

"All stores unfit for sale or issue were acted upon by a board of survey and in all cases were condemned prior to issue to troops with the exception that in a few instances damaged potatoes and bacon were returned to the depot commissary and exchanged for fresh supplies. A total of 3,900 pounds of beef were condemned and destroyed consisted of local beef purchased in Chattanooga. The refrigerated beef was sufficient in quantity and the depot commissary inspected and issued about 200,000 pounds of this beef, and in a hot climate, without losing a pound.

"Only 132 pounds of canned beef were received here, and this amount was sold to officers and men of the command and gave entire satisfaction. The greatest care was necessary for the preservation of vegetables in this climate, particularly at about the time that the supply of old potatoes was exhausted and the new potatoes were beginning to arrive. About 100,000 pounds of sugar were damaged by a heavy rainstorm. The quality of the rations furnished was excellent and probably the best ever issued to an army of 60,000 men, with the exception of some potatoes and bread spoiled owing to natural causes. Taking into consideration that approximately 20,000 pounds of subsistence stores were shipped here and issued, the percentage of loss is exceedingly small."

## FIREWORKS EXPLODE.

Boys Disobeyed Orders and Two of Them Lost Their Lives.

Two boys were killed, another mortally injured and several others more or less seriously injured by a terrific explosion a few days ago in one of the mixing rooms in a building of the Nordinger-Charlton fireworks company, at Graniteville, S. C.

The dead and mortally injured are: Harry Morgan, aged 15 years, Charles Frohben, aged 16 years and Robert Dolan, aged 16 years, badly burned in the eyes and scalp blown off; otherwise badly injured.

The boys were employed in charging cannon crackers and sky rockets. The explosion shook the house and buildings within a radius of half a mile from the factory.

Charles Bidwell, the superintendent of the factory, said that the building had in it quantities of sulphur, saltpeter and potassium chlorate. These were in packages of from 10 to 25 pounds each. He said that the boys disobeyed the strictest of the rules when they went into the mixing room to help themselves during the absence of their chief in charge.

The property loss to the company was trifling, as the building was small and of inexpensive construction.

## ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Senate Committee Favors a Regular Army of Sixty-five Thousand Men.

The Senate committee on military affairs has reported a compromise army reorganization bill, which reads as follows:

"That to meet the present exigencies of the military service the present army be authorized to maintain the regular army at a strength of not exceeding sixty-five thousand enlisted men, to be distributed amongst the several branches of the service according to the needs of each, and that not more than thirty-five thousand volunteer infantry, as he may determine, from the country at large under general law, or from the localities where their services may be required in regard to citizenship and educational qualifications, and to form the same into not more than thirty regiments organized as infantry regiments of war strength in the regular army."

## Protest Against the Bombardment.

General Otis has received news from Iloilo in regard to the fire there. It was not the work of the natives, but was started by the American shells. When the attack commenced the Filipinos and the foreign residents were endeavoring to persuade General Lopez, the commander, to submit, as Iloilo was not fortified and was therefore not in a position to resist the American attack.

The whole commercial quarter of Iloilo, it is reported, was destroyed, with four-fifths of the rest of the town. The foreign residents subsequently met, protested against the bombardment and resolved to put in claims for damages, which are being made by the Spanish government, so that only about 1,800 have been repatriated so far at the expense of the United States. The remaining 2,000 he expects to leave Manila for Spain within the next two weeks.

## Beef Was Very Ancient.

Adjutant Schaber, of the Eighth Ohio volunteers, who, during the Spanish war, handled large quantities of the canned beef provided for the soldiers, says that all the cans bore labels with the figures 1898 printed on them. By the figures he means the cans these labels could be pulled off, showing an original wrapper with the date 1888, or some other equally ancient period marked on them.

## Mercy for Volunteers.

The acting secretary of war has set aside the sentences imposed in the cases of Privates William Johnson, Elias Smith, Hartley Esque and Barnard Sweeney, of the First West Virginia volunteer infantry, convicted by court-martial at various points in Georgia of violation of the articles of war, owing to technical irregularities.

## AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Judge Day has been appointed Judge in the Sixth United States Circuit at Ohio.

The D. A. R. congress passed resolutions calling on Congress to prevent polygamists from holding public office.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections decided that no case had been made against the seating of Senator M. Hanna, of Ohio.

The Senate passed a resolution appropriating \$250,000 for a site for the Library of Congress, which will donate to the city of Washington.

# BY THE TORCH OF INCENDIARIES.

## MANILA AFLAME.

Natives Damage the Fire-Fighting Apparatus and the Property Loss is Enormous—Several Insurgents Killed.

The rebels of the Philippines are now using the torch of the incendiary. Immense damage has already been done by the flames, not to the Americans but to the possessions of their own people.

There was an outbreak of incendiaries, accompanied by fighting, in Manila Thursday evening. The casualties were few, but the property loss is enormous.

The fire department has experienced great difficulty in fighting the flames, owing to defective apparatus. It is reported that the natives have damaged the apparatus.

There was some fighting in the streets during the night, but the Americans quickly quelled the uprising. A number of the insurgents were killed and several American soldiers were wounded.

A large market place was among the first to burn. Between six and seven hundred residences and business houses have been destroyed. Fires were started at several points simultaneously, and spreading with great rapidity, resisted all efforts to control them.

Hundreds of homeless natives are huddled in the streets, making the patrol duty of the Americans very difficult.

The enemy's sharpshooters have been particularly active about Cebu for the past few days. Special attention was paid to the three-gun battery near the railroad and the improvement of the rebel marksmanship was very noticeable. The rebels fired volleys at the battery, and bullets frequently skimming the tops of the sandbags. A lieutenant of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers and three other men were slightly wounded. A man was killed in the trenches gained access to the battery which is a popularly double-turreted monitor. Monday night exploded over it Saturday.

The enemy's fire was so hot during Friday night that the headquarters of the Higgins house that the headquarters was removed to a church 400 yards inside the line.

A few small fires have destroyed the native shacks in various parts of the city.

The Twentieth infantry is being disembarked from the transport Scandia. The regiment will be encamped on the water front at the former quarters of the Tennessee volunteers, temporarily.

Gen. Otis Saturday cabled the war department as follows:

"Scandia arrived last night. On nights 21st and 22d and yesterday morning insurgents troops gained access to outskirts of city behind our lines. Many in hiding and about 1,000 entrenched themselves. Completely routed yesterday, with loss of killed and wounded about 500 and 200 prisoners. Our loss very slight. City quiet. Confidence restored. Business progressing."

Admiral Dewey has cabled the secretary of the navy that the battleship Oregon should be sent to him immediately for political reasons.

"This information came in the following cablegram from General Otis:

"Condition of affairs quiet, progressing favorably. Anxiety need not be felt in regard to the situation. Will send a small body of troops to Cebu, where navy took quiet possession."

Admiral Dewey later cabled the same news. It is the purpose of the admiral to establish the sovereignty of the United States, at Cebu, the capital of the island, which is a population town of 35,000 inhabitants. It is not believed that any serious difficulty will attend this undertaking, as the insurrection has never gained any strength there.

War department reports say the island of Cebu is the most important province of the Visayas group, its area being 2,000 square miles and its population more than a half million. Under the Spanish regime the capital was a city of considerable commercial and political importance.

## President McKinley Attends Mass.

The president and cabinet, General Miles and many other army officers, members of the supreme court, government officials and the diplomatic corps, attended the solemn funeral mass for President Faure at St. Matthew's Catholic church Thursday morning. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Martinelli participated in the service. There was a catafalque similar to the one in Notre Dame cathedral, Paris, and over it Cardinal Gibbons preached a sermon, expressing American sympathy and good-will for France.

In New York, Philadelphia and Chicago the French church attended regular masses for President Faure. There were catafalques in each church representing the mortal remains of the dead.

## CABLE FLASHES.

The Czar of Russia is said to be very ill.

Baron de Reuter, who originated the great Reuter news service, died at Nice.

The estate of the late Ferdinand James De Rothschild is found to be valued at £1,483,128.

Queen Victoria is enjoying the best of health. Her eye-sight has improved and her hearing is acute.

The English papers generally condemned the tactics of the Filipino rebels and predicted their defeat.

A strong British force is forming in Lower Egypt to meet the Khalifa, who is advancing on Omdurman with a force of about 15,000 men.

The authorities of France are diligently searching for the conspirators in a plot to advance the claims of Duc d'Orleans the pretender.

Cubans, residing at Madrid, have received information that the rebellion in Cuba will be resumed as soon as the raining season begins.

The police of Paris Friday morning seized 10,000 medals bearing the head of the Duke of Orleans and five moulds for striking them. They are inscribed as follows: "I will only avenge my country's insults. I will replace my country in the first rank of nations with the help of all true Frenchmen."

A bill will be introduced into the house of commons compelling all railroads in England to adopt automatic couplings after the American method.

The Prince of Wales attended a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of President Faure last Wednesday. The services were conducted in the French church at London.

Gen. Linaras, who was in command of the Spanish forces at Santiago at the time of the capitulation, has challenged Count D'Almenara to a duel on account of the attacks which the count made upon him Monday and Tuesday in the senate in connection with his arrangement of the conduct of the Spanish generals engaged in the war in Cuba.

# LAST HONORS TO FAURE.

## Immense crowds witnessed the funeral procession which last Thursday bore the remains of the late President Felix Faure from the Elysee palace to Notre Dame cathedral, and then to the Cemetery Pere in Chaise. Madame and Mademoiselle Faure did not take part in the procession or in the funeral ceremonies, though they heard mass at noon in the chapel of the Elysee.

The hearse, drawn by six horses, each led by a footman, started from the courtyard of the palace at 9 o'clock. It was a magnificent car, with large, black plumes, and having a dome decorated with silver stars. The hangings, which were of sable velvet, bore on them a coat-of-arms with the late President Faure's initials in each corner, and the car was hung with the tri-colors of France, tied with crape. Before the catafalque were craped cushions and footman's caps, according to the president's orders and decorations. The casket was placed on the funeral car in the presence of all the high civil and military officials, the procession was formed, and it emerged from the palace at a footman's cap, headed by Gen. Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, followed by the bearers of the wreaths from the late president's household and the legislature. Next came President Loubet, accompanied by the acting president of the senate, M. Chavenu. The procession proceeded slowly toward the cathedral, the crowds reverently standing with bared heads as it passed.

When the procession emerged upon the Quai de la Megisserie, fronting part of the Ile de la Cite, the bells of Notre Dame began to toll, and when the cortege reached the square in front of the cathedral, otherwise the Place de la Vierge, which is the point of entry into a funeral parl, the troops presented arms, and the casket was taken into the cathedral and placed upon a catafalque which was over 70 feet high, and surmounted by an imposing canopy to the height of 120 feet, the whole being most elaborately draped and lighted up. The ceremony at the cathedral was most solemn and impressive. Cardinal Richard, the archbishop of Paris, wearing a crucifix, awaited "Felix Loubet" and offered him holy water, and then conducted him to a front seat in the choir. Cardinal Richard sat facing President Loubet, and the choir was filled with archbishops, bishops and other prelates. Low mass was celebrated, the chanting and music being impressive in their effect.

Cardinal Richard then approached the casket, which was guarded by officers and gendarmes, and the president, and pronounced the absolution to the strains of the organ and the peal of the cathedral bells. The casket was then borne to the portal, accompanied by the clergy and replaced on the funeral car, after which the procession wended its way to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where it arrived at 3 o'clock. The gates and walls of the cemetery were draped with black and silver, in the manner adopted at the funeral of Napoleon. The casket was laid on a catafalque at the entrance of the cemetery. Eulogistic speeches were delivered by Senator Chavenu, M. Deschanel, Premier Dupuy, M. Loubet and Gen. Zurlinden. The troops then defiled before the catafalque.

## KISSED THE BRIDE.

Hobson Takes Part in a Wedding Ceremony in Japan.

A letter from C. B. Harris, who is Consul in Nagasaki, Japan, describes a wedding which took place in the Consulate on January 23, at which Lieutenant Hobson, of Merrimac fame, was present.

The bride was Miss Jennie Prior, of Atlanta, Ga. She went to the Orient on the same steamer with Hobson, the Gallie, but the Lieutenant did not know of her mission until he met her and Mr. Allen in the Consulate just prior to the ceremony.

The bridegroom is son of a missionary in the Philippines, and in honor of his nuptials the Consulate was decorated by Mr. Harris. Hobson enthusiastically kissed the bride after the marriage service.

## Cervera Takes No Responsibility.

The committee of the Spanish Senate for the verification of credentials has examined Admiral Cervera, who had contended that he was entitled to sit in the senate, inasmuch as criminal proceedings had not been