

TO MEMORY OF MCKINLEY.

Exercises in Honor of Late President in House of Representatives.

Intimate Friend of the Martyred Chief Executive Pays a Glowing Tribute to His Memory.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The memorial exercises in honor of the late President McKinley, in the house of representatives, drew a distinguished gathering to the floor of that great chamber, while the galleries were filled to overflowing with people. The crowds began to flock to the capitol hours before the opening ceremonies.

The seating accommodations of the house had been doubled by the addition of hundreds of chairs. The right, or democratic side, was reserved for the senate and diplomatic corps, the members of the house crowding the republican division.

At 11:50 the marine band, stationed in the lobby behind the speaker's desk, played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and followed with the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador, and dean of the diplomatic corps, accompanied by the Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, arrived at 11:50, followed rapidly by the other diplomats, taking seats in the front rows, to the right of the speaker.

PRINCE HENRY ARRIVES. Five minutes before noon the speaker called the assemblage to order. Chaplain Couden offering the prayer. The journal of the last day's session of the house was then read. The house concurrent resolution, passed January 16, was read. Then Lieutenant General Miles appeared in the center doorway at 12:02, and after being announced, was conducted to his seat.

"His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia," cried the clerk. The speaker and house arose as one man, and the royal visitor came down the center aisle, escorted by Representative Grosvenor and Senator Foraker, followed by Ambassador Hollenbeck. Simultaneously the band struck up "Heil Der Im Siegerkranz." Until the last strains of the national air died away, prince, statesmen, officers and "plain people" remained standing.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET ENTER. As the music swelled through the great room, the prince bowed pleasantly to several members of the diplomatic corps, receiving lower obeisances in return. A stroke of the speaker's gavel seated the vast audience.

President Roosevelt and the cabinet then appeared, all rising again as the chief executive, escorted by Grosvenor and Foraker, chairmen of the house and senate memorial committees, came down the aisle, where they stood until the band rendered "My Country." The president took a chair beside the prince, directly in front of the speaker.

Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices were then announced, and President Pro Tem Frye relieved Speaker Henderson of the gavel. Frye announced the purpose of the gathering, and that Chaplain Couden would pray.

CHAPLAIN COUDEN PRAYS. The chaplain thanked God for McKinley's services as a soldier, citizen and statesman, and that he had left a monument more grand and imposing than the mind of man can conceive—a record which he had written in heaven for himself. As the assemblage slowly took seats after the prayer, President Pro Tem Frye said:

"It is now my great pleasure to introduce to you the Honorable John Hay, who has been selected to pay tribute in an address to the memory of our late beloved president." Secretary Hay began his oration amid solemn silence.

MR. HAY'S ADDRESS. Mr. Hay began with a recital of the causes which led to the president's death and suggested means to prevent such an occasion again. Passing on to McKinley's life, the secretary vividly described the stirring times preceding the civil war and told of the call to arms that drew William McKinley, then 17 years of age, from the farm to the battlefield. Continuing, the speaker said:

"He was the sort of youth to whom a military life in ordinary times would possess no attractions. His nature was far different from that of the ordinary soldier. He had other dreams of life, its prizes and pleasures, than that of marches and battles. But to his mind there was no choice or question. The banner floating on the morning breeze was the beckoning gesture of his country. The thrilling notes of the trumpet called him—him and none other—into the ranks.

"His portrait in his first uniform is familiar to you all—the short, stocky figure; the quiet, thoughtful face; the deep, dark eyes. It is the face of a lad who could not stay at home when he thought he was needed in the field."

LIFE AFTER WAR. Then the speaker branched out into

Washington goes to Cuba. WASHINGTON GOES TO CUBA. Minneapolis, Minn.—(Special).—Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn left Minneapolis last night for Cuba, where he expects to make a careful study of the island and its commercial relations to this country. Senator Washburn believes that the United States government is not doing its duty in the matter of Cuban independence. He says that if it were made he would like to see free trade

established between the United States and Cuba, which he said would help every industry in the country with the possible exception of fruit and sugar.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—(Special).—J. T. Norton, an attorney of Cheyenne, was arrested today by federal officials. He is charged with fraudulently using the mails, having carried on a matrimonial bureau for over a year. He was carrying money orders when he was arrested.

McKinley's life after the war and followed him from the time when he was a young lawyer at Canton, step by step, until he had reached the highest office within the gift of the American people. District attorney, representative for fourteen long years, governor and finally president.

He said Mr. Stedman had called McKinley "The Augmenter of the State," and continuing in this vein, said:

"It is a proud title; if justly conferred, it ranks him among the few whose names may be placed definitely and forever in charge of the historic muse. Under his rule Hawaii has come to us, and Tutuila, Porto Rico, and the vast archipelago of the east. Cuba is free.

"The doctrine called by the name of Monroe, so long derided and denied by alien publicists, evokes now no challenge when uttered to the world. It has become an international truism.

STATE IS AUGMENTED. "The state is augmented, but it threatens no nation under heaven. As to those regions which have come under the shadow of our flag, the possibility of their being damaged by such a change of circumstances was in the view of McKinley a thing unthinkable. To believe that we could not administer them to their advantage was to turn infidel to our American faith of more than a hundred years."

After describing McKinley's death at Buffalo, Mr. Hay concluded:

"There is not one of us but feels prouder of his native land because the august figure of Washington presided over its beginnings; no one but vows it a tenderer love because Lincoln has poured out his blood for it; no one but must feel his devotion for his country renewed and kindled when he remembers how McKinley loved, revered, and served it, showed in his life how a citizen should live, and in his last hour taught us how a gentleman could die."

Hay's oration was brought to a close at 1:35 p. m. He was warmly applauded by his auditors, Prince Henry and President Roosevelt joining in the clapping of hands. Rev. W. H. Milburn, the chaplain of the senate, then pronounced the benediction.

The president, cabinet, ministers, princely guest, senators, diplomats, justices and officers then filed out of the chamber. On motion of Payne, the house adjourned "as a further evidence of respect to the memory of the late president."

IOWA JUDGES MAY GET MORE PAY. Des Moines, Ia.—(Special).—The house of representatives decided that the district judges of Iowa are not sufficiently well paid and ordered an increase in salaries of \$1,000 a year for each one. The salary at present is \$2,500 a year. The bar association recommended an increase to \$4,000 a year, and Mr. Cummings of Marshall introduced a bill to that effect. After the house refused to increase the salaries of the supreme judges more than \$1,000 a year the bill was changed in committee to give the district judges \$3,500 a year each. In the house this was changed to \$2,500 a year by a vote of 37 to 33, and in this form the bill was passed—56 to 28.

A bill to provide for expenses of quarantine was passed, placing the burden on the county.

The Hogue bill to require that railroad companies shall furnish cars to shippers on notice was called up and an effort made to change the committee report so that it would come up for passage. This was supported by Messrs. Whiting, Cowley, Calderwood and Jenks, and opposed by Wise, chairman of the railroad committee. On motion of Eiker the bill was recommitted to the committee, but to retain its place on the calendar. It is conceded that the bill will come before the house in an amended form for action. The railroad men appeared before the committee and got that committee to report the bill for indefinite postponement after it had been passed unanimously by the senate.

GOV. SAVAGE CHOSEN AS CHAIRMAN. Sterling, Colo.—(Special).—Delegates from Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska were present at the opening session of the Interstate Irrigation congress here. Governor Savage of Nebraska was elected chairman and J. D. Stiles of the same state, secretary.

The principal address of the day was by George H. Maxwell, secretary of the National Irrigation association. He impressed on the congress the necessity of preserving the forests of the lands to be irrigated, and said that unless this is done the water supply will gradually dwindle away. He pointed to the president's message as confirming him in this.

The people of the country were being gradually educated to the knowledge, he said, that irrigation was a thing for the benefit of the whole nation, and not for any one state or group of states.

A letter from Governor Orman was read, in which he stated that he thought for the present the government should confine itself to a systematic study of the streams and water courses of the west.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The proposed change or rural free delivery system from the salary to contract basis, was embodied in a special bill ordered reported by the house committee on postoffices and postroads. This is intended to take the place of a similar provision in the postoffice appropriation bill, which is considered inconsistent with the rules.

The special bill follows the form of the clause in the appropriation bill and in addition prohibits the soliciting of rural delivery routes

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The National council of women closed its session here recently. It elected Mrs. Ellen Smoot Dusenbury a delegate to the National Congress of Mothers and adopted a series of resolutions. These petition the government to immediately investigate reports that "social evil" is licensed by the government in the Philippines and that the United States flag is floating from windows of licentious brothels in Manila, and in various possessions of the government, and asks the abolishment of these practices if found to exist.

Other resolutions advocate arbitration, mediation and conciliation to settle difficulties and urge women to help to advance negro conditions by aid and support of kindergartens and day nurseries in the south.

The board of trade of Milwaukee has adopted a resolution imposing heavy penalties on any member pursuing bucket shop methods.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—That part of the Northern Connecting railway system from Plattburg, Mo., south to Kansas City, a distance of forty-one miles, has been sold by the Burlington railroad to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. The latter road will take possession of the new line on April 1 and will abandon the use of the Burlington tracks between Kansas City and Cameron, Mo., as soon as possible, and will run its trains in and out of Kansas City from east to the east.

DEFIES SHAW'S AUTHORITY.

Collector of Customs at Sitka Refuses to Obey Secretary.

Interprets Shaw's Action as Fear of Trouble with British and Holds Him Up to Ridicule.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Some time ago the secretary of the treasury received official information to the effect that J. W. Ivey, collector of customs at Sitka, had instructed his deputy at Unalaska not to permit Canadian vessels, presumably about to engage in pelagic sealing, to obtain supplies at the port. The collector was directed to send a statement of the facts to the department and was informed that if such orders had been given they must be rescinded. The department received a telegram from Ivey saying:

"My instructions were not against vessels engaged in alleged legal fishing, but against Canadian vessels actually engaged in pelagic sealing, which is illegal and criminal when committed within the marine jurisdiction of the United States. If there is an ancient treaty between the United States and Great Britain by which British subjects can commit depredations, destroying American property and depleting our revenue of tens of thousands of dollars annually, while our own citizens are denied these privileges, the sooner such treaty is abrogated the better."

Your solicitude regarding international complications with Great Britain need cause you no uneasiness, as the peaching season is not yet opened. Your new collector will arrive in time to enforce your orders. My Americanism will not allow me to rescind an order which gives British subjects privileges within our marine jurisdiction which are denied our own people.

"There is another matter that may attract your attention. I have recently issued orders to the deputy at Skagway, a copy of which has been sent you, which has put the Canadian officers located there out of business and sent them to their own territory. You are aware of the fact that this officer became so offensive that he interfered with American officers in the discharge of their official duties, opened United States custom mail, dominated over the railway officials, discriminated in the order of shipment in the favor of Canadian merchandise against that shipped from Seattle, established a Canadian quarantine at Skagway, collected moneys and performed other acts of British sovereignty in a port of the United States, such as hoisting with bravado the cross of St. George from the flagstaff of his custom house. I have sent the concern, bag, baggage, flag and other paraphernalia flying out of the country. You may fear the shadow of international complications and rescind this order, but a Reed, an Olney or a Blaine would not."

TO REDUCE THE CHINESE CLAIMS. Washington, D. C., (Special).—The United States government has proposed to the powers concerned in the Chinese treaty that they consent to a pro-rata reduction of claims so as to maintain the total within the sum of 450,000,000 taels which the powers agreed to accept from China as full indemnity for the Boxer outrages. Germany has discovered that it placed its claim too low and has demanded an increase in allowance of 10,000,000 taels, and if this is to be met the other signatory powers must agree to submit to the pro-rata deduction of that sum from their own original allotments. The United States is firmly opposed to any attempt to extort from China any more than the 450,000,000 taels and it will attempt to avoid the creation of a precedent to be followed by the other powers in the allowance of this German claim.

CURE FOR THE ALLEGED EVILS. Washington, D. C., (Special).—The National council of women closed its session here recently. It elected Mrs. Ellen Smoot Dusenbury a delegate to the National Congress of Mothers and adopted a series of resolutions. These petition the government to immediately investigate reports that "social evil" is licensed by the government in the Philippines and that the United States flag is floating from windows of licentious brothels in Manila, and in various possessions of the government, and asks the abolishment of these practices if found to exist.

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MRS. ELLEN STONE STARTS AT ONCE.

Salonica.—(Special).—Miss Ellen M. Stone and Miss Tsilka will start without delay from Strumitza, Macedonia, for Constantinople. In the meanwhile the liberated missionaries are staying at the missionary headquarters, where they are receiving the congratulations of their colleagues.

Miss Stone says the brigands swore both of their captives to absolute secrecy regarding any information calculated to establish the identity of the brigands, the location of the places where they were concealed, or other facts likely to compromise their captors. As a matter of fact the prisoners themselves were very uncertain regarding many details of their wanderings.

They did not know when they were released, in what section of the country they were. An arrangement had been made to release them near Seres, where Drakoman Gargulu and Mr. House were waiting for them, but the brigands declared it was too difficult to carry out the plan, and brought their captives, after a hard night march, within one and one-half miles of Strumitza.

The two women were left under the shelter of a tree at 2:30 in the morning of February 23. The bandits pointed out the direction of the village and ordered the captives to report themselves to the village elder, who on learning their identity would provide for them. The brigands turned back and disappeared among the hills.

HE HUNG HIS WIFE FOR A JOKE. Took Island, Ill.—(Special).—A celebration following a christening here came near ending in a tragedy. While the hilarity was at its height one of the merry-makers, a powerful man, seized his young wife and carried her into the yard. Finding there a piece of rope, he placed one end of it about her neck, and throwing the other over the limb of a tree, drew her off the ground. Then he went back into the house and condescended to a number of his friends the nature of the joke he had played on his better half.

Some of the more sober ones thought it best to investigate, and upon doing so, found to their horror that the playful husband had told the truth. They cut the woman down and restored her to consciousness by the use of stimulants.

WANTS DIVORCE FROM DEAD HUSBAND. Glidden, Wis.—(Special).—A divorce was granted this afternoon to Mrs. Christian Schultz, whose husband is dead, but who wants a divorce from his spirit, as she wants to wed again.

"I have been warned that Christian will haunt me forever if I marry once more," she said, "for his spirit tells me that he married me for eternity unless divorced by the courts. I want to get married again, and not be troubled by his ghost when I am with my new husband."

The woman said she married twenty years ago, and that her husband died eight years later. Ever since then she has been true to his memory, but flesh and blood has come between her and the spirit spouse.

FOR NEW RURAL DELIVERY DISTRICT. Washington, D. C., (Special).—Senator Millard, with the assistance of Senator Dietrich, is working for the establishment of a new rural delivery district, of which the headquarters will be at Omaha. Senator Quaries of Wisconsin is also working for another district, of which Nebraska will be a part, and of which Milwaukee would be headquarters. Senators Millard and Dietrich called on President Roosevelt in regard to Nebraska patronage. They were informed that the state had its share of public offices.

Lentz Case in Progress. Washington.—(Special).—Arguments in the contested election case of ex-Representative John J. Lentz against Emmet Tompkins of the Twelfth congressional district of Ohio were begun before house elections committee No. 2, Ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio presented the case in behalf of Mr. Lentz. The contest is made on allegations of election irregularities in the alleged use of money in a number of specified instances and the illegal casting of votes by state employees.

For A Gross Earning Tax. Columbus, O.—(Special).—The Cole excise tax bill passed the lower house of the legislature today and favorable action is expected in the senate. The bill provides for the levying of a tax of 1 per cent upon the gross annual receipts of electric light, gas, natural gas, pipe line and waterworks, street railway, signal, telegraph, telephone, express or union depot companies doing business in Ohio. A tax of one-half of 1 per cent is now imposed upon the gross receipts of all except the last four named classes of corporations.

Because of a quarrel with his sweetheart, Michael Shockman, of Urbana, O., stands himself three times in her presence and afterwards dies from loss of blood.

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special).—That part of the Northern Connecting railway system from Plattburg, Mo., south to Kansas City, a distance of forty-one miles, has been sold by the Burlington railroad to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. The latter road will take possession of the new line on April 1 and will abandon the use of the Burlington tracks between Kansas City and Cameron, Mo., as soon as possible, and will run its trains in and out of Kansas City from east to the east.

REBEL CHIEF IS CAUGHT.

General Lukban Leader of a Filipino Band, is in Prison.

His Capture is Affected by Shrewd Strategic Plots, Every Ordinary Method Being Defied.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—General Chaffee has notified the war department that Lieutenant-Staibler of the Philippine scouts had captured General Lukban on the 22d inst. The prisoner is confined at Laguna.

The officials of the war department regard the capture of Lukban as the most important military event since the Aguinaldo capture. He was run down on the island of Samar. The place of his confinement is a tiny island in a bay on the north coast of Samar.

Lukban is one of the most energetic and ferocious of rebels. He is a half-breed, a mixture of Chinese and Filipino stock, and he has been an irreconcilable from the first. He had various fastnesses in the mountains of Samar, from which he would descend upon the coast towns, and his reign of terror was so complete that the entire population of the island paid tribute to him as the price of freedom from attack. Ordinary campaign methods failed in his case, and his capture now is believed to be the natural working out of the system of dividing the island into small squares by military garrisons and making it impossible for the insurgent to obtain food or shelter.

Another capture is recorded in the same dispatch, namely, that of William Dunston, said to be a deserter from Company C, Eighth infantry, who had in his possession a lot of arms and ammunition and all of the tools necessary for the making of ammunition. He was captured by Second Lieutenant Pratt, First infantry, at Cagayan on the island of Samar. The lieutenant also destroyed the Cuartel and the factory and killed eleven soldiers, besides capturing all of Dunston's correspondence.

PRINCE HENRY AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB. Washington, D. C., (Special).—Prince Henry of Prussia journeyed to Mount Vernon this afternoon and placed two wreaths on the tomb of Washington. He approached the grave of the first president with bare head, and that there might be nothing irreverent in the ceremony, asked the holders of a dozen cameras, who stood around, to refrain from photographing him.

The royal visitor and his party were taken to Mount Vernon by special train over the Washington, Arlington & Mount Vernon railway. Two large observation cars were provided, and from them the prince saw the long bridge and the headlands of northern Virginia, historic to Americans since colonial days.

It was 2:30 o'clock when the special departed and the run to Mount Vernon was made in fifty-five minutes. Prince Henry walked to the Washington home and was driven from there down the slope of the hill to the tomb. When the iron gate of the tomb was opened he removed his cap and entered.

Two large wreaths, made at Washington by his order, had already been sent to the tomb, and taking them up, he formally set them in place. A group of over 100 men, who stood in the approach to the grave, uncovered and with their silence added to the spirit of solemnity.

Fifty feet down the award that falls away from the tomb Prince Henry placed a linden tree. The tree had been set in place prior to his arrival and taking a spade the prince filled the earth in around its roots. The prince was taken to the old Washington house by Superintendent H. H. Dodge, and there met a delegation of the Mount Vernon Ladies' association, headed by Mrs. Justice Van Raensselaer Townsend of New York.

He spent a few minutes looking at the Washington relics and departed for Washington. Large crowds watched his return to Washington.

TO ENFORCE THE ANTI TRUST LAW. Los Angeles, Cal.—(Special).—The Express says: "Corporations in California whose combined capital is close to the billion dollar mark, and who are alleged to be operating in restraint of trade, contrary to the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law, are to be proceeded against by the government. Rumors to this effect have been in local circulation for several days and were today confirmed.

Joseph H. Call, federal attorney, who has prosecuted the suits involving the Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific land grants, has been instructed by Attorney General Knox, acting by orders of President Roosevelt, to institute the proposed new litigation. The new suits are to be filed in the United States circuit court in San Francisco."

Sultan Must Pay Ransom. Vienna.—(Special).—A Constantinople dispatch says the United States, according to a report there, intends to take early steps to compel Turkey to reimburse the citizens of the United States who raised the \$12,000 ransom paid for the release of Miss Stone and Miss Tsilka. Turkey, it is said, will be held responsible, because the brigands sold the women captives on Turkish soil, but Turkey will insist that Bulgaria is responsible.

Crazy Snake Gets Two Years. Muskogee, I. T.—(Special).—Sentences of two years in the federal prison at Leavenworth and fines of \$5,000 each have been pronounced against Chitto Hargo, known as Crazy Snake, and nine of his followers, Gilbert Johnson, Chocta James, Abraham McIntosh, Louis Mitchell, Louis Harjo, Squirrel, John Timothy, George Simmons and Little Tiger. The men are the leaders of the band which attempted to resist the opening of the Creek reservation and the allotment of lands.

IRIGATION FOR STATE OF NEBRASKA

Sterling, Colo.—(Special).—The delegates to the Interstate Irrigation congress took a trip to Atwood and Merino over the Denver & Montana railway and were conducted over the route by Superintendent Campbell of the Burlington, of McCook, Neb. Governor Savage made several rear platform addresses to the farmers en route, urging the great possibilities of irrigation.

Speeches were made by several prominent irrigationists at the afternoon session, after which the committee on resolutions adopted a platform, favoring national as opposed to state aid for control of the reclamation of arid lands.

Hon. H. N. Haynes of Greeley made a masterful address. He spoke of the early and later irrigation development of Northern and Northeastern Colorado and of the possibilities of that great movement in southwestern Nebraska in a logical and statistical way. The speaker illustrated that under a complete system of reservoirs a more even flow of water was maintained in the streams, the result of seepage, and ably argued that more reservoirs be constructed. As their construction continued further down the river and nearer to the state line of Nebraska, he said, the flow of the Platte through that state would be more evenly maintained, if not made stronger than ever before.

He suggested that the people of this great territory of the Platte river should not wait for national aid, but should at once proceed to organize in local bodies for the purpose of building water storage reservoirs.

At the last session of the Irrigation Congress of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska the resolutions committee made its report, which was adopted. The resolutions recite that a vast area of the public domain now of comparatively little value may be reclaimed through irrigation, and quote the official utterances of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock in support of the claim that the government should undertake such reclamation. A general revision of the land laws is asked, especially the repeal of the commutation clause of the homestead act. Cession of the arid lands to the states is opposed. An appropriation by congress of \$250,000 is asked for surveys and experiments and a larger appropriation for permanent work. The preservation of the forests is urged.

The members of the congress visited the irrigation reservoirs in this vicinity and Governor Savage and others addressed the congress.

BOTH SCHLEY AND HOBSON SPEAK. Charleston, S. C.—(Special).—This was a great day for the Daughters of the American Revolution at the exposition. Overwhelming plaudits greeted Admiral Schley and Captain Hobson, the chief speakers.

Both naval heroes are the special guests of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The services at the auditorium were long and inspiring, the main features being the address of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the national organization, on the "Inspiration of Revolutionary Memories," and the addresses of Admiral Schley and Captain Hobson. The enthusiasm knew no bounds when the hero of Santiago rose to speak.

His address was a brief and graceful tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution and "those sweet grandmothers and great-grandmothers who lived in the times of plainer living and higher thinking."

Historic Charleston and its exposition were warmly praised. Captain Hobson's theme was "The Ever Victorious Navy," and the applause of the listening thousands was as prolonged as that which greeted Admiral Schley. This was especially so when he referred to the admiral's services at Santiago as the crowning incident in his splendid career in the American navy. He said the character of the navy was typified by Dewey in the east and Schley and Sampson in the west, when they set a new standard for naval warfare in effecting the total destruction of the enemy's fleets without loss to their own.

RAPID FIRING GUN FIRMS COMBINE. New York.—(Special).—It was announced here today that the plant and business of the Driggs-Seabury company of Derby, Conn., has been purchased by Joseph H. Hoadley, president of the American company. The plant is engaged in the manufacture of the Driggs-Seabury rapid fire gun and it is understood this gives the purchasing syndicate the control of the rapid-fire gun, the syndicate controlling the Hotchkiss, the Driggs-Seabury, Dahiel and latest type of Maxim.

The purchase price of the Driggs-Seabury plant is said to be about \$1,500,000.

It is authoritatively stated that the rapid-firing plant will, with other properties, eventually amalgamate with the American Ordnance company, the new company to have a capitalization of \$10,000,000.