

GOMEZ WANTS \$60,000,000

Salaries for Hundreds of Generals and Thousands of Colonels.

IS PLAYING FOR BIG STAKES.

The Cuban Wants His Men Paid for Three Years at American Army Rates—His Troops Urged to Stay Armed Until Given the Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Maximo Gomez, the Cuban commander, has demanded nearly \$60,000,000 from the United States and refuses to disband his "army" until the money is paid. He has repudiated the arrangement made by Calixto Garcia, who came to Washington with authority from Gomez to provide for the return of the Cubans to their peaceful pursuits. His work was barely accomplished before his sudden death on December 11. It was then agreed that the United States, in order to secure the prompt resumption of labor on the plantations of the island, with a view of promoting the speedy revival of prosperity and settled conditions, should distribute about \$3,000,000 among the 40,000 Cubans said to be still under arms. The money was to be divided in the ratio of \$100 a man, the others in proportion to their rank to receive a greater amount, the ordinary enlisted men to be discharged with sums less than \$100, depending on the length of service and other considerations. For over a month the pay corps of the army has been making ready to carry out this arrangement. The national defense fund is available for the purpose.

Accurate lists of the soldiers entitled to compensation had to be prepared and other formalities gone through. It was intended that the Cubans at the proper time should apply at established American garrisons in the various provinces, where, on throwing down their arms and presenting the proper credentials, they were to receive their quota of the allotment from the pay officers at the stations.

In the meantime, General Brooke and his chief subordinate have been endeavoring to give employment, mostly of a permanent character, to a large number of Cubans, in order to reduce the number requiring a bounty and at the same time to give the inhabitants opportunity to begin governing themselves.

Gomez has come out against this scheme, which was operating satisfactorily to most Cubans and has struck for greater stakes. It is officially known here that he is endeavoring to dissuade Cubans from accepting office under the American occupation and is urging all the natives of every grade to stay with him in the field until the United States is compelled to accede to his "terms of disbandment." Gomez alleges that his army consists of 40,000 men and he insists that most of them shall be paid for three years' service at the rates that prevail in the United States army. He fixes the date of the Cuban declaration of independence, February 24, 1895, as the beginning of the period for which himself and his forces are to be remunerated, and for himself, with the rank of lieutenant general, he will be satisfied with \$11,000 annually, the American rate for that grade.

Gomez also has about twenty major generals, for each of whom he wants \$7,500 annually and his "army" is equipped with nearly 200 brigadier generals, each rated, according to the United States army pay table, at \$5,500 annually. This aggregates the nice little sum of \$3,783,000 for generals alone; then there are colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, whose numbers run into the thousands. The privates do not amount to much, for they are comparatively few, but each of them will require \$618, and the army paymasters who have figured out the total have reported that over \$57,000,000 will be required to gratify all the demands Gomez has made. This is an average of \$1,425 a man.

It is to meet these demands and show Gomez their absurdity that Gonzalo Quesada, who, for the last three years, has been the representative of the Cubans in Washington, started for Cuba last week, after reaching a thorough understanding with the war department authorities. Robert P. Porter went along with Mr. Quesada as the official representative of the United States in the matter.

CAVALRY BOUND FOR CUBA.

The Infantry Movement to the Island Said to Have Stopped.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—It is said here that the War department has reached the conclusion that it has enough infantry in Cuba and that cavalry is now needed. Fifteen troops of the Second, Fifth and Eighth cavalry regiments will sail from here on three transports, the Minnewaska, the Manstoba and the Michigan, to-day and tomorrow.

The cities of Cuba are supplied with American foot troops, and the special need in the island is for mounted men in the country districts.

Their Wives to Go With Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Alger and the members of the Senate and House military committees, with their wives, will go on a tour through the West Indies. They will sail from New York March 6, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, on the steamship Berlin, and will be gone until April 1.

The Cherokee Treaty Election.

TABLEQUAN, L. T., Feb. 1.—Voting on the Cherokee-Dawes treaty is going on here, with indication of a heavy majority in favor of the treaty.

NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Dowager Empress Has Decided on a Successor to the Present Ruler.

PEKING, Feb. 1.—The Chinese here say the dowager empress has decided upon a policy regarding the successor to the throne. It is detailed that, at a meeting of her relatives, recently held, she selected the successor of the present emperor, but the identity of the person so selected is not divulged. All reports, however, agree that a change at the palace is impending. The emperor is still strictly guarded in the southwest corner of the island palace. The drawbridge connecting the island with the shore is drawn up at night, and every morning the ice around the island is broken in order to prevent unauthorized persons from approaching it.

It is asserted that the dowager empress now practically ignores the grand council of state and the taung-li-yamen, or Chinese foreign office.

THREE LUCKY ONES.

Governor Stanley Sends in a Batch of Appointments—Church Succeeds McNeil.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—Governor Stanley yesterday sent the following appointments to the Senate for confirmation:

- For state coal oil inspector—S. O. Spencer of Fort Scott, to succeed E. V. Wharton.
For state superintendent of insurance—M. V. Church of Marion, to succeed Webb McNeil.
For state grain inspector—A. E. McKenzie of Kansas City, Kan., to succeed W. W. Culver.
Spencer and McKenzie will assume charge of their offices as soon as they are confirmed by the Senate. Church will not take charge of the insurance department until July 1.

DEADLOCK BROKEN.

J. V. Quarles Nominated for Senator in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.—The Senatorial deadlock was broken last night. Joseph V. Quarles of Milwaukee was nominated in the Republican caucus to succeed John L. Mitchell, whose term expires on March 4. All the other candidates withdrew. Joseph V. Quarles is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Kenosha fifty-five years ago. He is an attorney and veteran of the civil war. He has held many state and local offices.

County Treasurer Resigns.

NEVADA, Mo., Feb. 1.—Another chapter in the Vernon county financial muddle was opened yesterday by the county court. County Treasurer Frank Parker has been repeatedly ordered by the court to make a settlement with the county, but he has each time failed to do so. Last week the court ordered Mr. Parker to make additional bond in the sum of \$20,000 and notified him that, if he failed to do so, the office would be declared vacant. Mr. Parker was present and, instead of making a settlement or furnishing additional bond, he tendered his resignation to the court and promised to make his final settlement inside of two or three weeks.

St. Louis Lexow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—When the Senate Lexow investigating committee convened yesterday the taking of testimony as to irregularities in connection with the city boiler inspector's office was resumed. A number of witnesses were examined and their testimony all went to show that money had been paid the board of examiners for engineers' licenses. The most sensational testimony offered was that of Charles Dearing, an engineer, who said he paid H. H. Philper, a member of the board of examiners, \$50 for a license. He said he secured the license without an examination and that Boiler Inspector Price was present when the deal was made.

A Terrible Crash.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—A car on the East Ninth street line of the Metropolitan street railway system ran down the incline to the Union depot, with the full force of gravity, from the top to the bottom, at 7:10 o'clock last night, completely wrecking the cars and one side of the terminal station by the force of the collision. The three passengers on the train were all injured, and the gripman, John Warner, who stood at his broken grip to the end, had his arm broken and ankle sprained. Conductor E. M. Gresham had his back injured by the force with which he was hurled against the end of the car.

Joplin Woman Has Triplets.

JOPLIN, Mo., Feb. 1.—A poor woman, Mrs. Cue, who resides in a hotel in the east part of Joplin, gave birth to triplets yesterday, all boys. The woman was too poor to have a physician attend her, but as soon as the event was known she was cared for by the Humane society. Her husband is in jail at Carthage for cruelly beating his wife. Mother and triplets are doing well.

To Tax Inheritances.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—Senator Young, Populist, of Montgomery, introduced an inheritance tax bill, similar to a law now on the statute books of Illinois. It is to tax legacies amounting to \$10,000 and more. For an amount in excess of \$10,000 the nearest relative of the deceased is to pay \$1 for each \$1,000; \$2 additional when the amount exceeds \$20,000; \$3 when in excess of \$30,000; \$4 when the value of the estate is greater than \$50,000.

EIGHT KANSAS TROOPS DIE.

General Otis' Latest Reports of Deaths in Manila.

SMALLPOX AND DIPHThERIA.

These Diseases Carry Off a Large Number of American Soldiers Stationed in the Philippine Islands—Death Record From January 8 to January 27.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The war department has received a cablegram from General Otis at Manila, in which he reports the following deaths since his last report:

- January 8—Edward Kohnmeyer, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.
January 9—Fowhattan T. Hackett, private, F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox. Eugene Merwin, corporal, M, First California, diphtheria of the liver. Lewis B. Badger, private, F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.
January 11—A. Brent McClain, private, G, First Tennessee, smallpox. William H. Bell, private, C, First Colorado, smallpox. E. P. Blair, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.
January 14—Benjamin W. Squires, private, L, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.
January 15—John D. Young, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox. Frank Brain, private, C, Tenth Pennsylvania, smallpox.
January 16—Norman E. Hand, private, L, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.
January 19—Harry C. Falkenberg, principal musician, First Colorado, smallpox. David L. Campbell, private, E, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox.
January 20—Arthur W. Tilden, private, K, Fourteenth Infantry, smallpox.
January 16—Allen E. Carlyle, private, I, First Washington, typhoid fever. Wistar Hawthorn, private, C, Second Oregon, diphtheria.
January 26—John A. Moyers, private, H, First Tennessee, smallpox. Earl A. Jeans, private, I, First Washington, typhoid.
January 27—Otto J. Berg, private, F, First South Dakota, diphtheria.

A DAY OF TRUCE IN MISSOURI.

The Contest Over Assembly Clerkships Postponed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—The contest over the Bohart resolution to reduce the clerical force of the House, which was expected to come up to-day, was postponed until to-morrow by unanimous consent of the House. Only three of the five members of the committee on clerical force were in town and they failed to get together. Mr. Noel of Jackson county expected the trouble to begin in the House this morning and Bohart, the author of the resolution, joined him in a request that the House extend the committee's time one day. The House promptly agreed to extend the time. The House spent a large part of the morning discussing a bill by Woolfolk to reduce the salaries of prosecuting attorneys throughout the state. The bill was referred to the committee on criminal costs and fees.

The Grand Jury Bill Favored.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—The senate committee on constitutional amendments reported favorably on Senator Wilson's resolution to abolish the grand jury system except when grand juries are specially called by the judge. The resolution proposes a constitutional amendment and has a companion resolution providing for trial of felony cases on information without indictment. Both were sent to engrossment without opposition.

To Be Supported by Saloon Men.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Captain A. S. Prather, who represents Tany county in the House, has a plan for taking care of drunks which he expects soon to incorporate in a bill. He proposes to establish a home for inebriates and make the saloon keepers support it.

Grave Robbery Bill Passes the Senate.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—The Senate passed unanimously Senator Field's bill making it a felony to remove a dead body from a grave. The offense is in the removal, and it makes the law so read that it will not be necessary to prove the purpose of the removal to secure a conviction.

Dog Tax for School Books.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Ellis of Vernon has a bill providing for a free school book system, the money for the books to be raised by placing a tax or license on every dog in the state.

Lady Churchill's Venture.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jerome of New York, is about to start a magazine on new lines. It will be sumptuously bound and sold at \$5 a copy. Her son Herbert Churchill, will assist in constructing it and the list of contributors will include Emperor William and other royal personages."

In the Face of the Peace Note.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—St. James' Gazette says the French government is negotiating with French and British financiers for a loan of \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000, to be devoted to army and navy purposes.

A Wyoming Snow-Slide a Mile Long.

COREVILLE, Wyo., Feb. 1.—A snow-slide a mile long buried several men and teams near here. All the men were taken out alive with the exception of Hurt Handy who was dead when found.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

Agonello Is Still Trying to Secure Recognition—Will Be Snubbed Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Sixto Lopez, secretary of Agonello, the Philippine representative here, called at the state department yesterday afternoon and left with the chief clerk another communication addressed to the secretary of state protesting against the attitude of our government toward the Filipino "republic." The terms of the protest do not go as far as an ultimatum. The same fate awaits this communication as that which befell its predecessors, it will be diplomatically ignored.

Against Child Labor.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Senator John Slate of Maries introduced a bill which provides that no child under 16 years of age shall be employed in any mercantile establishment; and that no female under 21 years of age or male under 18 years of age shall be employed before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m., or for more than ten hours a day or for more than sixty hours a week. The bill also provides that women shall have the same pay as men when they do the same work. There are fines provided of from \$100 to \$500 and imprisonment of from one to six months for violations of the act.

Missouri Ladies Receive.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The ladies of the Missouri delegation united in a public reception and tea, which was given at the Ebbitt house yesterday. Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Dockery, Mrs. Cowherd, Mrs. De Armond, Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Cooney and Mrs. Lloyd were hostesses. Mrs. Bland formally introduced to Washington society at this function her daughter, Miss Frances Bland.

Loving Cup for Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—General Thaddeus H. Stanton, paymaster general of the army, was retired at noon yesterday, in conformity with the age requirements of the service. The occasion was taken advantage of by the officers of the paymaster's department in Washington to present their retiring chief a silver loving cup as a mark of their personal regard and appreciation of his public services.

Private Mail Boxes Must Go.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The government commission for the revision and codification of the criminal and penal laws of the United States is now considering and it is understood will incorporate in the final codification an amendment to the existing law prohibiting the maintenance in any city of any private letter box scheme.

Fireproofs Frozen Up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Fourteen families were rendered homeless last night by a fire which destroyed a three story tenement house at 124-126 Fifty-second street. Every fireplug in the vicinity of the building was frozen up and by the time the engines could obtain water the building was gone.

Big Diamond Robbery.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Dispatches from Dresden say that a man named Reif has been arrested there on the charge of stealing diamonds worth 20,000 marks. It is added that he was formerly a newspaper man of New York, from which city he is said to have eloped with a young lady.

Juveniles May Not Marry.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1.—Senator Dan Hart has introduced a bill making it unlawful for a probate judge, under a heavy penalty, to issue a marriage license to males under 21 years or females under 18, without the consent of parents or guardians.

Third Starts for Manila.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—With the mercury at 26 below zero the Third regular infantry yesterday began their long journey to the tropical heat of the Philippines. This regiment has been located at Fort Snelling for ten years, except for the four months of hard Cuban service.

Would Join the Press Club.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—S. E. Cross, the Chicago millionaire, who brought suit for damages against Edmund Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," for alleged plagiarism, has made application for membership in the Chicago Press club.

Ships Fly the American Flag.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The American shipping interests of the Hawaiian Islands have largely increased since their annexation to the United States. There are now loading for or on the way to the islands fifty vessels, of which thirty-five fly the American flag.

Twenty Children Drowned.

KORNISBURG, East Prussia, Feb. 1.—Twenty children are reported to have been drowned by an ice disaster at the village of Warpuhnen-Bohrhein.

Wright Hands in His Resignation.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 1.—Speaker Wright of the assembly has tendered his resignation.

Jumped Into the Ocean.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 1.—Because of continued failing health, Mrs. J. Meyers, a wealthy visitor from Pittsburg, committed suicide by jumping into the ocean from the end of Young's ocean pier about noon yesterday.

Alger's Son Breaks a Leg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Alger went to Boston hastily last night to look after his son Fred, a student in Harvard university, who broke his leg there.

THE ARMY BILL IS PASSED.

The Closing Day of the Debate Was Exciting.

CANNON AND CUMMING CLASH.

Labor Riots and the Increased Army the Subjects for Considerable Discussion in the Closing Hour of the Debate—Number of Paymasters Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House met at 11 o'clock to-day. The Rev. James I. Vance of Nashville delivered the invocation. This was the closing day of debate upon the army reorganization bill. The opposition before the session opened had practically abandoned hope of either defeating or having the bill recommitted. When the House resumed work upon the bill to-day, section 12, relating to the pay department, had been reached. The number of paymaster generals, with the rank of colonel, provided in the bill, was reduced from four to three, with the rank of lieutenant colonel from eight to five, and paymasters with the rank of major from forty-seven to thirty-five. The age limit for appointments in this department was reduced from 50 to 40.

In the corps of engineers the number of colonels was reduced from ten to eight; lieutenant colonels, twenty to sixteen; majors, thirty-six to thirty; captains, forty-one to thirty-five; first lieutenants, fifty to forty, and second lieutenants fifty to forty. Mr. Brownell of Ohio, Republican, moved to strike out the provision authorizing the appointment of engineers from civil life. The amendment was supported by Mr. Walker, Republican, of Massachusetts, but opposed by Mr. Marsh, Republican, of Illinois, who favored the appointment of officers from civil life and said the great engineer scheme of Eads had been scouted by the regular army officers.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri said the best results in government work had always been obtained from army engineers.

Mr. Cannon, Republican, of Illinois directed attention to the amendment of Mr. Cummings, Democrat, of New York, who gave notice yesterday that he would offer an amendment to prevent the use of United States troops as "posse comitatus" or in putting down strikes or riots except upon the written application of the governor of the state. The amendment, said Mr. Cannon, proposed to put it out of the power of the President, the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, to enforce the law within the territory of any state unless the governor appealed for help. Mr. Cannon then recalled the Chicago riots during the last administration and the dispatch into Illinois without the assent of the governor, and against his protest, of United States troops to suppress the riots. That action of President Cleveland had been indorsed by the Senate of the United States and the people everywhere. Had the proposed amendment been law the President would have been prevented from enforcing the law. The federal authority was and should be supreme.

Mr. Cummings replied to Mr. Cannon. There was no question, he said, that organized labor, through the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, had condemned the efforts to increase the standing army to 100,000. There was no question that the reason for their action was the fact that the standing army might be used unconstitutionally to suppress them. "Now," he continued, "if you do mean to do it, say so; if you do not, adopt this proviso." The gentleman from Illinois, he said, had referred to the action of Governor Altgeld, but he had failed to refer to Governor John M. Palmer, who had denounced the action of the President for sending troops into the state over the protest of the governor. The United States judge who had sent Debs to prison for contempt was promoted within a few months. Everything indicated that the army was to be used to oppress labor if the opportunity offered or if corporate wealth demanded it. He was no lawyer, or a banker, Mr. Cummings continued; he was a trades union man, a member of Typographical Union No. 6. What he desired was that the members of the House should go on record upon his amendment. Mr. Cannon, replying, said that before men were lawyers or bankers or printers they were American citizens, and the law of the land, like the grace of God, covered all. (Applause.) The one green spot in the record of President Cleveland had been that when he saw the law defied, not by labor, but by law breakers, he had kept his oath and had seen that it was enforced. Mr. Cannon aroused tumultuous applause when he declared that Mr. Cummings, in seeking to make labor the abettor of law breaking, slandered labor. He denounced it as cheap demagoguery. Mr. Cummings said he honored President McKinley because he was unlike Mr. Cleveland. When, recently during the riots, Governor Tanner declined to order out the militia, said he, according to the argument of the gentleman from Illinois, it was the duty of President McKinley to order out the army. But he left the case in the hands of Governor Tanner and the people honored him for it. At 3 o'clock, under the order, the committee rose and reported the army bill to the House and it was passed.

Well Fed.

Smith—"Every time my wife wears a bonnet it affects her." Jones—"Goes to her head, I suppose."—Comic Cuts.

WHY CANADA WELCOMED THEM

Commissioners Reminded of Tatum's Motto, "Blood Is Thicker Than Water."

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Feb. 1.—President J. G. Schurman and Prof. D. C. Worcester, Philippine commissioners, arrived last night, and despite rain there was a very representative crowd of citizens at the station to greet them. Among those present were the mayor, city council, board of trade, bankers and chief merchants. After a welcome at the depot the travelers went aboard the Enpress of Japan, where addresses were presented and replies made.

Secretary Stein of the board of trade read an address reminding the commissioners that their duty would lead them close to a spot forever hallowed by the action of an American commander, Commodore Tatnall, who forty-two years ago, went to the succor of a British admiral and assisted in the rescue of British sailors lying wounded on the mud flats of the mouth of the Potho river in China, intervening against a friendly power and defending his action with the memorable reply: "Blood is thicker than water." Such an act could not be forgotten and was cherished in the memory of those who were anxious, the board believed, in certain events, to be able to pay the debt.

NO PROTESTANT PRAYER.

The Bishop of Havana Protests Against Services in Columbus Cemetery.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Bishop Santander has declared that the Protestant service cannot be held over the graves of the Maine dead in Columbus cemetery. Committees of Americans were preparing to decorate the graves on the anniversary of the explosion, and desired prayers by Protestant clergymen. The bishop says the cemetery is consecrated ground, and Protestant services could no more be permitted there than in a Catholic church. The bishop is also preparing a protest to General Brooke against the action of the municipal councils in Trinidad, Colon, Matanzas and other towns in declaring cemeteries free. He says that cemeteries are church property, and that to take possession of them is both desecration and confiscation. Nevertheless, the Havana council will probably take similar action. Fees required for burials and similar abuses were one of the strong grievances of the Cubans against Spanish rule. The agitation is general to have all cemeteries declared free.

TO MUSTER OUT 23D KANSAS.

The Negro Regiment Will Leave Cuba in a Few Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Arrangements were completed at the War department to-day for the muster out of the Twenty-third Kansas infantry (negroes) and the Eighth Illinois infantry, now in the department of Santiago, and the Forty-seventh New York infantry and the Sixth United States volunteer infantry (white immunes) now stationed in Porto Rico. The transport Minnewaska will arrive at Santiago about February 14 and will return to Newport News with the Twenty-third Kansas infantry. From that port the regiment will be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for muster out. The transport Chester will arrive at Santiago about February 19 and will bring the Eighth Illinois regiment to Newport News, whence they will be transported by rail to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for muster out.

KANSAS NATIONAL BANK FAILS

The Treasury Closes a Russell Institution With \$80,000 Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The comptroller of the currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the First National bank of Russell, Kansas. Following is a statement of the condition of the bank as shown by the report made to the comptroller of the currency for December 1, 1906: Capital, \$80,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$11,755; circulation, \$18,000; due to depositors, \$53,320; total resources, \$109,145. The bank was placed in the hands of John B. Cunningham, national bank examiner, as temporary receiver.

Woman Killed in a Haaway.

MENNON, Mo., Feb. 1.—While Mr. Gray, wife and 2-year-old child, who live near here, were returning from a visit to relatives in Carroll county, and when within three miles from home, the team became frightened and ran away, throwing the family out. Mrs. Gray received injuries from the effects of which she died last night. The husband and child escaped with slight injuries.

Marines Still in Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Long has telegraphed to Rear Admiral Dewey, asking him to inform the navy department of the number of marines stationed in Pekin. The Chinese minister here is anxious that the marines shall be withdrawn, but this action will not be taken until Minister Conger reports that their presence is no longer necessary.

Aimed at Science "Healers."

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 1.—Greeson has introduced a bill in the house making it a misdemeanor to treat diseases except by methods recognized by established schools of medicine. The bill is aimed at healers of the Christian Science class.

Chester Cadets Poisoned by Turkey.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 1.—Sixty-seven cadets of the military academy here were poisoned yesterday, presumably from eating turkey.