With the Wire Cubant Tence Up Yards and Fields

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO IS PEACEFUL

People at Work and Evidences of War Are Disappearing-Population of 12,000 Reduced to 7,000 by Death.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PINAR DEL RIO, Dec. 19 .- The reconstruction of this great tobacco raising and sugar growing province has begun. Absolute peace exists and the people are at work. told that brigands probably would overrun rum in his life. My grandfather threatened the province, that the petty dictators were to have him locked up, and then Frank lit taxing the villages, that insurgents had oc- out. Nobody heard anything from him for cupied the towns and would not yield para- eight years, and my father's people mourned mount authority to the Americans and that him as dead. My grandmother often hearkhe would be infinitely vexed by obstacles in ened to the bitter wind of the plains on cold every step toward the restoration of civil order among a restless people.

When General Davis, his staff, battallon of the Two Hundred and Second New York ing if her boy Frank was out in the cold of regiment and a signal corps company the night, and suffering. reached the borders of the province in the journey by train from Havana they were received at Santiago de Las Vegas by a colonel and 150 Cuban horsemen alighted near the station. Afterward, behind them were 125 young Cuban women on horseback. Around and behind this cavalcade the townspeople gathered-shaggy-haired old men, women in black, troops of children with flowers and small Cuban and American flags. As General Davis and his staff appeared on the platform there was a passionate burst of "vivas" and bare machetes flashed in the medley of colors. The cheering was cans were moved by it.

Rend Address of Welcome.

The colonel with his men placed themselves at General Davis' disposal. The al-calde of the town welcomed him. The general, who knows some conversational Spanish, said through an interpreter that the Cuban people had been through great trials and sufferings and that the Americans were

there to aid in securing their liberty. Surgeon Major W: L. Kneedlock had be come separated in the crowd from General Davis and one of a committee of priests began to read him an address of welcome, thinking the doctor was the general. Major Kneedlock, who at first did not perceive the drift of the address, was unable to find an opening to stop the padre before it had been concluded.

The doctor then, through a Cuban who could speak English and Spanish, said that as one of the Americans with General Davis he regarded the Cubans as men and brethren and that in all his travels he had not been in so fine a country. The Americans then swept on through wide spaces of deserted country. From the train they could see becasionally the blackened walls of a sugar

At each of the towns the Cuban officer made known his allegiance to the proposed order of things under the American protectorate. Pinar del Rio City gave a reception similar to that given at Santiago de Las Vegas. The alcalde turned over the

municipal belongings. General Davis has communicated by letters or by wire with the important towns in the province. Not an incident of brigandage or injury to personal tights has been re-

the interregnum between Spanish evacuation and American occupation unharmed. The people near Pinar have torn the wire from the trochs and have included yards and fields with it. The principal storekeeper has painted advertisements on two of the

The town is well fed on chickens, fresh beef, fruit and vegetables. The country is exhausted, but the revivification has begun. Palm houses are building on wasted farms. The country people are now living chiefly on radishes, sweet potatoes, sugar cane and chicken and quail shot or trapped in the

Pinar Del Rio City has many pretty houses. The population was 12,000, of which number 7,000 have been buried. The women are all in black.

Following General Davis' instructions the American officers and privates are careful to return the salutes of the Cuban soldiers who, armed and unarmed, are coming and going all the time.

They subsist largely on gifts of food Some, forced by necessity, have sold their rifles. Mausers captured from the Spanlards are selling for \$5 or \$6. In Havana Mausers are surreptitiously sold for \$20 or New Yorkers in Camp.

The battalion of the Two Hundred and Second New York regiment, under Major Wood, is camped on high ground and about a mile outside the city. The landscape of rolling country and distant mountains is most beautiful. The men have been working hard cutting grass and organizing camp. They have not missed having fresh bread and beef since they left Havana. Forty-two cattle brought from Texas for the camp are grazing nearby. Guard doty is light. One post of three men is maintanged at the railway station and another is at El Globo, where the train stops. Guard duty outside the camp is required. The men expect to be replaced by regulars in the spring and allowed to go home. Dreadful stories are told of the malaria that develops around Pinar del. Rio with the beginning of hot weather.

WHY THEY CELEBRATED.

Premature Observance Due to a Klondike Windfall. "Talking about Christmas," said a young Nebraska men who was prominently identified with the success of the Omaha exposition to a Washington Star reporter, "all of members of my family, twelve of us, including myself, had our Christmas, or the best part of it, on the second day of November! Ante-dated the Christmas of the ordidinary run of people a little bit, didn't it? But it's a story, and I'll have to go back a | 3,000

bit to make it clear. "Of my father's three brothers, the youngest, Frank, developed into rather a hard proposition. He declined absolutely to go to school, and he got mixed up with a bad se from his early boyhood. He was 17 years old before he finally tumbled to it that he'd have to do something or other for a living so long as he wouldn't educate himself, and he went to work to learn the trade of a stucco artist-man, you know, that makes

Sores Disappeared

Bolls Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla " My little boy was afflicted with small botls on his face and hands caused by being in constant contact with other children who were not healthy. A friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and the sores disappeared soon after he began taking it." Mrs. Maggir Howarp, 520 South 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. the best family eathartio Hood's Pills and liver stimulant.

TEARING DOWN THE TROCHA these fine curly-cue things with a small plasterer's trowel. Frank got in with a tradesman of that sort in Philadelphia, where my father's people lived at that time, and, somehow or other, he actually learned the trade and became such a proficient at it that he could readily command an income of from \$8 to \$10 a day at the trade whenever he was disposed to work. He took the whisky end of it, however, and went to pieces rapidly from the time he achieved his majority, and he broke the old folks up a heap by his conduct. He'd fose job after job through his drinking propensity, and he got down about as far as a man ever gets without getting in jail. He'd speak into his people's house by the alley gate and swipe the stove lids off the stove to sell 'em for whisky, and, all in all, this young man Frank was a good deal of a standing sorrow and a heartbreak to my father's family. I remember him as he looked when I last saw him then, fifteen years ago-I was only a ute peace exists and the people are at work. lad at the time. To look at him you'd never General Davis, before he left Havana, was have thought that he ever had a drink of winter pights after the family outfit moved out to Omaha, and then, when she fell into a reverle, we all knew that she was wonder-

> "Eight years ago there was a ring at my father's door bell about 10 o'clock on Christmas eve, and my father himself went to the door.

"Hello, Frank,' I heard him say, and Frank came in. He was drunk and shabbylooking. My father fixed him out in a nice room, togged him out the next day in good clothes, and took him around to see their mother. She was so delighted to see her youngest son, alive and well, even if he did wear the signs of dissipation, that she almost died of the shock. After visiting her for an hour or so, Frank got away, and so prolonged and genuine that the Ameri- telling my father that he had a bit of an errand to do down town, away he went again, without giving any of us a chance to see him again, and without figuring in the Christmas dinner. He probably felt too cheap over his career to mix up with the family party, and went off or that reason. "Nothing was heard of Frank for four more years. . Then, in the summer of 1895. my father got a letter from him, dated in Melbourne, Australia. The letter simply stated that he was working as a stucco artist on a new public building down there, and that he was well. That was the last heard of him until the second day of last Vovember.

> "My father came home from his office a norn on that day, and when we were all around the luncheon table he said he had tured Hollo. Should it prove true, General received a letter from Frank. Now, Frank Otis may find some difficulty in dislogging was somewhat of a tabooed subject in the them. It is hoped that the report is false, family, and none of us asked him what as this government wants to occupy that Frank was doing, where he was, or any-position before the rebels get a foothold. Secretary Alger has issued no orders

> City, Alaska, date marked thereon, and the the treaty is ratified. The proclamation to stamps showing that it bad been registered. The letter was dated September 14, 1898. Otis, but if it becomes necessary to asand it read like this:

point of view I felt this at the time, which tions issued for Santiago and Porto Rico. is why I was in such a hurry to get away When asked if it referred to autonomy, he as soon as I found myself in my sober senses. I won't be able to get home Christmas this year, and I am sending this out by the last mail that leaves here until next Chicken Stealing their Great Crime, I said one of my claims for \$125,000. I've lower class of the rebel officers, the latter have described with large numbers of armed have described with large numbers of armed soldiers and have attacked various towns.

The most flagrant crime has been two more running, each of 'em worth have described with large numbers of armed soldiers and have attacked various towns.

The disappearance of some chickens. The story of two more criming, each of 'em worth have described with large numbers of armed soldiers and have attacked various towns.

Several of the native local authorities who were undered. Tou must have at the limit, as many batteries as you have gun positions. Further, these batteries must be grouped in soldiers and have attacked various towns.

Several of the native local authorities who were undered. The same of 1897, against 1,478,300 yards in eleven months of 1897, against 12,—

The most flagrant crime has been have described with large numbers of armed soldiers and have attacked various towns.

Several of the native local authorities who were undered. The latter have described in the spring are not come forward here at all and the property of the native local authorities who were undered. The latter have described in the spring are native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native local authorities who was a small property of the native Christmas this year, but you'll find with has been taken and looted by the malconthis a few little remembrances for all of tents.

> "My father spread the 'little remembrances' out on the table. They were welve drafts on the Pank of Cristornia. each of them for \$1,00; a draft for every living member of the family. And a couple of hours later, when the whole twelve of us got together, there was a premature Christmas celebration in my grandfather's household, such as you read about. My grandmother didn't think about the money at all,

"'I worder if Frank's got on heavy flannels,' she said."

Relies of Cervera's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- There is now at the Washington navy yard a quantity of marine machinery wrecked from the Cervera fleet after it was sunk around Santiago This includes launch boilers, torpedo boat engines, hand pumps and a mass of other matter from the Colon and Maria Teresa that would be classed as Junk but for its historic associations. The best of the machinery has been ordered shipped to the Naval academy at Annapolis, where it willserve as souvenirs, and some of it may be put in sufficient repair for working models for engineering classes. The remainder will be broken up or sold at auction.

Sinmese Fire on the French. NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Singapore says: The French agent in the Luang Prabang province, having ordered the Slamese armed force to evacuate the twenty-five kilometre zone. in Slamese refused and fired on the French agent and party, who were unarmed. The office and by two legations at Bangkok.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The editor of the Bath (Me.) Independent debt of ten years' standing.

Among the queer things left in London cabs and stages the last year were an artificial leg, a wooden bed rest, birds in cages, dogs, a gas stove, a portable street dogs, a gas stove, a portable street har-monium, and a sewing machine. Of the 3,000-odd purses left in vehicles and taken to New Scotland Yard, it is reasonable to suppose that the majority escaped from pockets in the backs of women's gowns. Between 17,000 and 18,000 umbrellas were left in the public carriages, and 181 watches.

Captain Sigsbee has a watch that hese been submerged in salt water three times. It went down in Japanese waters years ago.
At Bahia Honda, in 1878, when a Spanish
pilot grounded his vessel, the Blake, it had
another salt water bath, the vessel being
flooded to prevent her pounding to pieces on
the rocks. At Havana it want down with the rocks. At Havana it went down with the Maine, but was recovered by a diver. When the war broke out and Captain Sigsbee took command of the St. Paul he wisely left his watch at home, thinking it indis-

creet to risk it again in Cuban waters. D. E. Maxwell, general manager of the Piorida Central & Peninsular railroad, has issued the following circular: "The system of signals from the engine whistle of passing trains promulgated here ofore, through the co-operation of the United States Weather Bureau, to forewarn fruit end egetable growers that cold waves likely to produce frost are approaching, will be made effective again this season. The signal will be given by the whistle sounding six long blasts requiring thirty seconds (five seconds to the blast) and will be repeated at intervals of every three miles. This will indicate a forecast of frost the first or second night.

AMERICA MAY INTERFERE

and Spanish Troops.

CONSTANT RIOTING IS REPORTED AT ILOILO

Only Town Still Under Spanish Control and Bloodshed Occurs Frequently on Streets-All Business is Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- The administration has determined to confide to the judgment and tact of General Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, the question whether our troops shall be dispatched to Iloilo, where recent Spanish reports have stated that a sanguinary conflict is in progress between the insurgents and the remaining Spanish troops. Some days ago General Otis asked the War department K any precise instructions were to be given in his dealing with the sttuation at Iloilo. The matter was fully canvassed by the president and Secretary Alger and as a result the decision was reached to let General Otis, on the ground, deal with the situation by the exercise of his own discretion. The reply was sent to General Otis several days ago and it will be for him to decide whether a United States force shall go to Hollo and how many men will constitute the force. NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- A special from

Washington says: Secretary Alger has cabled General Otis at Manila to take possession of Iloilo. Plans for doing so are left to the general. This step is taken preceding formal relinquishment by Spain. on account of the gravity of the situation there, it is said. Iloilo is the only point in the Philippines now under Spanish control and it has been one constant fight with the insurgents to retain control. Ad-miral Dewey reported recently that the Spaniards were holding Ilodo with 800 soldiers and that the citizens had asked him for war ships to protect them. General Otis will probably send two regiments and Admiral Dewey is expected to detail the Charleston and Concord to aid the troops. The Spaniards will willingly relinquish authority over Iloilo, as they know they must evacuate soon. What the insurgents will do remains to be seen, but there is little fear in Washington of a serious clash. though our soldiers will be prepared for an emergency.

The War department has no confirmation of the rumor that the insurgents have cap-

Secretary Alger has issued no orders for t'ere was anything further. taking any other point in the Philippines, "My father pulled out of his inside breast and he intimates no further step toward cocket a bulky envelope, with the Dawson occupation of the group will be taken until be issued then has been mailed to General sume control of the whole archipelago be-"'When I showed up at your house on fore the treaty ratification the proclamation Christmas eve, four years ago, old man, I will be cabled for earlier promulgation. don't think, looking back to it now, that I This proclamation, Secretary Alger says, was a very spectacular success from any contains nothing not embraced in proclama-

said with emphasis that it does not. Aguinaldo's Annoyances.

A special from Manila says: As the respring. I'll be home next Christmas-in sult of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, hav-1899-however. I'm all right. A month ago ing refused to recognize the rank of the I'm going home and be a white man. I've popular in the province, have been mur-cut the whisky out for the past couple of dered or their property has been devastated. years, enyhow, and that doesn't bother me The town of Caseling, for instance, which any more. As I say, I won't get home for was defended by 600 of Aguinaldo's troops

It is reported that the Spaniards in Cebi have capitulated. MANILA, P. L. Dec. 24.-The steamer Union, which, as cabled to the Associated Pressyesterday, returned here from Iloilo with native and Spanish soldiers and was refused

a landing at this place, has been detained by the American officials. Private advices from the southern prov inces say that business is suspended in all the leading towns, that supplies are scarce and that foreigners are only permitted to travel when special permits have been issued to them. At Maolos, the headquarters of the so-called Philippine government, near here, the native soldiers are levying on the villagers for supplies of food, the people are half-starved and universal dissatisfaction

prevails. American volunteers, to the number 603, attended an enthusiastic meeting of the newly-formed Philippine Development association here yesterday evening. O. F. Wil liams, the United States consul at Manila presided. Definite action on the part of the organization was postponed pending the decision of General Otis on certain matters.

TELEGRAPH WITHOUT WIRES

French Scientist Working on the Problem-Working Over Comparatively Short Distances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- A report on the French development of wireless telegraphy is submitted to the State department by Commercial Agent Atwell at Roubalx. Mr. Ataccordance with the treaty of 1893, the well quotes a French scientific paper giving briefly the progress of wireless electrical transmission since the discovery of the latter retired into the jungle. This news Hertz waves in 1889. Practical work in this has been received by the Slamese foreign line is now being done by M. Ducretet in his Paris laboratory, where he has in successful operation a wireless telegraphic plant, sending messages four kilometres (2.48 miles). The success of M. Ducretet depends upon the use of a special radio-conductor generally s convinced that the millennium is at hand. I known in this country as the Branly tube. is convinced that the millennium is at hand.

Returning from a gunning excursion, her this takes the place of the soft iron magnet found at his office a load of hay, fifteen bushels of potatoes, a load of wood and a special receiver is connected with an ordinary to the place of the soft iron magnet in an ordinary telegraphic instrument. The bushels of potatoes, a load of wood and a special receiver is connected with an ordinary Morse sounder and is operated from the part of turnips that had been brought in any Morse sounder and is operated from the part of turnips that had been brought in the place of the soft iron magnet in an ordinary telegraphic instrument. The distant sending station without any other conductor than the atmosphere. It is interesting to note that the report mentions that the message is written out with the old paper tape and stencil receiver, although this device has been practically discarded in telegraph offices in this country for many years. The sending station of M Ducretet's office is equipped with a mast sixty-five feet high above the roof of his laboratory. This is said to be necessary to start the current above the interference of surrounding buildings, as the electric waves will pass through an ordinary wall, but are

deflected by iron constructions. M. Ducretet says the British government has been experimenting with a practically identical apparatus for the transmission of naval signals and has sent messages between Bournemouth and the Isle of Wright. He says that while his experiments do not indicate that the Hertz telegraphy will in the near future take the place of ordinary wire lines it has already been demonstrated of practical value for light house and navat signals, for exploring service and like uses, He further says that his machine may be utilized, not only for sending messages, but that a series of incandescent lights may be lighted at a distance, or mine charges may be exploded, it being only a question of

obtaining sufficient power. In view of this report, it may be interestto enable war ships to communicate with the & Maryland company.

shore. This was suggested by Teela and his colleague, but with the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt the negotiations were dropped.

Otis Authorized to Step Between Insurgents | EGAN IN HIS OWN DEFENSE | Reasons Given for Increase Advocated in the Commissary Makes Spirited Reply to Charges Regarding Supplies Made by General Miles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—General Eagan, ommissary of subsistance, gave out the following statement today in reference to charges made by Geveral Miles concerning ommissary supplies furnished the army: General Eagan has referred to General Miles the published article purporting to be an interview with General Miles in regard an interview with General Miles in regard to the military supplies, asking whether the statements attributed to him (Genera Miles) were made by him, or any of them, or to what extent the statements are correct. General Eagan does not propose to discuss this very serious matter in the public press but has asked first if General Miles avows or disavows this interview, and has also asked the investigating commission for a true copy of the statements made by General Miles before it. General Eagan has also asked the fore it. General Eagan has also asked the investigating commission to be called before it for the purpose of rebutting and refuting the statements alleged to have been made by General Miles and published in the press; to answer these, or any statements, made by General Miles, under oath, and especially and particularly to meet the alleged charge of furnishing anything whatever under pre-

tense of experiment.

General Eagan is of the epinion that the proper place to discuss the merits of this matter is before the investigating commission and before the courts, civil and military. where the widest latitude, under oath, will be given to all concerned; where the conduct of General Miles and the conduct of Gen-eral Eagan, under oath, will have the fullest, most exhaustive examination and analysis concerning any or all charges that may be brought by either, to the end that justice shall be done. In view of this already inaugurated action, General Eagan deems it unmilitary and improper to make charges against anybody whatever in the service, but thinks the law, military and civil, is ample to be invoked in the cause of truth and justice. General Eagan contents himself with a complete denial of the statements alleged to have been made by General Miles.

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND DECREASE IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND DECREASE by enlisting eight musicians, while under the present law they are enlisted in the Heavy Falling Off Compared with regular force and detailed as musicians.

Even Average Years. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Importations of nanufactures from Great Britain into the United States seem likely to show an un-Britain to the United States, which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, shows in nearly every case that the exportation of manufactures in the eleven months ended November 30 were less than in the corresponding months of earlier years. Imports of manufactures in the early part of the year 1897 were abnormally great and a comparison of the eleven months of 1898 with the corresponding months of 1897 would in many cases be misleading. A comparison, however, with the corresponding months of 1896 and 1893 shows in nearly all cases smaller imports in 1898 than in either of the earlier years. The imports of the eleven months of 1896 were the smallest with a single exception since 1890, and those of 1893 were less than in the three years which preceded it. In nearly all cases of manufactured articles the figures of the eleven months of 1898 show a reduction, as compared with 1896 and 1893, and a very large reduction as compared with 1897. In jute manufactures, the imports of the eleven months of 1898 were 95,287,300 yards, against 143,984,300 in the corresponddrop was from 55,000 pounds in 1897 to 6,900 pounds in 1898; in worsted yarns, 674,-706,400 yards in the corresponding months of 1898.

WILMINGTON TO ASCEND ORINOCO. Numerous Movements of Government

War Vessels. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The gunboat will touch first at San Juan, Porto Rico, and then proceed to the north coast of Brazil, where it will enter the Orinoco river and ascend that stream some distance. This will be the first time in many years that an American war vessel has floated in the

The Isla de Luzon and the Isla de Cuba, the two vessels sunk by Dewey at Cavite and subsequently raised by Naval structor Capps, have performed the voyage from Manila to Hong Kong and because of their peculiar fitness for the service will be kept among the Philippine islands for some time to come. The Cincinnati arrived today at Havana. It is coming north to be repaired at New York. The Vicks burg has arrived at St. Kitts. The Scandia has arrived at Callao, carrying a supply of coal for the battleships Oregon and Iowa, which are closely following it. The battleships will receive instructions at Callao, which will determine their course, either to Honolulu or directly across to the Philippines. The Abarenda has arrived at Norfolk, where it will lay for a cruise for Samoa, carrying a supply of coal and material for erecting the derricks and fixtures for the new coaling station at Pago Pago.

BATES AND SANGER IN COMMAND.

Two Cuban Departments Assigned to American Generals. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Major General John C. Bates, United States volunteers, who is now in this city, has been ordered to assume command of the new military department at Cienfuegos, Cuba, January 1 when the United States will take formal possession of the island. General Bates has recently been in command of the First division of the First army corps, with headquarters at Macon, Ga.

Brigadier General John P. Sanger of the nspector general's department has been temporarily assigned to the command of the military department of Matanzas, Cuba. These two assignments complete the detail of officers to command the various military departments in Cuba, under the supreme command of Major General Brooke, who is now on his way to Havana to superintend the steps attending the formal surrender of the territory to the United States forces on January 1.

Uncle Sam to the Rescue. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The secretary of war has received the following cablegram

from Ma'or General Lee: HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Seven rations have been sent to Guines and about 40,000 to other points in Hayana province. Rations are also being distributed in the city of Havana, including 2,000 cans of condensed milk to sick and delicate women and

General Commanding.

Miles Back in Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—General Miles returned today from Cincinnati. He delines to discuss any further subjects covered in his recent evidence before the investigating commission or the course of Commissary General Fagan in reference to this evidence. A copy of the evidence has not yet reached him.

Russians Buy American Rails. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Ambassador Hitchcock at St. Petersburg cabled the secretary of state today that he has been officially notified that a contract for 80,000 tons of rails for the Eastern China railroad has been awarded to the Pennsylvania

Regular Army.

MORE IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO ARTILLERY

That Arm of the Service Never So Essential to the Army as at Present Time in Defending Amerlean Harbors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Representative Hull, chairman of the military committee of the house, today filed with the clerk his report on the bill for the increase of the regular army. After detailing the amendments adopted in committee, all of which have been sent out in the Associated Press dispatches, the report says:

The bill fixes no maximum strength for the entire army. Assuming that the government will require about 100,000 for detense of the frontier, for coast defense and to maintain our authority in the islands for whose good order and government this nation is now responsible, together with a reasonable re-serve force, the bill provides for the regiments of cavalry and infantry and a corps of artillery for our seacoas; batteries, with two regiments of artillery for field batteries.

The committee believes the organization

as provided for in this bill will make the most efficient military organization, at the lowest cost to the taxpayer, of any organiza-tion proposed by any bill before congress. The organization of the cavalry as pro-The organization of the cavalry as provided in the bill is substantially the same organization now provided for by law. The only change in the present arrangements fixes fifteen captains in place of tweive and provides for a commissary of every regi-ment. By this increase of rank the ad-jutant, quartermaster and commissary are given the rank of captain, and a commissary sergeant is also aided. The fifteen first lieutenants provided have three extra first eutenants for each regiment to be available as squadron adjutants. It also provides for the creation of a band for each regiment

Function of Artillery. The organization of artillery provided for

in the bill changes from the regimental formation to that of a corps of artillery and usually small total in the year 1898. The as the artillery arm has so grown in im-November statement of exports from Great portance the committee feels justified in Britain to the United States, which has submitting the full reasons for the change. The relation of artillery organization to the work that the army has to perform may be best understood by a brief reference to its history. Our present system dates back to 1821, when the first four regiments were organized. The Fifth regiment was added in 1861 and the Sixth and Seventh in 1898. Now, when first organized, that is, in 1821 the question of coast defense was not nearly so important as it is today and consequently the question of organization was not so important. Moreover, this relative unim-portance of both functions and of organization continued for many years, in fact lown to 1861. On the other hand, there were questions before the country that made the services of infantry of very great importance and hence we find the artillery almost continuously used as the infantry. Thus, in the Mexican war, three-fourths of the artillery were used as infantry. It was armed and equipped as infantry and served as such, not only in Mexico, but also in Florida during the Seminole troubles, on the plains and else-where, even in the forts. When the civil war broke out in 1861 all the foot batteries heretofore armed and equipped and serving as infantry were converted into light batteryards, against 143,984,300 in the corresponding months of 1857; in woolen yarns, the and duties after Appomattox.

In the bill under discussion the number of artillery units (batteries) are obtained from 300 pounds in eleven months of 1897, against a combination of the number of gun positions 103,800 pounds in 1898; in weolen tissues, to be manned. You must have, at the limit, for a good reason; there is no relation between the work as a unit and the work to be done by the artillery. In other words, the essential of artillery organization is the bat-teries being grouped according to the necessities of each case, necessaries differing from

harbor to harbor.
The conditions are entirely different for WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The gunboat infantry and for cavalry. In these each in-vilmington sailed today from Norfolk. It dividual carries a weapon, such as used by till touch first at San Juan, Porto Rico, and the cavalry. The fighting strength of infantry or cavalry is measured by the num-ber of the weapons it can bring into line, but no such measure can be uniformly applied to

the artillery. Regimental Organization.

Experience has shown that the regimental ganization is suited to the infantry and to the cavalry, the unit selected, namely, the regiment being the greatest number of muskets and officers abreast, respectively, that can be directly controlled by one man and this unit is a necessary one. But evidently no such necessity exists in the artil-

ery.

The perpetual system is essentially a relic of the past and wholly out of harmony prevent and with future conditions. T s no sentiment connected with the main enance of the regimental organization, because, as already explained, the chances are against an officer's serving wholly in one regiment. For the purely local feeling for the regiment alone has been substituted a strong feeling of pride in the arm as a whole, a feeling born of the desire to see this long-neglected arm at the last brought to a full realization of its opportunities and

its duties.

Let it be borne in mind how complicated is the artillery service, how many different kinds of guns It will be several weeks before it will be it has in service, that in future it ready to leave the United States. that the nature of artillery service in general will depend entirely upon local conditions— conditions that differ from harbor to harbor and it is at once evident that an arbitrary division of the personnel into regiments is inherently vicious. The corps system, on the ather hand, gives the artillery the adapt-ability and flexibility that are demanded by the ever-varying conditions of its service.

In respect of the number of batteries rec ommended by this bill one argument only need be brought up. If the necessary personnel is not to be provided, why are millions appropriated every year for guns and forts? The complicated ordnance of the forts?

present cannot be entrusted to inexperience Increase Men in Company.

By June 30, 1899, 195 batteries of coast ar tillery will be needed for the guns actually installed. The bill asked for 144 such batteries. According to reliable observation the deterioration of electric machinery in our coast forts when uncared 'or is 33 per cent per annum, of other machinery 22 per cent. A battery of two twelve-inch complete, with all its machinery, costs \$140,-000 and if uncared for the yearly loss would be about \$44,000. In the organization of the infantry regiment, the change has been the number of enlisted men in a company from 106 to 145. The object of the increase is to provide for an adequate force at the very lowest cost to the government It has not been the object of the committee sacrifice efficiency for economy, but taking the number of men necessary to carry out the purpose of the government, we be lieve that an organization on the basis of 145, which would give us but 112 privates, is more efficient in actual service than one of seventy-two privates as proposed in the senate bill. The largely increased number of regiments which would be made neces-sary by the reduced number of privates would entail an increased expense each year on the government for officers and would not materially improve the effectiveness of companies and regiments on the line of

General Sherman in his report to the War department in 1878, after a full study of the armies of Europe and after he had seen their operation on the field of battle, recommended a company of 250 enlisted men in time of war and further stated we could count on one-third of the men being absent from an army serving in the field. General Schwan said that after twenty-one years' service as a line officer he regarded 145 mer as the best organization. General Miles, in his testimony before the committee recommended 100 enlisted men. The organization provided for in this bill gives a maximum maller regiment than the minimum of the

battle.

leading nations. The committee inserted a new section in regard to the record and pen-sion office, believing that the present chief of that office has by his wonderfully efficient services made it only proper for him to have the rank of brigadier general. His adminis-traton of the office has resulted in a saving to the government of over \$400,000 a year in clerk hire alone.

Age Limitations. The committee has placed in the bill certain ilmitations as to age. The government retires an officer at 64 on three-quarters pay. If men are placed in the army at an ad-vanced age they render the government ab-solutely no a lequate service for the obligasolutely no alequate service for the obliga-tions the government assumes to care for them during life. The question of how long a man should serve before being retired was one which the committee did not at all agree upon, but a compromise was finally placed on the bill limiting appointments to those not over 50 years of age. The retired list should not be used as an asylum for men who have spent their active life in civil employment. employment

An exception was made in a new section exempting all the staff positions now open to appointment from civil life from the oper-ation of the age limit as applied to all men who served in the civil war and the recent war with Spain. The reason for the in-corporation in the bill of section 5 is found in the following, submitted by an officer from

the War department:
"I have made a calculation that the bill prepared provided all promotion in each army by seniority in each branch respectively, giving the following results gards promotion to captain: In the infantry, all the present first lieutenants and sixteen second lieutenants. In the artillery, all the present first lieutenants and forty-two second lieutenants. Total for infantry and ar-tillery, fifty-eight. In the cavalry fiftytillery, fifty-eight. In the cavairy fifty-seven of the present first lieuteants would be left. The scheme to equalize promotion to captaincy would, therefore, give fifty-four captaincies in the artillery and infantry to the fifty-seven remaining first lieutenants of cavairy. All the first lieutenants in each arm would be captains and all the second lieutenants would become first lieutenants, leaving the vacancies at the foot of the list of the first lieutenants and all the second lieutenants to be filled by promotions from the volunteer ranks and from

The estimate of the arm's cost under the organization proposed in the bill, Chairman Hull states, is about \$90,000,000. Mr. Hull estimates the pay of the army at \$24,316,887, and the additional cost for subsistence and all other exceeding \$83,000,000.

WOMEN WILL BEAR THEIR PART.

Daughters of Revolution Furnish Tablet for Lafayette Statue. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Lafayette Memorial commission has assured the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that it will receive full and official recognition in the work of securing sufficient money to make the proposed monument to Lafayette a monument worthy the expression of the nation's gratitude and one of the four tablets on the monument will be reserved for the society, to be appropriately inscribed.

The national board of managers therefore cordially recommends that each member of the society show her appreciation of this honor by interesting all persons in her locality to contribute according to their means to this enterprise. It has also asked the society of the Children of the American Revolution, through their president general, to co-operate in the undertaking. All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, chairman of the Franco-American Memorial committee, room 52, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

The society also decided to issue an appear for \$15,000 to be added to a fund already in existence and created for the purpose of presenting to France during the Paris exposition a bronse equestrian statute to George Washington.

REPORTS ON FOREIGN COMMERCE.

ments Give Interesting Details. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The bureau foreign commerce of the State department has just published in advance sheets of consular reports, an interesting compilation of reports from various consular officers, showing the status of the foreign commerce. These reports come from the consulates in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Nether, lands, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Russia and Japan. Wherever there is an established bureau of commerce the consuls have given a full outline of its scope and workings. Perhaps the most valuable information contained in the reports is that relative to the effect of technical schools in extending foreign trade. The reports from Germany and Great Britain are particularly full, in the latter case embodying various circulars and reg-

Falls, \$8; William McKinley, Buchanan, \$6. try without any cup. \$6 to \$8. Supplemental-William R. Cardel, Union, \$4. Increase—Cheney Thomas, Muscatine, \$6 to \$10; Mahlon Gardner, Villisca, \$6 to \$8. Original, widows, etc.-Isabelle South-

ern, Henderson, \$8; Almina Sweet, Fornick, Colorado: Original-Frank Detrick, Den ver, \$6. Additional-Stephen A. Combs, Denver, \$6 to \$8. Renewal-Aaron Wood, Golden, \$8. Montana: Original, widows, etc.-Mary E

Nixon, Victor, \$8. Rebute on Beer Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Some days ago the secretary of the treasury submitted to the attorney general the question of the taxability of beer under the war revenue act. It is understood that in the forthcoming opinion it will be held that beer in the hands of retailers on the date the act went into effect is not subject to the increased tax. This question has been before the internal revenue bureau for some time, and having some doubts as to the legality of the tax, its enforcement was not carried to the point of reissue. Considerable sums, however, were collected from retailers on this account, and this will be refunded.

QUEER ADVERTISEMENTS.

Some Awkwardly Worded Notices "No person." wrote an imaginative undertaker, "ever having tried one of these airtight coffins of ours w'll ever use any other. This is supplemented by the truthful but

discouraging advertisement of a dentist: "Teeth extracted with great pains." A western farmer advertises for a woman to "wash, iron and milk two cows."

Washington paper for "a room for a young man 10 by 12." This is an advertisement from the columns of an English court journal: "Blankets! Blankets! Blankets! For domestic

An advertisement once appeared in a

and charitable purposes of every description, quality, size and weight." The following advertisement is from an Australian paper: "Wanted, a young woman (the plainer the better) to help a small, genteel family in their domestic matters; one without ringlets preferred."

An American paper published in Paris re-cently contained the following unique ad-

vertisement: "A young man of agreeable presence, and desirous of getting married, would like to make the acquaintance of an aged and experienced gentleman who could dissuade him from taking the fatal step."

Here is a specimen of domestic advertising from the columns of the London Times: 'Mrs. George Ashton, 5 Victoria street, Westminster, takes this opportunity of thanking her numerous friends for their kind letters of sympathy on the dissolution of her marriage."

The court of Schleswig-Holstein once is-sued, the following curious notice: "At the request of Herr Peter Lohman of Altona, the seaman Dietrich Lohman, who was born in Kirchmoor in November, 1848, and was drowned on the journey from Stockton to Hamburg while sailing in the ship Bertha Jenny, is hereby called upon to appear before this court and report himself on or before Friday, January 20, 1893, at 11 o'clock p. m., under pain of being declared dead."

Educational Institution Prospers. MITCHELL, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—Dakota university has closed one of its most successful terms of school. With 236 students in attendance, representing thirty-nine countles of the state, it claims prosperity has come. Three hundred students are expected here for the winter term.

BASKET BALL TO HAVE A BOOM. Association of Strong Amateur Teams

Has Been Formed.
The game of basket ball will receive a big impetus in the western country this season, largely through the efforts of the Young Men's Christian association of

games, has been insisted on and teams refusing to conform to the amateur code of rules tabooed.

The first game of the schedule arranged by Manager N. H. Nelson will be played in the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium in this city tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The team that will face the local players will be the strong aggregation from Sloux City. A return game will be played later in the season at Sloux City. During the month of January two games will be played with the University of Nebraraka, one here and one return game, will also be played with these teams: Fremont, Hastings college, the Dodge Light Guards of Council Bluffs and the South Omaha. Young Men's Christian association.

Omaha will have a strong team this season. Most of the players who last year carried through the team with but a single defeat will be seen again this season. Miller and Stillson will be the forwards and their work last season may be accepted as sufficient indication of what they are likely to do this year. King Denman, who played in only one game, but distinguished himself in that, will this year play at center. Monaghan and Towne will be the guards. The former played that position last year and Towne proved a good substitute. The substitutes this year will be White and Callahan. The men have been trained by F. B. Barnes, coach and physical director. A captain will be chesen on Monday evening just before the first game of the season.

MACY WINS CHRISTMAS STAKE.

Hend to Hend Finish for the \$1,000 Handleap, New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.-The Christmas handleap for all ages at a mile and valued at \$1,000 was the feature of the day's card. Tommy Burns' riding landed the prize for his employers, J. W. Schorr & Son of Memphis, whose candidate, Macy, had but a short head the best of it at the wire. McCafferty's Loiterer was the favorite and made all the running. Combs being outridden in the last few jumps. DeBride and Clay Pointer were the only winning favorites. The weather was cloudy and the track good. Results:

First race, six furlongs: DeBride won, Sim W second, Canova third. Time: 1:15½, Second race, handicap, five furlongs: Village Pride won, Frank Bell second, Gold Fox third. Time: 1:03½.

Third race, selling, one and three-eighths miles: Clay Pointer won, Double Dummy second, Mariti third. Time: 2:24½.

Fourth race, Christmas handicap, one mile: Macy won, Loiterer second, Belle of Memphis third. Time: 1:42½.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, selling: Sister Stella won, Bequeath second, Tranby third. Time: 1:50%. the prize for his employers, J. W. Schorr Advance Sheets from Consular State-

Questions and Answers. D. J. O'B., Omaha—Christmas fell on Sunday in 1887 and in 1892. It will fall on Sunday again in 1904 and 1910.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Dec. 23.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bee: How many tons of ice can be packed in an ice house eleven feet and two inches wide, fifteen feet and two inches long and nine and a half feet high?

Ans .- 'Steen tons. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 21.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bee: What did the weather service record the temperature to be in Omaha on October 29 at 2 p. m. and p. m. of that day?—H. Brown.

Ans.—64 at both hours.

OMAHA Dec. 22.—To the Scorting Editor.

case embodying various circulars and regulations issued by the British colonial officers to foster the trade between the motherland and the colonies. Others of the advance sheets contain a series of special speeches, indicating the method of collection in foreign countries by a lien.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.
Survivors of the Civil War Remembered by the General Government.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—(Special.)—The following western pensions have been granted:
Issue of December 13:
Nebraska: Original—David Morgan, Minden, \$6; Charles M. Liddle, Central City, \$6. Increase—Edwin R. McCumber, Fairfield, \$6 to \$12; David Wolbach, Wafface, \$6 to \$10. Original, widows, etc.—Mary P. Voorhees, Friend, \$12; Frances E. Hendrickson, Central City, \$8.
Iowa: Original—Xavier Obele, Cedar Fails, \$8; William McKinley, Buchanan, \$6. Additional—Stukley M. Harding, Shell Rock,



does not wish to be proud of her chil-dren? What mother does not want them be healthy, happy, laughter

the ordinary illnesses of childhood? the ordinary illnesses of childhood?

Any woman may insure the health of her children who will take proper care of her health in a womanly way. The health of her children depends almost entirely upon her general health, and particularly upon the health and strength of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. A woman has no right to disregard her own health, comfort, ease and happiness, she certainly has less right to condemn her children to a life of suffering or an early death. That is what she does if she neglects the health of her special womanly organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite if she neglects the health of her special womanly organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing remedy for all disorders of this description. It strengthens and invigorates the sensitive organs concerned, and is the best preparation for the trials and dangers of maternity. It insures the well being of the mother and the health of the child. Its use is a guarantee of a bountiful supply of nourishment for the little new-comer. Many women who once bore children only to speedily lose them, are now mothers of healthy, robust children as the result of the use of this medicine.

Barbra A. Mudd. of Iudian Creek, Mo., writes:
"I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did for me. I was all broken down from nervous prostration, but since taking your medicine I have had more relief than from all the doctors. Your 'Favorite Prescription' did me a world of good."

Many women have told their experiences, Many women have told their experiences, and given their names, addresses and photographs in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This book is free. A copy will be sent to any address upon receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of malling only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. The "Favorite Prescription" is for sale by all dealers and no honest man will urge a substitute.