DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL

Number of Amendments Are Made Changing Original Features.

VOTE IS TO BE TAKEN IN THE HOUSE TODAY

Members Engage in Personal Controversies and Refer Often in Speeches to the Problem of What to Do with Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The house put in a hard day's work on the army bill today and tonight when it adjourned thirteen of the twenty pages had been completed.

The committee amendments giving the president discretionary power to reduce the size of the infantry companies and cavalry troops to sixty men each were adopted and also a series of amendments to reduce the officers of the staff to 331. A substitute was adopted for the section providing for promotions which was designated to equalize promotions. A fight was made to reduce the age limit for officers to be appointed to the various staff departments from 50 to 30, but it failed. An amendment was, however, adopted to require a mental and moral as well as physical examination of candidates for such appointments.

Much of the time today was occupied in short speeches on the general proposition to increase the army and annex the Philippines and there were several lively personal controversies.

The house will meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock, and whatever time remains at 3 o'clock, after the debate is completed on the five-minute rule, will be devoted to general debate. The heavyweights on both sides will close. The final vote is to be taken at 3 o'clock.

At the opening of the session Mr. Hopkins, republican, of Illinois, reported the census bill and gave notice that he would call it up next Monday.

To Reduce Force.

The house then resumed the consideration of the army reorganization bill. The first amendment offered today was that of which the committee had given notice, authorizing the president to enlist only sixty men in a cavalry troop and sixty in an infantry company. Mr. Marsh, republican, of Illinois, who offered the amendment, said that this would reduce the enlisted force to 50,000 if the president exercised the discretion it conferred upon him.

Mr. May, democrat, of Virginia, of the minority of the committee, protested to the house that it was impossible to perfect a bill on the floor of the house. He would offer an amendment, he said, to have the bill provide for only sixty men in an infantry company or a cavalry troop, but give the president discretion to increase the number to 145 and 100, respectively, this discretion, however, only to be exercised in time of war.

At this point a warm altercation occurred between Mr. Johnson, republican of Indiana, and Mr. Payne, republican of New York, who was in the chair, the former asserting that the chair refused to recognize him. Mr. Payne explained that Mr. Johnson had already consumed much time and he had felt constrained to recognize other members.

"Too much Johnson," shouted Mr. Tawney, republican of Minnesota, amid laughter.

Mr. De Armond, democrat of Missouri, objected to the amendment on the ground that the discretionary power was to be exercised in the wrong direction. The bill, he contended, should provide for only 50,000 men and the president should take the responsibility of increasing it to 100,000. It should not provide for 100,000 and give the president discretion to reduce it.

Mr. Marsh's amendment relating to the cavalry troops was adopted—105 to 82.

Mr. Hay then offered the amendment of which he had given notice and it was lost.

Mr. Perkins, republican of Iowa, pointed out that the only difference between the minority substitute and the pending bill was that one gave the president discretion to enlist 50,000 volunteers and the other 50,000 regulars. Both sides conceded that for at least two years an increase in the army was necessary.

To Be Used in Annexing Territory.

Mr. Johnson, republican of Indiana, denounced what he termed was an attempt to befog the issue and place the opponents of the bill in a false position. He was willing to vote for a bill to reorganize the army, but he was unwilling to vote for an army of 100,000 men, which he firmly believed was to be used when congress adjourned to annex foreign territory and foist upon the country and posterity a colonial policy. This bill was sanctioned by the president, he had no doubt, and the compromise had been brought in to allay the opposition. Its effect was to mislead the people. Its purpose was and would be to create an army of 100,000.

Mr. Clark, democrat of Missouri, in a characteristic speech, declared that there was an epidemic of hysteria in the house and that a member not seized with the malady could not get a hearing. The democrats had been in favor of a war to free a people; the republicans were now anxious for a war to enslave a people.

The republicans jeered when he drew a picture of the militarism of the future.

Mr. Bland, democrat of Missouri, declared that the country, the administration and congress were drifting. No one knew what the goal was to be. But if it was the annexation of the Philippines, the administration should avow it. Congress should not legislate in the dark.

Mr. Berry, democrat of Kentucky, announced himself, amid an outbreak of applause on the republican side, in favor of the retention of every foot of territory we had acquired as a result of the war with Spain.

"But I want to say right here," continued Mr. Berry, "that I never want to see the Philippines represented on this floor."

"What would you do with them?" inquired Mr. Maguire, democrat of California.

"I would keep them under our control and protection as we will Cuba, until they are able to take care of themselves."

Mr. Berry held aloft a long list of names which he said were those of men who had obtained appointments in the army because of the influence of grandfathers or fathers or uncles or aunts. As a democrat he endorsed the action of the peace commission, he said, and he believed it was the duty of the United States to uphold the treaty, as against Aguinaldo in the Philippines, as we upheld it against the Spaniards in Cuba.

Mr. Hull said the bill had been drawn by General Schwan, Major Heistand and Major Johnson. He offered the amendment giving the president the discretion to reduce the number of enlisted men in infantry companies from 145 to sixty and it was agreed to.

To Equalize Promotions.

Mr. Griffin, republican of Wisconsin, offered a substitute for section 5 which had been agreed to by the house. It was designed to equalize promotions. To this was offered an amendment to authorize the employment of retired officers on other than active duty. The substitute and amendment were adopted.

Mr. Simpson and Mr. Mahon, republican of Pennsylvania, became engaged in an altercation which reached its climax when the latter denounced the former as a demagogue.

Mr. Simpson rose to a question of personal privilege in order to reply. He termed Mr Mahon a "plutogogue" and said that it was but natural that men like himself could not exist in a state where a conspicuous candidate for the United States senate was under indictment. The corporations in Pennsylvania elected the congressmen, he said, and it was therefore strange that there were few democratic or populistic representatives from that state. He raised a laugh by saying he was proud of being called a "democrat," hastily correcting himself he said he meant "demagogue," or "democrat either," he added, "since the Chicago platform has purged the democratic party." (Democratic applause.)

"The gentleman has admitted that he has been called a demagogue by both sides of the house," replied Mr. Mahon. "He has also been branded a demagogue by the people of his own district, who have voted to leave him at home." (Republican applause.)

Mr. Cummins, democrat of New York, said he hoped the treaty would be ratified when the president would notify congress what he intended to do. He gave notice that he would, if given an opportunity, offer an amendment providing that none of the troops authorized in this bill should be used as a posse comitatus, or in putting down strikes or riots except upon the application of a governor, saying he could not preserve order with the force at his command.

Mr. Mahon offered an amendment to the section providing for appointments in the quartermaster's general department so as to provide for "mental and moral" as well as "physical" examinations, which latter alone were required by the bill.

Mr. Landis, republican of Indiana, speaking to the general question, contended that we should hold the Philippines in the interest of human liberty. The voice of Aguinaldo, he declared, was no more the voice of liberty than the voice of Mr. Johnson was the voice of the people of Indiana.

Simpson's Respects to Incompetents.

Mr. Simpson, in support of Mr. Mahon's amendment, referred to the "numerous incompetents given commissions during the late war and incidentally to the fact that Chairman Hull's son had held a lieutenant colonelcy. Under the bill, said he, his son could be appointed to a similar rank in the regular army. "I object," he added, "to creating positions for a lot of incompetents who strut about the army and navy club and the receptions in the West end, arrayed in the latest McKinley millinery."

The Mahon amendment was adopted.

A series of amendments reducing the number of assistants in the staff department was adopted.

Mr. Mahon protested against the committee amendments increasing the age at which persons could be appointed to staff positions from 30 to 50 years.

At this point a warm personal controversy occurred between Mr. Johnson, republican of Indiana, and Landis, republican of Indiana, growing out of Mr. Landis' remarks earlier in the day.

The committee amendment providing for 100 dentists with the rank of first lieutenant was defeated. Mr. Hay, democrat of Virgina, protested against the committee's proposed reductions in the medical corps. But the reductions were agreed to. They reduced the number of surgeons and assistant surgeons from 500 to 234 and the number of privates in the hospital service from 3,000 to 1,500. In all the reduction in commissioned officers on the staff numbered 331.

After completing the twelfth section of the bill the committee rose, and at 5:55 p. m. the house adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

INDIAN BILL AND PEACE TREATY.

Mr. Carter Sounds a Warning to His Colleagues in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—An effort on the part of Mr. Allison to obtain consideration in the senate today for the Indian appropriation bill precipitated a running debate which occupied all the time until the senate, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session on the peace treaty.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, leading the opponents of the treaty, opened the debate by insisting that time should be taken for the discussion of pending resolutions having a collateral bearing upon the treaty before the treaty itself was disposed of, and Mr. Bacon's resolutions finally were laid before the senate. After some parliamentary sparring, the resolutions were made the text of a strong speech by Mr. Carter of Montana. Ordinarily calm and deliberate in his utterances, Mr. Carter today spoke with impassioned earnestness, warning his colleagues that a favorable vote on any of the pending resolutions would be a vote of lack of confidence in the American people. He declared that the adoption of the resolutions would be a pledge to those who were defying the authority of this country in the Philippines, and that when the treaty had been ratified this country would inquire who in those islands were in rebellion against our authority and, if necessary to maintain our authority, we would whip them to death.

A bill was passed changing the place of meeting of the United States court for the southern district of Mississippi from Mississippi City to Biloxi.

Mr. Allison of Iowa called up the pending Indian appropriation bill and asked the senate to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas said that when he and other senators agreed to vote next Monday on the peace treaty it was their understanding an opportunity would be afforded to vote first upon certain pending resolutions which are pertinent to the main question.

Mr. Allison replied that he had no desire to interfere with any matters pertaining to the treaty, but in the absence of formal notice of any senator to speak today, he thought it an opportune time to take up the Indian bill.

Mr. Jones said there was a desire that the resolutions be passed upon by the senate before the treaty was voted upon. Personally, he was ready to vote today.

Mr. Bacon, who was anxious to obtain action upon his resolutions, said that unless action should be taken before the vote upon the treaty was taken, all of the cognate resolutions would be displaced and rendered nil.

Again Mr. Jones urged that a vote be taken at once.

Mr. Allison replied that Mr. Jones knew no vote was possible today, but that if it was the wish of the senate to take up the resolution he had no objection.

At the request of Mr. Bacon, the resolution was then laid before the senate. Instantly Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire entered a motion to refer the resolutions to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Bacon thought this scarcely fair, as the motion of Mr. Chandler, he said, meant indisputably that the resolutions should die.

Mr. Bacon said his desire was to obtain early action upon the resolutions in order that the house might also have an opportunity to pass upon them before the expiration of the present congress by limitation.

Mr. Carter of Montana, discussing not only the resolutions offered by Mr. Bacon, but the situation as it was presented to the senate, declared that no public interest and no sound public policy required a vote upon the resolutions at this session of congress. A favorable vote upon any of the pending resolutions, before the conclusion of the work upon the treaty of peace, would be a lack of confidence in the American people. That, he thought, was a preposterous proposition. The treaty now under consideration did not render it either desirable or proper that this congress should pass upon the future of the Philippine islands. He declared that there was no disposition on any hand to dispose of the Philippines in any other way than the enlightened judgment and acute intelligence of the American people should dictate. So far as he was personally concerned, Mr. Carter said, he was not disposed to mortgage the future to attempt to embarrass in any manner the next or any future congress. The treaty did not bind congress to do anything that was not in consonance with the enlightened sense of the American people.

"For what purpose, therefore," he asked, "do the gentlemen who are urging the adoption of these resolutions seek to bind the action of the next congress?"

He pointed out that our information concerning the Philippines and its inhabitants was very meager and he desired ample time to consider with prudence what was best to do with the newly-acquired territory before definite action was taken.

Mr. Mason inquired whether, by the terms of the treaty, the United States did not give to Spain certain trade rights in the Philippines.

Mr. Carter replied that it did and that, if the sovereignty of the islands were transferred by this country to any other nation it would be subject to those treaty obligations.

"Then we do take the sovereignty of the islands?" inquired Mr. Mason.

Mr. Carter replied that in the very nature of things the sovereignty of the islands so far as it was in the possession of Spain passed by the treaty to the United States. Continuing his discussion of the pending resolutions, Mr. Carter said the adoption of them would be a voluntary tying of the hands of congress and of the administration.

Mr. Teller inquired if there was anything in the resolutions to prevent the government from exercising at least temporary sovereignty in the islands, with the intention, subsequently, of allowing them self-government. He believed that, of course, it would be necessary for the United States to exercise some sort of control over the islands, at least for a time.

Mr. Teller then offered an amendment to the resolutions covering his point and Mr. Bacon accepted it.

Resuming, Mr. Carter said that senators were belittling the dignity and destroying the confidence reposed in this country by foreign nations by endeavoring to mortgage the future policy of the government and voting a lack of confidence in the nation by even attempting to adopt such resolutions as were pending.

He declared that the passage of such acts was a declaration that the people had no confidence in those who were to be in a position to make a disposition of the islands in accordance with the terms of the treaty. It amounts to a pledge to ourselves that we did not propose to do what we did not want to do. It would have been just and proper, he said, for the first congress to attempt to bind congress for 100 years as for this congress to attempt to bind the action in a matter of this kind of any future congress.

"The adoption of these resolutions," he declared, "would be a pledge to those who are defying the authority of the United States government in the Philippine islands. As a nation, we cannot afford to have it understood that the United States army was expelled from those islands. Some of the Philippine insurrectionists seem to have been imported by way of the Hong Kong Philippine junta into this country. I would not vote for such a petty, trifling promise, even if it were to take the entire army of the United States to show the aggregation of Malays, Mahommedans and Filipinos who doubt our authority that we would not budge one inch."

Mr. Carter thought this country needed a change in its foreign policy and thought our trade would not amount to much abroad until it is once thoroughly understood that an American citizen would be protected in all his rights in any part of the world. He thought it a shame on the United States government that many of its citizens, seeking protection, passed by the American consulates and entered those of Great Britain and France.

Replying to a question by Mr. Mason, Mr. Carter said that the power of the United States was the only authority today recognized in the Philippines. "Being the only responsible government there," said he, "the safety of every citizen on those islands, be he German, English or what not, rests upon us. We cannot with propriety say to the rebel forces on those islands: 'We will give you everything we have fought for if you will only permit us to ratify the treaty of peace with Spain.'

"We will inquire, when this treaty shall have been ratified, who on those islands is in rebellion against our government. If they do not recognize the rights and authority we shall exercise there we will whip them to death. The soldiers of the United States will not withdraw from those islands until a proper and stable government shall have been established there."

The senate then, at 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Davis, went into executive session, and at 5:40 p. m. adjourned.

SENATE GETS CORRESPONDENCE.

Many Communications Between President and Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The president today sent to the senate the correspondence on file in the State department bearing upon the peace treaty and it was read in today's executive session. The correspondence was sent in response to the resolution introduced by Senator Hoar and includes most of the letters and cablegrams from the commissioners to the president and from the president to the commissioners in the way of instructions in return. The documents are numerous, as there were telegrams, letters and reports for almost every day the commissioners were in Paris.

One of the first cablegrams from the president instructed them to demand the cession of Luzon island only of the Philippines, and he told them that full sovereignty should come with it. The reading of the correspondence received the closest attention from senators.

In submitting the papers the president sent a brief message, saying that he transmitted them in accordance with the resolution. The reading consumed the entire executive session lasting from 2 to 5:30, excepting a few minutes at the close. Much of the matter covered the same ground as that already published, but it was presented in the form in which the proceedings were outlined from day to day in the cable correspondence between Secretary Day, as the president's representative on one hand, and Secretary Day, as the representative of the American commissioners on the other hand.

The principal interest among the senators attached to the president's instructions to insist upon the cession of the island of Luzon and after that in the decision to take the entire group of islands. The latter development appeared from the correspondence to be a growth, and the suggestion was made by the commissioners to the president as the result of occurrences at Paris after the arrival there of the commissioners.

In his dispatch concerning Luzon, he said there was but one alternative: "The United States must either take the island and assume sovereignty or return it to Spain." Of the two courses he preferred the former. Spain was from the first unwilling to cede any of the Philippines and it made especial objection to letting go of Luzon alone. The commissioners, with the exception of Senator Gray, urged that to take Luzon and leave the other islands of the archipelago in the hands of the Spaniards would be to invite innumerable complications with other nations and especially with Europe and Spain.

Much stress was laid upon the probability of future trouble with Spain. With Luzon under American administration there would soon be such a vast improvement, they wrote, that the other islanders would soon grow more and more rebellious and with Spain's oppressive methods of government we would soon again find that we had another Cuba at our door. Furthermore, there would be constant filibustering and we should find ourselves spending millions to preserve a state of neutrality just as we did in the case of Cuba prior to our declaration of war on account of that island.

General Merritt's testimony on this point was cited and was made the reason for much of the argument in favor of taking the entire group. The president does not appear to have at any time given explicit instructions to consummate the bargain by taking all the Philippines, but rather after hearing a full explanation, to have left the matter to the discretion of the commissioners.

The entire controversy was practically over the Philippines and the question of assuming responsibility for the payment of the Spanish bonds for which the Cuban revenues were pledged.

The Spaniards from the first insisted upon an indemnity for the Philippines and the correspondence shows that after the proposition to pay $20,000,000 was made the negotiations proceeded much more smoothly and were soon brought to a close. The American commissioners appear to have been of one mind as to the wisdom of taking over all the Philippines with the exception of Senator Gray, who, notwithstanding he signed the treaty, held out to the last against the policy of acquiring these islands. In one notable dispatch he pleaded zealously against the policy as unpatriotic, unamerican and inconsistent with probity and good statesmanship.

After a brief debate the senate refused to print the correspondence.

PUBLISHERS VOICE PROTEST

Gathering of Newspapermakers to Petition President and Joint Commission for Pulp on Free List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A called meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' association was held here today with a view to directing the attention of the American joint high commission to the current need that a policy shall be adopted which shall protect American forests, by securing in the treaty now in course of preparation between the United States and Canada a revocation of the present duty on print paper and pulp from Canada.

C. W. Knapp was elected chairman and William C. Bryan of the Brooklyn Times secretary of the meeting. After a brief and informal discussion the following statement of the views of the American Publishers' association was published, ordered printed and presented to the members of the committee and representatives and senators in congress:

The delegated representatives of a large number of newspapers, in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., January 30, respectfully submit to the president and to the American commissioners that the honest intentions which originally induced the establishment of the tariff duty on paper and pulp have been perverted to further the purposes of a recently formed corporation, the International Paper company, and that every newspaper publication in the country east of the Rocky Mountains has been placed at the mercy of that corporation.

Within the last week we are advised that the International Paper company has acquired fourteen additional mills, representing the plants of three large concerns, and that it is negotiating for three other properties, which represent all of the output from independent mills in the territory east of Michigan. In view of the fact that the International Paper company is selling its surplus paper in England, Australia and Japan, successfully competing with Canadian, German and Swedish manufacturers, and in view of the important point that the International Paper company is protected by reason of its proximity to its customers to the extent of an average of $1.60 per ton, and by reason of its ability to obtain cheaper and better supples of coal and chemicals we fail to see the occasion for giving sanction to its abuse of governmental protection.

Not one of the mills in the combination possessed all the six essentials of the cheapest and most essential manufacturers, namely, wood, cheap and ample water power, cheap rates to market, modern machinery, wholesale production and concentration at one place under one supervision. In some cases the organizers of the International Paper company gave securities to mill owners, representing five times the actual investment in the mills and in gathering together this assortment of mills the paper company also acquires every available spruce tract where cheap timber could be had and every large water power, with one exception, where substantial competition might otherwise be established. This object was easily attained because the spruce supply is being exhausted at the rate of 1,700 square miles per annum.

The state of New York has set aside a park of 4,000 square miles of spruce territory and decreed that no timber thereon shall ever be cut, in order that the state might guard the water supply and avert disastrous floods and protect agriculture and manufacture.

Vermont's spruce forests are barely equal to its home demands. New Hampshire commissioners have issued solemn warning that the state's forest resources, at the present rate of cutting, will be exhausted in eight years. All the timber townships of Maine that are accessible to the large rivers have been denuded.

Conditions have radically changed since the early settlers cleared away the virgin forests. Millions of population must now be considered and climate, health, water supplies and kindred matters present new problems for governmental action in regulating the stripping of forests and in preventing the annual loss of more than $20,000,000 through forest fires.

That machinery of the government which imposes a prohibitory duty on print paper is also placing a premium upon the exhaustion of our spruce forests and is adding to the destruction wrought by forest fires and vandal methods of timber cutting.

No successful competition with the International Paper company is possible in the United States under existing conditions. Capital that may seek to develop new enterprises for the manufacture of newspaper paper is barred by the trust's acquirement of all the possible facilities of paper production. A tax on newspapers operates indirectly as did the stamp tax of Europe to suppress newspapers. It is a tax of $2,000,000 per annum on intelligence; a tax on popular education and on political knowledge.

We therefore urge that advantage be taken of the opportunity offered by the Canadian treaty negotiation to place pulp and paper in the free list and thereby give the only strong and permanent assurance of protection from this combination.

The following were among the newspapers represented: New York Evening Post, New York Times, New York Staats Zeitung, New York World, New York Commercial Bulletin, Brooklyn Eagle, Brooklyn Standard-Union, Brooklyn Times, Rochester Herald, Jersey City Evening Journal, Newark Daily Advertiser, Buffalo News, Raleigh News and Observer, Atlanta Constitution, Omaha Bee, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Daily News and Record, Chicago Journal, Toledo Bee, Toledo Blade, Detroit News, Detroit Tribune, Detroit Journal, Burlington Free Press, Denver Times, Denver Post, Denver News, Denver Republican, Grand Rapids Democrat, St. Louis Republic, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Joseph Herald, Cleveland Leader, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Evening Press, Milwaukee Sentinel, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Savannah Morning News, New Orleans Times-Democrat, New Orleans Picayune and Bee, Topeka State Journal and Topeka Capital.

A committee consisting of Messrs. H. Kauffman of the Washington Star, Beriah Wilkins of the Washington Post, R. W. Patterson of the Chicago Tribune, W. H. Self of the Pittsburg Times, James Elverson, jr., of the Philadelphia Inquirer and Hermann Ritter of the New York Staats Zeitung was appointed to present to the president the statement of the views of the publishers on the question of free pulp adopted at today's meeting.

At 2:15 this afternoon the publishers called on the president at the White House and at 3:30 they had an informal meeting with the American joint high commissioners.

MASON STARTS AN INQUIRY

Desires to Know What Percentage of Soldiers in the Philippines Are Sick.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A house joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to admit to West Point Military academy as a student Andres Poute Rego of Venezuela was adopted.

A bill was passed authorizing the Missouri & Kansas Telephone company to construct and maintain lines and offices in the Ponca, Otoe and Missouri reservation in Oklahoma.

Mr. Mason of Illinois called up his resolution offered Saturday afternoon and presented the resolution in an amended form as follows:

Whereas, A large number of the sailors and soldiers of the United States are now in the Philippine islands, or on their way there; and

Whereas, There are different newspaper reports as to the condition of the health of the soldiers and sailors; and

Whereas, It is reported by the press that there is a large percentage of those who are made sick by reason of the climate of said islands; and

Whereas, It is stated upon good medical authority that during the late years as high as 50 per cent of the soldiers unaccustomed to that climate have died by reason of the said climate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to furnish for the information of the senate a statement as to the percentage of our soldiers who are sick and have been sick, and the number of deaths in our army by reason of the sickness caused by the climate in said islands, and to set forth when, according to the generally accepted terms, the sickly season begins in the said islands.

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut did not see the usefulness of the resolution. It could only furnish food for the sensational press. While he would make no objection to it he had no respect for it. The resolution was adopted.

A bill to declare the proper construction of the act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations" was passed.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BREVETS.

Board Completes List of Officers Who Are to Be Remembered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The board consisting of Generals Schwan and Boynton and Colonel Carter, which has been for some time past arranging the list of army officers to be recommended for brevets, having completed that portion of the work involving the Santiago campaign, it was today forwarded to the senate for confirmation of the names. The board was guided by the following rules in making up the lists:

For the Santiago campaign one brevet to be awarded to each officer recommended, giving as far as possible the date of July 1, 1898, when the principal action of this campaign took place, as the date to be borne on the brevet commission.

Regular officers serving as volunteers to be breveted as volunteers; those serving with the regulars to be breveted in the regular service.

The board also decided to regard the La Guasima fight, June 24, 1898, as a separate and distinct battle from the engagements fought near Santiago.

The board also decided not to recommend brevets for those officers who were promoted to be general officers of volunteers for service in these campaigns. The board has carefully considered all the reports which have come into its possession and recommends that the following brevets be bestowed for services as specified in each case. Each of the following officers named has been recommended by the board for brevet of the next higher grade, regulars receiving brevets in the regular army and volunteers brevets in the volunteers:

Brigadier General William R. Shafter, Lieutenant Colonel E. J. McClernand, adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel George McC. Derby, U. S. V. engineers; First Lieutenant John D. Miley, Fifth artillery; Major R. H. Noble, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Astor, inspector general; Major W. Groesbeck, judge advocate; Major C. G. Starr, inspector general; Captain Stewart M. Brice, commissary; Captain E. H. Plummer, Tenth infantry; Captain J. C. Gilmore, assistant adjutant; Captain W. H. McKittrick, assistant adjutant general; Captain W. Chanler, assistant adjutant general; Captain W. L. Mills, assistant adjutant general.

The following of the First cavalry, now at Fort Robinson, Neb.; Fort Yates, N. D.; Fort Keogh, Mont.; Fort Meade and Fort Niobrara: Major J. M. Bell, to be colonel; Captain T. T. Knox, Captain R. P. P. Wainwright, Captain J. G. Galbraith; First Lieutenants G. L. Bryan, P. E. Traub, E. S. Wright; Second Lieutenants R. C. Williams and H. C. Smither.

The following of the Twenty-second infantry: Major William VanHorn, Captain B. Lockwood, Captain J. J. Crittenden, Second Lieutenant Isaac Newell, First Lieutenant W. L. Taylor, First Lieutenant W. H. Wassell, Captain R. N. Getty, First Lieutenant J. J. Godfrey, Captain W. H. Kell, Captain E. A. Anderson.

The following of the Seventh infantry: First Lieutenant R. S. Offley, Major A. W. Corliss, Major C. A. Coolidge; Captains F. M. H. Kendrick, J. T. Vanorsdale, C. A. Booth, C. A. Worden, G. S. Young, J. D. Jackson, D. W. McIvers; First Lieutenants J. S. Grizard, H. H. Bandholtz, William Wallace, W. C. Rogers, G. H. Jamerson, O. B. Rosebaum; Second Lieutenants T. A. Pierce, C. E. Russell, H. M. Dichmann, C. W. Otwell, H. A. Lafferty, J. W. Clint; Captain D. A. Frederick, Second Lieutenant T. A. Wansbose.

The following of the Third infantry: Captain J. W. Hannay, Captain Omar Bundy, Captain Arthur Williams, Captain George Bell, Captain C. W. Kennedy, Captain Joseph Hale; First Lieutenants J. H. McRae, J. W. McAndrew, Harry Freeland, J. T. Moore, H. M. Reeve, G. E. Houle, H. A. Smith, J. W. Barber; Second Lieutenants Paul Giddings, G. L. Byroade, L. H. Frissell; Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Harbach, First Lieutenant J. C. McArthur.

The following of the Sixteenth infantry: Colonel H. A. Theaker; Captains C. H. Noble, G. H. Palmer, W. C. McFarland, William Lassiter, L. C. Allen, T. W. Morrison; First Lieutenants G. G. Palmer, E. C. Carey, L. S. Sorley, J. F. Preston, jr., Isaac Erwin, C. P. George, S. P. Lyon; Second Lieutenant B. T. Simmons, Captain R. R. Steedman, Eleventh infantry.

The following of the Twelfth infantry: Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Smith, Captains H. L. Haskell, W. O. Clark, P. G. Woods, R. K. Evans, M. F. Waltsee; First Lieutenants L. F. Winn, Willis Uline and W. E. Dove.

San Francisco Goes to Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The government has not cancelled the orders to the United States cruiser Philadelphia to proceed from San Diego to Samoa to represent United States interests there, so that if it is in contemplation to reach a joint agreement between the three powers interested in Samoa to send war vessels there that will apply to the future. As Germany has now one vessel at Apia and the British government two, no complaint is expected of the presence in that harbor of at least one United States vessel. The Philadelphia was to have left San Diego yesterday, but was detained by the non-appearance of Chief Engineer Batten, who was ordered from the Texas at Havana overland from New Orleans, to the Philadelphia, and who, it was supposed, had already reached the ship.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS ALL RIGHT

Farmers and Miners Are Happy and Prosperous and Free Silver is a Dead Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressmen-elect R. J. Gamble and Charles H. Burke of South Dakota are in the city looking after matters in which their state is interested. They will appear before the committee on appropriations relative to improvements of the Missouri river this week. They will also appear before the house committee on military affairs next Friday to urge the establishment of a sanitarium at Hot Springs, S. D., for old soldiers. But these are mere incidents to what Gamble and Burke hope to accomplish in the way of settlement of a number of postoffices which have been giving considerable trouble to republican representatives hereabouts, in view of the standing of the senators and representatives of that state to the dominant party. Gamble is not new to Washington, having served in the Fifty-fourth congress from South Dakota. In speaking of the situation in his state he said:

"South Dakota was carried by the fusionists in 1896, but it has come back into the republican column to remain. Our people have practically lost all interest in free silver and they are in such a condition of prosperity that all the efforts of the democrats and populists to revive interest in that direction will prove a failure. All our interests are flourishing; farmers are happy because of good prices for their products, likewise cattlemen and likewise mine owners; the state is now third in the list of gold producers, ranking next to California, and the western part, the celebrated Black Hills country, is one of the greatest gold districts in the world."

Senator Warren's bill for the establishment of a military post at Sheridan, Wyo., was favorably reported today with an amendment fixing the total cost of the post at $360,000. The bill provides that not less than 640 acres shall be purchased nor more than 2,000 and not more than $100,000 shall be expended in the purchase of a site and the commencement of buildings.

E. J. Burkett, congressman-elect of the First Nebraska district, was an interested visitor on the floor of the house today under the tutelage of D. H. Mercer and Judge Strode, whom he succeeds.

LAST YEAR'S CROP ESTIMATES

Increase of 2,321,968 Acres in the Acreage of the Winter Wheat Sowed in 1898.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The final estimates of acreage, production and value of the following crops in the United States for 1898, made by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	44,055,278	675,148,705	$392,770,320
Corn	77,721,781	1,924,184,660	552,023,428
Oats	25,777,110	730,905,643	186,405,364
Rye	1,643,207	25,657,522	11,875,390
Barley ...	2,583,125	55,792,257	23,064,559
Buckw't .	678,332	11,721,927	5,271,462
Potatoes .	2,557,728	192,906,358	79,574,772
Hay	42,780,827	*66,576,720	398,060,047

*Tons.

The acreage of winter wheat for the present season is estimated at 29,953,639, which is 2,321,968 acres greater than the area sown in the fall of 1897 and 4,208,289 acres in excess of the winter wheat area actually harvested in 1898. The acreage of winter rye is estimated at 5.7 per cent less than that of last year.

THADDEUS STANTON IS RETIRED.

Occasion is Remembered by His Associate Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—General Thaddeus Stanton, paymaster general of the army, was retired at noon today, 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 services. The ceremony occurred in General Stanton's office. The room was filled with his old army friends and associates, while the doorways were crowded with clerks and other subordinates.

Major George W. Baird made a brief speech, referring to General Stanton's long term of active service, extending from the civil war through all of the Indian wars of the west and concluding with the recent successful war with Spain. During all this time, Major Baird remarked, the paymaster general's office always had been fully competent in the discharge of all its duties and never had been the subject of official investigation. Of the $66,500,000 that had been disbursed by General Stanton not a single cent had ever gone astray, nor been subject to official question.

At the conclusion of the address Major Coffin, on behalf of the officers' committee, placed a handsome silver loving cup on General Stanton's desk. The cup bore the following inscription:

"Presented to Brigadier General Thaddeus S. Stanton, paymaster general, U. S. A., by the officers of the pay department, on duty at Washington, D. C. A testimonial of affection and esteem. January 30, 1899."

TO BRING HOME SOLDIERS' REMAINS.

Roumania Will Start on Sad Mission Next Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Colonel James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster general, has completed arrangements for bringing home the remains of the soldiers who lost their lives either from wounds or disease in Porto Rico and the province of Santiago, Cuba, in the recent war. A funeral party consisting of twenty undertakers and assistants will leave New York next Thursday on the transport Roumania for the purpose of executing this sad mission.

The Roumania has been fitted out for this purpose and is provided with every appliance for the safe transportation of the remains. The vessel will proceed direct to Ponce, where the remains of 240 soldiers await transportation to the United States. When the duty at that point is completed the Roumania will proceed to Santiago and take on board the remains of about 800 soldiers now buried there. All the remains will be brought to New York or Jersey City and the department quartermaster there will send the remains of those who have been claimed by relatives or friends to places selected for their reinterment. All the remains not claimed will be brought to Washington and given honorable burial in the National cemetery at Arlington.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Senate Committee Gives a Hearing to General Butler.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—General M. C. Butler was given a hearing by the senate committee on military affairs today on account of military affairs in Havana, where he has recently been stationed as one of the Evacuation commissioners.

He gave a detailed report of the recent clashes in that city between the Spanish soldiers and the Cubans. He expressed the opinion that General Brooke's order forbidding participation in the evacuation ceremonies by the Cubans was a necessary precaution and that if it had not been issued there would have been trouble. The Spanish residents were exceedingly nervous.

At the same time he thought the Cubans should be treated liberally and allowed to participate to a considerable extent in the conduct of public affairs. He believed that the Cuban soldiers could be utilized and that if there were an organized force of such soldiers under American command they would be useful in maintaining order, even among the Cubans.

Changes in National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Comptroller Dawes has been informed of the following changes in officials of northwestern national banks:

The Merchants' National bank of Nebraska City, James T. Shewell, assistant cashier. The United States National bank of Omaha, W. E. Rhodes, assistant cashier. The Farmers' & Merchants' National bank of Fremont, Neb., Robert Bridge, president, in place of Otto Haette; Arthur Gibson, vice president, in place of Robert Bridge.

Iowa—The First National bank of Burlington, William Carson, president, in place of William Carson, jr.; W. S. Schramm, assistant cashier. The First National bank of Council Bluffs, Charles E. Walters and A. W. Rickman, assistant cashiers. The Iowa National bank of Des Moines, Edward H. Hunter, president, in place of S. A. Robertson; no vice president in place of Edward H. Hunter. The First National bank of Shenandoah, Elbert A. Read, cashier; J. F. Lake, assistant cashier. The First National bank of Forest City, M. J. Plummer, vice president, in place of Eugene Secor; R. C. Plummer, cashier, in place of W. O. Hanson; F. L. Wolchoz, assistant cashier, in place of R. C. Plummer.

The following members of the First Nebraska regiment have been ordered discharged: Sergeant Logan L. Pethoud, Company C; Private Elmer R. Lundburg, Company F; Private Cody H. Headstead, Company F.

J. M. Garrett was today appointed postmaster at Troy, Davis county, Ia.; also, F. L. Herr, at Chautauqua, Day county, S. D.

Eagan Papers on Their Travels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The record of the court-martial in the case of Commissary General Eagan was placed in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lieber today for review. Secretary Alger discussed the matter with the president today and the papers came to the judge advocate general through the usual routine channels. General Lieber could not say today how long it will take him to complete the review. When he has concluded with the papers he will send them along to the adjutant general.

Beef on Michigan is Good.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The commissary general's office has received a telegram from Lieutenant Colonel Abiel Smith at Havana concerning the beef shipped on the Michigan for which a board of survey was ordered. The dispatch says: "Not a pound of beef was condemned or thrown overboard known to me. On the contrary the board called for me pronounced the beef fine. My calling the board was unnecessary, but I deemed it a wise precaution."

Alger's Son Breaks a Leg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Alger went to Boston hastily last night to look after his son, Fred, a student in Harvard university, who broke his leg there yesterday. The secretary and his family have had an unusual series of mishaps during the last year.

Carey Named for Paymaster General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The president today nominated Colonel Asa B. Carey, assistant paymaster general, to be payma