Fair and cold.

$16.00 $16.00

16 Dollars

And really worth $20—Those Swell Overcoats—made up with all the little extras and the style and hang that custom tailors used to arrogate to themselves alone. But we got 'em—in the swell rough cloths and the rich, nappy Kerseys.

And They Fit.

When Clothing Co.

30 to 40 N. Pennsylvania Street.

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS.

Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes and Shower Baths.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
--SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS--
222 and 224 South Meridian St.

RECRUITING FOR BOERS

TWO OF KRUGER'S AGENTS OPERATING IN NEW YORK.

Clan-Na-Gael Alleged to Be Preparing to Make a Demonstration Against Canada.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The work of enlisting men in this city to take the Boer side in the war is in charge of two agents, who operate in a saloon near police headquarters. The leader in the movement is Gustav Simon, a Boer, recently from the Transvaal, associated with him being a young German, Henry Scharff, who has lived many years among the Boers and who reached New York a week ago from Pretoria. Simon owned in Johannesburg several hotels and saloons. These were closed up when the war began, and, being incapable of active service in the field, he came here in the interest of his country. Scharff, his companion in this work, was among the first to come out from the Yukon country with news of the Klondike gold fields, and he has mining interests there and in the Transvaal. Since his return to the Transvaal from Alaska he has been in the confidence of the Boer leaders and has been sent here on this special mission. A number of people, chiefly young men, have gone to the Transvaal. Some two hundred left a week ago, and sixty went just before Christmas.

Ever since the outbreak of the Transvaal war the British consulate in this city has received letters from persons eager to enlist in the British army. "I don't think it is an exaggeration to say that we have received 5,000 letters from persons who want to enlist," said the British vice consul to-day, "and besides these, a great many apply to us in person for help or advice in the matter. We are prevented by United States statutes from enlisting them and we have to send them away. The only way they can get into the army is to go to England and enlist on their own responsibility. How many of them do this we have no way of knowing. I think, however, that a great many of them do enlist. It is surprising to notice the various sorts and conditions of men who seek enlistment. There is scarcely a nationality that is not represented. English, of course, predominate, but Americans are second in number. It is an interesting circumstance that several United States soldiers in uniform have come here and asked to be enlisted."

George W. Van Siclen, treasurer of the American Transvaal fund, said, to-day, that he was receiving $50 a day in small amounts from all over the country. He has received $600 for the widows and orphans. "It is far better," said he, "to send money to the widows and orphans of the Boers who have been, or will be killed in battle, than to send comforts to the Boer soldiers who can very well get along without them." He stated that six army surgeons, some of whom had served in the Rough Riders, had volunteered to go out and assist the Boers, but their offer could not be accepted, as neither he nor J. V. L. Pruyn, chairman of the committee representing the Netherlands Red Cross Society in this country, had the means to send them.

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL AT WORK.

Said to Have Men Ready for an Attack on Canada.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Relative to the attitude of the Irish revolutionary societies toward the government of Great Britain at the present juncture of affairs the Evening Post to-day quotes an officer of the Clan-na-Gael as saying:

"England can only be made to feel by physical force and we are now going to give her some Boer treatment. We did intend going out and sinking that first expedition from Canada to South Africa, but thought it better to wait a bit. We can mobilize our men without much difficulty for an attack on Canada, and we are fairly well armed—as well as the United States troops in the Spanish war. We have lots of Springfield rifles and are handy with the bayonet. No decision has been arrived at yet. Everything will depend on the immediate future. We have either regiments or companies all over the United States and are fairly well drilled, and a great many of our men are in the militia. The Ancient Order of Hibernians has really nothing to do with this. It numbers about 250,000 and a majority of its members belong to our organization. All its officers do, and so, of course, it will act with us. We have lots of men in the regular army—camps or clubs in every post—and even if they were sent against us to stop us on the border they would either march across with us or give us blank cartridges. If it is decided to attack Canada we shall do all in our power to keep matters so secret as not to embarrass the government until we are actually on the border. The French population in Canada would be with us and there are numbers of our own countrymen ready to welcome us. Canada would be an easy mark. We would have the Canadian Loyalists on a run in a week."

Hibernians to Be Assessed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—There is a general movement among the Irish citizens to aid the Boers in their war with England. A call was to-day sent out for a special assessment on every member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which there are 25,000 in this city. A return of $25,000 is expected, which will help to swell the general fund of $1,000,000 which organizations throughout the country seek to raise.

P. J. McManus, a prominent Irishman, said to-day that preparations are being made for a public meeting at the Academy of Music. Final arrangements will be completed at a meeting of the county board of the A. O. H. next Friday. In speaking about the alleged Fenian plot to raid Canada Mr. McManus said: "The proposed Fenian raid, if there is any such thing contemplated, is against the rules of international law. The loyalty of the Irish to this country leads them to regard the announcement as merely a bluff to keep the Canadians at home." It is expected, he says, that the meeting at the Academy of Music will result in a $50,000 fund to fit out a hospital relief ship.

Hibernians Will Not Invade.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 27.—A prominent member of the Hibernians of Ottawa telegraphed President James Noonan, of Division 36, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Worcester, Mass., asking if it were correct that he and the members of the order had voted for an invasion of Canada. A reply has been received denying that anything of the kind took place. Mr. Noonan added that the society was purely for fraternal purposes.

TO CARRY ON MOODY'S WORK.

Fund of Three Million Dollars Asked for by Seminary Trustees.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27.—An appeal to the world to provide funds for the continuation of the work begun and for twenty years carried on by Dwight L. Moody was issued to-day by the trustees of the Northfield Seminary. This plea will be the only action taken by the trustees until their meeting a month hence. The plea is entitled "Moody Memorial Endowment," and begins: "'I have been ambitious, not to lay up wealth, but to leave work for you to do,' were almost the last words of D. L. Moody to his children."

The plea says that Mr. Moody's institutions are unique in character. They consist of the Northfield Seminary and Training School for Young Women, the Mount Hermon School for Young Men and the Bible Institute at Chicago. The Northfield plant consists of 1,200 acres of land and about thirty buildings, which, with present endowment, are valued at one and one-quarter millions, and is practically free from debt. At Chicago the buildings, land and endowment exceed $250,000 in value. The Northfield schools have about four hundred students, each of whom is charged $100 per annum for board and tuition. The annual cost is about $200. At Chicago the amount required approximately is $150 each for three hundred students. In brief, therefore, the sum of about $125,000 annually is required to maintain the work inaugurated by Mr. Moody on the principles successfully pursued for the past twenty years. This sum has heretofore been largely raised by his personal efforts. A fund of $3,000,000 is asked for, which, at 4 per cent., will perpetuate the work of Mr. Moody.

TO BE INTERRED TO-DAY

BODIES OF THE MAINE DEAD TO REST IN ARLINGTON.

Only One of the 151 Brought from Havana to Be Buried by Relatives of the Victims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Captain Sigsbee and Chaplain Chidwick called at the Navy Department this morning to consult with Assistant Secretary Allen respecting the ceremonies to take place to-morrow at Arlington, in connection with the reinterment of the bodies of the Maine's victims.

The remains of dead sailors arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, on a special train of six cars. They were escorted by a guard of honor, composed of twelve men of the Texas, including among them one of the members of the original Maine crew, Jerry Shea. The party was under the command of Lieutenant Benham. The remains were conveyed to Rosslyn, Pa., and there transferred to wagons belonging to the quartermaster's department, which removed them to the burial site in Arlington Cemetery. The caskets have been placed in open hospital tents and the guard of honor will be maintained over them until they are buried to-morrow. The exercises will be as simple as possible. The President and members of the Cabinet and a number of naval officers are expected to attend the funeral ceremonies. The Navy Department to-day ordered a sufficient number of wreaths to enable one to be placed on each casket.

The body of Frederick C. Holzer, an ordinary seaman, killed in the explosion of the Maine, is the only one of the bodies that will not be buried at Arlington Cemetery to-morrow. The body of Holzer has been shipped to New York, where it will be received by his relatives. About thirty requests were received by the Navy Department for the bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster, but in only ten of these cases had the bodies been identified. The other twenty were either in the list of unidentified dead or among the bodies not recovered. Owing to the confusion in which the graves were found when the dead were disinterred at Havana, the department has reluctantly decided not to extend to the relatives and friends of the other nine positively identified bodies the privilege of burying the remains at home.

When the remains were interred in Colon Cemetery, two years ago, the ceremony was conducted with great haste, because the condition of the remains absolutely required such action should be taken in the hot climate. As the remains were landed at Machina wharf, in Havana harbor, they were identified as far as possible and each coffin was numbered. They were then taken to the cemetery, but in some of the cases the superintendent of the cemetery failed to identify more than the number of the row in which these coffins were placed. For instance, there were fourteen coffins containing two victims who had been positively identified. When Captain Sigsbee came to disinter these coffins, the numbers had become undecipherable and it was manifestly impossible to determine which were those of the bodies identified at the time of burial in Havana. The department, therefore, was compelled to deny the requests, except in the case of Apprentice Holzer, who died in the hospital some time after the disaster, and whose grave was definitely located.

Of the 150 bodies which are to be buried at Arlington to-morrow sixty-three were identified at the time of the interment in Colon Cemetery. Ninety-seven of the bodies to be interred to-morrow were never identified. In all, of the 260 victims of the disaster, two officers and 258 men, the body of one officer, Lieutenant Jenkins, who was buried at Allegheny, Pa., and the bodies, or portions of the bodies, of 191 men were recovered. Of the latter, seventy-three were identified. The body of Assistant Engineer Merritt was not recovered, or, if recovered, was unrecognizable. Twenty-five of the Maine victims were buried at Key West. Their bodies are not among those to be buried at Arlington.

In the list of the identified among the dead to be interred to-morrow is the remains of Harry J. Keys, ordinary seaman, of Indianapolis.

SONS OF VETERANS

LISTEN TO WORDS OF ELOQUENCE FROM GOOD SPEAKERS.

Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge Utter Sentiments of Patriotism in Their Talks.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET SERVED

AND IT IS PRONOUNCED THE MOST ENJOYABLE OF ALL.

Commander-in-Chief Jones, of Ohio, Makes a Witty Speech—Others of Prominence Are Heard.

The fourth annual banquet of the Sons of Veterans, Ben Harrison Camp, No. 356, was given in the large "ordinary" just off the main dining room of the Denison last night. The diners were scheduled to sit down at the tables at 9 o'clock, but it was close to 10 before the procession was formed to proceed to the banquet hall. Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge led the way, and after them came Representatives Overstreet and Landis, with the Sons of Veterans and a few of the veterans bringing up the rear. The decorations in the dining room were simple, but tasteful, consisting of the large flag of the post on the wall in the rear of the speaker's table, surmounted by a row of shields. The tables were arranged about three sides of the room in a hollow square, and were made beautiful with fruit, flowers and candelabra.

Mr. John B. Cockrum was announced as the toastmaster in a brief speech by Carroll Carr, captain of Ben Harrison Camp. The master of ceremonies introduced as the first speaker of the evening Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, senior senator from Indiana, who said in part, in response to the toast "Our Country:"

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S TOAST.

"It was my privilege, through the generous partiality of the great people of the State of Indiana, to vote upon the question of war but a few months ago—it seems as if it were but yesterday—and what mighty events have occurred since then! When the resolution of war was signed by the President of the United States and the call for soldiers was issued it was the sons of the veterans of '61 and '65 that marched eagerly to the camps of the Republic to fight the battles with the Spanish government. [Applause.] I have in mind several important circumstances—there was the son of John A. Logan, of Illinois, [applause] and the son of Ulysses S. Grant—great name in American history [applause]—he, too, eager to fight for the flag of our country in danger. [Great applause.] Our country—how comprehensive in its splendid significance, how much of wealth and power. Oh, there is to-day no government beneath the sun that measures up to the stature, the dignity, the power of our country. [Applause.] Great in charity, great in magnanimity, great in humanity, beyond all comparison. Our country in the past two years, inspired by the spirit of liberty, inspired by the heroism of your fathers, has gone on and upward in the estimation of the world more rapidly than any other country known to history. Our country—what of the future? Its future, my countrymen, is what you make it. No country is greater than the greatness of its people. A country which gave to the cause of liberty in '61 and '65 two millions of men, a country which gave again to the cause of liberty in 1898 the sons of those veterans of '61 and '65 is so great that it will endure forever, for it is as God's government and cannot pass away. [Applause.] My countrymen, I thank you for your courtesy. I wish for your order and for you each and all the most bountiful success and prosperity which a bountiful and just Providence may shower upon you." [Prolonged applause.]

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S TALK.

Senator Beveridge next replied to the toast "Our Fathers" and spoke partly as follows:

"In the civil war we raised in this State—we sent to the front more soldiers than the entire Republic raised to wage the war with Spain. You could take out of the men that Indiana alone sent to the front three armies such as we have and have on the way to the Philippines and still have several regiments left. Ah, that was a war indeed, and what heroes they were that fought it! Men—men, to bring an example fresh before your minds—men like that splendid gentleman, that loving husband, that tender father, that prince of fighters of the Republic, that pride of Indiana and of the Nation—Henry W. Lawton [tremendous applause], the Chevalier Bayard of the Republic, without fear and without reproach."

The senator closed with a tender tribute to the veterans in these words:

"'They are passing very rapidly away. Silent among the hills is the echo of their muskets. Gray with the frost of the dead and dying years their noble and their venerable heads. Low and dim their camp fires glow, and very soon will answer every one the roll call over yonder. Let us honor them while we may, and when we can no longer honor them in the flesh we will keep their memories as precious as those memories are sacred. Oh, that old sword upon the wall, that faded old blue coat, how we will cherish them. No heraldry a king could bestow would purchase them from us. I would rather be of the Sons of Veterans than to belong to the proudest aristocracy on earth [applause]. There is enough of glory shining through the bullet rent in that old hat for the hero of the war, too, and for all his sons. Yes, we will keep their campfires burning here. If duty ever calls we will rally around their tattered battleflags, more beautiful to us than all the unfolded banners of the firmament. Then, while we all shall live, we will never know, we can never know any honor equal to this, that we are the sons of our fathers, the sons of veterans." [Applause and cheers.]

MR. OVERSTREET CALLED.

The toastmaster introduced Hon. Jesse Overstreet as "the champion of the monetary bill that has recently passed the House of Representatives." Mr. Overstreet, in the course of his remarks, spoke eloquently of Oliver P. Morton's great services to the country during the war of 1861-65, saying, in part:

"Our State began in that period with a splendid character for its executive officer. It is most refreshing to all the sons of Indiana to remember that the position which we occupied among the States of the Union during that great war was kept to the front by so great an intellect as Oliver P. Morton's. [Great applause.] The sturdy character, the strong determination, the intelligent action and the consummate loyalty to his country made Oliver P. Morton one of the great heroes of the war and one of the greatest characters in American history. [Applause.] He bequeathed to the generation of the present day those principles of character, and by his example he displayed those opportunities which his successors in this State may well follow and which have kept the State of Indiana to the front in the councils of the Nation. I believe, my friends, that we have never had any occasion to regret the position of Indiana among the States, where she was placed by the conduct of Oliver P. Morton. It is especially fitting, therefore, that at a banquet of the Sons of Veterans of the Union we should have the honor to remember the State, not only because it is our State, but because it is the State over which Morton presided and which he placed in such splendid position among the sister States of the Republic."

Mr. Overstreet was greeted with hearty applause at the beginning of his address, and at its conclusion he was given an ovation.

REPRESENTATIVE LANDIS HEARD.

The only other member of Congress present at the banquet was the next speaker. Hon. Charles B. Landis, of Delphi, had for his subject "The American Soldier," and his remarks were listened to with the closest attention and punctuated with frequent bursts of applause. A strikingly beautiful portion of his address was the following:

"I witnessed the burial of 350 American soldiers last spring in Arlington Cemetery, and I think it was the most impressive sight that I ever witnessed. Three hundred and fifty American soldiers brought back from Cuba and Porto Rico and buried in beautiful Arlington Cemetery! That scene is indelibly impressed — photographed — on my mind. It was a beautiful day in April. Far across the river, in sweet and gentle restfulness, was Washington, the capital of the Nation. Right in the center of it was the Washington monument, the great shaft piercing the sky. Away over on the distant hills was the giant statue of Scott, the hero of the war. Right in the center the White House—and amid the south porticoes I recall that Abraham Lincoln used to stand during the dark days of the war and look at the sky and draw inspiration from the stars. Off yonder the pile in which Congress assembled. Way off there a bridge across which the assassin galloped after giving to immortality its gentlest guest. Three hundred and fifty separate graves, over each one a metallic casket, that casket covered with the American flag. Not unknown soldiers; all of them known; their mothers and fathers and husbands and brothers and sisters were there, and after the ceremony they sought out these different caskets and dropped on their knees before them and sanctified that hour and that soil with their tears. As I turned away an attache of the German legation walked with me. He said: 'Mr. Landis, this is the most impressive scene I have ever witnessed.' Said he: 'This could be matched in no other nation on earth. This is the only nation that brings back its private soldiers from foreign lands and inters them in a national cemetery.'" [Great applause.]

AN OHIO ORATOR.

The last speaker on the regular programme was Lieutenant Governor Asa W. Jones, of Ohio, commander-in-chief of the National Order of the Sons of Veterans. Mr. Jones proved the humorist of the occasion. He made numerous witty sallies at Indiana having so many distinguished men that were either born in Ohio or else have parents who owned to that honor. After referring to Senators Beveridge and Fairbanks and Congressman Overstreet in this manner, he paid a tribute to State Senator Roscoe O. Hawkins which provoked enthusiastic applause, and then, turning to Congressman Landis, said: "The first time you ever got spanked in your life was in Ohio." Mr. Jones spoke eloquently of the achievements of Admirals Dewey and Schley (omitting to mention Sampson). A feature of his address which elicited great applause was his declaration that he had procured to be introduced in the United States Senate a bill authorizing the presentation of a captured Spanish cannon to the Sons of Veterans to be made into badges. Governor Jones was the first to introduce politics into the speeches in these words:

"Why, my Brother Landis, and let me say about him that I love him as I love a brother, and if you over here in Indiana make him Governor of your grand State I am not going to lie awake at night bothering about him. [Applause.] Do it just as soon as you please and I will say 'Amen' to it in the good old Methodist way." [Laughter and applause]

The banquet was an elaborate affair, served in seven courses, but without printed menu cards. Music was furnished by Montani's orchestra—violin, cornet and piano—during the progress of the feast and in the intervals between responses to toasts. Members of the organization who have attended all of the preceding banquets pronounced this the most delightful of all.

He Couldn't Attend.

Before introducing the first speaker of the evening Toastmaster Cockrum read a letter from General Benjamin Harrison, whose name has been given to the local camp, expressing regret that a prior engagement for last evening prevented him from being in attendance at the banquet.

CHICAGO NOT IN FAVOR

DEMOCRATS MAY NOT MEET IN THE BIG WINDY CITY.

They May Also Shelve the Silver Question Despite Mr. Bryan—Elliott Danforth's Views.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Elliott Danforth, chairman of the Democratic State committee, returned to New York to-day after a trip through the South, during which he talked with Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the national committee, and most of the chairmen of the Southern Democratic State committees. This afternoon Mr. Danforth gave an Evening Post reporter the result of his observations and some information about next year's campaign. "I found," he said, "that the sentiment was generally in favor of selecting some Western city other than Chicago as the place for holding the national convention. The members of the national committee have a strong feeling against Chicago on account of treatment they have received from the newspapers there since they established headquarters in the city in 1896. It looks now as if either Milwaukee or Kansas City will secure the national convention. Milwaukee seems to be in the lead. It has an auditorium with a seating capacity of fifteen thousand, and the citizens have offered to entertain the delegates handsomely.

"I also discovered that there is a general feeling in favor of establishing the headquarters of the national committee next year in Washington. Senator Jones favored Washington in 1896, but gave way to Mr. Bryan, who was in favor of Chicago. In my trip through the South I observed one thing which will be considered of particular interest in New York, namely, that none of the leaders seemed disposed to insist on free silver as the main issue of the campaign next year. They did not say they had abandoned the 16-to-1 idea, but they acknowledged that the situation had changed since 1896, and that the dominant issues next year were trusts and imperialism. That is to say, they are unwilling to repudiate the Chicago platform, but they see that new issues of far-reaching importance have come up lately, and that their choice should be recognized. Even in States like North Carolina I found that the anti-trust and anti-imperialism ideas engaged the attention of the people more than the free-silver issue. In fact, I might sum my observations by saying that the sentiment of Democracy in the South is such that I am confident there will be little trouble in bringing about a union of the Democracy of the whole country next year.

"The Democratic national convention," Mr. Danforth added, "will be held a short time after the Republican convention, according to custom. No matter when it is held, there is no doubt about the head of the ticket. Everywhere I heard only Mr. Bryan's name mentioned. They are not talking about candidates for Vice President yet. An Eastern man will probably be selected."

The Kentucky Squabble.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 27.—Governor Taylor this afternoon appointed W. H. Mackoy, anti-Goebel Democrat, and A. M. J. Cochran, Republican, state election commissioners. The Republican minor state officials-elect whose contests will come before the board have not decided exactly what course they will pursue, but as Clerk Shackelford will swear in the Democratic commissioners appointed by Commissioner Poyntz it is probable Taylor's appointees will institute mandamus proceedings to get possession of the offices. Democratic leaders do not believe the courts will hold Taylor's appointments good, but they do not disguise the fact that they regret the complications growing out of the resignations of former Commissioners Pryor and Ellis.

OUR DUTY TO FILIPINOS

J. D. SCHURMAN REVIEWS THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST ISLANDS,

And Says the United States Must Provide a Capable Governor and an Honest Administration.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Independent, for the current week, will contain an article by Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University, chariman of the United States commission to the Philippines, entitled, "Our Duty to the Philippines." Following is an abstract:

"We have forty to fifty tribes to civilize, and seven or eight of these tribes have some 300,000 members each. On the Island of Luzon there is one tribe of a million and a half people who speak one language as totally distinct from the others as Spanish is from English. Another tribe on the same island, numbering about 600,000, is as distinct from the others in languages as they are from the Spaniard themselves. Then on the great Island of Mindanao there are many tribes that are entirely different from each other. In the Sulu archipelago we come to another class of natives about whose custom of slavery much has been said. They are almost Mohammedans, while those in Luzon are Catholics. The priests have ruled in Luzon so long that their influence is widespread and the natives know of no other form of Christianity. The Roman Catholic Church has been established there for 200 years and the archipelago was really governed by the priests and not by the Spanish civil or military commanders.

"Of the $13,500,000 raised on the island annually, about $1,500,000 was used for the church's support. Each small church would receive about $500 for its support and the priest an allowance of $300. We must credit the church with having done a great deal of good work among the natives. We must reckon with these facts which we send missionaries to the Philippines.

"Missionaries are needed in the islands and I hope they will be sent there in large numbers. There is plenty of work for them to do and I hope they will go with a complete understanding of the situation to accomplish good. They must realize that they are contending with a Catholic-educated population that knows nothing about the fine differences between sects and denominations. Therefore it would be highly impolitic to send missionaries of different denominations to confuse the minds of the people. I do hope that when we send the missionaries we decide beforehand on one form of Christianity. Send only one type of missionary. The Filipinos will then have Catholic Christianity and Protestant Christianity presented to them so they can take their choice. We have no adequate idea how confusing to the simple minds of an uncivilized people the different forms of our Protestant faith appears. The Chinese, who are perhaps more intelligent than the Filipinos, regard our different denominations as so many different religions.

A PROMISING FIELD.

"I think the Island of Mindanao is a more promising field for missionaries to begin their work in than Luzon. The influence of the Catholic Church has not been extended to Mindanao and the simple natives would readily accept the type of faith which the Americans would teach them. It is possible that it would be dangerous to send missionaries to the interior of this island at present, but as conditions become more settled and the Americans are looked upon with a more friendly feeling this place will be a rich field for the American missionary. We owe it to the Filipinos to give them the best in our religion as well as in our education.

"I believe the fighting in the Philippines is nearly over and our armies fighting now in northern Luzon will soon be required only to keep down the bandits. The organized army has disappeared and with it we might say the whole insurrection. Most of the leaders of the insurrection have been dispersed or have been won over to our side. I do not say that all of the insurgent leaders were dishonest. I believe that many of those who fought against the Americans were animated by the highest idea of loyalty to independence. I think probably Aguinaldo is one of this class and that he is an honest man.

"One reason for the stubborn opposition to our occupation of the islands was a legacy of suspicion and hatred for the white man which Spain bequeathed to us. The Filipinos know the white race only by one specimen. Spain to them represents the whole world of Europeans—the whole white race—and her authorities made promises repeatedly to them and broke them. They will not to-day trust Americans or Spaniards or any other Europeans. Nor is it strange that they distrust the promises of the Americans. This distrust of the white race is one of the problems that will require years of labor to overcome. You cannot overcome it with words. It must be dissipated by actual works; they must have ocular demonstration that the word of the Americans can be relied on. Not until then will they begin to believe us. Consequently, I have urged it on Congress and the President to set up civil government in the Philippines just as soon as the military condition warrants it. A simple government is what is needed, and every province should have it, so they can learn the meaning of our promises and intentions. The President is in possession of the fullest information about the needs and condition of the islands and he can judge better than we can what is the best thing to do. But as soon as a province is subdued some civil government should be set up, so that its operations before their eyes will teach them of its benefits.

"I regret that the Americans allowed the saloon to get a foothold on the islands. That has hurt the Americans more than anything else, and the spectacle of Americans drunk awakens disgust in the Filipinos. We suppressed the cock fight there and permitted the taverns to flourish. One emphasized the Filipino frailty and the other the American vice. I have never seen a Filipino drunkard.

"In Manila, which is really a cosmopolitan city, in Iloilo and other cities of the islands you will find educated Filipinos who are bright and pleasing to meet socially. It is a good thing that we have such a nucleus of education to begin with. The great masses, of course, are ignorant, but one good thing in their favor is that they thirst for knowledge. With good American schools on the islands the leaven of general education will produce results for the masses that will develop the race rapidly. The Filipinos have many other good characteristics. They are honest by nature and show it in their dealings, though suspicious of the white men.

"They need roads out there, and their construction is the first necessity when peace is restored to the islands. Then after that should come the schools. Let these be established and the missionaries admitted to every province and success will be assured.

"But one thing I wish to emphasize more than any other point that I have dwelt upon. We must make an honest civil service a permanent institution on the islands. Spain established the spoils system, and the corruption which has followed from it has made three centuries of evil government for the people, and finally resulted in her own overthrow. The best man in the United States is none too good to go to the Philippines as governor general. He must mete out justice to all and teach the Filipinos by his decisions and example that he is their friend. By sending out such a man we will succeed, but if we send a political appointee we shall fail. I am confident that the right man will be sent, and then our experiment will be a success."

MIXED MARRIAGES.

No Change in the Method of Issuing Dispensations to Catholics.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Archbishop Kain today received a communication from Mgr. Martinelli, the apostolic delegate at Washington, saying that the recent decree issued from Rome regarding indulgences and other favors from the Pope, does not in any way abridge the faculties heretofore held by bishops and archbishops of issuing dispensations for mixed marriages. The message from Mgr. Martinelli was in reply to a request from the archbishop for a ruling on the matter. Archbishop Corrigan, of the New York diocese, last week sent a circular to his clergymen which gave rise to the report that no dispensations could be obtained during the jubilee year, except directly from the Vatican. The statement of the apostolic delegate effectually settles this question.

It is explained that the dispensation for the marriage of a Catholic and one of a different faith is only issued in the name of the Holy Father, the Pope. Without the seal of the holy see the document would have no authority. So that, in this case, the wish of the Pope that Rome shall be, "the real fountain of mercy and spiritual favors for the Catholics of the entire world" during the coming year will still be fully carried out. The decree referred to, it is understood, related only to certain indulgences, which are ordinarily within the faculties of the archbishops and their ministers.

PRISON REFORM IN CUBA

GENERAL WOOD DETERMINED TO CHANGE EXISTING METHODS.

Accommodations Are Bad and Hundreds of Persons Are Confined a Long Time Without Trial.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—General Wood says that one of the first things he looked into after his arrival was the management of Cuban prisons. Investigation has proved that even among American prisoners there has been an average detention of five months without trial. There are many things calling for immediate attention, particularly in the matter of sleeping accommodations. Reforms will be promptly instituted in this respect and hammocks will be supplied, so that prisoners will not be compelled to sleep on the bare floors, as is now the case with those who are without friends or money. Only a few who are able to pay for them have cots. He intends to make weekly visits to the prisons until a majority of the existing abuses are abated, and he is trying to devise means that will insure prompt trial for persons accused.

A lawyer who recently visited several of the island prisons says that Charlton T. Lewis's report gives only a portion of the terrible truth. Early last January General Ludlow appointed a military board to inquire into the question. Over 800 prisoners were reported on, and General Ludlow issued orders for the release of more than 100. Before fifty had been discharged, however, General Brooke ordered a halt, and the matter was referred to the Cabinet secretaries, since which time practically nothing has been done. Men whom General Ludlow ordered to be released are still held, after three or four years' waiting, without trial. General Wood thinks that when his order goes into effect calling on all judicial officers and military commanders to send complete lists of prisoners awaiting trial the congestion of untried prisoners will be relieved within fifteen days thereafter, and he does not intend that similar conditions shall arise again.

Warrants are out for the re-arrest of three of the custom house appraisers recently released. Two custom house brokers and six other men were arrested to-day in connection with the charge of defrauding the government, but were released in $2,000 bail each. The cases will be pushed to the uttermost.

The Cuban Planters' Association, in view of the alleged urgent need of immigration to Cuba, has finally published the expected circular for circulation in Spain and other foreign countries. The circular says: "Spaniards will find a home in Cuba, the only thing different being the government. Cuban can easily support 6,000,000 people, whereas at present there are only about 1,500,000 in the island. The climate is excellent and a good future is assured to the steady laborer."

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature in Havana was 74.

ON THE RETIRED LIST

GEN. CARPENTER GIVES UP ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

Two Vacancies in the List of Brigadier Generals—Spanish War Soldiers Seeking Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, who was recently confirmed as brigadier general in the regular United States army, has been placed on the retired list on his own application after thirty years' active service. His last service was in command of the Eighteenth Infantry in the Philippines. He has been detached from further service in the field and ordered home. His retirement leaves two vacancies in the list of brigadier generals, and results in promotions in every grade of the line, including the promotion of Lieut. Col. J. M. Sanno, of the Fourth Infantry, to be colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry. The two vacancies in the list of brigadier generals will be filled on the reassembling of Congress by the promotion and retirement of several officers who have distinguished themselves in action in the recent war. It is popularly supposed that Generals MacArthur, Wilson, Lee, Wheeler, Bates, Young, Ludlow and Wheaton, all of whom hold volunteer commissions, are to be made brigadier generals in the regular establishment, and that all but two of the number will be immediately retired. General MacArthur will undoubtedly be retained in active service, but there is less certainty as to the identity of the other general officers to be retained. The death of General Lawton left a vacancy in the list of major generals of volunteers, which will be filled by the promotion of either General Bates, General Young or General Wheaton, all of whom are on duty in the Philippines. This appointment will be made early next week.

* * *

Applications for Spanish war pensions still continue to be received at the Pension Office from members of the Seventy-first New York, and the total filed on behalf of members of this regiment has now reached 318. Commissioner of Pensions Evans said to-day he had no idea that any considerable percentage of the applications would be allowed, as it would probably be found when the cases were looked into that the disabilities on which pensions have been asked were of a temporary character and not pensionable. The commissioner said there was no way by which an estimate could be made of the total to be paid to members of the Seventy-first if all their claims should be allowed, for the claims do not set forth the amount. They state the disabilities, leaving the rating to be fixed by the medical examiners of the Pension Office. Most of these claims are filed under the law of 1890. The average amount paid on each pension granted under that law is about $109 a year, so that if all the claims filed by the Seventy-first New York should be allowed at the same average they would cause an annual expenditure of $34,662. Should all the 25,000 Spanish war pension claims be allowed at the same rate it would increase the pension expenditures by $2,725,000.

* * *

Col. William J. Volkmar, assistant adjutant general, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Colorado and ordered to temporary duty at New York in the Department of the East, on the completion of which he will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for assignment to duty as adjutant general of the division of Cuba.

* * *

The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, entertained Sir Henry Irving at luncheon at the British embassy at noon to-day.

* * *

Smallpox among the Indians in the Indian Territory and at Crow Creek agency in South Dakota and other reservations has assumed serious phases. Congress, immediately after reconvening, will be asked for an appropriation of $50,600 with which to stamp out the epidemic.

* * *

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $296,284,368; gold reserve, $239,995,638.

* * *

Word has been received here that the Mexican government has abolished the export tax on coffee. This is expected to have a considerable effect in the United States by increasing the receipts of the Mexican bean. At present most of the Central American coffee-growing countries raise a part of their government revenues by taxing coffee exports. But with the prosperity Mexico has enjoyed of late it has been determined to reduce the revenue taxes, and coffee has been one of the articles selected for an abolition of tax.

* * *

Admiral Schly's flagship, the Chicago, has arrived at Buenos Ayres and will remain there until further orders.

* * *

Attention to the Bering sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain has been renewed by the report of Mr. John M. Morton, the United States agent on the seal islands, who has come on to submit his report and confer with the authorities. The essential point of the report is that the seal herds have diminished 20 per cent. within the last year. When the Bering sea negotiations were on last year the main contention of the American authorities was that the herds were being so diminished by poaching and pelagic sealing that the animal would become extinct at a very early day.

* * *

Secretary Long stated in his recent annual report that negotiations were pending between the United States and Great Britain to overcome the treaty inhibition against building warships on the great lakes. It has transpired that the negotiations to which the secretary of the navy referred were those carried on by the joint high commission which dealt with Canadian affairs. The American members of that commission put forward a plan of permitting the lake shipyards to build warships, with the understanding that the vessels would not be fitted up and remain on the lakes for naval service. This was accepted by the British-Canadian officials, with the additional provision that the armor should not be placed on the warships until after they had reached salt water. This provision would have been incorporated in the final arrangement had not the commission failed of an agreement because of the Alaskan boundary trouble.

Race Riot in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 27.—News has reached here of a race riot at Ridgeland, Buford county, in which two negroes and a white man were killed and several others wounded. Ridgeland is a small town on the coast, thickly populated by negroes.

THIS BEAUTIFUL HAIR IS THE RESULT OF CUTICURA AND CUTICURA SOAP.

"I have washed my child's head every week since birth, with warm water and CUTICURA SOAP, and occasionally rub in a little CUTICURA (ointment), and she has never been bothered with a rash or any scalp humor peculiar to infants. Now at the age of three and one half years her hair is fine, thick, and long, reaching below her waist when standing erect.
Oct. 3, 1898. MRS. C. GRAHAM,
1087 No. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Luxuriant hair, with clean, wholesome scalp is produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All About the Scalp and Hair," free.

Getting Full Value...

If you want returns for money invested buy your paints and brushes of us. We furnish more for less money and of better quality than can be found anywhere else.

Indianapolis Paint and Color Co.

Paint and Varnish Makers,

240 to 248 Massachusetts Avenue,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF

And making good resolutions is what many people will be doing on the advent of the New Year. One of the most important of these should be to look out for the health of your family by having your old plumbing overhauled and new Open Sanitary Plumbing put in in Bath Room and Kitchen. We will fit up your house with new Plumbing with care and skill at reasonable cost.

C. ANESHAENSEL & CO. 29-33 E. Ohio St.

Golf. Hunting. Fishing.

Florida West Coast Hotels

PLANT SYSTEM.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
TAMPA, FLA.
A. D. Dick, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
HOTEL BELLEVIEW, Belleair, on the gulf, Fla.
W. A. Barron, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
SEMINOLE HOTEL, Winter Park, Fla.
O. L. Frisbee, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla.
P. F. Brown, Manager. Open Jan. 15th.
HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla.
H. Dieffenbach, Lessee. Now open.
Dudley S. Phinny, Asst. Manager.
Address until Jan. 10th, Managers at
NEW YORK OFFICE, 12 West 23d St. After Jan. 10th, address the hotels.