HOUSE PASSES ARMY BILL.

SALE OF BEER AND LIQUORS AT ARMY CANTEENS PROHIBITED.

The Prohibition Is Extended to Army Transports and to All Premises Used for Military Purposes—The Sections Providing for the Retirement of Gen. Shafter as Major-General and for the Retirement of Gens. J. H. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee as Brigadiers Are Stricken Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The bill for the reorganization of the army was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 166 to 133, the members with but five exceptions maintaining a strict party alignment on the measure—Republicans supporting the measure and Democrats, Populists and Silverites opposing it. The exceptions were Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.), who voted against the bill, and Messrs. Clayton, Wilson and Underhill of New York, and Hall of Pennsylvania, Democrats, who voted for it. Mr. Wilson's was an indirect vote, he being paired with Mr. McAleer of Pennsylvania, in its favor. Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, who was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-sixth Congress, but who gave notice of his separation from the party last session, also voted for the bill. Messrs. Berry of Kentucky, Fitzpatrick of New York, Foster of Illinois, May of New York, Norton of South Carolina, Stallings of Alabama and Thayer of Massachusetts, Democrats; Messrs. Corliss of Michigan, Wadsworth of New York and White of North Carolina, Republicans; and Ridgley of Kansas, Populist, were absent and unpaired.

A motion by Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.), to recommit the bill with instructions to report the present Army law extended to June 30, 1903, was overwhelmingly defeated, 68 to 246, all the Republicans and many Democrats voting against it.

In Committee of the Whole the provisions of the bill as reported by the Committee on Military Affairs were considerably modified. The most important change was the substitution, on motion by Mr. Littlefield (Rep. Me.), for the section which continued the existence of the canteens at army posts of a provision prohibiting the sale of any liquor at posts. The vote on this proposition was 159 ayes to 51 noes, taken by a rising vote. No record vote under the rules could be secured. The result was received with applause among members and spectators alike. The sections providing for the retirement of officers who served in the Civil War at the next higher grade than the one they held and those intended to secure the retirement of Gen. Shafter as a Major-General and of Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson as Brigadier-Generals, were stricken out.

An amicable arrangement was effected over night between the friends of the Grout Oleomargarine bill in the House and the members of the Military Committee, by which the latter obtained the right of way with the Army Reorganization bill until the disposal of that measure, the Oleomargarine bill to be taken up immediately thereafter.

This agreement was to-day ratified by the House, and the Army bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) in the chair.

The pending amendment proposed by Mr. Hepburn (rep., Ia.), to enable the President to fill all vacancies under the grade of Colonel in the Quartermaster's, Commissary, Paymaster's and Medical departments from civil life or from volunteers enlisted since April 21, 1898, was lost.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.) was agreed to authorizing the enlistment for service in the Philippines for two years from June 30, 1901, of fifty surgeons of the rank of Major and 150 of the rank of Captain; any whose services the Secretary of War may determine to be no longer necessary to be mustered out.

Mr. Otey (Dem., Va.) proposed an amendment authorizing the employment of dental surgeons, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Pa.) moved that the provision in the Senate bill for the establishment of a veterinary corps, omitted by the House Committee on Military Affairs, be restored. It makes the corps consist of a chief with the rank of Colonel, one Major, four Captains, ten First Lieutenants and twenty Second Lieutenants.

Agreed to, 80 to 72.

Mr. Dick (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend the section reconstructing the pay department by increasing the total force of officers from 44 to 55—one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and eleven Majors, and reducing the number of Captains from 27 to 25. It was agreed to.

Mr. Hepburn secured an increase in the Signal Corps force of one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains and ten First Lieutenants. The provision in that section authorizing the temporary continuance of service in the Philippines of certain First Lieutenants and of ten Second Lieutenants was stricken out.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hull was agreed to, authorizing the President to appoint officers in the present Volunteer army to the grade of First or Second Lieutenant without regard to age.

Much discussion was evoked by the provision "that any officer of the army on the active list below the grade of Brigadier-General who served during the Civil War shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and pay of the next higher grade." Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment giving to all officers now on the retired list and who served in the Civil War the pay and rank of the grade next above that which they held when retired, and advocated it as a matter of pure justice.

Mr. Moody's amendment was lost, and then he moved to strike out the section, which was carried, and the section was stricken out.

Mr. Mcdermott (Dem., N. J.) offered a new section directing the President on Dec. 31, 1902, to reduce the enlisted force of the army to 25,000, which number should not thereafter be exceeded. Supporting the proposition, Mr. McDermott made his maiden speech, attracting close and general attention for the five minutes allowed him. The suppression of disorder in the Philippines, he said, was not the real reason for the increase of the army. If it were the Republican leaders would consent to an amendment limiting the existence of the army to the duration of that disorder. If the United States forces could not reduce that disorder in the next two years the Government should do as Spain had done, after holding the islands for three centuries, find another country that wants a gold brick.

When the canteen provision was reached Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Me.) offered the following as a substitute:

"The sale of or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors by any person in any post exchange or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes in the United States is hereby prohibited. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

Mr. Littlefield said that the judgment of the War Department, as articulated by Adjutant-General Corbin this year, that the canteen system as now practised was beneficial in its results, had been formed upon the reports of the post officers, when there were over twice the number in the service as now; against that expression of Gen. Corbin's opinion he placed an opinion delivered by him in 1892 directly opposite to that of 1899, and upon which he recanted in 1899.

The substitute was opposed by Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.), who pleaded that the House act upon the question honestly and not as hypocrites. Prohibition could not be enforced, and the canteen system was the best method of dealing with the question. The Administration was right in its dealings with the subject. The substitute was offered by a gentleman from Maine, where a prohibitory law had been on the statute books for years, and where liquor was sold as openly as in any state in the country.

Gen. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) announcing his intention to vote for the substitute, said the attitude he had assumed was one the propriety of which he seriously doubted. He had but little faith in the suppression of intemperance by law. But a great majority of the people of this country had come to such a state of mind that no testimony, though one rose from the dead, would satisfy them on this question. "They have come to believe that the abolition of the canteen in the army will become a temperate and virtuous body of men. They will not hear the evidence of men competent to judge that the canteen is a great modification of the saloon. And there is a sentiment deeper in the country who does not favor the abolition of the canteen. With all my fears and misgivings, in the face of this great moral uprising, I am willing to vote for this substitute."

Mr. Slayden (Dem., Tex.) said that the subject should be settled without hysterics and without fear. If every member who had not been made a coward by the W. C. T. U. and who believed that the canteen contributed to the comfort and discipline of the army voted his honest convictions, the pending substitute would go down under an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Pearce (Rep., Mo.) said he was one of those who had the courage of his convictions and he would vote against the substitute. He knew the canteen system, and was satisfied that nothing so fortified the temperance sentiment in the army and nothing so reduced temptation to the men.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.) favored the substitute because he thought it wrong for the United States to engage in the sale of liquor on property or transport owned by it. The young men of the country who come into the army ought not to have temptation thrust at them in the post where they are stationed by the Government which they serve.

Mr. Parker (Rep., Pa.) vigorously protested on behalf of the soldier against the substitute. He did not sympathize with gentlemen who submit to public sentiment grown up in ignorance. The abolition of the canteen, he said, would be practically the death blow to temperance in the army.

Messrs. Dick (Rep., Ohio) and Littlefield closed the discussion in support of the substitute, and it was agreed to, 159 to 51. The result was received with applause in the galleries and on the floor, the great preponderance of the affirmative vote being a surprise.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.) moved to insert a new section prohibiting the sale of liquors upon any property owned by the United States, and amid cheers and laughter said that if the House thought it was right to shut off the sale of liquor from soldiers it was right to stop the sale of liquor in the Capitol, and that, in view of the recent vote, the members ought to do penance.

The section was ruled out on a point of order made by Mr. Hull that it was not germane to the Army bill.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) asked unanimous consent that Mr. Fitzgerald be permitted to offer the section.

Mr. Shattuc of Ohio, solemnly—"I object. (Laughter.)

Mr. Klutz (Dem., N. C.) moved to strike out the section intended for the benefit of Gen. Shafter, by authorizing the President to retire Shafter as a Major-General. After a brief debate the motion was agreed to, 121 to 100.

The same motion was made by Mr. Jett with respect to section 42, intended for the benefit of Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson, by authorizing the President to retire them as Brigadier-Generals, and it was also agreed to, without division.

This completed consideration of the measure and the committee rose. The substitute for the Senate bill as perfected in the Committee of the Whole was agreed to, 193 to 107.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute for it the present law, continued until June 30, 1903. The motion was defeated on a yea and nay vote, 68 to 246, and the bill was passed, 166 to 133. The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Montana Senatorship Case to Be Called Up Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the Senate this morning a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed, amending the act of March 6, 1900, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia. The amendment reduces the width of draw from 200 to 175 feet.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to prohibit the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicants to aboriginal tribes and native races in the Pacific Islands.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) was relieved from service on the District Committee and his colleague, Mr. Dillingham, was appointed in his place.

The resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of the purchase of the Temple Farm, and Moore House, at Yorktown, Va., by the Government of the United States were presented and read, and Mr. Martin (Dem., Va.) expressed gratification at the interest taken in Massachusetts and said that a bill to carry out the purpose would soon be presented.

The credentials of Senator Bacon of Georgia for his new term, beginning March 4, 1901, were presented, read and placed on file.

Notice was given by Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) that on Tuesday next he would call up the resolution referring to the Committee on Privileges and Elections the credentials of Mr. Clark and Mr. Maginnis as Senator from Montana.

At 12.45 o'clock the Senate proceeded to executive business.

The executive session lasted till 4.30 P. M., when the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Minister Wu Complains of the Way It Is Enforced on the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Minister Wu Tingfang is very much displeased with the manner in which the Chinese Exclusion laws have been enforced recently on the Pacific northwest coast and on the Canadian border. He has lately lodged several complaints with the State Department, and they have been transmitted to the Treasury Department. Several months ago the administration of the Chinese laws was transferred from the Treasury division of special agents to the Bureau of Immigration. Constant complaints from the Pacific coast have led to a rigid enforcement of the Exclusion act. Minister Wu represents that this zeal has resulted in injustice in many cases, several Chinese alleged to have been born in the United States being therefore entitled to free egress and ingress, having been deported or refused admittance.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster has become interested as a legal adviser in some of these cases and has declared his intention of filing briefs on the subject in the Bureau of Immigration.

INGERSOLL LIFEBOAT.

The Inventor Urges That It Be Adopted for Use on Warships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Naval Board on Construction to-day gave a hearing to Oliver Roland Ingersoll and Capt. Ira Harris of the army transport service, formerly a Lieutenant-Commander in the navy, on the merit of an improved self-righting, self-bailing lifeboat, of which Mr. Ingersoll is the inventor. Mr. Ingersoll said that two boats of this type were on every army transport, and he urged that his invention be adopted by the board for use on warships. Capt. Harris said the boat gave general satisfaction to the transport service. The board did not take any action.

Battleship Massachusetts Not in Need of Repairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Rear Admiral Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic squadron, came up to Washington from Hampton Roads to-day and called at the Navy Department. He said that there was no truth in the reports that the battleship Massachusetts was badly in need of repairs. Some water had gotten into one of the cofferdams, he said, presumably from washing the decks, but beyond the necessity of replacing some oilcloths, which had become soaked with the water, no repairs were necessary. She was not going to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to dock, the Admiral asserted, and would sail for the West Indies in company with the battleship Kearsarge. Admiral Farquhar's flagship, about Dec. 20.

Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Committee on Creed Revision of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will conclude its meeting here to-morrow, when Stated Clerk William H. Roberts of the General Assembly will announce the changes in the creed recommended by the committee. The sessions of the committee have been behind closed doors, and until their action is complete, it was stated to-night, no information will be given out on the subject. The committee consists of fifteen ministers and seven elders, the latter including ex-President Harrison and Associate Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Daniel H. Mcmillan of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Postmasters—New York—James E. Monger, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson; Alfred C. Hedgman, Fort Edward; John Sisley, Highland Falls; Amos Larrabee, Oyster Bay; Isaac W. Sherrill, Poughkeepsie; George B. Tripp, Mechanicsville; George M. Nixon, Morristown; William T. Chapman, Pawling; Ellis H. Elmore, Cold Springs.

Massachusetts—Oliver P. Smith, Ipswich.

Pennsylvania—Hambleton P. B. Wilson, Altoona; William W. Champion, Montoursville; Ira R. Burns, Beaver.

Bill to Provide Homes for the Poor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Naphen of Massachusetts to-day introduced a bill setting aside 5,000,000 acres of land, three-fourths arable and one-quarter in timber, coal and mineral lands, to be prepared for homes and provided with dwelling houses and sold to the poor and homeless on reasonable terms.

WAR TAX REDUCTION BILL.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE VOTES TO REPORT IT TO THE HOUSE.

Democrats Tried to Secure Further Reductions—Offered a Substitute Providing for an Income Tax—Secretary Gage Would Agree to a Cut of Only $30,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—By the vote of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee this morning Chairman Payne was ordered to report the bill for the reduction of the war revenue prepared by the Republican members. The Democrats refrained from voting. But one change was made in the bill, the clause postponing the taking effect of the bill for thirty days after its passage being stricken out on motion of Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) with the result that the bill will take effect immediately on its becoming a law. The Democrats did all they could to secure further reductions, but all their motions failed.

Mr. Underwood then offered a substitute bill providing for an income tax so drawn as to be within the ruling of the Supreme Court and providing for the repeal of the War Revenue bill with the exception of the inheritance tax, which was slightly amended; this was defeated by a vote of 4 to 9, Messrs. McClellan of New York and Newlands of Nevada, both Democrats, not voting.

Chairman Payne said he would report the bill within a few days, probably by Saturday. It is the present understanding that the bill will not be considered for a week or ten days.

The committee also agreed to report favorably Representative Loud's bill amending the act relating to the distillation of fruit brandies so as to permit manufacturers to make brandy from cherries.

The Treasury authorities are distinctly at variance with the leading members of the Senate Finance Committee in their policy of a very large reduction in the war revenue taxes. Secretary Gage has not changed his opinion, expressed several weeks ago, that the expected ordinary expenditures of the Government demanded that at least four-fifths or two-thirds of the war revenue taxes should still be imposed. He began by advocating a reduction of only $75,000,000, which he appeared before the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee some days ago he was prepared to advocate a reduction of about $20,000,000, and it was with great reluctance that he agreed to a cut of $30,000,000, proposed by the committee. President McKinley, in his message, advocated a reduction of only $30,000,000. If the Senate committee acts on its present views it will probably insist that the figure be $50,000,000 and possibly $60,000,000.

Leading Treasury officials, whose business it is to estimate the expenditures of the Government for more than a year and a half ahead of the present time, cannot see how the Treasury can escape without a deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1902, if the wholesale reduction in war revenue receipts advocated by leading Republican Senators is finally adopted. The actual condition of the Treasury surplus at the present time is not reassuring to the Treasury officials in view of the contemplated radical action by Congress. Nearly half of the fiscal year has passed, and the surplus is only a little more than $13,000,000. For the whole fiscal year ended on June 30 last the surplus was $79,527,000. The receipts from special taxation imposed as a result of the Spanish war are approximately $100,000,000 a year, so that the cut favored by the Senate Finance Committee would mean about a 50 or 60 per cent. reduction from this amount, or about 10 per cent. of the total receipts of the Government, based on the fiscal year 1900, when the War Revenue act produced best results. The surplus last year, with the War Revenue law in full force, was only 14 per cent. of the total receipts.

Secretary Gage's policy is to authorize a $30,000,000 reduction in war taxes, thus assuring a safe surplus under any ordinary circumstances. Then, if the surplus should become unwarrantably large, he would exercise his discretionary power to reduce the sinking fund by as large an amount as possible each year, thus saving for the Government a material sum in interest payments. The reduction in interest would in turn reduce the total Government expenditures and increase the surplus.

The brewers and tobacco dealers are by no means satisfied with the reduction in the beer tax and the tax on tobacco carried by the bill as reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day. President Brandt of the United States Brewers' Association said to-night that the association would use all the means in its power to obtain a further reduction.

"When the additional tax of $1 per barrel was imposed," he said, "we were promised that it was only a war measure, and when the extraordinary expenditures caused by the war ceased the whole bill would be repealed. Now, when they have practically ceased and the surplus is piling up in the Treasury, they offer us 25 cents a barrel off instead of a dollar. We ask, as while the war taxes may be burdensome and annoying to others, to the brewing trade they are simply ruinous."

Bill to Appoint Boutelle a Captain on the Navy Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Burleigh of Maine to-day introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint upon the retired list of the navy Capt. Charles A. Boutelle, formerly chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who has been unable to attend to his duties in Congress during most of the present Congress. The bill gives his naval record from April 7, 1862, to Jan. 14, 1866, and his services in Congress from the Forty-eighth to the present time, particularly his services as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs."

Cost of Reconstruction of Forts at Galveston

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gen. Wilson, chief of Engineers, to-day reported to Congress, through the Secretary of War, that an examination of the fortifications at Galveston shows that $600,000 will be necessary for the reconstruction of the batteries, which will be increased by $238,000 if work is delayed until the teredo has had time to destroy the foundation piles. Estimates of $175,000 were also submitted for repairing damages to the jetties.

The President Shakes Hands With 2,000 Women.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President McKinley shook hands with more than 2,000 women in the Blue Room at the White House this afternoon. The occasion was a reception in honor of the delegates and their friends attending the annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Washington. The Marine Band gave a concert in the White House conservatory during the reception.

New York Bankers Call on the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A delegation of New York bankers called on President McKinley to-day and invited him to attend the annual dinner of the bankers at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 19. The President said that he should be unable to accept. The delegation consisted of E. S. Schenck, Charles H. Fancher, G. W. McCart and William Wherer.

Methodist Sunday School Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its seventy-third anniversary celebration at Foundry Church, this city, to-night. The Rev. B. C. Warren of New York delivered an address on The Necessity and Value of Method in Sunday School Work. Two of the speakers at to-morrow's sessions will be John Beattie and the Rev. J. O. Wilson of New York city.

Quick Colds

You know what they are. They come upon you with hardly a moment's notice. But they are slow to leave; that's the trouble. Unless you do the right thing they hang on for weeks. Why not send them off? You can do it quickly with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It often cures in a night.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough, hard colds; $1.00, most economical for chronic cases.

W. C. T. U. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Present Officers Unanimously Re-elected Services in Memory of the Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at to-day's session elected national officers for the ensuing year, the present officials being unanimously reelected as follows: President, Mrs. Lillian M. M. Stevens of Maine; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry of Evanston, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Morton Barker of Evanston, Ill. Miss Anna A. Gordon of Evanston was elected Vice-President-at-large.

The morning session began with services in memory of twenty members of the Union who had died within the past year, after which the business session was resumed. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was received and adopted and short addresses were made.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the National Prohibition party on its increased vote at the recent election, and expressing appreciation of the sacrifice of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, Messrs. John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf, respectively, in standing for the principles of prohibition at the polls.

In the afternoon reports were made by superintendents of departments not before presented, and the evening session was known as "Superintendents' Night."

NEBRASKANS WILL REJOICE.

Jollification Meeting in Washington at Which Senator Hanna Will Speak.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Hanna will make his first post-election speech to-morrow night, when the Nebraska Republican Club of this city holds its jollification meeting. Senator Thurston will preside, and the following gentlemen who gave their personal assistance in the campaign in Nebraska have signified their intention of helping Nebraskans rejoice: Senators Hanna, Burrows, Beveridge and Dolliver; Postmaster-General Smith, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham, and Representatives Littlefield and Hopkins. President McKinley is unable to attend, but has promised to send a letter of congratulations.

FOR BUTTERMILK CHANNEL.

Gen. Wilson Recommends a 40-Foot Channel, 1,200 Feet Wide, to Cost $1,900,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—For Buttermilk channel, New York harbor, Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, recommends a 40-foot channel, 1,200 feet wide from the 40-foot curve in East River to the 40-foot curve in the main channel, a distance of two and a quarter miles, to cost $1,900,000.

For the improvement of Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock harbor and Erie Basin, New York, it is recommended that a channel be constructed, 3,300 feet long, 400 feet wide and 23 feet deep from Buffalo main entrance channel to Erie Basin, with branch channel and basin, 1,920 feet long, 500 feet wide and 25 feet deep to Black Rock harbor, at a total cost of $814,643.

Amendments to the Ship Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate Commerce Committee to-day made several amendments to the Ship Subsidy bill. One of them increases the amount of cargo required to be carried by a vessel receiving subsidy to 50 per cent. of her cargo capacity. The provisions dividing the $9,000,000 of subsidy carried by the bill so that 70 per cent. should go to vessels on the Atlantic and 30 per cent. to the Pacific is so amended that any unexpended balance of the amount allotted vessels on the Atlantic shall go to vessels on the Pacific if earned there. A third amendment is for the purpose of defining definitely just what foreign-built ships can receive the benefits of the subsidy under the conditions prescribed. It limits these vessels to those actually engaged in freight or passenger traffic on Feb. 1, 1899, or under contract or in course of construction Jan. 1, 1900.

The Well and La Abra Award to Be Returned to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A bill introduced by Senator Proctor appropriates $171,899 to refund to the Government of Mexico that portion of the award of the Spanish Grants Commission which has been paid to the heirs of Benjamin Well. Mexico paid into the United States Treasury some $400,000 in satisfaction of the Well and La Abra claims for the mining property under old Spanish grants and which had been before Congress or in litigation for many years. After the well claim had been paid out of the award the Supreme Court decided against the legality of both claims, and the bill introduced to-day makes an appropriation to cover the amount paid the Well heirs. The entire award will then be returned to Mexico.

Porto Rico Not a Foreign Country Within the Meaning of the War Revenue Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that time drafts drawn on persons in the island of Porto Rico are taxable under the paragraph in schedule A of the War Revenue act relating to bills of exchange inland. The question was raised by the First National Bank of Brooklyn. In rendering his decision the acting Commissioner expresses the opinion that "Porto Rico is not a foreign country within the meaning of paragraph A of the War Revenue act," and the Brooklyn draft in question is not to be considered as "drawn in, but payable out of the United States."

Bill to Establish the Metric System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to-day decided unanimously to report favorably the Shafroth bill to establish the Metric system in the United States. The bill substitutes the French metric system for the American system of weights and measures of quantity and distance.

The time for the adoption of the new system is Jan. 1, 1903. The report will call attention to the fact that within the past few weeks Russia has adopted the metrical system, leaving the United States and Great Britain as the only civilized countries adhering to the old system.

War Claims of States Before the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Argument was heard to-day by the Court of Claims in the claims of the States of Maine, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island for reimbursement for moneys borrowed by those States for use in equipping troops to be used in the Civil War. The amount claimed by Maine is $2,190,906.35, Rhode Island, $308,684.70, and Pennsylvania, $1,099,740.51.

Gen. and Mrs. Harrison in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Ex-President Harrison, who is in the city attending the meeting of the Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on Creed Revision, and Mrs. Harrison were entertained at dinner to-night by Senator Elkins. He will be similarly entertained by Senator Fairbanks to-morrow night.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The gunboat Princeton and the supply ship Zafiro have arrived at Cavité, and the collier Scindia at Hong Kong. The cruiser Philadelphia has sailed from Mare Island for San Diego, the cruiser Atlanta from Pernambuco for Bahia and the tug Leyden from Portsmouth for Newport.

House Elevator Drops to the Basement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—An accident to one of the new electric elevators at the House end of the Capitol this afternoon caused it to drop from the gallery to the basement. There were no passengers in the elevator at the time. The conductor was uninjured beyond a severe shaking up and a fright.

Fifteenth Infantry Leaves China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gen. Chaffee cabled the War Department yesterday from Taku as follows:

"Dec. 5. Regimental headquarters and First Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, sailed for Manila on Rosecrans Dec. 2."

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Major William J. Turner, Sixth Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability is retired.

Capt. Lucius E. Polk, Forty-third Infantry, ordered from Seattle to San Francisco for medical treatment.

These naval orders were issued:

Lieut. C. F. Hughes, to the Massachusetts.

Ensign L. Shane, from the Michigan to the North Atlantic station.

Surgeon C. Biddle, to temporary duty at Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Paymaster R. Hatton, additional duty in charge of naval clothing factory, New York yard.

NO LICENSE FOR SLOAN.

ENGLISH JOCKEY CLUB BARS HIM FROM RIDING IN THAT COUNTRY.

His Career in the Saddle Here Also May Be Ended—Punishment Due to a Promised Acceptance of Cash and Betting—Mr. Croker and Jockey Reiff Exonerated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The stewards of the Jockey Club to-day rendered the following decision in regard to Jockey Tod Sloan's riding of M. Emphrasse's Codoman in the race for the Cambridgeshire stakes:

"It having been reported to the stewards of the Jockey Club that Sloan accepted an offer of a large present from Frank Gardner (the Australian horse owner) in the event of Codoman's winning the Cambridgeshire, and that Sloan also made bets on the race, they held an inquiry. At this investigation Mr. Gardner declared that he was not aware of the regulations forbidding the giving of such presents and expressed great regret for having violated the rules. The stewards fully accepted his explanation, but fined him, as well as C. A. Mills, who acted as his commissioner. They also found both charges proved against Sloan and have informed him that he need not apply for a license to ride in England again."

Gardner and his commissioner, Mills, were each fined £25. The stewards also rendered a decision in regard to the running of Lord Durham's Gerolstein and Richard Croker's The Scotchman II., in the races for the Wavertree plate at Liverpool and the Clumber plate at Doncaster. In the first of these races Lord Durham's horse won and in the second The Scotchman II. beat him easily. Rickaby had the mount on the English horse and Lester Reiff rode Mr. Croker's entry. After the race at Liverpool Lord Durham complained of the inconsistent running of The Scotchman II., and said Reiff had held him back in the first race so as not to show his true form. Reiff said that the loss of the second race was due entirely to Rickaby's poor riding.

The stewards in their decision say they have examined numerous witnesses, including the riders of both horses, and the representatives of both stables. The habitual backers of the mounts of the American jockeys and other persons had freely placed their bank accounts and betting books at their disposal. Owing to the comment that had been made on the running of other horses that had been ridden by Lester Reiff during the season, the stewards had extended the scope of their investigation to cover all these events. As a result of this inquiry the stewards completely exonerated Reiff. The stewards said there was no reason to suppose Reiff had received unauthorized presents and no evidence whatever to show that the habitual supporters of his mounts had not backed them when they did not win. They also decided that no blame attached to Mr. Croker, the owner of The Scotchman II., or Mr. Wishard, the trainer.

Sloan left for California last night in accordance with his arrangements. When interviewed by a reporter of THE SUN before his departure the jockey said that he was greatly surprised at the news, as he was innocent of any wrongdoing. He said that while at the Newmarket meeting he had been called before the stewards and had then admitted to them that he had accepted a mount on Codoman upon the condition that he was to get $1,000 if he won and nothing if he did not. He did not know that it was any infraction of the rules to make such an agreement, but as Codoman ran second he received nothing and was therefore clear of any violation. As to betting on his mounts, he never had done so. Sloan concluded by saying that he would go to England on May 1, anyhow, and ask for his license and a hearing. "I don't get it I suppose I'll have to take to the woods."

Among racing men generally there appeared to be little doubt last night that, although Sloan was not actually ruled off by the English Jockey Club for fraudulent riding, the action taken is tantamount to a dismissal from the English turf and will in all probability end his career in the saddle in this country as well as in England. It is exactly the same procedure as was taken in the case of the noted English jockey C. Wood, who was denied a license on similar charges. He was kept down for two years, after which time he developed into a trainer, and that avocation he was allowed to pursue by the Jockey Club, as he had not been proved guilty of any absolute fraud.

The decisions of the English Jockey Club have always been recognized by the organization which controls racing in this country, and there appears to be no ground for anticipating any exception in the case of Sloan. The mere fact that he has been informed that a license will not be granted him in England will be sufficient to warrant his being refused should he apply for permission to ride here next season. Racing men were not quite so unanimous as to the probable action of the Western Turf Congress, and it was thought that perhaps the congress might take the stand that as no fraud had been charged against Sloan he might be allowed to ride in the Western circuit. Other opinions were that the Turf Congress would fall in line with the Jockey Club and this would mean the closing of Sloan's career as a jockey.

As to the chance of the English Jockey Club reopening the case and reversing its decision upon the application which Sloan says he intends to make for a license next spring, there does not appear to be the slightest probability of such action, as the club rarely, if ever, recedes from a position when once it is assumed. It must be borne in mind, too, that the English authorities in declining to issue a license to Sloan instead of ruling him off on charges have taken the easiest way out of the matter, and at the same time have taken a step which coincides with the prejudice which undoubtedly exists against American jockeys in general and Tod Sloan in particular.

When a license is denied to a jockey in England he is not permitted to enter a stand or inclosure on any racetrack. This will be a severe blow to Sloan, as it has been rumored and generally believed that Sloan contemplated going into partnership with Mr. Gardner, the Australian horse owner, next season. While here to ride Ballynoe Bey in the Futurity Sloan purchased several animals and they were shipped to England to prepare for the campaign next year.

So far as the American authorities are concerned, it is the impression that if Sloan wishes to become identified with the turf in any capacity except that of a jockey he will be allowed to do so, and that he may become either a trainer or an owner and be reasonably sure of being recognized by the Jockey Club and Western Turf Congress, unless the English Jockey Club goes further than it has at present and actually rules him off.

In the general discussion on the subject of the great jockey's setback the action of the Prince of Wales in declining to ratify the contract of the American was brought up and it was said that, as a member of the Jockey Club, the Prince had an intimation when he made that move that Sloan would not receive a license next year, and that he cancelled the contract to prevent the humiliation of having his jockey practically ruled off.

The rise and fall of Sloan marks a peculiar epoch in the annals of English turf history. Although Willie Sims preceded him, Sloan has been regarded as the pioneer of American jockeyism in England, which now has arrived at such a stage that it has practically usurped the privileges of the English riders. At first ridiculed for the forward seat, which he adopted and compared to a "monkey on a stick," in the course of a few years Sloan demonstrated his sterling ability to such an extent that he soon became recognized as the best jockey in England and was idolized even more thoroughly than the great English rider, Fred Archer, was in his palmiest day. In fact, there are thousands of Englishmen to-day who declare that the "tinman" in the height of his fame was not so proficient in the saddle as Sloan.

Sloan first went to England to ride in 1896, and in the Cambridgeshire of that year he had the mount on James R. Keene's St. Cloud, but made too close a finish and was beaten by a close margin. In 1897 Sloan was engaged to ride for Pierre Lorillard. He had phenomenal success, particularly in the short dashes, where his quickness in getting away practically enabled him to beat the field at the fall of the flag. The following year he was retained by Lord William Beresford, as well as by Mr. Lorillard, and rode with continued success. The Prince of Wales recognized the worth of the American by engaging him to ride his filly Nonsuch in the Oaks, but through no fault of Sloan's Nonsuch was left standing at the post. Later Sloan won the old Cambridgeshire Handicap for the Prince of Wales on Nonsuch. In 1899 Sloan rode for Beresford, and also had mounts on horses owned by Mrs. Langtry, J. Blundell Maple, Sir J. Waldo Griffith and others.

Sloan was once reprimanded for alleged boring. But his decline in popular favor began with the bottle incident, in which an English waiter received the worst of the argument. Though still recognized as the greatest American jockey, he was not nearly as popular as the Reiff boys last season. At the beginning of the year little Johnny Reiff was installed as the idol of the English racetracks and the indications now are that Danny Maher is destined to enjoy the favoritism bestowed two years ago on Sloan.

Although the verdict of the Jockey Club exonerating Lester Reiff was expected on account of the favorable comments contained in the English papers, the decision was welcomed by all horsemen. Many expressed the opinion that now the Jockey Club had yielded to public opinion and made one scapegoat among the invaders, the other Americans would be allowed to ride without persecution, provided they do not infringe the rules.

Mr. William C. Whitney was seen early in the evening in reference to the decision of the English Jockey Club to deny a license to Tod Sloan. He stated that he regretted the occurrence deeply and said that he was not aware that there was a rule of the English Jockey Club by which a jockey could be ruled off for receiving a gratuity for winning a race.

Mr. Whitney stated, however, that as yet he is not acquainted with the rules of the English turf and therefore could not speak fully on the matter at present. Mr. Whitney expressed the opinion that Sloan was the greatest artist in his profession and paid a glowing tribute to his honesty and also said: "I fully believe that if ever Sloan made a mistake in a race it could be laid to his overeagerness and his overconfidence in his ability to win. If Sloan states that he will vindicate himself before the stewards of the Jockey Club, doubtless he will do so. As yet it is premature to think what the stewards of the American Jockey Club will do with the case."

Among the passengers who arrived last night at Quarantine on the steamer Deutschland were the American jockeys, Maher, Jenkins and the Reiff brothers. When THE SUN reporter boarded the steamer at Quarantine he was informed that they had retired for the night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The sole topic of conversation at the Bennings track this afternoon after the second race was the report that Sloan would not get a license from the stewards of the English Jockey Club. Philip J. Dwyer said that in his opinion the English Jockey Club made a move which was for the best interests of the turf.

"Sloan," he said, "has been lionized wherever he has gone owing to the success he has had, until he received the idea that Tod Sloan was the one and only person on the earth. He has been doing so many things his own way during the past year that he is generally regarded as a disturber. What caused the English Jockey Club to rule as they did is beyond my imagination, but I believe that foul riding in races has as much to do with it as anything else."

Such well-known owners as W. P. Burch, Tom Healey, Charles Hill and many