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The Evening Star.

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THE STAR AS A BUSINESS BRINGER.

An advertisement inserted only one time, in Saturday's issue, at a cost to the advertiser of 19 cents, brought two hundred and thirty-eight responses!

Is any better evidence than this necessary to illustrate the value of The Star as an advertising medium?

HIS GUNS RECOVERED

Gen. Buller Partially Retrieves His Loss at Colenso.

BOERS DID NOT CROSS RIVER

London Times Has Scathing Criticism of the War Office.

MESSAGE SENT BY SHELL

LONDON, December 20.—A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated Saturday, December 16, says it is rumored General Buller called for volunteers to recover the abandoned guns and that a party issued from the camp after midnight and brought in the guns, which were uninjured.

According to the dispatch to the Associated Press sent off on the evening of the battle and which has just been received here, the guns remained where they were left by the British troops and were covered by the heavy guns of General Hildyard's brigade, occupying an intrenched position. The dispatch adds that the Boers had not attempted to cross the river and carry off the guns, while advices to the Associated Press from Pretoria, under the same date, say that an official Boer dispatch reports that two guns, thirteen wagons and a quantity of ammunition were captured, besides 208 prisoners.

Ignorance of Boer Position.

Further accounts of the Tugela river battle emphasize the ignorance of the British intelligence department in regard to the disposition of the Boer forces. The British were not aware that the Boers were intrenched along a series of low-lying hills immediately northward of Colenso bridge until a staggering fire compelled them to retreat when the attack seemed about to succeed. The Boers were also in greater strength than anticipated.

It becomes clearer also that the British guns were lost in attempting to get within effective range of the Boer artillery, showing that the latter outranged the British ordnance, which, in spite of numerical superiority, was wholly inadequate to reply to the long-range Boer guns.

Revised lists of the British casualties at the battle of Colenso show that 137 noncommissioned officers and men were killed.

The British war office comes in for scathing denunciation from the Times today for not providing effective artillery. It is pointed out in this connection that the longer-ranged naval guns participating in the same attack escaped.

Gen. French's Reconnaissance.

There was no news this morning to enlighten the general situation. The war office reported that General French reconnoitered northward of Arundel Monday, December 18. After shelling Jasfontein farm, three miles eastward of the Boer position, the New Zealanders advanced and occupied the farm. The Boer guns then opened and the Boers advanced to the attack, so General French ordered a retirement.

The latest news from Mafeking, dated December 6, has just been received. It says a desultory bombardment was continuing, and that the sharpshooters were engaged in a smart duel mornings and evenings.

The dispatch also describes a novel method of sending a message, adopted by some Boer, December 4. A five-pounder shell fired into the town that day did not explode. It was opened and found to contain a letter, as follows:

"Dear Powell (Col. Baden-Powell): Excuse iron messenger. No other means of communicating. Please tell Mrs. ——— mother and family all well. Don't drink all the whisky. Leave some for us when we get in."

The sender's signature was torn off.

To Raise Troops in London.

At a meeting of the corporation today the lord mayor, A. J. Newton, announced that £25,000 had been subscribed by the large city firms which are contributing money to defray the necessary expenses of a force of a thousand volunteers among the city corps. The lord mayor also said that Gen. Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, had accepted the offer of the services of these volunteers.

Lord Rothschild has given £5,000 of this amount, and Charles Wilson, the Hull shipowner, has promised a fully equipped vessel, which is equivalent to a gift of £15,000, to transport these volunteers.

The corporation passed a resolution to confer the freedom of the city on each member of the corps.

Disloyalty in Cape Colony.

A Cape Town Dispatch dated Saturday, December 16, says: "Five hundred colonists of Victoria West district have perfected an apparently anti-British organization there, and, as individuals, have openly expressed disloyalty and have threatened to attack the railroad station, which is on the district line between Cape Town and De Aar.

The Afrikander Bundites, at a meeting there, passed a resolution asserting that the troops in the vicinity irritate the farmers dangerously. The meeting proclaimed its loyalty, but declared that the conduct of the troops forced the people to use expressions and commit acts which were capable of being interpreted as disloyal.

Bryce Denounces Chamberlain.

ABERDEEN, December 20.—James Bryce, M. P., in a speech here today, severely attacked Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, and denounced his "methods, manner and whole conduct," and said he hoped it would not be much longer possible for him to "do his best to excite hostile feeling in Germany and alienate and throw back and do all possible injury to the closest understanding between us and the United States."

LONDON, December 20.—On the stock exchange today the general tone was decidedly firmer. Business opened better and there was a more confident feeling. After a temporary relapse prices rallied again, and there was a distinct recovery in almost all departments.

PARIS, December 20.—It is rumored here that the Bank of Russia has advanced the Bank of England £8,000,000.

Connaught to Succeed Roberts.

LONDON, December 20.—The Globe says there are rumors that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Gen. Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief of the Irish forces.

IRISH SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

J. T. Keating of Chicago Discusses Practical Aid for Them.

CHICAGO, December 20.—"So far as I have been able to observe the Irishmen in the different parts of this country are in entire sympathy with the Boers in the war with England. This sympathy, they have chosen—and I think the movement will go no further than this—to manifest by passing resolutions and providing money for the equipment for hospital, ambulance and surgical department."

This is the statement of John Keating, president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The united societies of this city have determined to hold a mass meeting on January 5, at which time there will be a general expression of feeling of the Irishmen of Chicago toward the people of the Transvaal. In addition, the national officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians are arranging for a special meeting shortly after the beginning of the year, and probably just prior to the Chicago mass meeting. It is predicted by Mr. Keating that plans will be set on foot by this conference looking toward a united expression of sentiment and a co-operation in the raising of funds among Irishmen everywhere in the United States and Canada.

"The Irish in America took a decided stand on this war question at the very start," said Mr. Keating, "and they have made their position so plain that there is no questioning their attitude. They look upon the people of the Transvaal as a race struggling for the sort of liberty for which the Irish race had been fighting and working for so many years. In my opinion the expressions given thus far, both by the Chicago society and by the St. Louis Hibernians, are criterions of the trend which the final and united action will take. Evidently the Boers have men enough, and good men enough, and ammunition enough; what they might use is aid for the wounded.

"We do not want to come into conflict with the laws of the country, and it is not desired that there should be a conflict with the federal authorities, and so it has been deemed best that aid be furnished under the banner of the Red Cross. Neither England nor the United States can refuse to pass this emblem beyond the lines and, undoubtedly, the Irish-American sentiment will spend itself in this way."

Mounted Police Volunteer.

VANCOUVER, B. C., December 20.—A detachment of northwest mounted police from Calgary arrived here yesterday. They are detailed for service in the Yukon, relieving time-expired men. They may not go north, however, but be sent to South Africa. On learning that 250 of the northwest mounted police were to be included in the second Canadian contingent they unanimously decided that they wanted to go and sent a request to Commissioner Herschmer at Regina, begging the coveted privilege for the entire detachment.

VICTIM OF THE HARLEM FIRE.

Mary Barrett Dies of Her Injuries Received Yesterday.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Mary Barrett, nine years old, who was terribly burned in yesterday's Harlem tenement fire, died today. This completes the extinction of the family, her father, mother and sister having been burned to death in the fire.

Mary Farley, twenty-three years old, a niece of the Barretts, is in Harlem Hospital, severely burned. Her sister Kate was burned slightly in escaping, and Delia O'Connor, another niece of the Barretts, sustained burns which were not so serious as at first seemed.

WILL GO TO THE GRAND JURY.

Charges Against Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire.

LACONIA, N. H., December 20.—The charges brought by ex-Gov. C. A. Busiel and Senator W. E. Chandler against Senator J. H. Gallinger, alleging violation of the civil service laws, will be taken before the grand jury next week. The case now is in the hands of United States District Attorney Hamblett. Ex-Gov. Busiel says concerning the case:

"The Attorney General has referred the charges against Senator Gallinger to District Attorney Hamblett of Nashua, who has notified me that the matter can go before the grand jury in Concord on Wednesday, December 27. The case is in the hands of my attorneys, and they will take what steps are deemed necessary to have the matter properly presented at that time."

The case is based on the allegation that Senator Gallinger, as chairman of the state republican committee solicited subscriptions from federal employes for campaign purposes.

REMAINS LIE IN STATE.

Lieut. Brumby's Funeral Took Place at 3 O'Clock Today.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 20.—The remains of Lieut. T. H. Brumby arrived from Washington at 5:10 o'clock this morning, and were escorted to the state capitol by a military guard. Between 10 and 12 o'clock thousands of people viewed the remains.

The funeral will take place from the cathedral at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will be conducted with military honors. Company B, 7th United States Infantry, from Fort McPherson, will march in the procession and fire the salute over the grave. Seven companies of the 5th Regiment, Georgia National Guards, one company of the Governor's Horse Guard, one company of artillery and a large number of confederate veterans will compose the remainder of the military guard.

ASKED TO BE CONDEMNED.

Paul Deroulede Creates a Sensation in Paris Court.

PARIS, December 20.—In the senate, sitting as a high court of justice today, counsel urged that the charges against M. Marcel-Habert be joined to the present proceedings, but the prosecutor general declared this would be illegal. M. Deroulede, who, though ill, was present, virulently denounced the senators and law officers for being "subservient to the government's orders." Amid immense uproar M. Deroulede added:

"I wish to be condemned. I will say what I think of these scoundrels. This assemblage is infamous and dishonors France and the republic."

During increasing din Mr. Deroulede continued: "I include in my denunciations both the senate and the president of the republic."

The procurator, with difficulty, made himself heard in the tumult which ensued, and demanded the prompt punishment of M. Deroulede, who continued to hurl insults at the high court, coupled with the assertion that he desired punishment.

The session was eventually suspended, and the court retired to consider the situation.

The prisoners acclaimed M. Deroulede.

Deroulede Gets Two Years in Prison.

PARIS, December 20.—M. Paul Deroulede, president of the League of Patriots, and who is one of the prisoners on trial for conspiracy against the government, was today sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of libeling senators composing the high court of justice.

On November 18 M. Deroulede was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the president of France.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Arranging to Consider Them After the Recess.

Elections committee No. 1 of the House held its first meeting today and arranged to begin the consideration of contested election cases soon after the holidays. The case of Wm. F. Aldrich, contestant, agt. Gaston A. Robbins, fourth Alabama district, was set for hearing January 8; the case of Walter Evans, contestant, against Oscar Turner, fifth Kentucky district, was set for January 11. Later the committee will fix times for hearing the Davidson-Gilbert, eighth Kentucky, and the Walker-Rhea, ninth Virginia, contests. There are six other contests before the other two election committees not yet assigned. These are Jones-Catchings, third Mississippi; White-Boreing, eleventh Kentucky; Dockery-Bellamy, sixth North Carolina; Pearson-Crawford, ninth North Carolina; Talbert-Latimer, third South Carolina; Wise-Young, second Virginia.

Edward A. King was chosen clerk of election committee No. 1, and the rules of the last Congress relative to contests were approved.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Lawton's Commission as Brigadier General.

A PECULIAR PARDON CASE

Burial Exercises of the Maine Victims Next Week.

SOME OF TODAY'S CALLERS

Secretary Root, on leaving the White House, said that he would soon issue an announcement to the army about the death of Gen. Lawton. This is not an unusual proceeding, but has been taken only in the cases of distinguished soldiers, among them being Gen. Sherman and Gen. Terry. The announcement will recite the brilliant work of the dead soldier, and his record will be held up as one worthy of emulation by the soldiers of the army.

Secretary Root and the President discussed the question of whether to send to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Lawton as a brigadier general in the regular army. On the day before he was killed there was put in the desk of Adjutant General Corbin the commission of Gen. Lawton as a brigadier general in the regular army. This commission would have been signed by the President and sent to the Senate in a few days. Upon investigation at the War Department it was found that in several cases where nominations had been made during a recess of Congress and the nominee had died before the regular meeting of the Senate his name had been sent to the Senate anyhow, merely as a record, however, of his recess appointment. It was deemed unwise to send the nomination of Gen. Lawton to the Senate at this time, and the matter will be held in abeyance.

A Presidential Pardon.

President McKinley has granted a pardon to James H. Bacon, who was convicted in Utah in 1896 of making fraudulent returns to the controller of the currency, and was sentenced to seven years in prison. None of the sentence has been served, however, as Bacon has been on bail pending court proceedings. The case is one of general interest, as the former and the present controller and the Attorney General all think the accused man was innocent of intentional fraud, the last named officer concluding his recommendation to the President as follows:

"It would be most unjust to visit upon the petitioner the severe penalty pronounced by the statute upon offenders against the national banking laws, for a mere failure to follow with strict legal accuracy the debatable requirements of the department of the currency in a purely technical detail such as this was. I advise that the petitioner be granted a pardon."

Some of Today's Callers.

Among the callers were Representative Southard, with Rev. Messrs. Wright and Higby of Ohio; Senator Penrose and Representative Bingham, on Pennsylvania matters; Representative Kluttz of North Carolina, introducing a number of young lady pupils of Elizabeth College, N. C.; Senators Allison, Gear and Representative McPherson of Iowa, Senators Aldrich and Burrows, Representatives Corliss, Davidson, Newlands and Graff and Governor Otero of New Mexico; Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania, looking after some Porto Rican matters.

Burial of the Maine Dead.

Secretary Long told the President this morning that he expects the remains of the dead of the battle ship Maine to reach this country early next week, and that the interment will take place at Arlington toward the last of the week. The President will attend the exercises incident to the interment. These exercises will be simple. Secretary Long will accompany the President.

Officially Spelled "Puerto."

The government finally adopted "Puerto Rico" as the official spelling of the name of that island, and hereafter all official documents will adhere to that form. The board on geographic names decided in favor of this some years ago, but the usage has not been uniform. The board requested from President McKinley an expression of his views and in making the decision he says the name should be Puerto Rico in accordance with the custom of the people of the island.

NEW VENEZUELAN MINISTER.

Gen. Nicanor Bolet-Peraza to Represent That Country.

Word has been received here that Gen. Castro, who was elected president of Venezuela as a result of the recent revolution in that country, has selected Gen. Nicanor Bolet-Peraza as the minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary of Venezuela to the United States.

Gen. Peraza is well known in this city as a distinguished diplomat and literateur. He was born in the city of Caracas in June, 1838, and while still a young man took an active part in the political affairs of that country, rising to the rank of general on account of distinguished military services. He was also one of the foremost newspaper men of Venezuela and has achieved considerable reputation as an orator. He has always been affiliated with the liberal party, and has been assistant secretary of the interior and attorney general. He served in the Venezuelan congress for eight years from 1870. In 1889 he came to this country and established "La Rivata Ilustrado" (Illustrated Review) and "Las Tres Americas" (The Three Americas). These publications were printed in Spanish, and their main purpose was to cement the friendly relations between the United States and the Spanish-American countries. They were published in New York city for five years. In 1899 Gen. Peraza represented Venezuela at the Pan-American congress, held in this city, and at the close of its sessions was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States. Subsequently he was consul general of the republic of Salvador at New York, and later represented the Greater Republic of Central America in the same capacity. His next official visit to Washington was in 1897, when he came here as a delegate from Venezuela to the universal postal congress. About a year ago he returned to Venezuela and took an active part in the revolution, which resulted in the establishment of the present Castro government.

Quarantine Against Cattle Fever.

The Secretary of Agriculture today issued the annual order, effective January 1 next, establishing a federal quarantine against splenetic or southern fever among cattle. The order prohibits transportation of cattle, except under certain regulations, into other territory from the quarantined district, which is substantially the same as last year. The most important change is withdrawing from the quarantined area that portion of California north of a line drawn easterly from San Francisco.

Tug Tacoma Renamed.

As one of the new cruisers has been named the Tacoma, the name of the naval tug Tacoma will hereafter, in order to prevent confusion, be Sebago.

SIKH IN A CYCLONE

Government Transport Has a Tempestuous Trip From Manila.

HELPLESS FOR NEARLY TWO DAYS

Details of the Insurgent Attempt to Capture Cavite.

SOLDIERS BRING HOME LOOT

CHICAGO, December 20.—A special to the Record from San Francisco says:

After a most tempestuous voyage across the Pacific, the United States transport Sikh arrived here today, three days overdue. The trip from Manila was one of the stormiest yet encountered by the Sikh, and she came into port badly battered by the waves and wind. On December 6 the boat was struck by a storm that continued to rage for many days. The gale tore the funnel loose, broke the cables that support the aftermast, and the foremast was half torn from its stays. As a last resort the Sikh was headed into the wind for safety.

For forty-four hours the ship lay helpless, with engines going at half speed, without gaining a mile. At last the funnel was made fast during the gale, being secured by guy ropes. The masts were made fast in the same manner, and the vessel made its way to port.

The Attack on Cavite.

By the transport Rio Janeiro were received the first details of the recent Filipino attack on the Cavite navy yard. The insurgents planned an attack on Fort Rice, and under cover of this, which they thought would draw all the American troops to that point, they proposed to steal over from Cavite Viejo in a fleet of boats and capture the navy yard and arsenal. Everything proceeded as planned, and the rebels in small boats were only a little way from shore, when they encountered danger from an unexpected quarter.

The searchlight of the gunboat Petrel beamed upon them. Then well-aimed shots from the Petrel caused the rebels to turn about in hot haste and paddle desperately to reach shore. One six-pound shell from the Petrel struck an insurgent boat amidships, knocked it to splinters and killed every rebel on board. The others were beached near the mouth of a creek, and the Filipinos scattered inland.

Soldiers Bring Much Loot.

From trustworthy sources it was learned that the two companies of Montana volunteers, who came back from Manila on the transport Zealandia, brought back with them $150,000 in gold and Mexican silver. This treasure was first discovered by two men at Caloocan. They were the first to enter the Filipino town, which was very rich. They entered a mansion, but found the place deserted. In the garden they saw traces of earth having been recently disturbed. Digging down they discovered a chest, which contained thousands of dollars in gold coin. The men who found the gold treasure took all they could carry. Then they uncovered a large chest full of Mexican dollars.

The Grant to Sail Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 20.—The transport Grant will sail for Manila this afternoon with the 48th Infantry (colored). The postal authorities put aboard of her last night three wagonloads of mail for Honolulu and the Philippines.

The transport Sikh, which arrived in ballast, is to be released from the government service.

FOR GOOD ROAD TO ALEXANDRIA.

Bill in Preparation to Stir Up Pennsylvania Road.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., December 20.—C. C. Carlin, commonwealth's attorney of Alexandria county, has been here for several days in conference with Attorney General Montague with reference to legislation looking to the forfeiture of the charter of the Alexandria and Washington Turnpike Company. The tracks of the Pennsylvania road between Washington and Alexandria run over this turnpike. It is claimed that the railroad company has violated the terms of its charter by not keeping the turnpike in repair.

Mr. Carlin and Mr. Montague have agreed as to what legislation is necessary and a bill will soon be offered in the legislature.

The Pennsylvania railroad connects with the R., F. and P. at Quantico. Should this act be passed and carried into effect it would destroy the connection between the two roads. The real object of the proposed legislation seems to be to force the Pennsylvania company to put the turnpike in repair at a cost of about $40,000. This the company will be forced to do if the bill is passed.

PARTITION OF SAMOA.

Favorable Reports Authorized on Two Treaties.

The Senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report upon the two treaties negotiated with Great Britain and Germany for the dissolution of the tripartite agreement for the control of the Samoan Islands.

Senator Bacon, one of the new democratic members of the committee, was the only opponent of the treaty, and he did not seek to delay the reporting of it to the Senate. His opposition was directed toward the acquisition by this country of the Island of Tutulla, and his opposition to that was based upon the contention that the consent of the islanders should be first secured. He was met on this proposition with the statement that the natives were nothing more than wandering tribes, and with the argument that the United States could not afford to forego the opportunity to secure complete control of Pago Pago harbor which this treaty furnishes.

Naval Orders.

Commander A. Ross has been ordered to duty as inspector in charge of the fifth light house district at Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall, to duty in the bureau of supplies and accounts at Washington, D. C.

The following naval officers have been ordered to duty as inspectors of machinery:

Commander Wm. A. Windsor of the Chattanooga, building at Crescent ship yards, Elizabethport, N. J.

Lieut. Commander J. P. Mickley of the Denver, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Commander Wm. H. Nauman of the Cleveland, at Bath, Maine.

Lieut. G. Kaemmerling of the Des Moines, at Weymouth, Mass.

Lieut. Wm. S. Smith of the Galveston, at Richmond, Va.

Half-Holiday Saturday.

Secretary Gage has issued an order directing a half holiday on the Saturdays preceding Christmas and New Year to all employes who can be spared from their work. The Treasury Department will not be closed, but after noon on the days named employes may leave who are not needed.

SORROW FOR LAWTON

The Great Loss Sustained by the Country.

HIS DEATH ANNOUNCED TO THE ARMY

Proposed Fund to Clear His Home From Mortgage.

PENSION FOR HIS WIDOW

Nearly all of President McKinley's callers today expressed to him their profound sorrow at the news of the death of General Lawton, and the President likewise referred to the great loss the army and the country had sustained. Senator Fairbanks, representing General Lawton's state, Indiana, called at the White House and later at the War Department. He will join in whatever Mrs. Lawton desires as to bringing the remains to this country. The senator said that he would at once introduce a bill granting an appropriate pension to Mrs. Lawton.

The senator suggested that the funeral ceremonies be given something of a national character.

Senator Sewell also called on the President to express his deep regret. Senator Sewell's son, Captain Sewell, is a member of General Lawton's staff, and the senator desired to know whether there were others killed or wounded. Senator Sewell received a letter from Captain Sewell a few days ago, in which the young officer referred to the daring and exposure of General Lawton. He said that at the battle of Zapote river bullets fell around Lawton from every direction, and that it was a great wonder he had not been killed. Captain Sewell said that General Lawton had been in over sixty fights in the Philippines to that time and had behaved with the same gallantry each time.

Secretary Root called on the President about noon and they talked about Philippine affairs, the President directing the Secretary to send suitable telegrams to Mrs. Lawton and General Otis.

Death Announced by General Order.

The confirmation of the report of the death of Gen. Lawton, which was received at the War Department last night, left a feeling of oppression among the officers on duty there, many of whom had secretly cherished a hope that the first report might have been erroneous.

Under the conditions of his death and the remoteness from Washington of the scene of the tragedy there is little that can be done by the officials here to honor the memory of the brave soldier. A general order was issued today announcing the death to the whole army, officially, and paying a proper tribute to Gen. Lawton's worth.

The funeral arrangements must, of course, be entirely left to Gen. Otis, and it is not doubted that there will be an imposing demonstration at Manila. It is the intention of the officials to have the remains brought to the United States for final interment, but it is not known when that can be done, and Gen. Otis' reports must be awaited on that point.

Appeal of His Friends.

Gen. Lawton died a poor man, but so self-contained and modest was he that few beyond his circle of immediate friends knew of the small pecuniary return that had come to him from his life work in behalf of his country. Therefore some of these friends have thought proper now to come to the aid of his family, as is shown by the following statement, addressed to the American people, issued today:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1899.

"Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, whose death occurred at San Mateo, Island of Luzon, on December 19, 1899, has left little but his good name as a legacy to his wife and children. A piece of property purchased by him as a home in California has a mortgage of half the purchase price still outstanding and unliquidated. The undersigned have voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the indebtedness. Contributions will be thankfully received by them, and be devoted to the object hereinabove set forth.

"The aid of the newspapers of the country is requested.

"Contributions will be received by any one of the following: H. C. Corbin, adjutant general, Washington, D. C.; John F. Weston, acting commissary general, Washington, D. C.; William Ludlow, brigadier general, Havana, Cuba; William R. Shafter, major general, San Francisco, Cal."

Tribute of Associates.

Adjutant General Corbin said:

"Lawton was one of the best officers in the army, a great fighter and a thorough gentleman. He appeared to be a born soldier and was never found wanting when he was called upon. He was popular with the officers and adored by his men. His loss will be severely felt by all who knew him, and the army has lost a faithful, capable and brilliant officer."

Commissary General Weston said:

"Lawton was a fighter without a superior. He had a knack of winning the confidence of his men, and they were ready to die for him. He knew how to fight his men and get the best results. He showed the Spaniards at Santiago what fighting was, and his record against the insurgents in the Philippines has few equals in any war. When the insurgents killed Lawton they killed one of the best fighters that ever wore the uniform of our army."

The Tribute of the Navy.

Secretary Long of the Navy Department said:

"Lawton was, in many respects, an ideal soldier; single minded, devoted to his duty and of unqualified courage. He belongs to that class whom the world designates as the bravest of the brave. He made his reputation on the field and not through the paragraphers or in the streets of Washington. He wanted no soft place. There was no fuss nor feathers about him. I saw a good deal of him during the President's trip to Atlanta last winter, and was impressed by his quiet, unassuming manner. When called upon to speak in public he answered with but a word. But, somehow, as you heard that word and looked in his face and saw the man, you felt that if anything was to be done he was the man to do it."

To Pension Mrs. Lawton.

Senator Fairbanks today introduced a bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Lawton.

Representative Landis of Indiana introduced a similar bill in the House. Mr. Landis represents the district from which Lawton's first regiment was recruited.

Mr. Landis desired to secure immediate consideration of the bill, and a request to this effect would have been made had not the rules imperatively required that the bill first go to the regular committee. Moreover, a bill of somewhat similar tenor had been introduced for pensioning the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry, who was governor general of Porto Rico, and as this is pending before the committee it was felt to be desirable to make no distinctions.

Gen. Lawton's Military Record.

Following is the official military record of Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, prepared at the War Department:

He served as sergeant of Company E, 9th Indiana Infantry, from April 18 to July 29, 1861; first lieutenant, 30th Indiana Infantry, August 20, 1861; captain, May 17, 1862; lieutenant colonel, November 15, 1864; honorably mustered out, November 25, 1865.

Brevetted colonel volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

Awarded a medal of honor "for distinguished gallantry in leading a charge of skirmishers against the enemy's rifle pits, taking them with their occupants and stubbornly and successfully resisting two determined attacks of the enemy to retake the works in front of Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1864, while serving as captain of Company A, 30th Indiana Infantry, and brigade officer of the day."

Second lieutenant 41st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866; first lieutenant, July 31, 1867; transferred to 24th Infantry, November 11, 1869; transferred to 4th Cavalry, January 1, 1871; major and inspector general, September 17, 1888; lieutenant colonel, January 2, 1895; brigadier general of volunteers, May 4, 1898; major general of volunteers, July 8, 1898.

He was commended for services in campaign against hostile Indians in general field order 12, department of Arizona, October 8, 1886, and in general orders 34, headquarters of the army, March 27, 1891, "for vigilance and zeal, rapidity and persistence of pursuit, resulting in the capture of renegade Indian scouts from the San Carlos agency, and in making the surrounding country practically untenable for hostile Indians in 1887; also in general orders 39, headquarters of the army, April 9, 1891, "for great skill, perseverance and gallantry in conducting during nearly three months in summer heat, with very scant supplies, an exceedingly difficult expedition against hostile Apache Indians, under Geronimo and Natchez, over a distance of 1,600 miles through the mountains of Arizona and Sonora, Mexico, surprising them on the Yaqui river, Mexico, July 13, 1886, and continuing the pursuit until the exhausted Indians capitulated and accompanied him to Skeleton Canon, Arizona, where they surrendered to the commanding general of the department of Arizona, September 4, 1886."

Service.

He served with his regiment in the field, in the Army of the Tennessee, from 1861 to 1865, and since his appointment in the regular army, principally on the western frontier, engaged in operations against hostile Indians, until his appointment as inspector general.

Since the beginning of the war with Spain he has been commanding the second division of the 5th Army Corps in the Cuban campaign (participating in the battles before Santiago, Cuba), until August 14, 1898; commanding the department of Santiago to October 11, 1898, and the 4th Army Corps from December 23 to 29, 1898. He sailed from Brooklyn, N. Y., on the U. S. transport Grant, January 18, 1899, en route for Manila, P. I., where he arrived March 10, 1899, and March 18, 1899, assumed command of the first division, 8th Army Corps. He remained in command of that division, being engaged in active operations against insurgent Filipinos, to present date.

His distinguished gallantry on so many battlefields, so well known to his countrymen, will ever be remembered with love and pride by his comrades of the army, and will serve to inspire bravery and heroism througout the civilized world.

SENATOR HOAR'S RESOLUTION.

Prohibiting the Appointment of Members of Congress on Commissions.

Senator Hoar is pressing before the committee on privileges and elections his resolution prohibiting the service of senators and representatives in Congress on commissions appointed by the executive whose recommendations and action will come before Congress for consideration. The matter was discussed before the committee yesterday and there seems to be a general disposition to put such a resolution to Congress. Senator Burrows proposes to include in the prohibition the justices of the Supreme Court, and it is likely that the resolution will become a law with this provision added. It is argued by those who are advocating the resolution to be utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution for the members of the legislative or judicial branch of the government to act as representatives of the executive in formulating resolutions which, in their proper capacity as a part of the legislative, they will have to pass upon.

LAND FOR WHARFAGE.

War Department Has Authority to Purchase It.

Attorney General Griggs has rendered an opinion to the Secretary of War holding that the War Department has authority to purchase land to be improved and used for wharfage for ships employed by the War Department in its transport service. The opinion concludes as follows: "I therefore advise you that, in my opinion, the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, which I have referred to, impliedly authorizes the Secretary of War to purchase, on account of the United States, such land as in his judgment may be necessary for the erection of a wharf or wharves as contemplated by the appropriation and that land so purchased on account of the United States can be lawfully paid for from the said appropriation."

PRICES OF TYPEWRITERS.

The Government Will Advertise for 500 Machines.

Secretary Long has succeeded in securing the co-operation of the other executive departments besides the Navy Department in the attempt to secure a heavy reduction in the price of typewriting machines used in the government service. At his instance, representatives of all the departments held a meeting yesterday at the treasury and resolved to initiate the attempt to reduce rates by advertising for proposals for supplying to the government 500 typewriting machines, more or less, between now and the end of the present fiscal year. If this initial movement succeeds, the practice of combined purchases will be extended. The makers of the various typewriting machines have been much agitated at the development of this project.

Personal Mention.

Assistant Secretary Allen and Rear Admiral Rodgers of the inspection board have returned to this city from a visit to the dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., which is reported to be in a bad condition.

Captain J. C. Sanford, corps of engineers, who has been assisting General Wilson, chief of engineers, for several months past, left here today to take charge of the government works in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., relieving Major E. H. Ruffner, who has been granted leave of absence.

Mr. Walter Paris will spend his Christmas in New York, but will return to Washington again for New Year day.

Colonel James M. Guffery, republican national committeeman for Pennsylvania, and James Donnelly, chairman of city committee in Philadelphia, left the city today.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Selections Sent to Congress for Senatorial Action.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Interior—To be supervisors of census: Andrew J. White, first district of Kansas; Walker Wilkins, third district of Kentucky.

Navy—M. S. Elliott, to be passed assistant surgeon; R. E. Carmody, to be first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Postmasters—New York, Albert Weed, Ticonderoga, New Jersey, Henry C. Mead, Caldwell. Maine, Charles C. White, Orono. Illinois, Eugene L'Hote, Milford. Louisiana, W. F. Himel, jr., White Castle. Minnesota, N. H. Ingersoll, Brainerd.

RECESS UNTIL JAN. 3

Congress Adjourns Until After the Holidays.

MR. HOAR'S COLONIAL RESOLUTION

Mr. Pettigrew Charges Attempt to Suppress Information.

LIVELY TIME IN THE HOUSE

At the opening of today's session of the Senate the presiding officer laid before the Senate a communication from the regents of the Smithsonian Institution suggesting in the form of a joint resolution the appointment of former Secretary of State Richard Olney of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy on the board of regents caused by the death of Dr. William Preston Johnson of Louisiana.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) thought this a most unusual proceeding. It was, he thought, the first time in the history of the Senate or of the institution that the regents had been prompted to suggest the name of a new member. He thought it would be as proper for justices of the Supreme Court to suggest to the President who should fill a vacancy on the bench.

The resolution finally was left on the table.

Peace and Order in Cuba.

Mr. Hale (Me.) had read from the clerk's desk the proclamation issued by General Brooke in Havana on turning over the civil government of Cuba to his successor, General Leonard Wood.

"This proclamation," said he, "must arrest the attention of the Senate committee on Cuban affairs and of the country. It is a most remarkable statement of the progress that has been made in Cuba. If General Brooke be right, peace and order practically have been restored on the island, and the people will be ready at an early date to enter upon a government of their own. General Brooke is to be congratulated upon having accomplished a vast work. It is much greater than I had supposed. I see the dawn of the time when the Cuban people will be able to set up a government of their own. General Brooke, having been displaced, will soon come north, and when he arrives will receive our congratulations upon his great work."

The matter was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba.

A joint resolution reported by Mr. Lodge from the committee on foreign relations, authorizing N. M. Brooks, superintendent of mails, to accept decorations from Liberia and Bolivia, was adopted.

Mr. Harris (Kan.) announced his withdrawal from the committee on agriculture. Thereupon Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) presented a resolution filling the vacancies on the committees on agriculture, claims, forest reservations, interstate commerce, Philippines and pensions by the appointment of Mr. Allen (Neb.). The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) proposed an amendment to Mr. Bacon's joint resolution guaranteeing to the people of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines a republican form of government and protection against invasion. It was not referred.

Mr. Butler (N. C.) proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing that the chief justice of the United States and United States judges shall be elected by the people. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Hoar's Resolution.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution declaratory of the principles under which the people of the island possessions of the United States should be governed, the resolution looking to the ultimate self-government of those people.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas the American people and the several states in the Union have in times past, at important periods in their history, especially when declaring their independence, establishing their constitutions or undertaking new and great responsibilities, seen fit to declare the purposes for which the nation or state was founded, and the important objects the people intend to pursue in their political action; and

"Whereas the close of a great war, the liberation by the United States of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico in the western hemisphere, and of the Philippine Islands in the far east, and the reduction of those peoples to a condition of practical dependence upon the United States, constitute an occasion which makes such a declaration proper; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this republic adheres to the doctrines which were in the past set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and in its national and state constitution:

"That the purpose of its existence and the objects to which its political action ought to be directed are the ennobling of humanity, the raising from the dust its humblest and coarsest members, and the enabling of persons coming lawfully under its power or influence to live in freedom and in honor, under governments whose forms they are to have a share in determining, and in whose administration they have an equal voice. Its most important and pressing obligations are:

"1. To solve the difficult problem presented by the presence of different races on our own soil with equal constitutional rights. To make the negro safe in his home, secure in his vote, equal in his opportunity for education and employment, and to bring the Indian to a civilization and culture in accordance with his need and capacity;

"2. To enable great cities to govern themselves in freedom, in honor and in purity;

"3. To make the ballot box as pure as a sacramental vessel, and the election returns as perfectly in accord with the law and the truth as the judgment of the Supreme Court;

"4. To banish illiteracy and ignorance from the land;

"5. To secure for every workman and for every working woman, wages enough to support a life of comfort and an old age of leisure and quiet, as befits those who have an equal share in a self-governing state.

"6. To grow and expand over the continent, and over the islands of the sea, just so fast, and no faster, as we can bring into equality and self-government, under our Constitution, peoples and races who will share these ideals and help to make them realities;

"7. To set a peaceful example of freedom which mankind will be glad to follow, but never to force even freedom upon unwilling nations at the point of the b