

LUCK HAS FAVORED SENATOR DIETRICH Friends Wonder if Indictment Has Ended Streak.

CAREER A REMARKABLE ONE Fees in Mining Company Camp Sought to Blow Him Up, But Were Outwitted.

HASTINGS, Neb., Dec. 28.—Friends of Senator Dietrich are wondering if the remarkable good fortune which has followed him through life will desert him in his present trouble with the Federal grand jury.

Forced to depend upon his own resources since he was eight years old, roughing it with his father for the nucleus of his fortune, wrestling his first property from competitors who sought to destroy him with bombs, looking calmly into the gun barrels of his enemies, luck at all times backed him and he won every time.

When Senator Dietrich was eight years old, just after he came from Aurora, Ill., he went to work for a living. He did chores, weeded fields and performed almost a man's work, notwithstanding a few weeks' schooling in midwinter.

His hardy physique suggested blacksmithing, as men of that trade were in demand. He worked over the anvil till he had accumulated \$100, and in 1875 paid his way to Cheyenne. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills had opened a rich field for fortune hunters. He had too little money to pay his way by stage, so he hired the transportation of his provisions, loaded blankets and clothing on his back and trudged beside the provision wagon to Deadwood.

It was winter, and many dangers awaited him, but he walked, unprotected, four hundred miles. Before and after his trip few whites had come out of Red Canyon alive, but Dietrich went through untouched.

Opened in Deadwood. He had no money, and it took money to prospect. So he opened the first store in Deadwood, the Pioneer, and stocked it with his provisions. His goods brought high prices. Dietrich disregarded the cautions of his friends and peddled food through the Deadwood country on foot. That winter he was one of a party that helped to lay out the town of Spearfish in an unsettled country claimed by the Indians.

Dietrich soon had sufficient capital to open a mine, and with two partners located the Aurora.

There was no law at that time in the hills, and no system of establishing property rights. Men were cowboys, miners, and title meant possession. Dietrich and his partners had seen enough of the hills life to know the price they must pay, so they fortified themselves on their claim and sent out word that they were not to be disturbed. The rest knew what this meant and did not attempt open attack.

Refused the Offer. One of the three guarded the Aurora, and house all the time. One night the guard's attention was attracted by the falling of a pebble from above. Looking up he discerned a skulking figure. A challenge brought no answer, but precipitate flight. A giant powder bomb had been dropped by the visitor. It was learned afterward that it was the man's intention to light the bomb, drop it on the sod house, and next morning take possession of what was left.

Dietrich was offered \$10,000 for the mine, it being understood that refusal meant a resumption of hostilities. Dietrich refused the offer.

Not long after Cephus Tuttle, one of his companions, was shot from a ranch and killed. Two bullets hit Dietrich, one grazing his forehead. Then Dietrich discovered that the Hidden Treasure mine owners had dug tunnels into the Aurora property and were planning to blow it up from below. Dietrich said nothing to his men, but worked digging counter tunnels and laid powder mines in such a way as to blow up the men working in the Hidden Treasure.

Just as the night shift went into the Hidden Treasure, Dietrich and his men sallied boldly to the mouth of the mine and covered the exit with their guns. The Hidden Treasure people were told that refusal to capitulate would result in destruction of the mine, so there was an unconditional surrender.

Joined the Vigilants. Dietrich was conceded title, and sold at a handsome figure to Brown & Thun, bankers, and to Senators Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt of New York, and former Senator George A. Spencer, of Alabama.

Dietrich was fascinated with the life, and instead of taking the opportunity to leave, joined the vigilance committee. The first case, that of Thomas Smith, of Denver, Dietrich tells as an illustration of his good luck. Smith left a wealthy wife in Denver and went to the bad in the hills. His wife followed after, a time and told the committee that he spent her fortune and refused to support her.

"Com" Stapleton, marshal for the committee, and Dietrich were detailed to find Smith and bring him to trial. They tracked him at Belle Union, the toughest corner of the hills. Smith refused to go, a fight followed, and in the scuffle Dietrich was stabbed in the hand and abdomen. But Smith was taken. The committee ordered that he should turn all his property over to the committee, leave camp before 10 o'clock the next morning.

That night Dietrich slept in the cabin of Moran, one of the committee. The door consisted of a blanket hung across the opening. As Dietrich was about to retire a rifle was thrust through the opening and Smith appeared behind it. Dietrich seized the gun and wrested it from him. He could have killed Smith, but instead, accepted his promise to leave town immediately and allowed him to go.

The fortune Dietrich made in the hills put him into the banking business, and his prominence as a pioneer, his aggressiveness and fearlessness took him into politics.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PICTURES IN PAPERS SENT BOODLERS FLYING St. Louis "Grafters" Are in Constant Fear.

PORTRAITS ARE EVERYWHERE Newsboy Recognizes One of Them in an Obscure Town in the Lone Star State.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—A party of men whose names were conspicuously before the public by the papers were busy investigating boodler stories last summer and recently began to talk over matters of interest. Some had only a good scare, but others had reason to wish there were no more grand juries and that the last had not been so industrious.

One member of the Legislature had been absent from the State for a part of the summer. "I don't think much of this business of traveling inco, or whatever they call it," he said. "After Lee told his big story to the attorney general, and he got his grand jury started in St. Louis I thought it would be a good time to go to some place in this country that I hadn't seen."

Bothered in Texas. "I dropped into Beaumont, Tex., after doing some traveling, and stayed three days. The third day I was standing on a street corner cussing the day I allowed my constituents to send me to the Legislature. I saw a newsboy across the street looking at me. He had a bundle of papers, and he would look first at me and then at the newspaper. He began to walk toward me. He would take a few steps and then compare me with what he saw in the paper. I saw it was a Missouri paper with a two-column picture of myself on the front page."

"The boy finally collected his wits enough to say: 'Paper, mistah.' I said 'Yes,' and bought his whole stock. He had only two. But the little rascal trundled beside the provision wagon to Deadwood."

"I live here," I said. "Don't believe you," he said, with an air of impudence. "Why not?" I asked. "Ain't you a-lyin' to me, mistah? You took my paper like dat man what's wanted in St. Louis."

Cold Sweat in St. Louis. "I pulled out of Beaumont that night and went farther south into Texas." "I, too, was making myself scarce about that time," said another man, whose face is familiar to persons who have been around Missouri Legislatures in recent years. "It was thought best I should be conveniently close to head-quarters and yet not within reach of the sheriff's minions. I got some good friends in St. Louis, and by arrangement I went to their house."

"When it was absolutely necessary I was introduced as a cousin of my host's wife, visiting in the city for a few days. But the local habit newspapers have of printing pictures nearly drove me crazy. About every other day some St. Louis paper would print my picture and I had to get up before daylight and spend the afternoon close to the front porch to get the papers first."

"I was a friend of a girl servant who didn't gain my confidence, and I was in mortal terror for fear she would see some of those pictures and give me away. I tore up several dollars' worth of newspapers that week."

TARIFF CONCESSIONS STRENUOUSLY OPPOSED President Informed Proposition to Reduce Rates on Philippine Sugar Will Be Fought in Congress.

In spite of the recommendation of the President in his recent message that the Philippines should be "knit closer to us by tariff arrangements," Senators and Representatives of the best sugar States have recently assured him that all attempts to reduce duties on sugar and tobacco will be met by a hard fight. Indications are the array of strength in Congress against a reduction of duties between this country and the Philippines will be greater than the opposition to the Cuban reciprocity measure.

The prevailing rates now are 75 per cent of the Dingley rates. The delegations from the sugar and tobacco States will, it is understood, unite to oppose any further reduction. It is understood the President has been advised by members from some of these States that they will stand firmly by the rates of the Dingley act. The representatives represent that if the duty on sugar and tobacco falls below 75 per cent, the result will be ruinous to both industries, because of the great resources of the islands in the way of sugar and tobacco production.

FLYING MACHINE MODEL SHOWS SUCCESSFUL TEST Small Device in Kalamazoo Factory Proves Successful.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 28.—A successful test of a model of a flying machine, it is asserted, was made in the presence of witnesses in the factory of the Michigan Novelty Company here. The machine, which is three feet long, raised itself from the floor and flew a distance of eighty feet. It is the invention of James Douglas, who has been at work on it for a long time. A company will be formed and a machine built at a cost of \$5,000 to enter the competition at the St. Louis exposition.

The body of the machine consists of three cigar shaped bodies made of sheet steel and joined by a rod. In the center body is a turbine gasoline engine. The steering apparatus consists of the other bodies and is modeled after the tail of a bird.

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK

STORMS DO NOT DETER COMING OF IMMIGRANTS November Report Shows Noticeable Increase.

RUSSIAN AND POLISH JEWS Motive Inspiring Movement Said to Be Kishenev Massacres and Other Acts of Oppression.

Winter gales upon the Atlantic have had no deterrent effect upon immigration, the increase which has been noticeable all the year being sustained in November. Statistics issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor show there has been no diminution in the tide of immigration.

The greater number of prospective citizens are coming from Russia and Austro-Hungary. They are Russian and Hungarian Jews. It is said this sort of immigration has been increased by the persecution of the race in all parts of the empire, named as the massacres at Kishenev. The figures show that the total increase in immigration in November over the same month of 1902 was 13,465.

Jews Predominate. An analysis of the figures shows that the number of Italians coming to the United States were 1,690 less than in November, 1902. Swedish immigrants also decreased 833. All of the other European states showed a slight increase, Austria-Hungary being in the lead with 4,777, and Russia being second with 3,220. Nearly all of these immigrants are Hungarians, Poles, and Russian Jews. The immigration from Germany increased 2,012; the English, 1,465; the French, 1,061; the Scotch, 836; and the Irish, 561. Turks coming to this country increased 431, and from the Philippines came 92 natives against 3 last year.

The arrivals were in detail as follows: Austria-Hungary 14,181; Belgium 2,877; Denmark 1,534; France, including Corsica, 1,552; German Empire 4,152; Greece 1,090; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia 14,181; Netherlands 222; Norway 1,090; Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands 302; Roumania 916; Russian Empire and Finland, 11,540; Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro, 1,514; Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands 278; Sweden 2,096; Switzerland 1,090; Turkey in Europe 516; England 2,983; Ireland 1,090; Scotland 923; Wales 141; Europe, not specified 141; Total Europe 64,647; China 422; Japan 1,018; India 1,764; Turkey in Asia 156; Other Asia 156; Total Asia 2,419.

ROME REFUSED \$10,000 FOR DISPENSATION EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 28.—After appealing in vain to Rome for a dispensation allowing him to marry a divorced woman, and it is said, offering \$10,000 for the privilege, Edward De Gomez, assistant manager of the Cienfuegos Mines of San Pedro, Mexico, has been united by civil ceremony to Mrs. Ella J. Winterbottom of New York. Judge Sweeney performed the ceremony. The bridegroom is a Roman Catholic.

MYSTERY IN THE DEATH OF BANKER GARTH AT SEA GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 28.—Whether the death of Garth, president of the Mechanics National Bank of New York, was the victim of a self-destruction or an accident while a passenger on board the steamship Denver, on the way from New York to Galveston, may never be known. That he met his death by drowning is declared by every one on board the steamship, which was delayed two hours searching the sea in the night for the body.

That Mr. Garth's death was due to neglect upon the part of some one is admitted by all. The officers of the Denver, expert in the case, and confidential representative for Eliaz & Co., New York bankers, are at odds in the matter. The ship's officers disclaim responsibility, on the ground that Mr. Garth was placed in charge of Lawson by relatives and friends of Lawson, who still in Galveston, refuses absolutely to discuss the matter, and feels that the officers of the Denver should have had more care for their passenger.

Captain Evans says Mr. Garth did not seem to take kindly to his custodian and preferred to be in the most of the time. He was seen racing the deck at all hours of the day and night and in all kinds of weather. He could not be persuaded to eat, and only occasionally would he sip a little tea. At times he appeared to be suffering from mental aberration, and would talk about being ruined, and call for his father. Two days before the ship reached Galveston chains were being stretched between the cabin and the steering, and when Mr. Garth heard them rattling he became very nervous and cried out: "My God, they are going to put me in irons!" At times his condition seemed much improved, and then he would take some nourishment, but he continued to be at all times with the officers and passengers.

At the request of a number of the passengers, the ship's purser had promised to place a watch over Mr. Garth, Christmas night. It is believed that the banker overheard this, and that it may have preyed on his mind. He was seen as late as 8:20 o'clock, and about an hour later an alarm was given that the vessel failed to find him, and then the searchlight of the Denver was brought into play and the vessel hoisted and searched the water for the body. His work proved without result, and the voyage was resumed. The Denver was then about 300 miles from Galveston.

YOUTH SHOT BY NEGRO IN ROADSIDE AFFRAY BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Tom Hollingshead, Jr., sixteen years old, was shot and killed by John Jackson, a negro, and John Walter, Henry Jackson, and Andrew Fugh, were wounded late Christmas night at Rodolph, this county. Hollingshead, it is alleged, fired into a crowd from the roadside, using a shotgun. John Jackson responded with a pistol with deadly aim. The trouble grew out of the bad feeling on a settlement. Hollingshead was associated in business with his father, Jackson is under arrest.

SMOOT EXPECTED SOON TO FIGHT EXPULSION Mormon Church to Back Him in His Contest.

LAWYERS FOR HIS DEFENSE Two Well-Known Attorneys Chosen to Plead His Case Before Senate Committee.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah is expected to arrive in Washington either tomorrow or Wednesday prepared to make a vigorous defense of his seat in the Senate. He has been in Salt Lake City for the past week preparing his case and in conference with the leaders of the Mormon Church. It is said that he went there on a hurry-up call from the directory of the church, which presented some of the statements attributed to him in defense of his right to sit in the United States Senate.

Utah Senator was quoted as saying of the matter which has placed him and his church in the matter of duty, and that he had never taken the oath of blood which has frequently been mentioned in connection with the charges against him. It is said that the Mormon leaders resented the attitude assumed by the Senator and called him to account. His explanations, it is further stated, were satisfactory to the apostles, and he is now returning to Washington with the intention of making a determined stand against his accusers and with the assurance of support from his church and country above him. He has engaged two well-known Western lawyers—Waldman Van Cott, of Salt Lake, and Judge W. E. Barich, of Idaho—to defend him in the hearings before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, where his case now rests. Mr. Barich is a Republican and a representative of Utah, and a Republican and a non-Mormon, and Judge Barich is a Republican and was a candidate before the Republican caucus in Idaho to succeed Senator Heitfeld.

No Thought of Resigning. Senator Smoot left Washington ten days ago without replying to the request of Senator Burrows, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to submit a statement in defense of his seat. The matter will, however, be taken up shortly after Congress convenes next week, and Senator Smoot's friends are confident that he will retain his membership in the Senate.

They indignantly deny the report recently circulated that he intends to resign in order to save his church from investigation. They contend that such a course would be equivalent to an admission of the charges which have been filed against him.

PATRONS GIVE GIRL CARRIER \$30 PURSE Taking Her Afflicted Father's Place, Young Indiana Woman Has Been Faithful and Efficient.

MORRISTOWN, Ind., Dec. 28.—Pearl Lane, aged seventeen, daughter of John Lane, driver of a rural route, has received \$30 from patrons of the route as a token of the appreciation of the efforts of the girl to assist her afflicted father.

John Lane was appointed carrier on September 1, 1902, and Pearl was appointed his substitute. Soon after Mr. Lane assumed his duties he became afflicted with a disease which threatened to destroy his sight and he was compelled to quit work. He was in despair for he had to support a family of five children, of whom Pearl was the eldest.

Pearl left her school on March 13, 1903, just as she was ready to be graduated, and took up her father's work of gathering and delivering the mail. From that day to this she has continued at the work, missing but one day, when she took her graduation examination, which she passed with high honors. Every day, through heat and cold, sunshine and storm, this girl traveled over her route of twenty-four miles. She lives three miles away from the postoffice, which necessitates an extra drive of six miles to receive and deliver her mail.

She has handled tens of thousands of pieces of mail and has never made a mistake. During the time she has been at work there has not been a single complaint from the Postoffice Department or from her patrons.

EIGHT HOURS' DUTY FOR CROSSING POLICE The District Commissioners today approved a recommendation of Major Sylvester regarding crossing policemen.

It is that a formal order be issued requiring railroad crossing policemen to perform eight hours' duty daily, authorizing them to act as substitutes for other crossing officers, who may be absent from duty on account of sickness or for other reasons.

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There is quite as much virtue in knowing how to work as in working. Housework without GOLD DUST is drudgery—with it a pleasure. Why slave when Gold Dust will lighten the way? GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Cleaning wood-work, oil-stain, silverware and brasses, scouring tinware, washing clothes, floors, pipes, etc., and making the finest soap. GOLD DUST MAKES HARD WATER SOFT.

SONS OF JONADAB ELECT OFFICERS At a meeting of Centennial Council No. 4, Sons of Jonadab, held Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: Robert E. Johnson, worthy chief; W. T. Campbell, vice chief; Henry Yenny, patriarch; J. F. Riley, recording secretary; William H. Young, financial secretary; G. G. Campbell, treasurer; I. L. Norton, guide; Robert R. Dillard, assistant guide; William A. Hill, inside watch; Fred Roth, outside watch; George Preston, organist; D. F. Brown, past chief.

RADIUM TRACE FOUND IN COLORADO ORES Denver Authority Asserts His Discovery of It.

FOUND IN PARADOX VALLEY Larger Quantities Obtainable There, It Is Claimed, Than in Any Other Part of the World.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28.—Prof. W. D. Engle, of the University of Denver, and Justin H. Haynes, a chemist, say they have discovered that radium exists in the mines of Colorado, and declare it can be procured here in larger quantities than in any other part of the world.

The experiments were begun by Haynes several months ago while working for the Western Refining Company, in Paradox Valley, in the southwestern part of Colorado. He was analyzing a piece of ore containing uranium and vanadium.

In extracting these two metals he discovered slight traces of radium. The ore from which these metals were taken is purely a Colorado ore, and is said to be found only around Paradox Valley.

Upon Haynes' return to Denver he visited the university and consulted Prof. Engle, and they worked together in their experiments. Seventy-three pounds of the ore from the Paradox Valley was obtained and they started to analyze it.

Thus far radium has been obtained entirely from pitchblende, another ore of uranium. Pitchblende also occurs to some extent at Central City, Col., but most of the radium so far extracted has been made from deposits in Europe.

On account of the difference in composition Prof. Engle and Mr. Haynes had to find another process. They had found in this ore another rare metal, cerium. The presence of this metal had disintegrated them in their experiments, because it had been analyzed and kept separated from the radium.

They say they have thus succeeded in extracting five-hundredths of a gram, but now that they have formulated a new process, and know how to treat these metals they will experiment with a larger amount of ore and expect to obtain the radium in greater quantities.

"NO CHURCH SERVICE" SIGNAL FOR PARISHIONERS WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 28.—A special to the "Telegram" from Spencer says that the first "no-church" signal in Massachusetts, so far as known, has been adopted by the Spencer Congregational Church, and will be used on very stormy Sundays to notify parishioners that there will be no service.

BLEACHING THE NEGRO BY MEANS OF X-RAYS Curious Discovery Made by Quaker City Scientists in Course of Treatment for Cancer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Dr. H. K. Pancoast, the skiographer at the University of Pennsylvania, says he has discovered that it is possible by means of the x-ray to bleach the skin of a negro to all intents and purposes the subject becomes a white person. The condition of a person so treated is apparently permanent, he says.

The discovery was made incidentally while negroes were being treated at the university for cancer and lupus, and while no attempt so far has been made to experiment with the skin of a healthy negro, Dr. Pancoast himself believes it is possible to change the color.

The skin of a negro who has been under the x-ray is like that of the ordinary white man, it is said, and presents a perfectly healthy appearance. It is natural, despite the fact that the rays have destroyed the pigment which caused the coloring. The only question is whether, in case a formal effort were made to change the skin of a negro from black to white, the destructive force of the ray would not kill the tissues. If the ray were applied so extensively that the rays would reach the skin, such burns are highly dangerous. In the cases treated at the university there were no burns and no illness.

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SOME RECENT PHASES OF THE LABOR PROBLEM H. T. Newcomb Addresses Scientific Meeting.

STRUGGLE OVER PROPORTION What Share of Earnings Is to Go to Labor and What to Capital an Ever-Intricate Question.

H. T. Newcomb, of Washington, delivered an address today at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Newcomb is vice president and chairman of Section I for 1903 of the social and economic branch of the association. He took for his subject: "Some Recent Phases of the Labor Problem," which he discussed at length.

In the rapid development of industry, Mr. Newcomb said old problems are ever assuming new and perplexing phases, but intrinsically new ones rarely develop. The labor problem is no exception. It is the struggle between different factors in production over the relative shares of each, and its origin lies deep in fundamental conditions which have existed as long as men have known the wisdom of saving labor by the use of tools and conserving energy by the use of private property. In every historic era this unceasing struggle has left indelible traces upon the record of man's progress and rarely has it yielded the place of primary importance in the minds of men to anything less compelling than religious zeal.

Advocates High Wages. In speaking of the organization of workmen, Mr. Newcomb said: "The instinct which impels workmen to organize rather than deal separately with their employers is precisely the same as that which at other points of economic contact has universally led to efforts to mitigate the consequences of competition by the simple device of combination. Enlightened employers do not expect or desire to obtain profits by securing the greatest aggregate of labor, measured in hours of effort, at the lowest cost. The American manufacturer has the greatest producer efficiency coincide with the highest wages and he knows that the countries where workers receive the lowest real wages are unable to compete in the markets of the world with those whose labor is paid better."

In discussing the labor question in connection with unionism, the speaker often quoted expressions of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

OFFICERS TO RETIRE WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS Six Generals of Army and Eight Rear Admirals. LESSER LIGHTS WILL LEAVE Scattering of the Older Men Under Operation of Law in the Year 1904.

There will be some important retirements among the high ranking officers of the army and navy in the course of the coming year. One Lieutenant General, one major general, and four brigadier generals of the army will go out within twelve months, and the naval retirees will include no less than eight rear admirals. Retirements under the operation of the law in 1904 in the army will occur as follows:

In the Army. Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, January 9; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, January 21; Major William W. Gilbert, pay department, March 8; Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, medical department, April 1; Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger, May 4; Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, May 10; Col. Alfred Mordecai, ordnance department, June 30; Brig. Gen. Peter C. Haines, July 6; Brig. Gen. A. E. Bates, paymaster general, July 15; Lieut. Col. H. S. Kilbourne, medical department, August 14; Major Jerome A. Watrous, pay department, September 6; Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, Jr., Artillery Corps, September 15; Col. John R. McGinness, ordnance department, September 17; Col. Harry I. Haskell, Third Infantry, September 24; Lieut. Col. Sam. Adams, Wagon Company, Seventh Cavalry, October 23; Col. Jacob Kline, Twenty-first Infantry, November 5; Col. John J. O'Connell, Thirtieth Infantry, December 18.

In the Navy. Retirements in the navy in the course of the year 1904 will occur as follows: Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil now on duty as chief of ordnance of the navy, March 15; Rear Admiral M. L. Johnson, commander of the Boston navy yard, June 18; Rear Admiral John J. Read, commander of the Light House Board, June 17; Rear Admiral John C. Watson, president of the naval examining and retiring boards, August 24; Commander Frederick Rodgers, commander of the Brooklyn navy yard, October 2; Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic training squadron, November; Rear Admiral Sias Perry, commander of the naval station at Honolulu, December 28.

There will be only one retirement in 1904 in the Marine Corps—that of Col. George C. Reid, the adjutant and inspector of the corps, who goes on the retired list on December 15.

BUILDING STRIKE ENDING IN PITTSBURG PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—The building strike, which has been on since October, is gradually dissolving. The International Brotherhood of Carpenters have deserted the Building Trades Council, which is conducting the strike, and returned to work this morning. They will receive \$4 a day of eight hours. The scale will end December 31 instead of in May. The painters and housecarpenters are also talking of returning to work.