justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing to take toward our army, and especially toward our navy. It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

The steady aim of this nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many times peoples who were slothful or timid or shortsighted, who had been enervated by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them love of peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice—all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war. The goal to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safe-guarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness, but if there is conflict between the two, then our loyalty is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common, and unrighteous peace is rare, but both should be shunned. The right of freedom and the responsibility for the exercise of that right cannot be divorced. One of our great poets has well and finely said that freedom is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards. Neither does it tarry long in the hands of those too slothful, too dishonest or too unintelligent to exercise it. The eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised, sometimes to guard against outside foes, although, of course, far more often to guard against our own selfish or thoughtless shortcomings.

If these self-evident truths are kept before us, and only if they are so kept before us, we shall have a clear idea of peace as it should be. It is our duty to remember that a nation has no more right to do injustice to another nation, strong or weak, than an individual has to do injustice to another individual; that the same moral law applies in one case as in the other. But we must also remember that it is as much the duty of the nation to guard its own rights and its own interests as it is the duty of the individual so to do. Within the nation the individual has now delegated this right to the State—that is, to the representative of all the individuals—and it is a maxim of the law that for every wrong there is a remedy. But in international law we have not advanced by any means as far as we have advanced in municipal law. There is as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law. When one nation wrongs another or wrongs many others, there is no tribunal before which the wrongdoer can be brought. Either it is necessary supinely to acquiesce in the wrong, and thus put a premium upon brutality and aggression, or else it is necessary for the aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for its rights. Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. Under any circumstances a sufficient armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police, and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are far more advanced than at present, a nation desirous both of securing respect for itself and of doing good to others must have a force adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty. Therefore it follows that a self-respecting, just and far-seeing nation should on the one hand endeavor by every means to aid in the development of the various movements which tend to provide substitutes for war, which tend to render nations in their actions toward one another, and, indeed, toward their own peoples, more responsive to the general sentiment of humane and civilized mankind; and on the other hand that it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing itself, to repel any wrong, and in exceptional cases to take action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international police. A great free people owes it to itself and to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of evil.

Arbitration Treaties.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on with cordial good will every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many matters of possible difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbitrated. Furthermore, at the request of the Interparliamentary Union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the powers to join with this government in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed by the first Hague conference itself.

Policy Toward Other Nations of Western Hemisphere.

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere, save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.

In asserting the Monroe Doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela, Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the Far East, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations. We have plenty of sins of our own to war against, and under ordinary circumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent race prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsewhere. Nevertheless there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which such a course is justifiable. There must be no effort made to remove the mote from our brother's eye if we refuse to remove the beam from our own. But in extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are necessarily very few. Yet it is not to be expected that a people like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless as a whole shows by its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civil and religious liberty and of orderly freedom, a people among whom even the worst crime, like the crime lynching, is never more than sporadic, so that individuals and not classes are molested in their fundamental rights—it is inevitable that such a nation to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishenef, or when it witnesses such systematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance of the principles which we accept as axiomatic, it is necessary for us firmly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to their creed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad. It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow-citizens to receive passports and travel through Russian territory. Such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint. No conceivable good is accomplished by it. If an American Jew or an American Christian misbehaves himself in Russia he can at once be driven out; but the ordinary American Jew, like the ordinary American Christian, would behave just about as he behaves here, that is, behave as any good citizen ought to behave; and where this is the case it is a wrong against which we are entitled to protest to refuse him his passport without regard to his conduct and character, merely on racial and religious grounds. In Turkey our difficulties arise less from the way in which our citizens are sometimes treated than from the indignation inevitably excited in seeing such fearful misrule as has been witnessed both in Armenia and Macedonia.

The Navy.

The strong arm of the Government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the Navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the Navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we can not afford to abandon our naval programme. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

We need to increase the number of torpedo-boats, paying less heed to their having a knot or two extra speed than to their capacity to keep the seas for weeks, and, if necessary, for months at a time. It is wise to build submarine torpedo-boats, as under certain circumstances they might be very useful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of battleships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon opponents, and so well protected that they can suffer a severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to fight and maneuver. Of course ample means must be provided for enabling the personnel of the Navy to be brought to the highest point of efficiency. Our great fighting ships and torpedo-boats must be ceaselessly trained and maneuvered in squadrons. The officers and men can only learn their trade thoroughly by ceaseless practice on the high seas. In the event of war it would be far better to have no ships at all than to have ships of a poor and ineffective type, or ships which, however good, were yet manned by untrained and unskilled crews. The best officers and men in a poor ship could do nothing against fairly good opponents; and on the other hand a modern warship is useless unless the officers and men aboard her have become adepts in their duties. The marksmanship in our Navy has improved in an extraordinary degree during the last three years, and on the whole the types of our battleships are improving; but much remains to be done. Sooner or later we shall have to provide for some method by which there will be promotions for merit as well as for seniority, or else retirement of all those who after a certain age have not advanced beyond a certain grade; while no effort must be spared to make the service attractive to the enlisted men in order that they may be kept as long as possible in it. Reservation public schools should be provided wherever there are navy-yards.

The Army.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred thousand and a minimum of sixty thousand men. No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive army as ours; and while the army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher—which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of anybody of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

The Philippines.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippine Island, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for selfgovernment, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands.

Meanwhile our own people should remember that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans sent to the Philippine Islands, not only among the public servants but among the private individuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatsoever for political reasons and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine Islands under Governor Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand, and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the Executive and of the Congress. There is need of a vigilant and disinterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States. Unfortunately hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in reality been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Filipinos independent, and stop all industrial development of the islands by crying out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not "exploit" the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filipinos, who do not need independence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants, and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate ways.

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

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NEW DISTRICT FOR VIRGINIA

Plans Now Being Made for the Introduction of Bill in Congress.

MAYNARD VERY HOPEFUL

Thinks Recommendation of President Will Secure Big Sum for Jamestown—Other Matters.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—A bill will be introduced soon providing for the creation of an additional Federal district in Virginia. It will be proposed that the new district be the Middle District, and that it be formed of counties now in the Western District. The latter district is a very large one, and the proposition to change it by making it smaller, has the endorsement of Judge Henry Clay McDowell, who, presides over the circuit. The proposition to reduce the size of the district by creating a new one, is not a new one, but a bill with this object has never been offered.

Money for Jamestown.

Representative Maynard presented to the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors this morning and to the Senate Committee on Commerce, invitations from the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and from the Norfolk Board of Trade, to visit the two cities before drafting the river and harbor appropriation bill, and see the needs of the harbor. The committees have not acted on the invitation. Mr. Maynard and Senator Martin, who is a member of the Committee on Commerce, will endeavor to induce the acceptance of the invitations. The committee declined an invitation to visit Wilmington, N. C.

"If there ever was any doubt about our getting a good appropriation for the Jamestown Exposition there is none now," said Representative Maynard, as he stood talking in the House corridor today. "The recommendation in the message of the President means that the national government will give generous support to the enterprise, and make its success a certainty."

The chairman of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, Representative Tawney, informed Mr. Maynard that there would be a meeting of the committee Thursday. Mr. Maynard says he is hopeful of securing a favorable and an early report.

Virginians in Statuary Hall.

It appears that two more Virginians are to be added to the number whose effigies in marble now stand in Statuary Hall. Governor Frazier, of Tennessee, who was here this week on his way home from Philadelphia, where he attended the launching of the armored cruiser Tennessee Saturday, said that in his next message to the Legislature he would recommend that an appropriation be made for the chiselling of statues of John Sevier and Andrew Jackson, to be presented to the government as Tennessee's contributions to the galaxy of great men in Statuary Hall. John Sevier was a native of Virginia.

There are now standing in Statuary Hall two statues, draped, one of Steshen Austin, for whom the capital of Texas is named, and the other of Sam Houston, the George Washington of the Texas republic, its first President and United States senator. Austin was born in Wythe county, Va., and Houston in Rockbridge county, Va. Sevier was born in Virginia, and Andrew Jackson in North Carolina. One is reminded of a story told of Samuel J. Tilden. It is said that he had an antipathy to Pennsylvania, for some reason, probably because it gave such big Republican majorities. On one occasion he was at a banquet in Philadelphia, at which speeches made had lauded the Keystone State more than history warranted, in the opinion of Mr. Tilden. He was called on to respond to a toast which had some reference to the great men of Pennsylvania. He did not make a long speech, and concluded as follows:

"And now, Mr. Toastmaster, allow me to propose that we drink to the memory of Pennsylvania's two great sons. Gentlemen, drain your glasses to Benjamin Franklin, of Boston, and Albert Gallatin, of Switzerland."

I was talking to a Southern Democrat to-day about the proposition to place a statue of General Lee in Statuary Hall, the gift of the State of Virginia. The Legislature has made an appropriation for statues of General Washington and General Lee, which will be presented to the national government, to be placed in the hall as Virginia's representatives of greatness. This Democrat with whom I talked said he did not believe there would be serious opposition to accepting the statue of General Lee. There might be some talk of opposition before the statues were presented, but he did not believe there would be any speeches or votes in opposition. "The Northern Republicans are not so bad about these matters as we sometimes think," he said. He may be right, but it is doubtful if the Grand Army vote will permit Republican representatives and senators to vote to accept a statue of General Lee to be placed where Virginians would have it, in the national Hall of Fame, with that of the Father of his Country.

About Cockrell.

There has been a great deal of flapdoodle printed since the election concerning Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, who will have to retire from the Senate because the Legislature of his State is Republican. Senator Cockrell, it is understood, has told the President he will accept a position on the Panama Canal Commission, a place, by the way, which pays $15,000 a year. The President gave Senator Cockrell his choice between a position on the canal commission and one on the Interstate Commerce Commission. The senator chose the former.

Democratic papers have contained columns of regrets at the retirement of Senator Cockrell, and lamentations have been heard from Democratic editors all over the country over the loss which the party would sustain when the senior senator retired from the Senate. The country will undoubtedly suffer by reason of the retirement of the Missourian. There is no man in the Senate more industrious, more painstaking, and more thoroughly familiar with all governmental matters than is Francis Marion Cockrell. But he is not much of a party man. "The senator from the White House" he has been called frequently, owing to his frequently embracing an opportunity to vote to support the administration. He voted to confirm the nomination of Leonard Wood to be a major-general, and voted in the Military Committee in favor of reporting the nomination with the recommendation that it be confirmed. He voted for the ratification of the Panama canal treaty, and on many other occasions has refused to stand with the Democrats in opposition to the administration. There is no question of the high character and the ability of Senator Cockrell, but he is not an ideal party man. When a distinguished senator was asked last spring what he thought of the talk of nominating Senator Cockrell to the presidency at the St. Louis Convention, he asked: "On which ticket?" The Democrats and the Republicans of the Senate will miss the senator from Missouri, but only in the sense that he will be missed by the entire country.

Money for Charlottesville.

Representative Hay introduced a bill to-day providing for an additional appropriation of $25,000 for the public building at Charlottesville, which is now being erected. The sum already appropriated was $100,000.

Representative Rixey, who, as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, always takes an active part in discussions of appropriations for the naval establishment, said to-day that he did not know whether he would oppose the appropriation of such a large sum for the construction of warships. "I will make up my mind when we begin to study the estimates," he said.

Mr. Arthur Payne, who is a member of the staff of the doorkeeper of the Senate, and has for years been detailed to duty in the committee room of Senator Daniel, went to Atlantic City to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Payne. Mr. Payne has been ill for some weeks, and goes to Atlantic City to a sanatorium.

Representative Lamb said to-day that his daughter, Miss Bessie, would visit him after the Christmas holidays, and would spend some weeks in Washington. Miss Lamb stayed here some time last winter and made many friends.

Mr. Henry M. Tyler, of Richmond, who is Captain Lamb's private secretary, arrived here yesterday, and was soon hard at work on accumulated correspondence. Captain Lamb still stops at the National, but Mr. Tyler boards with a Richmond family in K Street, northwest.

John W. Daniel, Jr., son of the Senator, is having a great deal of trouble with his eyes. Their condition is improving now, but he can use them but little. He is his father's private secretary and owing to the illness of Mr. Payne and the trouble which Mr. Daniel is experiencing with his sight, the Senator is hampered by lack of clerical assistance. However, Mr. Daniel thinks he will soon be able to work as well as ever.

Homeless Members.

There are several homeless members of the Virginia delegation; that is, there are several of them who have not yet made arrangements for the winter.

Senator Daniel will spend the winter with his son, at No. 1507 Columbia Road. Senator Martin and Mrs. Martin are at the New Willard, but they do not contemplate spending the winter there. They have been staying at the Gordon heretofore, but the hotel is being remodeled this winter. Mrs. Martin went to Smithfield to-day to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fenton Day, and will remain there until after Christmas. Her two children are there.

Representative Jones and family are in their own home on Q Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Rixey are also in their home on Seventeenth Street. Mrs. Swanson has not come to Washington for this session, but will do so later.

Representative Maynard is at the Rochambeau, and Mr. and Mrs. Slemp will probably spend the winter at the Ebbitt.

Representative Hay and family are at the Bancroft again, where they have spent several winters. James Hay, Jr., has married since the last session. He is on the staff of The Times, of this city, and is one of the representatives of his paper at the Capitol, a very capable news writer, by the way.

Representative Flood is at the Willard again and will probably live there through the session.

Representatives Southall and Glass are not yet located. Mr. Southall lived in apartments in H Street, last year, but he will probably spend the winter at the Willard this session. He is there at present. Mr. Glass stayed at La Normadie last session, with the two Kitchins, Claude and W. W., otherwise "Buck," the two congressmen brothers of North Carolina. But they are at the National this year, and Mr. Glass is at the Metropolitan, as yet undecided as to where he should spend the three months of the session.

MORTON SAYS MERIT ALONE WILL COUNT

No Political, Official or Social Pull Will Influence Navy Department.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—Merit and not political influence or official position should determine assignments to duty in the navy in the opinion of Secretary Morton, and the Secretary to-day addressed a letter to Superintendent Brownson, of the Naval Academy, expressing his emphatic disapproval of the efforts to influence the department in the assignment of midshipmen from the class soon to be graduated to certain ships. The letter says:

"The department will regard with disfavor the bringing of any influence, official, political or social, seeking to control or divert in their behalf its orders to duty."

The Secretary has repeatedly refused to intervene in the regular assignment of officers prepared by Rear-Admiral Converse, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and this, he declares, will continue to be his policy.

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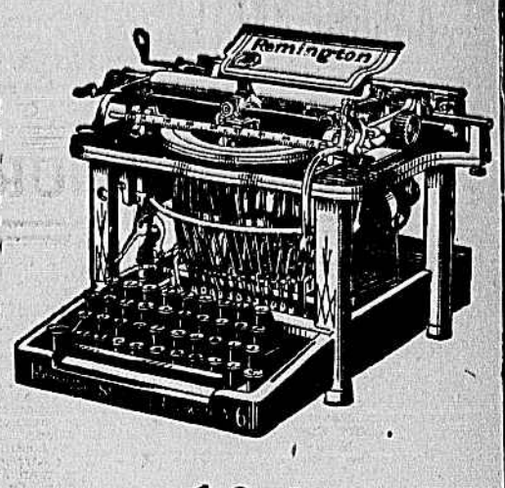

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PENNY PUTS KNOX ON GOOD BEHAVIOR

Queer Wording of Communication to United States Senate From Governor.

SECOND DAY OF CONGRESS

Howls of Man in Gallery Creates Diversion During Meeting of House.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The Senate was in session for more than two hours to-day, and in addition to listening to the reading of the President's message, received a preliminary report from the Merchant Marine Commission, witnessed the induction of Senators Knox and Crane into office, and in executive session referred the presidential nominations to the proper committees.

The reading of the commissions of the two new senators attracted more attention than usual in such cases on account of their prominence, and senators generally did not fail to note the peculiar wording of Governor Pennypacker's communication, wherein he conferred the office of senator upon Mr. Knox, empowering him to hold it with all its emoluments and privileges until the next meeting of the Legislature of the State, "if he shall so long behave himself well."

The Senate held a brief executive session and adjourned until to-morrow.

The House.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—After listening to the reading of the President's annual message to Congress, the House adjourned until to-morrow. During the first ten minutes of the session two minor routine matters were disposed of, but outside of these no other business was transacted.

Just before Speaker Cannon rapped the House to order, an elderly man, occupying a front seat in the public gallery, uttered a series of long drawn whoops. Considerable commotion was caused before he was ejected.

Shortly after the clerk began to read the message printed copies were distributed among the members. Democrats and Republicans alike gave close attention to the utterances of the President, and with the aid of the printed copies intently followed the clerk in the reading.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the message, which consumed one hour and fifty-three minutes, there was loud applause from the Republican side.

The message, on motion of Mr. Payne, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, after which the House adjourned.

Representative Shackleford (Democrat, Missouri), one of the members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who accompanied the congressional party on the visit to Panama, to-day introduced a resolution providing for an inquiry into the affairs of the Panama Railway Company and a report to Congress by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The resolution says that as 98 per cent. of the road's capital stock is owned by the United States, it is expedient that Congress should have full knowledge of the affairs of the company. The resolution confers the usual powers upon the committee to administrate oaths and employ necessary clerical help.

BATCH OF NOMINATIONS.

President Sends to Congress List, Including Name of Crum.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—A large batch of nominations was sent to the Senate by the President to-day, many of them being recess appointments, which include four Cabinet positions, as follows:

Attorney-General, William H. Moody, of Massachusetts; Postmaster-General, Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Navy, Paul Morton, of Illinois; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Victor J. Metcalf, of California.

Among other nominations were Hezekiah Gudger, of North Carolina, to be consul-general at Panama; Adam C. Carson, of Virginia, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands; Charles F. Ordway, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Tampa, Fla.; William D. Crum, to be collector of customs for the district of Charleston, S. C.; George F. White, to be marshal for the Seventh District of Georgia.

Also the following postmasters:

Alabama—James A. Chambliss, Enterprise; Hugh R. Duggan, Florala; George W. Russell, Eufaula; John X. Thomas, Pratt City.

Georgia—William R. Watson, Lithonia; Lewis R. Farmer, Louisville; Walter C. Terrell, Ocilla.

North Carolina—Edwin Q. Houston, Davidson.

South Carolina—Benjamin G. Collins, Conway; Mary L. Wells, Cheraw; Louis Jacobs, Kingstree; Arthur M. Garner, Timmonsville.

Tennessee—Rufus Rutherford, Clinton.

Florida—George A. W. Wendell, Quincy.

Virginia—Asbury Redfern, Strasburg; John M. Campbell, Warrenton.

The nominations included a large number of army promotions, among which were the following to be brigadier-generals—Colonel Albert T. Mills, Colonel Henry C. C. Dunwoody, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Leary, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel L. Woodward, Lieutenant-Colonel John McK. Hyde, Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar F. Long, Major Theodore A. Bingham, Colonel Constant Williams.

In the naval promotions the following were nominated to be rear admirals—Captains William M. Folger, Francis W. Dickins, George F. F. Wilde, Charles H. Davis, Charles J. Train, George W. Pigman, George A. Converse.

The following original appointments as second lieutenants in the army were made—Philip Bradley, Peyton and Karl Truesdell, of Virginia; Aristides Moren, of Alabama; First Sergeant Fitzhugh Lee Minnegerode, Twelfth Cavalry.

The following original appointments in the navy were made—To be assistant paymaster: Charles N. Wronshall, of North Carolina; to be assistant surgeons, Frederick E. Porter, of Tennessee; David C. Cather and Howson W. Cole, Jr., of Virginia; Cary T. Grayson and Hugh T. Nelson, of Virginia; to be second lieutenant in the Marine Corps: Jeter R. Horton, of South Carolina.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES VIA THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Reduced rates will be put in effect via the Seaboard Air Line to all points east of Mississippi and south of Ohio Rivers, account of Christmas holidays.

FOR STUDENTS.

Tickets on sale December 17th to 24th, inclusive, on presentation of certificate, signed by principal, superintendent or president, and good returning at any time on or before January 8, 1905.

FOR GENERAL PUBLIC.

Tickets on sale December 23, 24, 25, 31, 1904, and January 1, 1905; limited to return January 4, 1905.

The Seaboard Air Line offers the usual winter tourist rates to all Southern winter resorts, through trains, modern sleepers, cafe car service. Best, shortest and most comfortable route to Florida points. Call at office or write for full and complete information.

NEW DINING CAR SERVICE.

The Seaboard Air Line has inaugurated cafe car service on their trains, Nos. 34, leaving Richmond 6:35 A. M. and 31, arriving Richmond 9:50 P. M., between Washington and Richmond. Daily. Best of service.

For full and complete information in regard to any of the above special notices, call or write to

W. M. TAYLOR,
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To-Morrow Morning.

We announce to-morrow the greatest Piano sale of the year. If you have thought you would like to have a nice piano for Christmas, now is your time to get it and have plenty of Christmas money left. Here is the collection at almost your own price:

One WHEELOCK, full size upright.
One FISCHER, full size upright.
One BROWN & SIMPSON, full size upright.
One BRAUMULLER, full size upright.
One HARDMAN, full size upright.
One DUNHAM, full size upright.
One WESER, full size upright.
One KNABE, full size upright.

Square Pianos, $15.00; in Fine Condition, $65.00.

FERGUSSON BROTHERS,
11 West Broad.

Killed in Quarrel.

(By Associated Press.)

MACON, GA., Dec. 6.—A special to the Telegraph from Hawkinsville, Ga., says that Thomas Tharp was killed by D. W. Reid on the plantation of a Mr. Jordan, last night in a quarrel. Reid claims that he was forced to shoot in self-defence. The slayer has surrendered and is now in the county jail.

Party Now at New Orleans.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 6.—Jacob H. Schiff a New York banker, with a party traveling in two special cars, spent the day here. They visited the business district and various points of interest. They are on their way to Mexico and the Pacific slope. Those included among the guests were Sir Ernest Casell, Robert Fleming, Valentine Fleming, and Mark Bonn, of London and General J. H. Wilson, of Washington.

"LAXO takes the place of calomel."