

A NEW REGIME IN PEKIN

The Allies Arrange for a Provisional Government.

An Officer to Represent Each of the Principal Powers—To Consult With the Chinese Regarding Plans—Li Visits Chaffee—Makes a Vain Plea for a Loan of American Troops.

PEKIN, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the military command for the purpose of arranging a provisional government for Pekin it was decided to appoint Captain Doda, of the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A.; Captain Selwyn, of the British army; Captain Sheba, of the Japanese army; Captain von Brazen, of the German army, and Captain Ferigo, of the Italian army, as officials of such government.

Colonel von Gayl, of the German army, who was second in command of the punitive expedition to Kalgan, was appointed chairman of the government. These officers will consult with the Chinese authorities regarding plans for the government of the city.

Li Hung Chang has paid a visit to General Chaffee, the American commander, at his headquarters at the Temple of Agriculture. This temple, together with the necessary establishments by the British military officers, where racing is held weekly, are the two most sacred edifices in the city.

Li Hung Chang and the members of his staff who accompanied him had never seen the interior of the temple before General Chaffee received them.

In the course of the conversation Li Hung Chang complimented General Chaffee upon his troops, particularly the cavalry. He said:

"I think you and your cavalry could defeat me and mine."

Reference was made to lending American soldiers to repress the bands of robbers, Boxers, and other disorderly characters, but during this part of the conversation General Chaffee was extremely diplomatic. Li Hung Chang said:

"I see that you do not like the idea of lending your troops."

To this General Chaffee replied:

"Yes, but I might lend the soldiers to you. If you have any trouble in putting down disorderly characters in the district under American control I could lend you as many as you need."

"But nowhere else," Li Hung Chang asked.

"No," General Chaffee replied, "except in the district assigned to the Americans."

Li Hung Chang expressed himself as greatly disappointed by this reply. Subsequently he and his staff reviewed a dress parade from the platform where the American annual exercises himself before high heaven. He asked to see an American rapid-fire gun, and one was shown to him. He examined it closely and then asked the general to ask the Government or a private firm. He also enquired if the Chinese could buy such guns and if they were to be sold to an American camp, the arrangements of which apparently pleased him greatly.

APOLOGIZES TO WALTERS.

Chaffee's Controversy With the Field Marshal Amicably Settled.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Berlin dispatch states that the Foreign Office has authorized the following:

"General Chaffee wrote Field Marshal von Waldersee a letter in a rough tone. Field Marshal von Waldersee refused to receive it, returning the same to General Chaffee."

The letter then wrote a second letter, apologizing for his objectionable expressions, whereupon Field Marshal von Waldersee invited General Chaffee to breakfast and the incident was amicably closed.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The "Post," which is known as the ambassadors' organ, and which is generally well informed, semi-officially states that the dispute between Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and General Chaffee growing out of the latter's letter to the German commander in relation to the looting in Pekin has been amicably settled by a second letter from General Chaffee to Count von Waldersee.

The explanation was made that General Chaffee had at first sent a very sharp note to von Waldersee, in which he called attention to the fact that the German general had been in the city at the time of the looting, and that friendly relations exist between the American general, officially at least, and the field marshal, although secretly they are feeling toward each other may not be the most cordial as a result of the letter which General Chaffee sent to Count von Waldersee promising to give up the looting.

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While no criticism was held by the cabinet upon General Chaffee's action, yet it cannot be said that there was an official endorsement for the reason that the incident is considered to have been closed before it reached the department at Washington. The War Department, however, while not making any public expression, believes that General Chaffee has conducted himself properly. There is no fear that the episode will lead to any complications between Chaffee and von Waldersee.

The American forces now at Pekin consist of a legionary guard merely, and this has no connection with the allied force.

ITALIAN TROOPS TO REMAIN.

Deputies Refuse to Authorize Their Withdrawal From China.

ROME, Dec. 11.—A vote was taken in the Chamber of Deputies today on a proposition to recall the Italian troops from China. It resulted in a large majority against the proposal.

The president refused to even discuss the hypothesis that Italy could separate itself from the other powers in the Chinese question.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT THE PARIS FAIR.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The statistics of the Exposition, which have just been completed, show that the total number of persons who entered the grounds was 84,290,301.

Entering purity, strength, and excellence are features of Balaistia's India Pale Ale.

NO INDEMNITY NEEDED.

Converts and Missionaries Recouped Their Losses by Looting.

PEKIN, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the Ministers yesterday M. Pichon, the French representative, again raised the question of the payment of an indemnity to native Christians whose persons or property had been injured by the Boxers. Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister, addressing himself to M. Pichon, said:

"Perhaps it would be a good thing elsewhere, but I think that you will agree with me that in Pekin and the adjacent towns the native Christians have indemnified themselves."

This remark was due to the unparalleled looting of the converts, who have stolen everything they could get their hands on. Some of the missionaries were most prominent in the carnival of loot. They excused themselves and the native Christians by saying they had the right to reimburse themselves for their losses, and quoted Minister Conger as giving them authority, which, of course, was false.

Some of the missionaries are still selling the loot they obtained personally or through their Christians, but most of them have disposed of their spoils. Nothing was sacred to the looters, even the brass gods worshipped by the Chinese being taken. The truth of Sir Ernest's remark was generally conceded by the Ministers, even M. Pichon not attempting to controvert it.

ROBERTS EN ROUTE HOME.

Spends a Very Busy Day Before Leaving Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 11.—General Roberts spent a very busy day today prior to his starting for home. He visited the Wynberg Hospital and subsequently addressed nearly a thousand schoolgirls, to whom he was so popular that he had to be escorted to him as to see the patriotism he had witnessed throughout the colony. He embarked this evening for England and was given a most enthusiastic farewell.

Mr. Malan, editor of the "Oms Land," a pro-Boer organ, has been returned without opposition to the House of Assembly from Malmesbury.

FEAR DE WET HAS ESCAPED.

Another Mishap to the British Reported Near Barberton.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The prolonged silence regarding the operations of General De Wet, the Boer commander, is causing an uneasy suspicion that he has again escaped from his British pursuers.

A fresh mishap to the British is reported to have occurred near Barberton, where the Boers, taking advantage of a fog, got to close quarters with the British post, and killed, wounded, and thirteen missing.

AMERICAN BIDS LOWER.

Viscount Cranborne Explains the Awarding of African Contracts.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons today, Sir Alfred Hickman, Conservative member for the west division of Wolverhampton, and a well known promoter, asked whether the Government was aware that large orders for bridges for the Uganda (Africa) railway had been given to Americans and whether steps would be taken to prevent such contracts in the future going to the United States without full opportunity being given to British bridge-builders to compete for them on the same conditions as the Americans.

In reply to the first question, Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, said the Government knew of the American tender being placed in the hands of American contractors. In reply to the second enquiry, he denied that any different conditions had been made in the future going to the United States without full opportunity being given to British bridge-builders to compete for them on the same conditions as the Americans.

Mr. William St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, admitted that the expectations of the Government in July last, when the American tender was received, were that the war was too sanguine. It was now expected there would be no diminution in the expenditures before March 31, owing to the fact that the American war now being waged by the Boers.

He added that it was not surprising that the British found it very difficult to find a satisfactory tender for the bridge work in Cuba, and against a French and equipped foe, what it took 400,000 francs to do in Spain in the beginning of the century, what it took 227,000 Spanish dollars to do in Cuba, and what it will take 100,000 Americans to do in the Philippines against troops in every way better equipped than the American forces.

Mr. Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained that he had on hand £5,000,000 toward the £16,000,000 of the second supplementary war estimate. He said he proposed to borrow the remaining £11,000,000 by issuing war loan exchequer bonds or treasury bills, but he did not expect it would be necessary to borrow before the end of February.

Mr. Brodrick's speech created a certain amount of despondency in the lobbies of the House. This is possibly accounted for by the fact that only eight members voted against a supplementary war estimate of £11,000,000, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's proposal to borrow £11,000,000 was not opposed.

Meanwhile General Roberts' speeches at Cape Town, have given heart to and caused enthusiasm among the people there, and Gov. Sir Alfred Milner has again expressed a conciliatory step to the Afrikaner Bond, to send the resolutions adopted at the recent Afrikaner congress at Worcester, Cape Colony, to the home Government. He held a deputation from the congress, however, that he would express a strong expression of personal dissent, on the ground that the tone of the resolutions was aggressive and exaggerated.

He added that it was not morally justifiable in the Boers to go to the war and for themselves to encourage a resistance involving the loss of many lives and immense destruction of property when the object of the resistance could not possibly be obtained.

EXPULSION FROM THE LEAGUE.

Irish Nationalists Take Action Against T. M. Healy, M. P.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—At the convention of the United Irish League today Mr. William O'Brien moved for the expulsion of Timothy Michael Healy, M. P., on the ground that he is perpetuating discussion and maintaining a "campaign of obliquity."

The motion included James Laurence Curran, M. P. for South Meath.

Mr. Money insisted, as he did on Monday, that he was not in support of Mr. Healy's motion, but that he was only about a score of Mr. Healy's supporters in the convention, at which there were more than two hundred delegates, including about sixty Members of Parliament.

The convention unanimously passed a resolution condemning the "criminal war of aggression against the Boers," and expressing an expression of sympathy to Chairman de Villiers, of the Afrikaner committee.

MAY REJECT THE TREATY.

Outlook for the Hay-Pannecote Convention Not Bright.

The Discussion Received in the Senate—Sentiment Against Ratification With or Without the Davis Amendment Growing—Friends of the Convention Losing Hope.

Very unexpectedly the Senate was forced into renewed discussion of the Hay-Pannecote Canal Treaty yesterday afternoon, after it had been arranged that the brief executive session should be devoted to nominations of routine matters. For about an hour and a half Senators on both sides of the chamber who are not at all satisfied that the best interests of the United States Government would be served by the ratification of the treaty either with or without the Davis amendment piled its advocates with questions which they found it exceedingly difficult to answer. When adjournment was finally called, the outlook for ratification was less bright than at any time since the session convened. The supporters of the treaty are plainly nervous over the situation.

The discussion was begun by Mr. Beveridge of Indiana, who stated that it had been his intention to address the Senate at length upon the subject, but that he had been unable to prepare the remarks which he had intended to make. Still, he said, there were some questions involved that had not been explained to his satisfaction, and he wished the opportunity of asking Senators familiar with the whole matter about certain phases of the subject and the effect upon this Government if the treaty, even as amended, should be adopted.

Mr. Beveridge said that it was plain that under the pending Davis amendment this Government was erecting permanent fortifications for the defense of the canal, and that up to that point the provisions of the old treaty had not been changed. He was, he said, in doubt, however, as to how the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty had been modified in respect to the right of this Government to hold territory and that he thought it was an important point and one that ought to be definitely settled before the treaty was ratified.

The great question with him was, "Did the Hay-Pannecote Treaty amend the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty so that the United States could acquire territory in Nicaragua or the territory of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty?" Under the strict interpretation of the old treaty the United States was prohibited from securing territory for a canal in Central America. Mr. Beveridge was unable to see wherein the Hay-Pannecote Treaty made it plain that this Government could secure the necessary territory for the construction of the canal. It was important, he thought, that the committee should consider this question, so that it might enlighten the Senate as to whether or not if the treaty were ratified, Great Britain would still have a hold upon this Government and stop the building of the canal under a strict construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which by the ratification of the pending treaty would be recognized and accepted.

Senator Foraker thought that under the pending treaty the United States would be empowered to acquire territory regardless of the sort of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, while Mr. Lodge disagreed with the Senator from Ohio. Mr. Teller asserted that unless the treaty was materially modified by the Senate, he would insist that it be rejected. Mr. Foraker had suggested, Mr. Spooner expressed the belief that treaties were to be interpreted literally and that the meaning of the words in a treaty was to be rather than the intent of the body that ratified the treaty.

Mr. Money insisted that if so many interpretations could be put upon the provisions of the convention before it had been ratified it would be the best policy to follow his suggestions of Monday and refuse to ratify the pending treaty until there is a satisfactory solution by abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty altogether. That would, he said, remove all ambiguity and leave this country to deal with the subject on its own merits.

Mr. Lodge asserted that under the terms of the pending treaty there was no doubt but that the United States would have ample authority to secure the territory all the territory necessary for the construction of the canal. Such territory was merely land essential for the conduct of the work, and quite a different matter, he urged, from the "territory" meant in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. Beveridge asked whether if, under the terms of the Hay-Pannecote Treaty, the other Powers were asked and assented to the stipulations of the Hay-Pannecote Treaty, as they did in the case of the Suez Canal Treaty, the former could be modified at any time by this Government.

Mr. Lodge replied that the Government might want a modification could be secured without the consent of all the signatory Powers to the treaty.

This started Mr. Mason on a new line of questions. He wanted to know if this country wished to annex any of the South or Central American States, and those countries were willing to become a part of the United States. The time might come, Mr. Money said, when this country might want to annex some of the countries of the south. Conditions might so shape themselves that we might desire to annex the very countries through which the canal passes. Could that be done if the United States entered into this treaty? Was it not a fact that this country tied its own hands by ratifying this treaty with Great Britain and against the great Powers of the world to acquire in the principles enunciated?

The lawyers of the Senate were not agreed upon an answer to Mr. Mason's enquiry. A lawyer himself, Mr. Mason asserted that the United States was entering upon a course of action, apparently with its eyes closed to the future, and that years hence it would see the folly of its course and future generations would be asking the question, "Why did the United States do this?"

Mr. Money and Mr. Bacon urged that the discussion as it progressed showed the absurdity of the treaty in its present shape, and asked the Senate to get to the bottom of the evil and get rid of it by abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and ridding the country of it altogether. This, Mr. Money insisted, was the only sensible thing to do, and the only American way of dealing with the subject. He favored a canal, but was not willing to bind this country hand and foot to the Powers of Europe for the mere right of cutting a waterway through the isthmus. He would, he said, rather wait a hundred years and do the thing in the right way than to accept a makeshift now that was dangerous solely because we might get to work on the canal a few years earlier.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, Shortland, Typewriting—\$25 a year.

A GALA DAY AT FRANKFORT.

Governor Beckham Inaugurated With Elaborate Ceremony.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.—The inauguration of J. C. W. Beckham as Governor of Kentucky, was marked as being the most largely attended and with greater ceremony than any similar previous affair of the kind. Train loads of people, including the entire three regiments of State Guard and batteries, political clubs, various municipal officers of Democratic persuasion, and State officers in various departments of the State were in attendance.

From the business houses swung flags and bunting, and the town devoted the entire day to the celebration. Governor Beckham headed the procession of over a mile in length in a carriage. He was followed by the judges of the Court of Appeals, and State officers in various departments of the militia and military cadets, political clubs, visiting municipal officers, citizens on horseback and civic societies.

The parade and military division in the parade and "My Old Kentucky Home" was played along the march. The ceremonies took place just in front of the State Capitol, and the celebration was prepared for the occasion, and but a small part of the crowd was able to hear the addresses.

Mayor W. C. Dehoney delivered the address of welcome and was followed by the inaugural address of Governor Beckham. Chief Justice Hendrix administered the oath of office and on concluding presented a gold-headed cane from the Decatur, Ala., "Kentucky Club," to Governor Beckham. The ceremony was concluded at 2:30 p. m., when Governor Beckham, accompanied by his young wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Julia Beckham, and his official staff, left for the State house yard. In the afternoon services were held at the grave of Goebel and memorial services delivered. The grave was decorated.

The grand inaugural ball and reception given at the Capitol Hotel tonight concluded the exercises.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN BOSTON.

Municipal Elections Held in Several Massachusetts Cities.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Municipal elections were held in a number of Massachusetts cities today. In Boston the fight was over the choice of a street commissioner and eight members of the school committee. James A. Gallivan, Democrat, was elected street commissioner, over Dore, Republican. The best of all aldermen and common councilmen were Democrats.

Returns from outside cities indicate that the Republicans were generally successful. In Melrose, John Larabee, Republican, was elected mayor. In Cambridge, Edward G. Lines, Republican, is elected mayor of Somerville. Charles S. Baxter, Democrat, was elected mayor of Lynn. Mayor William Shepard, Republican, was re-elected. David T. Lockinson, Republican, was elected mayor of Cambridge. The Democrats elected their mayor in Salem.

BRITISH OFFICERS REMOVED.

Departmental Action in England's Parallel to the Boer Case.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—An incident akin to the alleged hazarding of Col. Rooz at the West Point Military Academy has just occurred in the British army. A lieutenant and regular army circles. The facts are briefly thus:

When the First West Yorkshire Volunteer Army was in camp in the summer of 1900, a lieutenant named Owen conducted a number of his men to a public house, where he and several of his fellow-officers and was made the victim of constant horseplay. He appealed for redress to Lieutenant Colonel Foraker, but the latter refused to take any action. He accordingly applied to the War Office, and an enquiry was granted.

The result of this is seen in an announcement which appears in the "Gazette" today. Lieutenant Colonel Owen, Lieutenant Kerby, and Surgeon Johnson were removed from the list of officers. "Her Majesty having no further occasion for their services."

This formula is always employed with reference to officers who are removed from the list of officers and gentlemen. Lieutenant Colonel Owen served in the volunteers for forty years. Such a frequent but usually ignored by the authorities.

There is great indignation among the officers of the British army at the cashiered officers reside, over the action of the War Office. The other officers of the regiment have decided to resign unless the War Office reinstates the dismissed officers.

In addition to the officers cashiered, the War Office has requested Adjutant Kimberley to resign.

The lieutenant who was persecuted is named Steed.

FURS SHIPPED IN A BARREL.

Property of a Washington Woman Recovered in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 11.—Washington detectives came to Richmond tonight and with the assistance of local officers succeeded in recovering about \$80 worth of furs belonging to the wife of a prominent man, of 171 N. Street northwest, Washington, the widow of Colonel Hoffman, of the United States Army.

The furs were found here in a barrel by Sarah Tinsley, a negro woman, who is now under arrest in Washington. The recipient was Susie Williams, a colored woman of 171 N. Street. The woman did not know the contents of the barrel and gave it up willingly. She was not arrested. The Tinsley woman expected to come to Richmond, but she is presumed she intended to dispose of the goods.

Sarah Tinsley, colored, is under arrest at the Sixth precinct station on a charge of grand larceny, the result of a complaint made November 29 last by Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman of the theft from her home of a quantity of clothing and other articles, valued at \$75 in the aggregate. The stolen property was shipped to Richmond, Va., several days before the Tinsley woman was brought to the city. She was arrested on the charge of grand larceny, and the goods, as shown by the following description, were found in her possession:

"All goods recovered, and more too."

The property will be returned here and be used as evidence against the woman who was arrested on the charge of grand larceny. Shortly before the Tinsley woman was arrested a small portion of the furs stolen were found in the possession of the Tinsley woman, which led to suspicion falling upon the accused, who discovered them there. She denies connection with the robbery.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Arrived: Ethiopia, Glasgow, arrived out; Minneapolis, from New York, at London; After from New York, at Genoa; Steamship from New York at Rotterdam. Sailed from foreign ports: Pannsylvania, from Plymouth, for New York.



"So I can't lose you, Little Breeches?"

CAUSED BY THE STRIKE

Three Collisions Occur on the Santa Fe Railroad.

The Accidents Attributed to Lack of Telegraphic Facilities—General Manager Mudge's Explanation—The Operators Consistent of Winning—Traffic Greatly Impeded.

OLATHE, Kan., Dec. 11.—A northbound passenger train crashed into the rear end of a northbound freight train at Clare, three miles south on the Southern Kansas Railroad, at 6 o'clock this morning. Noble Thomas, of Emporia, sixteen years old, who was in the caboose of the freight, was killed. The engineer and fireman of the passenger were dangerously injured. Several passengers were hurt.

The wreck is attributed to lack of telegraph service, owing to the Order of Railway Telegraphers' strike on the Santa Fe system. The freight train had passed the station and was backing in on a switch. The passenger train, having no occasion to stop at the station, crashed into it. Several passengers in the caboose escaped. The boy who was killed was asleep and burned to death. His father, W. J. Thomas, was injured.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.—A Santa Fe special of two coaches, bearing Trainmaster Dean and non-union telegraphers to be distributed along the division between Denver and Pueblo, collided with a freight train early this morning just out of the union station. The train had no reports to run by, therefore it was obliged to feel its way along.

Despite the unusual caution with which the freight train advanced it had only reached the West Denver yard when it collided with a Cripple Creek freight train. They hit squarely head-on. Engineer Barry of the freight train, who was in the caboose, was completely turned over, lying beside the track on its side. One of the coaches was derailed. The freight engine and four cars were demolished. Engineer Barry escaped from the engine before it overturned. His fireman was slightly injured. The telegraphers were frightened. They both fled and the train had been wrecked by strikers.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 11.—The first wreck on the Gulf lines of the Santa Fe system since the strike of the O. R. T. men went into effect occurred this morning at Clear Lake, twenty miles north of Dallas. A double-header freight train was partially derailed and blocked the road all day.

The train was composed of two engines and use the tracks of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road via Farmersville and

In active sympathy with them, and endorses their strike on the Santa Fe system, and only await the order of their executive head to walk out in support of the striking telegraphers and remain out until the Santa Fe accedes to their demands.

President Dolph and the Grievance Committee are hopeful their negotiations with the executive officers of the Order of Railway Telegraphers will result in the active support of that organization. The trouble experienced at the present office tie-up is complete, and that the Santa Fe is losing \$800,000 a day, and that it is only a question of a short time when the company will throw up the sponge. President Dolph is constantly receiving a stream of telegrams from all points on the Santa Fe system of the most encouraging nature, and urging him to stand firm and make no concessions.

In the mean time the officials of the Santa Fe claim that traffic is not impeded or obstructed, and that the places of the strikers are being rapidly filled with competent operators.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 11.—The statements of the Santa Fe officials that the company is refusing applications from men wishing to take the places of the striking telegraphers are not entirely borne out by the conditions as they appear here. A carload of twenty-five men came in on No. 5 from the East this morning. They were kept closely guarded on the train, and were served with breakfast in the dining car. These men, it is said, are to be distributed at points along the southwestern divisions of the Santa Fe system.

A striking telegraph operator said this morning that the train carried a member of the O. R. T., and expected that the men would desert the company. Representatives of the order claim that the company is hiring imposters, who are only seeking transportation into Texas. Trouble experienced at the present office, due, it is stated there, to the irregularity of the Santa Fe trains, does not indicate that things are running as smoothly as the officials claim.

The company, they say, has already gone back to the oldtime card system of operating its trains. As an illustration of the straits to which the company is put, they point out that all westbound trains are run by way of Emporia, on the cutoff, which gives them a double track and lessens the danger of accidents. The trains return east via Topeka.

H. W. Shary, Superintendent of Terminal and Transfer, in the office of the Santa Fe, said yesterday that there is nothing at this point to indicate that a strike is in progress. He said all trains, both freight and passenger, are running regularly, and he is not short of telegraph operators.

NO MORE MEN TO BE HIRED.

The Santa Fe Officials Say the Strike Is a Failure.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—The Santa Fe officials say the Santa Fe is running its road as if the telegraphers' strike is a

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION PROGRAMME.

At the Executive Mansion.

10 o'clock a. m.—Reception by the President of the United States of the Governors of the States and Territories.

Immediately following—Informal remarks on the centennial history of the Executive Mansion and the development of the nation and the District of Columbia.

1:30 o'clock p. m.—Military, naval, and civic parade from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol.

At the Capitol.

2:30 o'clock p. m.—Review of the parade at the east front of the Capitol by the President of the United States.

3:30 o'clock p. m.—Commemorative exercises to be held jointly by the Senate and House in the hall of the House of Representatives in honor of the anniversary of the first session of Congress in the permanent Capitol.

At the Corcoran Art Gallery.

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