

TREATY IS READY

PEACE OF PARIS IS NOW PRACTICALLY AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

EIGHT BRIEF ARTICLES COVER ALL POINTS

SENATOR DAVIS, OF MINNESOTA, PRONOUNCES THE PAPER HIGHLY INTERESTING

MANY QUESTIONS REMAIN UNSETTLED

They Will Be Taken Up When Diplomatic Relations Are Restored—Americans Agree to Transport Spanish Prisoners Home From the Philippines—One More Session May End It.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The peace treaty of Paris is practically an accomplished fact. Today's session disposed of the essential features of the treaty, which will be embodied in the following eight articles:

- First—The customary preface of treaties, in the nature of an expression of amity and hope for perpetual peace.
Second—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Cuba.
Third—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops.
Fourth—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Porto Rico.
Fifth—Spain's cession of the Philippines.
Sixth—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops there.
Seventh—Payment by the United States of \$20,000,000 for the Philippines.
Eighth—The provision for the "open door" commercial policy in the Philippines.

The rough draft of the treaty, which may be considerably changed, covers the proposals. It makes a long document, which Senator Cushman K. Davis, of the United States peace commission, says will be found to be one of the most interesting papers of its character ever written. So completely are the details of the evacuation of the Philippines stipulated that a commission, such as arranged for the Spanish withdrawal from the West Indies, will be unnecessary.

Among the questions not yet settled, however, are the coaling stations and religious freedom in the Carolines, the Spanish commission not having replied to the American offer.

The Americans have agreed to transport the Spanish prisoners home, including the garrison and sailors at Manila captured by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, as well as the soldiers and civilians held by the Filipinos, who return the Americans have guaranteed. As compensation, Spain promises to liberate all Cuban, Porto Rican and Philippine political prisoners. Spanish soldiers electing to remain in the colonies may do so, but it is more a matter of economy for the Americans to return the others, as they must be fed as long as they are kept, and Spain is unable to bear the expense of the repatriation.

Also the Americans have rejected Spain's request for free shipping for ten years in Cuban and Porto Rican waters, they having given the Spanish commissioners such poor consolation as the latter may derive from the permission to re-apply when the diplomatic relations have been renewed for shipping concessions under the reciprocity scheme of the Dingley law, for which Senator Dupuy de Lome was negotiating in Washington when the war broke out.

There are still under discussion eight

secondary subjects, which the Spanish commissioners broached last week, including the status of patents and copyrights. The American commissioners today handed to Senor Montero Rios a written reply covering these questions. There will probably be no joint session tomorrow, as the Spaniards desire time to consider this document.

SIGN THE TREATY.

President's Instructions to American Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Advices from Paris to the effect that it might be reasonably presumed that the peace commissioners will be ready to sign a treaty of peace within a day or two are fully confirmed here. It is learned that the president's instructions to Judge Day were to hasten the conclusion, and to that end the American commissioners have been authorized to limit the treaty closely to protocol points, leaving other matters, such as the acquisition of cable stations and naval stations, to be dealt with hereafter. As such separation of the points is entirely in line with the expressed desire of the Spanish commissioners, there appears to be no reason, now that an agreement has been reached as to all of the protocol points, why those should not immediately be reduced to the form in which it is desired they should appear in a treaty and be at once signed by the commissioners. In this case it is possible that the treaty of peace may be submitted to congress even before the Christmas recess. It is believed that it will make toward a speedy treatment of the points of the protocol.

As to the other points which our commissioners were instructed to negotiate upon, they may or may not be disposed of at Paris by the present commissioners, but the indications are now that they will be left to adjustment in the future by the ordinary methods of diplomacy, the Spanish government being under no compulsion whatever, save such as may be exercised by the Spanish people who may suffer from the lack of proper treaty safeguards to regulate commerce between Spain and the United States. Perhaps consideration for this threatened evil will lead the Spanish commissioners to consent to an inclusion in the peace treaty of a clause providing for a renewal of the old treaties of commerce and comity, and extradition, at least temporarily, until other treaties can be agreed upon to take their place. If this should not be the case, however, there will not be an entire stoppage of trade between the two countries, but American merchants will suffer from the imposition of the maximum tariff in Spanish ports, and many other petty charges which will amount to considerable discrimination against them, while the United States states already contain clauses that might operate against the Spanish merchants in the same manner, if not in the same degree.

QUEENLY WOMEN MEET.

Wife of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, Visits Ex-Express Eugene.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, wife of the United States peace commissioner and senator, had an interesting interview today with ex-Express Eugene, who is living incognito at the hotel where the United States peace commissioners are residing, while on one of her periodical visits to Paris. The senator's wife left her card as a formality. The ex-press promptly sent an attendant to request Mrs. Davis to call in person. The latter complied and was received, she said afterward, by a stately, well-dressed, and well-looking woman, having little of the appearance of the invalid which the public supposes her to be. The ex-press seemed to be pleased at being addressed as "your majesty," and said she had the deepest regard for the Americans, "because for my escape from Paris at a perilous time I was chiefly indebted to an American." The reference being, of course, to the late Dr. Evans.

Although Mrs. Davis studiously avoided mentioning the American-Hispanic war, remembering that the ex-press is a Spaniard, the latter broached the topic, saying: "After the destruction of the Maine was inevitable, although I do not believe any Spaniard was responsible for that calamity. I am sure any nation would have done, under the circumstances, as the United States did."

Mrs. Davis, on retiring, kissed her hand. The ex-press seemed deeply touched and exclaimed: "I am most grateful."

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MAY BE TABLED.

Report in the Senator Burke Disbarment Proceedings.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 6.—It seems now very probable that the report of the special committee of the Cleveland Bar association, in the proceedings against State Senator Burke, will be tabled indefinitely at the meeting of the association next Saturday. It is said that both the friends of Senator Burke and Judge Dellenbaugh are in favor of disposing of the verdict in that manner. It is claimed by many leading attorneys that the report is obviously unfair so far as it relates to Dellenbaugh, inasmuch as the judge was not on trial and was not given an opportunity to defend himself at the hearing.

AT \$10 PER FISH.

Delightful Time in Prospect for Andrew Johnson, Fisherman.

RED WING, Minn., Dec. 6.—(Special.)—Andrew Johnson, a fisherman, attempted to send two barrels of fish to the Maryland Packing company, Des Moines. A deputy game warden seized them at the express office. The state law imposes a fine of \$10 on each fish; and as nearly 1,000 fish were confiscated the shipment may prove expensive.

HEROES OF THE MAINE.

Joint Resolution Authorizing a Monument to Their Memory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Hale today introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to erect a monument in Havana, Cuba, to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the Maine. The bill is recommended by the navy department.

NATION OF WARRIORS

SENATOR VEST SOUNDS THE FIRST WARNING AGAINST THE EXPANSION IDEA

HE OBJECTS TO MILITARISM

Says It Would Be Better for Americans to First Turn Their Attention to Acquisition of Ships of Commerce, Rather Than Machines of War—Dislikes Ceasing to Be a Nation of Traders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The first note of the anti-expansionists was sounded in the senate today, by Senator Vest, of Missouri, who introduced the following joint resolution: "That under the constitution of the United States no power is given to the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. The colonial system of European nations cannot be established under our present constitution; but all territory acquired by the government, except such small amount as may be necessary for coaling stations, correction of boundaries and similar governmental purposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of immediately organizing such territories into states suitable for admission into the Union."

A brief discussion of the navigation laws was precipitated by the consideration of a bill amending those laws by the addition of a provision that foreign built vessels, wrecked in the United States, purchased by citizens of this country and repaired to the extent of three-fourths of their value shall be subject to forfeiture if they engage subsequently in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Mr. Vest, a member of the committee on commerce, expressed his opposition to the bill, principally because it afforded protection to the coastwise trade which needed no protection. Our general carrying trade, Mr. Vest believed, needed protection. Under the present system of navigation laws, this trade had decreased from 75 per cent to 11 per cent, and this country is now paying \$150,000,000 annually to foreign ship owners for carrying trade that ought to be carried in American bottoms. This condition of affairs, Mr. Vest declared, was "a scandal and disgrace."

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"In other words," said he, "it is proposed to substitute for the present vicious system of navigation laws a scheme of subsidies that is even more vicious than is the evil it proposes to remedy. Under the proposed policy of the administration, continued Mr. Vest, "we are to build a great navy. We are to cease to be a nation of traders, and, under the impulse of the policy of expansion, become a nation of warriors. It would seem to me better first to build up our carrying trade. I would also let our people, through the beneficial effects of such trade, buy where they can buy cheapest."

BRIEF SESSION IN HOUSE.

Adjournment Taken in Respect to Memory of Dead Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The house was in session less than an hour today, when the deaths of Representatives Northway, of Ohio, and Love, of Mississippi, were announced, and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow out of respect to their memory.

The customary resolution for the distribution of the president's message to the several committees having jurisdiction was adopted, and the deficiency bill, carrying the appropriations for the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1899, was reported and will be taken up by the house tomorrow.

The report of the Hawaiian commission, transmitted by the president, was laid before the house and referred to the committee on territories, together with a bill offered by Mr. Hitt to carry out the recommendations of the commission.

PLUNGER GILLET LOCATED.

Report That He Is in Old Mexico Fully Confirmed.

EL PASO, Dec. 6.—A private dispatch from Chihuahua confirms the report that Grant C. Gillett, the cattle plunger, is in that city. He has been arrested, according to the dispatch, and is likely to be detained there. A warrant for his arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses, and persons familiar with the extradition treaties say that the Mexican government will not surrender Gillett, similar cases having frequently arisen in the past. It is believed Schaefer will endeavor to coerce or persuade Gillett to settle with him.

OBERLIN'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Rev. Barrows, of Chicago, Formally Accepts the Position.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church, has accepted the presidency of Oberlin university, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. W. G. Ballantine several months ago. He was notified of his election on Nov. 30, and a committee was appointed to call upon him and make a formal tender of the office. The committee arrived in Chicago today, and Dr. Barrows accepted the presidency.

THREATENED STRIKE.

Railway Telegraphers and Station Agents Want Better Pay.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—A committee of five men representing the telegraph and station agents along the lines of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad north of Kansas City arrived here tonight to present a demand to the company's general officers for an advance of 25 per cent in wages. It is stated that a refusal to grant the increase may result in a strike, which would involve about 400 telegraphers and station agents. The company's line south of Kansas City was recently granted the increase which the Northern men now demand.

AN ADDITIONAL AFFRONT.

How Madrid Regards President McKinley's Message.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The semi-official Liberal regards President McKinley's message as "an additional affront by a disconcerting conqueror," and adds: "The whole country will protest against the repetition of the calamity in regard to the Maine."



THE NEW AMERICAN BOY. "What You Need Most Is a New Pair of Stockings."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION

IT IS ENTERED BY CUBANS WHO FOUGHT UNDER THE FLAG OF SPAIN

THREATENED BY PATRIOTS

American Authorities Advise Them to Return to Their Homes, Promising That They Will Not Be Disturbed—Colonial Cabinet to Be Dissolved Dec. 15—American Capital in Evidence in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The remains of Gen. Santodides and Yara del Rey and of "the hero of Cascaro," the soldier Eloy Gonzales, were shipped on board the Spanish transport San Ignacio de Loyola today, on which vessel about 1,800 Spanish troops also embarked. The steamer will sail for Spain today.

The Union Espanola, the organ of the Spanish residents of this island, demands that the censor prohibit the publication of insults to Spain, and overt remarks directed against the United States.

Charles W. Gould, the special representative of the department of justice with the United States military commission, started on Saturday for Santiago, via Calbarien. At the latter place he will visit the camp of Gen. Maximo Gomez.

The Spanish papers continue to publish articles insulting the Spanish residents, telling the latter to leave the island or prepare to be hanged. Many Spanish families are leaving the interior towns, fearing that the insurgent forces will take possession of them before the arrival of the American troops.

A committee representing the native irregular troops, who fought under the Spanish flag against the insurgent troops, has called at the headquarters of the United States commission, saying that these men are ready to return to their homes, but are afraid to do so on account of threats contained in some of the Cuban newspapers. The committee requested the American commissioners to adopt measures to guarantee the lives of the former soldiers of Spain. The Americans listened attentively to the representations, promising their visitors that the lives of the men would be protected, and advised them to return to their homes and commence work.

The steamers Werra and Fulda, chartered to embark troops for Spain, arrived here today.

COLONIAL CABINET DECEASED.

The Official Gazette today published a decree signed by the governor general, dissolving the colonial cabinet on Dec. 15, assuming personal control of all branches of the civil service and directing the present secretaries to prepare between Dec. 15 and Dec. 31 complete inventories of their department; to arrange all the archives, to classify the documents in their respective offices and to figure the pay rolls to Dec. 31, in order that the employees may be immediately paid off. The archives bearing upon local administration are to remain here. The bonds furnished by the civil employes of the island will be canceled in a day or so by Secretary Montero. Many of these bonds were originally deposits of cash.

The following towns in the province of Havana have been evacuated by the Cuban troops and have been occupied by Cuban troops at the request of, and under the direct supervision of, the respective mayors: Jibacoa, Santa Cruz del Monte, Santa Agua, San Antonio de los Baños, Guira de Melena, San Antonio de Rio Blanco and San Pablo Bano and Casidua, on the island of Pines.

The following warning has been placarded at the corners of the different streets, recently cleaned: "I, the Marquis Estaban, mayor of Havana, do hereby make known that this street has been cleaned and disinfected at the expense of the United States of America. All persons who throw or deposit dirt or refuse of any kind here will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

A dispatch from Puerto Principe says that the Cuban general, Lope Recio, will enter that city at the head of his troops, who will then lay down their arms and be dismissed. Gen. Recio has furnished to Brig. Gen. Carpenter, the American commander at Puerto Principe, a list of his best soldiers, with the view of their being employed in police duty.

The latest advices from Holguin say there are over 1,000 cases of smallpox there and at Guanabacoa.

IN HONOR OF GOMEZ.

The municipality of Yguana, province of Matanzas, has changed the name

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

HARBOR MINE CAUSES THE DEATH OF FOUR MEN WHO WERE REMOVING IT

THEY WERE TORN TO PIECES

Not a Vestige of the Men Nor the Conveyance Upon Which the Mine Was Being Conveyed Could Be Found—Cause of the Explosion Unknown, as Great Care Had Been Taken.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Four men were killed and several severely injured at Fort Independence, on Castle Island, in Boston harbor, this afternoon by the explosion of a mine which had been removed from the channel by a diver. The dead are: Sergeant Morris McGrath; Hiram Vaughn, private; Brennan, a diver; Ryan, a citizen.

The men were engaged in carting the mine from the shore to the interior of the island. Ryan, who had placed the mine on the team, and started to take it to the place where the other ammunition was stored. The road along which they passed was unusually smooth, having been constructed with a view to the necessity of care in transporting explosive material. Suddenly, and without warning, the mine burst, and without warning, the mine burst, and without warning, the mine burst.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR

CAUSED FRIGHTFUL HAVOC

ONE MAN KILLED, ONE FATALLY AND A THIRD SERIOUSLY INJURED IN THE FALL

Elevator Man's Presence of Mind Probably Reduced the Number of Casualties—Elevator Had Just Been Inspected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—An accident to the elevator in the eleven-story building at Pine and William streets, occupied by the United States Fire Insurance company, today, resulted in the death of one of the company's directors, the fatal injury of another director, and the serious injury of a third insurance man. Several members of the directorate of the United States Fire Insurance company, were in the elevator at the time of the crash, together with other parties, and miraculously escaped.

Walter Hayden Griffin, secretary and director of the company, was instantly killed. Thomas W. Caldwell, of Morristown, N. J., also a director of the company, received a compound fracture of the skull, and is not expected to live. George H. Smith, head of the firm of Smith & Hicks, fire underwriters, was injured about the head and body.

It is not definitely known whether the elevator fell from one of the upper floors, or whether the superstructure supporting the elevator fell on top of it, from the roof of the building. There was a jarring sound and then a crash. The cable snapped and the counterweights, half a dozen in number, and weighing from sixty to seventy pounds each, descended, bounding from side to side of the shaft. They crashed through the roof of the car. One of them struck Secretary Griffin on the head, crushing it in. Another struck Director Caldwell in a glancing blow on the back of the head, fracturing the skull and exposing the brain. Underwriter Smith was struck by the torn cables and debris.

The elevator man, Dennis Sullivan, had presence of mind enough to throw open the lower gate just as the first crash came, and the other passengers in the car were able to get out of the cage in time to save themselves. After the accident Sullivan was arrested and held, awaiting the action of the coroner.

It appears from statements made by Manager Belknap, of the Otis Elevator company, and from others in the building, that this elevator had been inspected ten minutes before the accident occurred, and was pronounced absolutely safe.

Manager Belknap could not advance any theory as to the cause of the accident. Each was about thirty years of age. They leave one child.

HE IS INDIFFERENT.

Husband of the Woman Said to Have Wedded Young Jay Gould.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Margaret Cody's cross-examination was concluded today in the trial of the indictments against her, charging an attempt to blackmail the heirs of the late Jay Gould.

John Angell, husband of the woman who was alleged to have been married to Mr. Gould in his youth, was the next witness. He is about eighty years old. He testified that when Mrs. Cody called the first time she told his wife that she was sent by Mrs. Pierce to hunt up her mother. He had taken little interest in the fact that his wife had borne a daughter previous to her marriage to him. Mrs. Angell had once visited this daughter in Missouri. Mrs. Angell had never told witness who was her daughter's father.

MORE PORTLAND VICTIMS.

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 6.—Four bodies from the steamer Portland came ashore during the night. One of the bodies was that of a woman; of the others one was that of a colored man. This makes a total of thirty-one bodies thus far recovered, of which five are unidentified.

NEW ARMY BILL

PROVIDES FOR INCREASING THE LAND FORCES TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

MEASURE HANDED TO SECRETARY ALGER

WILL REACH CONGRESS THROUGH THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

TEXT OF THE DRAFT GIVES FULL DETAILS

One General and Two Lieutenant Generals of the Army Are Provided For—Plan Is in Accordance With the Practice of Modern Military Nations—Proposed Departure Favored by Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The measure which will serve as the basis for action of congress this session, looking to the increase and remodeling of the regular United States army, has been prepared by Maj. Gen. Miles, of the army, and was today handed by him to Secretary Alger, who will probably transmit it to congress through the medium of the house committee on military affairs. Representative Hull, chairman, after he has had time to make any change he deems desirable. The explanation of the broad general principles of the bill (one feature of which provides for the creation of three new offices, a general and two lieutenant generals of the army, in accordance with the practice of modern military nations) is disclosed in the following letter:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Honorable Secretary of War:—Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the draft of a bill for the reorganization of the United States army, based on a strength of one soldier to 100 of the population of the United States and two soldiers to 1,000 of the population in the dependent colonies—approximately 100,000 men. My recommendations are for what I believe to be for the best interests of the government, not only for the present, but as far as I am able to see for the future. The recommendations have been made regardless of the personal considerations of any officer or soldier now connected with the military establishment.

The proportion of artillery, cavalry and infantry is in accordance with the immediate necessities of the United States. We have 4,000 miles of coast, with 27 principal harbors, where are located millions of people and property of almost inestimable value. That they should be protected is demanded by good administration. In addition to this, we have the important harbors in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines to defend, requiring a large force of artillery.

The organization recommended is such as to give an army in proportion to the important duties and great responsibilities required of the different officers in our service, and to give to our organization which has been found most efficient in the services of all other civilized nations, and also to that which was found to be most effective in the Confederate army between the years 1861-1865, the best of our organization has been recommended by Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Gen. Schofield.

I earnestly recommend for your consideration an organization as presented. Very respectfully, Major General Commanding.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

Be it enacted, etc., that the military establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of the following: one regiment of two regiments of coast and field artillery, four regiments of coast and field artillery, four regiments of field artillery, two regiments of engineers, five regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States military academy, and such other troops as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the army of the United States.

Section 2. That the regiments of cavalry shall be organized as now provided by law, and to be organized as follows: one regiment of cavalry shall consist of 1,000 enlisted men, with the necessary complement of officers. Provided further, that each regiment of cavalry shall consist of 1,000 enlisted men, with the necessary complement of officers.

Section 3. That the artillery arm of the service shall consist of coast and field artillery; that the coast artillery shall consist of one regiment of coast and field artillery, each, and the field artillery of two regiments of twelve batteries each. The organization of the batteries of coast and field artillery shall be as provided in this act: Provided, that each battery of coast and field artillery shall consist of 1,200 enlisted men, and each regiment of field artillery of 1,023 enlisted men, with the necessary complement of officers. Provided further, that the president, in his discretion, may convert such field batteries as may seem to him to be necessary from time to time into siege batteries, horse artillery batteries or mountain batteries.

Section 4. That the infantry arm of the service shall consist of fifty regiments of three battalions of four companies each, each company of one hundred men, and one hundred men and, provided, further, that the infantry arm of the service be organized on the basis of two army corps of three divisions each, three brigades of three regiments each.

Section 5. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors (equidistant commanders), two captains, fourteen first lieutenants, one first lieutenant to be appointed adjutant and one first lieutenant to be appointed quartermaster; twelve second lieutenants; one veterinary surgeon; one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief farrier, one chief musician and one chief trumpeter. That each troop shall consist of one captain, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, one cook (corporal), two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, wagoner two trumpeters, and sixty-two privates—total enlisted strength, three hundred and thirty-three. Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment, of colored troops.

Section 6. That each regiment of coast and field artillery shall consist of one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants (one first lieutenant to be appointed adjutant and one first lieutenant to be appointed quartermaster), and twelve second lieutenants; one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, one chief farrier, one chief musician and one chief trumpeter. That each troop shall consist of one captain, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, one cook (corporal), two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, wagoner two trumpeters, and sixty-two privates—total enlisted strength, three hundred and thirty-three. Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment, of colored troops.

Section 7. That each regiment of coast and field artillery shall consist of one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants (one first lieutenant to be appointed adjutant and one first lieutenant to be appointed quartermaster), and twelve second lieutenants; one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, one chief farrier, one chief musician and one chief trumpeter. That each troop shall consist of one captain, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, one cook (corporal), two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, wagoner two trumpeters, and sixty-two privates—total enlisted strength, three hundred and thirty-three. Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment, of colored troops.

Section 8. That each regiment of coast and field artillery shall consist of one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants (one first lieutenant to be appointed adjutant and one first lieutenant to be appointed quartermaster), and twelve second lieutenants; one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, one chief farrier, one chief musician and one chief trumpeter. That each troop shall consist of one captain, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, one cook (corporal), two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, wagoner two trumpeters, and sixty-two privates—total enlisted strength, three hundred and thirty-three. Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment, of colored troops.

Section 9. That each regiment of coast and field artillery shall consist of one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants (one first lieutenant to be appointed adjutant and one first lieutenant to be appointed quartermaster), and twelve second lieutenants; one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, one chief farrier, one chief musician and one chief trumpeter. That each troop shall consist of one captain, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, one cook (corporal), two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, wagoner two trumpeters, and sixty-two privates—total enlisted strength, three hundred and thirty-three. Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment, of colored troops.

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Section 12. That each regiment of coast and field artillery shall consist of one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants (one first lieutenant to be appointed adjutant and one first lieutenant to be appointed quartermaster), and twelve second lieutenants; one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, one chief farrier, one chief musician and one chief trumpeter. That each troop shall consist of one captain, one quartermaster sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, one cook (corporal), two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, wagoner two trumpeters, and sixty-two privates—total enlisted strength, three hundred and thirty-three. Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment, of colored troops.

Continued on Third Page.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Terms of Spanish Treaty.
2—Vest and Expansion Resolution.
3—Fatal Elevator Accident.
4—Several Killed in Mine Explosion.
5—Provisions of New Army Bill.
6—Cubans Want Protection.

- 7—To Help Its People.
8—Jefferson Club Smoke Socials.
9—Man Killed by the Cars, Porto Rico.
10—Democracy on a New Basis.
11—Mr. Parish and That \$3.

- 12—News of the Railroads.
13—Louis Nash Indorsed by Populists.
14—Editorial.
15—State Normal Board and Public Diphtheria Held in Hand.
16—Hawaii Is a Territory.
17—The Reichstag Is Opened.

- 18—Secretary Gage's Annual Sports.
19—Bar Silver, 59 1/16c.
20—Cash Wheat in Chicago, 64 1/2c.

- 21—News of Minneapolis.
22—Young Man Too Busy to Wed.
23—Four Decisions Reversed.
24—Anoka, Hastings and Hospitals.

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