

CONGRESS CLOSING WORK.

LAST OF THE GREAT APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Washington, March 2.—The last of the big supply bills of the government—the General Appropriation bill—was passed by the Senate to-day, thus clearing the decks for final adjournment of Congress. The indications now are that the Senate will do little more than consider conference reports for the remainder of the session. Under the legislative day of Saturday, a session will be held to-morrow, beginning at 3 p. m. In addition to the General Appropriation bill, the measure increasing the cost of public buildings in thirty-two States, known as the Omnibus Public Building bill, was passed. The increase aggregates more than \$2,000,000. In the day session Mr. Clay, of Georgia, delivered a speech in favor of the construction by this government of the Nicaragua Canal.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

NO IMPORTANT LEGISLATION LIKELY TO FAIL.

Washington, March 2.—Throughout to-day the House has been in the throes of the closing hours of the session, with many measures clamoring for attention, and with crowds in the galleries looking down on the weary legislators. Work began at 9 a. m., and proceeded until 5 in the afternoon, when a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m., to permit conference reports to be framed. Under suspension of the rules a number of important bills were passed, including those for a national standardizing bureau, for conferring bronze medals on the enlisted men of the navy and marine corps for distinguished service, to amend the Chinese exclusion laws, and what is known as the Omnibus Public Building bill, enlarging the appropriations for some forty public buildings. The Legislative Appropriation bill was also finally disposed of, and many conferences were adjourned to a stage which gave promise that there would be no failure of important legislation.

EXTRADITION WITH SWITZERLAND.

NEW TREATY PUT IN FORCE BY THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Washington, March 2.—The President has issued a proclamation putting in force a new extradition treaty between the United States and Switzerland. The two countries have been getting along in an unsatisfactory manner as to extradition matters under some general provisions contained in two or three sections of the old treaty of amity and commerce, and it has been deemed better to modernize the arrangement. The new treaty is of the usual type, and where citizens are concerned a country is allowed discretion in delivering up its own.

COLORED MEN HONOR MR. CHANDLER.

A HANDSOME CANE PRESENTED TO THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENATOR AS A TOKEN OF APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES.

Washington, March 2.—As a token of appreciation of his services to the race, representatives of the leading newspapers of the colored people of the country to-day presented a handsome cane to Senator William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, who will retire from Congress on March 4. The presentation took place in the room of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and besides Senator Chandler and the colored editors and members of their staff, Senators McComas and Pritchard were present.

The speech of presentation was made on behalf of the colored press by Reuben S. Smith, a member of the Washington bar. He said the New-Hampshire Senator had freely given his services to the race for the last forty years, and predicted that his retirement would be only temporary.

Mr. Chandler was much affected when he rose to reply. He said he had been a friend of the colored race since 1856, and that it had been easy for him, because it was natural. He discussed the lynching problem at some length, saying he regretted to see that the lynching of colored men was extending to the Northern States, and was not confined to lynchings for offenses against women. He advised the colored people to organize a committee to investigate and report on the subject, and to bring all lynchings brought to their attention, believing that the publication of an authentic record would tend to stop the practice. He also advised the colored people to stand up in a peaceable manner for their rights under the Fifteenth Amendment, and not to allow themselves to be disfranchised without continued protest. The right of the colored man to vote should be as sacred to him as his life. The Senator's sentiments were loudly applauded.

Senators McComas and Pritchard also spoke. Mr. McComas said that Senator Chandler is the best friend of the colored race under the roof of the Capitol.

CONFERENCE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

SOME OF THE DISPUTED QUESTIONS HAD TO SETTLE.

Washington, March 2.—The informal conferences on the River and Harbor bill have removed most of the questions of difference, and the bill has been passed by the House. The California items of difference and a contention which has arisen over the respective rights of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers are proving difficult questions to adjust.

GREAT SHIPBUILDING CONTRACTS.

THE NEWPORT NEWS COMPANY TO BUILD ANOTHER BIG CRUISER FOR THE NAVY.

Washington, March 2 (Special).—C. B. Orcutt, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, executed a contract with the Navy Department for one of the 10,000-ton protected cruisers this afternoon, making the fourth large contract which Secretary Long has awarded to the company within the current fiscal year. These are for two armored cruisers, a battleship and a protected cruiser, aggregating in cost nearly \$14,500,000 for hull and machinery, exclusive of armament and guns. This figure surpasses all records for government shipbuilding contracts. The Newport News company has also built for the navy the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky and Missouri; the gunboats Helena, Nashville and Wilmington, and has launched the monitor Arkansas, now nearly completed.

MORE COSTLY PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"OMNIBUS" BILL PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, March 2.—The Omnibus Public Building bill, passed by both houses to-day, carried the following items: Adams, \$200,000; Aberdeen, \$300,000; Boise City, Idaho, \$200,000; Brunswick, Ga., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Cheyenne, Wyo., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Commercial, Mo., \$75,000 to \$100,000; Butte, Mont., \$300,000 to \$250,000; Eau Claire, Wis., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Elmira, N. Y., \$150,000 to \$200,000; Fresno, Cal., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Hot Springs, Ark., \$75,000 to \$100,000; Lawrence, Mass., \$100,000 to \$150,000; Leadville, Colo., \$50,000 to \$75,000; Lockport, N. Y., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Newport, Vt., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Newport News, Va., \$100,000 to \$150,000; Norwich, Conn., \$100,000 to \$150,000; Rome, N. Y., \$50,000 to \$100,000; St. Cloud, Minn., \$50,000 to \$100,000; St. Paul, \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; Salt Lake City, \$200,000 to \$300,000; Seattle, \$50,000 to \$75,000; Tampa, Fla., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Wilkes-Barre, Penn., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Winston, N. C., \$25,000 to \$50,000; Yonkers, N. Y., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Bristol, Tenn., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Carrollton, Ky., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Columbus, Ga., \$150,000 to \$200,000; Dubuque, Iowa, \$50,000 to \$100,000.

TO THANK REAR ADMIRAL KEMPF.

Washington, March 2.—Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Louis Kempf "for the wisdom displayed in refusing to join the allied forces in the bombardment of the forts at Taku, China."

ANOTHER VETO BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 2.—The President to-day vetoed a bill for the relief of the legal representative of Samuel Tewksbury. The bill covered a bill of \$50,000 for use of a building by the Federal Government already paid for such use as was made of the property.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESENT MILITARY OFFICIALS TO BE CONTINUED UNDER A NEW DESIGNATION OF AUTHORITY.

Washington, March 2.—Following close on the approval of the Army Appropriation bill, containing the amended Spooner proposition for a provisional government in the Philippines, the President will issue an executive order designating General MacArthur and all the other officials of the present military government as the persons to administer "all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands." In other words, the existing government will continue, under a new designation of authority from the President, until arrangements of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The President will act on the line indicated simply as a precaution against possible legal or international complications. A general plan of civil government has been formulated by the Secretary of War and referred to the Philippine Commission for its consideration. It will be for the President to determine when and how the new government shall be inaugurated.

A FIGHT ON LEYTE ISLAND.

A BAND OF INSURGENTS ROUTED FROM A STRONG POSITION.

Tacloban, Island of Leyte, March 2.—Lieutenant Steele, with twenty men of the 43d Regiment, has had a fierce engagement with insurgents on the upper Layan River, in this island. The enemy, numbering forty-two rifles and one hundred bolomen, the combined bands of Kapile, Moxica and Espina, were strongly entrenched, but were defeated. The American casualties were Private John Crimmins, of the 43d, and two native scouts killed.

North of a line drawn from Dulag to Ormoce affairs in Leyte are satisfactory. Few rebels are left in that district, schools have been established, in which English is taught; business has been resumed, the lands are being cultivated, and there is considerable shipbuilding. South of this line, however, the guerrillas are insufficient and the situation is more serious. The country swarms with bands of rebels, and the real work of American occupation is just beginning.

CARMAN RELEASED ON BAIL.

FURTHER CONFINEMENT MIGHT HAVE LED TO HIS DEATH.

Manila, March 2.—By direction of Major-General MacArthur, D. M. Carman, an American contractor, who was taken into custody on February 6, charged with aiding the Filipino insurgents, has been released on \$10,000 cash bail. Major Kulp, medical officer, certified that Carman was a very sick man, and that further confinement was apt to cause his death. Brigadier-General G. W. Davis, provost marshal of Manila, says that the case had been carefully considered before the release was ordered, as it established the precedent in the Philippines of permitting persons charged with aiding and abetting the insurrection to be at large. Carman is under surveillance in Manila, and can be brought to court whenever he is wanted. He is allowed no privileges save those allowed by civil law elsewhere.

Carman's release on bail is much discussed; the prosecution is confident of proving Carman's guilt if the case comes to trial.

Lieutenant Crockett and his company of Ilocos scouts have had a skirmish with Geronimo's band in the mountains of Morong Province. Several rebels were killed, and fifteen rifles were captured.

The Philippine Commission will organize provincial governments in Romblon, Bohol and the Iloilo province, and probably in Cebu, Zamboanga and Mindanao. Possibly similar governments will be instituted in other islands. It is understood that the Sultan and the other islands peopled by Moros will retain their own tribal government under treaty.

The transport Sumner, which will take the commission to a southern tour, sailed from Nagasaki to-day. The commission will leave Manila March 10.

IN BATAAN PROVINCE.

CONDITIONS SCARCELY RIPE FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT, GENERAL GRANT THINKS.

Balanga, Province of Bataan, Luzon, March 2.—Provincial government has been established in the last province of Brigadier-General F. D. Grant's district.

General Grant, speaking to the representative of The Associated Press to-day, said he could not at present recommend the organization of civil governments in either Bulacan or Bataan province. The province of Pampanga, however, as recommended by General MacArthur, he considered ripe for civil rule. In General Grant's opinion no civil government ought to be organized until the insurgents were either captured or conquered, however peaceful they might appear. Conditions were developing with such unexpected rapidity that it was well to organize civil governments in some provinces as an experiment, and General Grant believed that some of these would be successful, especially since, unlike the system of municipal government, the provincial system rests little real authority or self-government in the people themselves, the actual control remaining with the American Philippine Commission.

Mr. Worcester announced the decision of the commission to appoint an American officer to be Civil Governor of Bataan Province during the transition period, and Captain John H. Goldman, of the 32d United States Volunteer Infantry, has been thus appointed. All but one of the native delegations favored the appointment of Captain Goldman, and applauded it. Captain Goldman responded with a stirring address. Lieutenant Love, of the 32d Infantry, has been appointed treasurer of the province, and Sergeant-Major Vance, of the 41st United States Infantry, has been appointed supervisor and secretary to Lieutenant Love. The capital of the province has been fixed at Balanga.

Notwithstanding the cordial reception, it was the unanimous testimony of officers of the 32d Infantry that the people of Bataan are backward, untrustworthy and not ready for civil government. It was also suspected that they are continuing to contribute to insurgents adjacent in the mountains. General Grant, however, is confident that they will be pacified. He says that scouts will shortly disperse the Bataan rebels. To-day's session of the commission indicated that the Tagals of Bataan are not equal to those of Bulacan, and that they are not equal to the strong arm of the United States. In the session of the commission, delegations from present from all towns excepting two. The commissioners anticipate the establishment of a successful government. The 32d Infantry will shortly sail for home, being replaced by a part of the 5th Artillery.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Washington, March 2.—The Senate in executive session last night confirmed the following nominations:

GROVER H. LEBURROW, of New-Jersey, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New-York.

CHARLES A. BOUTELLE, of Maine, to be a captain on the retired list of the navy.

To be major-general, Brigadier-General WILLIAM R. SHAFER, U. S. A., retired.

To be brigadier-general, Colonel AARON S. DAGGETT, U. S. A.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT PORTO RICO.

Washington, March 2.—A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Forsaker, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, authorizing a sub-committee to visit Porto Rico in order to ascertain the condition of the island and its inhabitants and report at the next regular session of Congress.

STEEL TERMS OUTLINED.

MORGAN CIRCULAR SHOWS THAT CAPITAL STOCK WILL BE \$850,000,000.

Official details concerning the organization and capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation and the terms on which its stock is to be exchanged for stock of the constituent companies are contained in a circular issued yesterday afternoon by J. P. Morgan & Co., as managers of the underwriting syndicate, and addressed to the shareholders of the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, National Tube Company, American Steel and Wire Company of New-Jersey, American Tin Plate Company, American Steel Hoop Company and American Sheet Steel Company.

From this circular it appears that the authorized issue of capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation is to be \$850,000,000, or \$50,000,000 in excess of the amount named in the semi-official statement published three or four days ago. The stock is to be equally divided between common and 7 per cent cumulative preferred, and there is to be an issue of 5 per cent gold bonds to an aggregate amount not exceeding \$304,000,000. The circular says that a syndicate comprising leading financial interests throughout the United States and Europe has been formed by subscribers to the amount of \$200,000,000, among such subscribers being J. P. Morgan & Co., the syndicate managers, and many large stockholders of the several companies, to carry out the financing arrangement set forth in the circular, and to provide the sum in cash and the financial support required for that purpose. The syndicate, through its managers, has made with the United States Steel Corporation a contract under which the latter is to issue and deliver its stock of both classes and its bonds in exchange for stocks of the constituent companies other than the Carnegie company, and \$25,000,000 in cash. As to the Carnegie company, the circular announces that the syndicate has already arranged for the acquisition of substantially all of its securities, including Mr. Carnegie's holdings. The bonds of the United States Steel Corporation are to be used only to acquire the bonds and 60 per cent of the stock of the Carnegie company. This apparently means that the Carnegie company stock is to be taken over at \$1,500 for each \$1,000 share, and the bonds are to be exchanged at par; for 60 per cent of the 100,000 shares of stock at \$1,500 a share, would be \$144,000,000, which, added to \$160,000,000, the total par value of the Carnegie company's bond issue, would make \$304,000,000, which is given in the circular as the maximum of the new corporation's bond issue. The terms of exchange offered the shareholders of the several constituent companies are as printed in The Tribune on Wednesday, and are as follows:

Name of company and class of stock.	Amount of new stock to be delivered in par value.	Preferred stock.	Common stock.
Federal steel company, preferred stock.	\$110	4	\$107.50
Common stock.	117.50	4	113.50
American Steel and Wire company of New-Jersey, preferred stock.	125	50	125
Common stock.	125	50	125
National Steel company, preferred stock.	125	50	125
Common stock.	125	50	125
National Tube company, preferred stock.	125	50	125
Common stock.	125	50	125
American Tin Plate company, preferred stock.	125	50	125
Common stock.	125	50	125
American Steel Hoop company, preferred stock.	125	50	125
Common stock.	125	50	125
American Sheet Steel company, preferred stock.	125	50	125
Common stock.	125	50	125

In case less than all of the bonds and stock of the Carnegie company or less than all of the stocks of the other companies referred to shall be acquired, the circular continues, the amounts of bonds and stocks to be issued will be reduced as provided in the contract made by the syndicate with the new company. No estimate in figures is made as to the probable profits of the United States Steel Corporation, but the syndicate managers say on this point:

Statements furnished to us by officers of the several constituent companies named, and of the Carnegie company, show that the aggregate of the net earnings of the constituent companies for the year 1900 was amply sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of the new stock, besides making provision for sinking funds and maintenance of property. The proposed arrangement of the necessity of large deductions hereafter made in the case of the Carnegie company for improvements will be avoided, the amount of earnings applicable to dividends will be substantially increased and greater stability of investment will be assured without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products.

The registered holders of receipts for deposited preferred stocks are to receive the equivalent of dividends thereon at the rates therein provided, from the last dividend period up to April 1, 1901, from which date dividends on the preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation are to begin to accrue. Deposited common stocks must carry all dividends or rights to dividends declared or payable on or after March 1, 1901.

The certificates for stocks so deposited will be exchanged for transferable receipts issued by the various trust companies which are to act as depositaries, and application will be made for listing these receipts on the New-York Stock Exchange. It is stipulated that J. P. Morgan & Co., acting in behalf of the syndicate, shall have full control over the deposited certificates, including power to deliver the same under their contract to the United States Steel Corporation in consideration of the issue of preferred stock and common stock of that corporation.

The syndicate managers reserve the right, at any time prior to the deposit of two-thirds of all the outstanding shares of each class of the stock of any one or more of the companies other than the Carnegie company, to withdraw their offer as to the stockholders of such company or companies. They are authorized to proceed with the proposed transaction whenever in their judgment a sufficient amount of the stocks of the companies, or any of them, shall have been deposited. They reserve the right, however, at any time, in their discretion, wholly to abandon the transaction, and they reserve the right to terminate the privilege of deposit at an earlier date, upon two days' notice, to be given by publication at least once in two daily newspapers in New-York City.

It is further stipulated that the forms of the new bonds and of the indenture securing the same, and of the certificates for the new preferred and common shares, and the entire plan of organization of the United States Steel Corporation, shall be determined by J. P. Morgan & Co.

On the interesting point of compensation for the syndicate's services the circular says merely: All shares of the United States Steel Corporation deliverable to or for account of the syndicate, which shall not be required for the acquisition of the stock of the Carnegie company or for delivery to stockholders of the same, shall be retained by and to belong to the syndicate.

The circular closes with this note: It is proper to state that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to receive no compensation for their services as syndicate managers beyond a share in any sum which ultimately may be realized by the syndicate.

The boards of directors of the various companies interested are expected to issue circular letters to their stockholders early this week, advising the acceptance of the terms as announced in the circular summarized above. That the plan will be ratified by a large majority of the parties in interest is regarded in the financial district as a foregone conclusion.

RIOTOUS MOBS IN PALERMO.

Rome, March 2.—According to the press, manifestations in Palermo to-day prevented the operation of the tramways by placing obstructions on the tracks and cutting the overhead wires. The crowd attempted to enter the Olympia Theatre, but was unsuccessful. On Candellaria, billboards were overturned and set fire to. The firemen were called out to extinguish the flames. A woman was most active in the crowd. Calm has been restored.

JUDGE NOYES ATTACKED.

NOMINATION OF A MARSHAL FOR ALASKA PARTLY DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE'S EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Washington, March 2.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day reopened the discussion connected with Judge Noyes's appointment of Alexander McKenzie as receiver of certain mines in Alaska. The question arose in connection with the nomination of Frank H. Richards as United States marshal for the 11d District of Alaska, and was raised by Senator Stewart. Mr. Richards has been confirmed, but at the last previous executive session Senator Stewart moved the reconsideration of his nomination, and to-day's session was devoted to consideration of that motion. Senator Stewart led the discussion, which related almost exclusively to the McKenzie case. He rendered affidavits to show that Richards himself had acted in the capacity of receiver in litigation mining cases, under Judge Noyes's appointment, but said that personally he knew little of the man's character. He expressed distrust of Judge Noyes, and pleaded with the Senate to permit the nomination to fail, saying that the President could reappoint him after next Monday and thus afford time for such an investigation as the Senator thought should be made into the character of a man who was to occupy so important a place as marshal in Alaska.

Senator Stewart's attack upon Judge Noyes brought out replies from Senators Hansbrough, Spooner, Pettigrew, Turner and others. The debate was hot at times, but the points developed were not different from those made when the same question came up in the open session of the Senate a few days ago. Senator Spooner reviewed the appointment of Judge Noyes as receiver, and also went thoroughly into his judicial acts. Senator Pettigrew suggested that there was as much reason for investigating the San Francisco court, which had interfered in the McKenzie case, as there was for investigating the Noyes transaction.

Senator Stewart's motion was not disposed of when the executive session was concluded.

MRS. WITTHAUS CHARGES FRAUD.

ASSERTS HER OWN DIVORCE FROM PROFESSOR WAS OBTAINED THROUGH COLLUSION BETWEEN THE LAWYERS.

The case of Witthaus agt. Witthaus was again before the Supreme Court, at White Plains, yesterday, when Nicholas Cohen, of the firm of Howe & Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Bly C. Witthaus, made a motion before Justice Keogh, holding a special term of the Supreme Court, to vacate the decree of divorce which had been granted Mrs. Witthaus from her husband, Professor Rudolph A. Witthaus. Mrs. Witthaus was in court and sat near her lawyer. She was stylishly attired in a blue gown, black velvet jacket, and jaunty black hat.

The motion was made upon the grounds, first, that the decree was obtained by collusion of the lawyers for the plaintiff and the defendant, and, second, on the ground of fraud practised against the defendant.

The Justice—You make a motion to set aside your own divorce?

Counsel—Yes, we want you to set aside our own divorce on the ground of fraud practised upon us by the former counsel in the case and the defendant.

In 1883 Mrs. Witthaus became afflicted with a serious ailment, and the counsel stated to the court, Professor Witthaus, her husband, used his skill as a chemist to administer poison to her to deprive her of her reason. In 1886 Professor Witthaus began an action for a divorce, but abandoned it. In 1897 Mrs. Witthaus began an action for a separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. She won the suit, and was allowed alimony at the rate of \$2,000 a year. At this time the professor began an action for an absolute divorce. In April 1897 the suit was begun. A divorce was then her counsel, and Mrs. Witthaus charges him with fraud in entering into an agreement with her husband's lawyer.

Justice Keogh hereupon asked how the case came to White Plains, and whether either of the parties lived in Westchester County.

Mr. Cohen answered that it was brought in White Plains because of a notorious New-York and get a quick decision.

The divorce proceedings were before William P. Fiero, a White Plains lawyer, as referee, but no charge was made in his report to Justice Gaynor recommending the granting of the divorce to Mrs. Witthaus.

District Attorney George C. Andrews of Westchester County said that this was the fourth motion that had been made in the case, and that it was expected that the case would be decided by the parties that Justice Gaynor made the decree. He said that she was living with another man, and that she was at that time, that they went to Florida and then came back to this city.

The prescriptions, which she said were poisons administered to her by her husband, had been submitted to Dr. Loomis for analysis, and he reported that they were harmless. He also reported that the defendant had admitted collusion, and the divorce had been granted by Justice Gaynor on the report of Referee Fiero, who had having full knowledge of all the facts in the case.

Justice Keogh reserved his decision.

SWINDLER ANNOYS SENATOR CULBERSON.

Washington, March 2.—Senator Culbertson, of Texas, has been greatly annoyed by the actions of a man who has traded about the country and borrowed money on the representation that he is either the Senator himself or the Senator's brother. Letters have been received from various places in New-York and from Chicago and Louisville representing that recent calls have been made on well known people by the individual in question. He frequently selects for his victims ex-members of the House of Representatives who know the Senator's father, and appears to have no difficulty in securing money from them. Senator Culbertson says that he has only one brother, Robert U. Culbertson, who lives in San Antonio, Tex., and that he the Senator has not been travelling recently. He asks that friends of his advance no money to others in line with the case.

REORGANIZING THE ENGINEER CORPS.

Washington, March 2.—Orders have been issued at the War Department for the reorganization of the enlisted force of the Corps of Engineers in conformity with the provisions of the act of February 2. The force will consist of one band and three battalions of four companies each. The first battalion, consisting of Companies A, B, C and D, will be organized at Fort Totten. The second and third battalions will be organized at West Point, with the detachment now there as a basis. Recruiting will be at once begun for the new companies to be organized. The companies composing the first and second battalions will, by authority of the President, consist of the maximum strength authorized by law. The new company organized at the third battalion will be organized with the minimum strength.

MR. GAGE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Washington, March 2.—Charles B. Rich, who has been private secretary to Assistant Secretary Van derlip, will be designated as private secretary to Secretary Gage when Milton E. Allos assumes his duties as Assistant Secretary to succeed Mr. Van derlip. Mr. Rich is from Illinois, and is the youngest man who ever held the important office of private secretary to a Cabinet officer. His appointment will be in line with the system of promotion for merit.

MANHATTAN YACHT CLUB DINNER.

The Manhattan Yacht Club last night gave its annual "Bitting out" party at the Yachtmen's club, No. 10 West 47th street. This is one of a series to be given by the club in the winter months. Last night's entertainment was entirely informal, and the club's custom of having no speechmaking was not departed from. H. L. Hoyt, commodore of the club, presided. Howard Gould was expected to attend, but sent his regrets, his absence being necessitated by the illness of his wife. The guests were about fifty in number. Among them were Mr. Roosevelt Schuler, vice-commodore of the club; E. M. MacLellan, Mr. Forbes Morgan, W. A. Kissam, D. G. McGlellan, Mr. Charles H. Allen, Mr. John Whitney, Charles M. Gould, C. H. Boyer and C. P. Wyckoff.

A Practical Letter.

NEW YORK, March 3rd, 1901.

To Every Owner of a Piano:

DEAR SIR OR MADAM:—At the time you purchased your piano, would you not gladly have paid a reasonable advance for the same instrument if besides being used as a piano in the regular way, it could have been arranged so as to enable you to play, without a moment's practice, any selection you might desire?

Wonderful as it may seem this can be done now without altering your piano in the slightest degree.

The Pianola is the means which makes it possible. The Pianola looks like a small cabinet, and has felt-covered fingers which strike the notes for you.

By its purchase you and each member of your family can play without knowing one note from another any piece of music, Classical, Rag-time, Popular, Sacred or Operatic.

The music may be rendered in this way with as much expression as it is possible to obtain with the human fingers.

If this interests you, we will be glad to give you our most courteous attention if you will visit our warerooms at any time it may suit your convenience, even should your call be prompted by mere curiosity.

Respectfully yours,

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY.

18 W. 23d St., N. Y. 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BEST & CO Spring Outfits for Children.

Prudent mothers seek early selections for their own requirements, knowing that many novelties are then attainable that cannot be found later. The same applies to children's needs.

At no time during the entire spring season is our stock more replete than now.

Many choice articles may be had that will not be duplicated later.

The fact that they can find under one roof every known requisite, in the most complete and reliable assortment to be found anywhere, and at the lowest prices possible for the grade required, should be reason enough for purchasing their entire requirements from us.

Novelties in every department.

Goods not found elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

TO UPLIFT THE NEGRO RACE.

WHAT PROMISES TO BE A GREAT MOVEMENT STARTED IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 2.—What is perhaps the largest movement ever begun among the colored people of the United States has just taken shape here in Washington at the Ashbury Methodist Episcopal Church, where twenty designated official representatives of religious denominations and agencies engaged in religious work among the negroes have gathered to consider the spiritual, moral, intellectual and social progress of the race, and to make arrangements for a monster gathering of the enlightened young negro men and women in the summer of 1902. This meeting will be known as the Negro Young People's Christian Congress.

Bishop Wesley J. Ginn of Atlanta, was elected president of the movement; the Rev. Dr. W. D. Isaacs, of Nashville, vice-president; Professor L. Garland Penn, of Atlanta, corresponding secretary; the Rev. E. W. Arnett, of Springfield, Ill., assistant secretary, and the Rev. W. M. Alexander, of Baltimore, treasurer. An executive committee to have charge of all arrangements has been appointed, consisting of the following members: Bishop R. S. Williams, of Baltimore; Bishop G. W. Clinton, of Charlotte, N. C.; the Rev. Dr. S. N. Vass, of Raleigh, N. C.; Bishop C. T. Shaffer, of Topeka, Kan.; the Rev. Dr. D. J. Saunders, of Charlotte, N. C.; the Rev. Dr. L. L. Thomas, of Washington, and the Rev. L. C. Davis, of Pratt City, Ala.

At the preliminary session here a greeting to the negro was made, which, after congratulating him on the progress he has made since emancipation, says:

Wisdom suggests that in this first year of a new century the sensible negro admit the shortcomings of his race as well as emphasize the marvelous results achieved. He must not forget that he has helped as we have been by the good people of the North and the South, encouraged by friends everywhere, inspired by the examples of the most unselfish character in well-nigh every avenue of life, as well as stimulated to succeed by the thrusts of economic rivalry. He must not forget that he is at the door of a new century with thousands of uneducated members of the race, with an alarming condition of ignorance, poverty and crime, and that the uneducated negro of little culture, of no practical piety and loaded with evil appetites which have their origin in former conditions, and which he must reach, and good people everywhere will help to reach him. But the most conspicuous and the most serious work must be done by the most unselfish character in well-nigh every avenue of life, as well as stimulated to succeed by the thrusts of economic rivalry. He must not forget that he is at the door of a new century with thousands of uneducated members of the race, with an alarming condition of ignorance, poverty and crime, and that the uneducated negro of little culture, of no practical piety and loaded with evil appetites which have their origin in former conditions, and which he must reach, and good people everywhere will help to reach him. But the most conspicuous and the most serious work must be done by the most unselfish character in well-nigh every avenue of life, as well as stimulated to succeed by the thrusts of economic rivalry.

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