

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1898.

IT HAS already become apparent that a strenuous effort will be made during the present session of Congress to pass the bill giving a Northern stock company one hundred million dollars, as a starter, for the construction of an interocean canal through foreign territory, though there are three or four railroads connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans now in operation through territory of the United States, and for the construction of which hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's money have been appropriated. As the only beneficiaries of such a canal as the one referred to, except, of course, the stockholders in the scheme and their agents, will be a few Northern ship owners, how Southern congressmen can support it, is what many people can't find out.

A NEGRO preacher in Washington yesterday told his congregation that if the white preachers and church mem bers who took part in the recent effort to Americaniza Wilmington and other parts of North Carolina, are Christians, them to be "liars, hypocrites, murderers and cowards." The first negroes that are to be deported to any of the recently conquered provinces, or to the home of their ancestors in Africa, should in clude among them all such preachers as the one referred to, as they do a great deal toward stimulating their race to words and acts that provoke ill-feeling between them and the white people among whom they live.

THE third and last session of the fifty fifth Congress met to day. Its work will probably be confined to the passage of the regular appropriation bills for the support of the government and for paying the bondholders their increased amount of interest. Though Mr. Mc-Kinley was elected with the promise that there should be a reform in the currency, hardly anybody supposes that two sessions of Congress having been allowed to expire without any attempt to fulfill that promise, an effort to do so can well succeed in this, the remaining short session, so much of the time of which will be consumed in the consideration of the necessary appropriation bills. Of this session it may therefore be well said, blessed are those who expect nothing.

FROM WASHINGTON. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates of appropriations for the year ending Jun-30th, 1900, was sent to the House of Representatives this morning. Some of the larger sums are: For the legisla tive department \$4,476,000; for th Treasury, \$9,661,040; Agricultural \$3, 127,722; Judicial, \$27,492 000; Military Establishment, \$145,119,000; Naval, \$39,114,000; Pensions, \$145,233,000; Public Works, \$56,927,000, Miscellan eous, \$37,214,000; Permanent annua appropriations \$128 678,000. The total estimates for 1900 are \$593,048,378, The appropriations for 1898 including ing deficiencies and miscellaneous wer

Pension Commissioner Evans this morning ordered to be disbarred from practice Luther C. Williams, of Nor-

\$802,875,513.

Minister Matras Remero of Mexico who returned to this city to-day called upon Secretary Hay and informally announced that he had been made an Amhassador. This government will now reciprocate by raising Minister to Mexico Powell Clayton, to an ambassador. This is the first time that an American republic has been represented here by an ambassador.

Adjutant General Corbin said this morning that a definite date for the departure of Major General Fitzbugh Lee with his headquerters from Savannah for Havana had not yet been set, but he will undoubtedly get away the latter part of this week.

The widow of Captain Charles Gridley, of the U. S. cruiser Olympia, is to get a pension of \$30 a month. Captain Gridley died two or three days after the battle of Manila while on his way home.

President Proctor, of the civil seragainst Senator Gallinger will be investigated at once and would have been before "had the yellow fever not inter. Both may die. ferred with our examinations in the South. We have not dropped or forgotten the matter.

The family of the late General Rawlings have written to Mr. Frank Hume to see if the government will allow them to remove the General's remains from the Congressional Cemetery to Arlington, at their own expense, to b reinterred in a lot just north of the one in which General Sheridan is buried. General Rawlings's father was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia.

Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the House commerce committee, will give a hearing to-morrow morning to the promoters of the bill for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac from Observatory Hill to Arlington. Mr. Hepburn is in favor of the bill, and so discussion was proceeding on several are a majority and probably the whole points. He added that further instrucof the committee.

danger of negro domination there, cite sion will end with the signing of the "that's the chief cause of complaint. Cortes before January, or until the ne-The white officers the negroes elect and gotiations with the United States are appoint are infinitely worse than the completely concluded and the evacua-negroes themselves. We can stand the tion of the colonies is finished.

Senator Martin says he was misrepresented by a newspaper of this city in respect to his position on the Philippine question. He does not know whether the treaty providing for the annexation of those islands will be ratified or not and in his reported interview only spoke of the support that treaty might receive from some Sena-tors by reason of the fear that a failure to ratify it might possibly provoke foreign complications, if not a renewal of hostilities. He never was in favor of the annexation of the Philippines as a direct proposition.

A bill to increase the army to one hundred thousand men was introduced in the House to-day, and will be considered by the army committee to-morrow. Some of the democratic members of that committee, Mr. Hay among them, will oppose it, on the ground that the present size, sixty thousand, is large enough.

Coogressman Hay says he thinks eight of the ten democratic members of the next House from Virginia will favor the leadership of Mr. Bailey in that body, and probably nine; also that he thinks Mr. Martin will be his own successor in the Senate.

It is rumored at the State Department that to show her newly developed affection for the United States, Great Britain will demand of President Kruger of the Transvaal republic that he grant American negroes there the same privileges and immunities that are allowed all the other people of that coun-

ry. Congressman Lamb, of Virginia, says he has strong hopes of succeeding, at this session, with the bills for the relief of Richmond College, for the payment of rents for property in Richmond occupied by the federal army after the close of the war, and for refunding the balance to the account of the Freedmen's Savags Bank to the depositors in that bank or heir heirs.

Congressman Jones, of Virginia, when asked to day about the report that Mr. Bailey would resign his leadership of the democratic side of the House, said he would advise against it, as he would sgainst any other acon that might tend to create differences in then he is not one, but that he believes the party, and as it would do no harm to any dy to allow the matter of such leadership that referred to, to lay over until the meet

slong in the conquered provinces as they are, and not to interfere with them until the next

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Many persons in Paris believe that an army plot to seize the supreme pow-

er of France has been formed. The American and Spanish peace mmisssioners say the peace treaty is ikely to be signed within a week.

President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, left Washington yesterday for New York, whence he will sail next Saturday for Paris.

The Mexican government has accredited Senor Romero, for a number of years its minister at Washington, as ambassador to the United States.

The War Department will send a number of regiments of the regular army to Manila, among them three negro regiments now on duty in the The government of Nicaragua, as a

result of the collapse of the republic of Central America, has published a decree declaring Nicaragua to be an independent sovereign State.

Fire in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church in Fifty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues, New York, early yesterday morning damaged the church to the extent of \$150.

The entire sugar crop of the Hawaiian islands is reported to have been the sugar trust and h teen large sailing vessels were yesterday announced as having been chartered to bring the sugar to the Delaware

Breakwater for orders. Arrangements are being completed at Savannah, Ga., for the departure for Cuba of the Second division of the Seventh corps which includes the Fourth Virginia regiment. The movement will begin to morrow with the departure of the provost guard.

Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate will be married to the Earl of Strafford to-morrow in quiet fashion at the home of her siser, Mrs. Alfred Kessler, in New York None but Mrs. Colgate's immediate relatives will be present. Bishop Pot-

ter will perform the ceremony. The bill for the government of the Hawaiian Islands has beeen placed in the hands of the President by the Hawaiian commission. The bill deals with the islands as a "territorial colony," as a government official expressed it, and provides a comprehensive and popular form of government, which may be applied to the other possessions later.

The main pipe connecting the boilers with the steam chest of the Mallory Liner Alamo, broke Saturday night jus as the steamship was about to warp out of her dock at New York. All the men in the fire room, six in number, were killed by the escaping steam. One passenger who was looking through the grating over the fire room, was badly scalded about the face and hands.

Because Mrs. Dietrich, a widow, who is said to be sixty-eight years old and who lives in Brooklyn, refused to 3rd, in which the entire Spanish fleet marry her boarder, Louis Hutzler, yesterday, he cut her throat with a razor vice commission, says the charges and then cut his own. Hutzler is forty years old, and has lived in the house for nearly six years. He is a baker.

A committee of colored men, ap-pointed at a recent mass-meeting of colored people in Washington, on Saturday called on the President to present certain resolutions passed at that meeting in regard to the race troubles in the Carolinas. President McKinley reminded the visitors that this is the time for moderation. The committee also urged the appointment of Captain Ayres, of the Tenth cavalry to be brigadier-general.

The Peace Negotiations.

MADRID, Dec. 5 .- The foreign minister, in an interview, says he does not think that the treaty can be signed be fore the opening of Congress, since the tions would be telegraphed to the Presi-A North Carolina democrat here to- dent of the Spanish peace commission day says the negroes here and in the to day. The conservative organs de-North in attempting to disprove the clare that Prime Minister Sagasta's misthe fact that many of the republican of- treaty of peace. Sagasta thinks this is ficers are white men. "Why," said he, premature. He will not summon the

the war our people rejoice in a very eatisfactory and steadily increasing de-gree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the Treasury receipts to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit has advanced to the front rank; while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country.

The President then recites the events

which led up to the war with Spain. The destruction of the battleship Maine, "while lying rightfully in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good-will" he says was "a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the pation's heart profoundly. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship. Even before the finding of the naval relations with Spain was at hand, and it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the Congress to receive imme diate answer to the duty of making in

stant provision for the possible and per-haps speedily probable emergency of peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, he says, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiation continued for some time at Madrid, resulting in offers by the Spanish govern ment which could not but be regarded as inadequate. The President then as inadequate. The Fresident then controller of the Currency is opposed to the proposition to allow the National Banks to the proposition to allow the National Banks to supply the country with its paper currency. The feeling among the republican managers in Congress is in favor of letting things go in Congress is in favor of letting things go question to Congress in his mes question to Congress in his mes sage of April 11, with the result

that the memorable joint resolution was passed on April 19th and approved by the Executive on April 20th. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish iminister, who forthwith asked for his passportys, which were given him. notified General Woodford that upon the President's approval of the joint resolution the Madrid government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries and ceasing all official communication be-

ween their respective governments. "Spain having thus denied the de mand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of rela tions which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolutions were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war. Our country thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emer-

The President then recites the call for volunteers, the response to which was instant and complete; the creation of the auxiliary navy; the precautions taken to prevent possible injury to our offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over.

He recites briefly the most salient features of the war. Of Dawey's victory at Manila he says: "The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Major General Merritt and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns. Only reluc tance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city, and therewith the military occupancy of the whole group. The insurgents invested Manila from the northern and eastern sides but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt from attempting an assault. No partition of the rights and responsibilities attending the enforcement of a just and advantageous

peace could be thought of." The sinking of the Merrimac in the channel at Santiago harbor by Lieut. Hobson and seven volunteers is refer-red to as an act which "thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen but the world by its exceptional heroism.'

The President then refers to the cap ture of the outworks of Santiago on July 1st by General Shafter's army; the capture of El Caney and San Juan on July 2nd, and, following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, the decisive naval combat of the war on July under Cervera was destroyed in less than three hours, and says: "Where all so conspicuously distinguished the gunners and the unnamed heroes in the boiler rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astounding victory, for which neither an-cient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be invidious to single out any for especial honor.

served promotion has rewarded the more conspicuous actors the nation's profoundest gratitude is due all of these brave men." V the fall of Santiago the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. General Miles had previous y been selected to organize an expedition for that purpose. He entered Ponce on July 27th, and by August 12th much of the island was in our possession and the acquisition of the remainder was only a matter of a short time. The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitu-lation of Santiago baving brought the Spanish government a realizing sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now become wholly unequal, it made overtures of peace through the French ambassador, which resulted in tions of the Paris peace commissioners, the President says, have made hopeful progress, so that he trusts soon to be gar Warfield, jr., corner King and Pitt streets, leads to bed and a Little Early Biser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. Edited.

latter, but the white men who obtain offices by means of their votes, are unbearable."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. | able to lay a definitive treaty of peace before the Senate. The discussion of emption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture property at sea, not capture property at sea, not capture property at sea, not ca message read in Congress to-day the President said: Notwithstanding the ter the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until Congress has In the meantime and until Congress has possessions will be appropriate af- or destruction by belligerent powers. legislated otnerwise, the President says revenue laws the receipts for the it will be his duty to continue the military government which has existed

since our occupation.
With regard to Cuba, the message says: As soon as we are in possession of Cubs and have pacified the island it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. Spacish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent, and humane government, created by the people of Cuba. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquility in the islland and a stable government inaugarated, military occupation will be con-

Three-fifths of the message is devoted to the relations of the United States with the nations of the world other than Spain. The President expresses gratification with the arrangements that have been made to settle the long existing dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chilli by a joint commission upon which the American Minister at Buenos Avres is to serve as umpire. The Argentime government has been approached to remove differences of rate charges imposed upon messages over American corporation cables and in this connection the suggestion of an international agreement regarding court, the President says, a crisis in our cablegrams similar to that of the world's postal union is developed.

The year's events in Central America merit more than passing mention. A menacing rupture between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was happily averthaps speedily probable emergency of ed through a treaty signed on board war. Still animated by the hope of a the United States ship Alert through the good offices of her commander and the American minister. While the representative of the Greater Central American republic was recognized in Washington it was not with the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of the component sovereign republics toward the United States remained whollyun effected though no official notice has been received of the installation of the new federation recently formed and which already seems weakened through the withdrawal of its nore important members.

The Nicaraguan Canal Commission has nearly completed its labors and the results will be laid before Congress. In view of the overtures made to Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession predicated on The Spanish minister of State at Madrid | the assumed approaching lapse of the Maritime Company's contracts, the President has not besitated to express conviction that considerations of expedioncy and international policy beween the several governments inter ested in the canal require the maintenance of the status quo until Congress shall pass finally upon the whole mat ter during the present session. Nevertheless, Nicaragua, as one of its last acts before merging into the United States of Central America, was to grant an optional concession to become ef fective on expiration of the present

grant. All these circumstances suggest the argency of some definite action by Congress at this session, if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. that the construction of such maritime nighway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready inter-communication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Ramsay street, was completely de-Islands and the prospective expansion stroyed by the wind. The sacristy of great cities lying along the coast; and of our influence and commerce in the the passage of the war revenue act of June 13th authorizing a 3 per cent. Pacific and that our national policy lawrence and Fayette streets, was unpopular loan of which \$200,000,000 were for its control by this government, are copal Church, Monroe and Ramsay propositions which I do not doubt the

indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese Empire whereby portions of the maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers, but the prospect that our vast commerce may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. The territories lessed to Germany, Great Britain and Russia will be open to international commerce. A commission to study commercial condi-

tions in China is urged. Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. As enting to our request, the protection of Americans and their inerests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal. It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall thorized to communicate a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain respecting Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. It is important to both countries that all

reasonable facilities should be granted Of the Czar's proposal for a general reduction of the vast military establishments of Europe the President says: 'His majesty was at once informed of the sympathy of this government with the principle involved in his proposal themselves, from the commanders to and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. The active military force of the United States in time of peace is so conspicuously less than that of the armed pow ers that the question can have for us no practical importance save the cultivation of peace and good will among the modern people; but in this view it behooves us as a nation to lend countenance and aid to the beneficent pro-

Our envoy to the Ottoman Porteis specially charged to press to a just settlement our claims for indemnity for destruction of the property of American missionaries during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as the older

claims. The President suggests that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CURES

croup. It has saved the life of many a child. Mothers, keep this medicine always on hand; it will save you many restless moments. Price 25c. Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that upon the basis of present year ending June 30, 1899, will be \$577, 874,647; expenditures, \$689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of \$112,000,000.

On the subject of redeeming United States notes the President says that the present condition of the treasury amply Canaries. He merely wants one island present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

Continuing the subject the President says

"It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money stan-dard is generally recognized. The compan-ion proposition that our domestic paper cur-rency shall be kept safe, and yet be so realted to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs, is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of Con

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war, the President says, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States under the American flag, with the newly-acquired islands. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal. The part which American merchant vessels and their which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both the pickets and the second line of de-fense, is a national necessity and should be

encouraged in every constitutional way.

The President says the recommendations of the Secretary of War for a permanent increase of the army has his unquanted approval. There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, one hundred thousand men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation H says it is his purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establish-

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy for an increase in the navy by the addition of three sea-going battleships, three armored cruisers, three pretected cruisers and sy sheathed and coppered cruisers is earnest.

In any order Cervera to leave the har ly approved. The President joins with the Secretary of the Navy in recommending that the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral be grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral be leave the next morning.

A Change of Government Desired. the grades of Admiral and vice Jamiral be temporarily revived to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

An appropriation for the celebration of the

centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington, which occurs in 1900, and the appointment of a committee from the respective bodies of Congress is recommended.

The message closes with recommending to the careful attention of Congress the alien contract law, which is shown by experience to need some amendment; a measure provid-ing better protection for seamen; the rightful lication of the eight-hour law for the ben efit of labor, and the principle of arbitration.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

The effects of yesterday's storm were an hour and it is believed to have been the severest rain and windstorm known in that city in twenty years. Two hundred and fifty houses were unroofed, telephone and telegraph wires were wrecked and sewers and cellars were flooded. During the storm a gas tank containing 290,000 cubic feet of gas ex ploded and caused the greatest con sternation and alarm. What is known as the "big shop" of the blacksmith shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Carey street, almost opposite St. Martin's Catholic Church, Fulton streets, was unroofed, as was also Mt Congress will duly appreciate and act Olive African Methodist Episcopal Church, on Cleveland street, near Bay-The United States has not been an ard street. The roofs of a number of other churches were more or less damaged. Mrs. Hamilton Easter and Mrs. Joseph Wilkens had a thrilling experience, their horses having been killed saved from injury by the prompt action

of a coachman. The British steamer Angers arrived at New York yesterday, in distress, having encountered terrific gales on the wrecked mariners, who were taken from the dismasted and waterlogged American schooner Harry B. Ritter, in | guilt midocean. Atlantic City and many other points on the Atlantic coast suf fered more or less by the gale. Some damage was occasioned in Philadelphia by the elements, but nothing serious is

reported. All yesterday terrific storms raged in Ohio, particularly in the northern part. Rain, snow and sleet caused considerable damage in Lima, Cincinnati, Toledo and other places.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York's downtown district suffered one of the severest fire losses in years last night from a conflagration which started in the sixnilding at the corner of Broadway and Warren street, opposite the City Hall, and oc warren street, opposite the City Tax, and cupied on the main floors by the big retail clothing house of Rogers, Peet & Co., and a score of other firms on the uppor floors. The loss may reach \$1,250,000. The hurricane which raged last night was then at its height and when the flames, which started in the basement, from some unknown cause, at 9:40 calcals have total the wind streed the fire o'clock, burst forth, the wind spread the fire rapidity The building was one mass of flames in ten minutes and the fire leaped forth from the half hundred windows on the Broadway and Warren street sides, and shot across the street to the eight-story United States Life Insurance Building, and before the firemen had gotten their streams at work the window frames of the building from top to bottom were afire. The Home Insurance Company's building, together with that of the Postal Telegraph Company, soon caught The firemen worked heroically, but it was soon seen that their efforts would be fu-tile, and at half-past one o'clock this morning it was thought best to allow the fire to burn There was no loss of life

Remarkable Rescue. Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill.

makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her famil; physician, but grew worse. He told hold she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from It has saved the life of many a first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at E S. Allen's and E. Leadbeater & Sons' Drug Stores. Only 50 cents and \$1; every bottle guarac-

LONDON, Dec. 5 .- Mrs. Mills, the Christian scientist, who attended Harold Frederick in his last illness, and Kate Lyon were again arraigned in the police court to-day upon the charge of manslaughter and both prisoners were discharged.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5 .- It is denied here of the group to be used as a health resort for the inhabitants of the Congo Free State

ROME, Dec. 5 .- The Voca Venta, a Jesuit organ, confirms the report of the Carlist activity in Spain and says that important events will shortly take place there. The Pope has written to the Jesuits in Spain urging them to maintain peace.

London, Dec. 5 .- The Exchange Telegraph Company circulates a rumer that a British squadron commanded by the Duke of York will visit the United

States in 1899. CONDON, Dec. 5.—The Birmingham Post says it is informed that the U.S. government may soon raise the rank of its minister at Constantinople to that of an ambassador. Such a step, the Post declares, might be opwill probably approve it.

PARIS, Dec. 5 .- The report of the minister of commerce, just issued, shows that the population of France in 1897 increased 108,088 over that of 1896. This is due to a decrease the death rate, the birth rate showing no

Threatened to Shell the City. NRW YORK, Dec. 5 .- A dispatch to

he New York Sun from Havana says that Santago de Cuba and its 30,000 non-combatants, a majority of whom were invalids, or woman and children, only escaped extermination on July 3 by the diplomatic intervention of Eng land. The plan which was conceived by Admiral Cervera and approved by Captain General Blanco was for Cervera to remain in the harbor, keeping on the non-combatants inside the Spanish lines, and shell Santiago with its women and children when Shafter should take possession of the city. The protest of the British consul toat if the city was bombarded by the Spanish fleet without previous notice to the women and children to leave, would be considered as a wanton outrage against humanity, caused Blanco to back down

A Change of Government Desired. SAN JUAN, P R., Dec. 5.-A number

of prominent Americans and Porto Ri cans met here on Saturday to discuss the situation. The opinion was express ed that the laws are administered with little consideration for the business in terests of the island, the desire being principally to collect taxes. It was suggested at the meeting that a memorial be sent to President McKinley asking him to appoint as Governor, not a soldier, but a statesman, to the end that urjust taxes be abolished and a reasonable time be given to those who are unable to pay before taking property for unpaid taxes. A military governmarked in Baltimore and vicinity. The | ment in Porto Rico is not so important wind attained a velocity of sixty miles to the friendly relations between the islanders and the Americans as a just administration of the civil affairs of the country by statesmen.

Alleged Spurious Record. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec 5 .- The trial of of Mrs. Margaret E. Cody, charged by the Gould heirs with attempting to blackmail, was resumed to day. baptismal record taken in the Coopersville church record which had been secured by Mrs. Cody, showed that Jay Gould was the father of Mrs. Pierce. The original church record was produced in ourt showing that Mrs Pierce had been baptized as the daughter of Mary Brown (now Mrs. Angell) and Jay Gould. The record was produced to show that it had been changed and the name of Jay Gould written in place of Mrs. Angell's Hogs, small. (now Mrs. Angell) and Jay Gould. The real first husband. The change in the record was apparent on its examination.

LONDON, Dec. 5 -One result of the peace agreement between the United States and ain is expected to be a further search to by a live electric wire. They were to inquiries made at Paris and Madrid indithe solution of the question as to who blew up the Maine, and that they believe an investigation now will remove any lingering Ameri can suspicion of complicity on the part of the Spanish government in the explosion. Atlantic. She also brought eight ship-wrecked mariners, who were taken sibly involve the Cubans. However, they are not going to assist in finding the parties y of the crime, be leving such action benesth their dignity.

Spanish Garrison Defeated.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—General Rios, Governor of the Visayas Islands, telegraphs that the rebels have again vigorously attacked the town of Capiz with heavy artillery. Thus far the rebels have lost 140 men, while the Spanish loss is said to have been only two.

A later report states that the rebels, with eight cannon, have driven the Spaniard out

The Markets.

New York Dec. 5.—Wheat—May opened 66; closed 657_8 . Corn—May opened 341_8 ; closed 341_8 ; Oats—May opened 261_4 ; closed Pork-Msy opened \$9 45; closed 261/4. \$9 45.

\$9.45.
GEORGETOWN, Dec. 5.—Wheat 66a71.
CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—Dec. 65½; May 65%8*66: July 64¹₈. Corn—Dec 33¹/₄a33³₈; May 34¹/₄ a34³₈; July 34⁷₈. Oats—Dec 25⁷/₈; May

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CURES ALL throat troubles. Why wear out your throat by incessant coughing, when this reliable remedy can be bought for only 25 cts a bottle.

out harm to the sufferer the better. Lingering colds are dangerous. Hacking cough is distressing One Minute Cough Cure quantity of the cough cures it. Why suffer when such a cough cures it. Why suffer when such a cough cure is within reach? It is pleasant to the taste. Edgar Warfield, jr., corner King and Reduced Rates to Charlottesville.

Account of meeting Virginia Horticultural Society, December 6 and 7, the Southern Bailway will on December 5 and 6 sell tickets to Charlottes-ille at greatly reduced rates; tickets limited to return until December 10, inclusive.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 5, 1898 ARRIVED.

Schr Themas J Shryock, Newberne, N C, shingles to J H D Smoot.

NEW CUCUMBER PICKLES just received by J. C. MILBURN. NO-TO-BAC-The best cure for the tobac co habit-50c and \$1 a box. For sale by E. S. LEADBEATER & SONS.

BLANKETS and COMFORTS at A C. SLAYMAKER'S. OT OF SHORT ENDS of Cachico A Calicos, fast colors, just received at A. C. SLAYMAKER'S.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

There never was before such a display of flowers on the desks of Senator as was visible to-day. The desks of Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, and Mr. Smith

of New Jersey, were almost hidden by flowers and ribbons. Chaplain Milburn gave thanks to God that American arms had been vice torious in war and that peace was a

sured. The roll having been called, Mr. Cal lom presented the usual resolutions to the appointment of a committee to wa

upon the President. Then Mr. Simon was escorted to desk and sworn in as Senster from Oregon. The new Senator is small

stature. The galleries were simply packed to overflowing. In the chamber were many distinguished visitors, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other manbers of the joint high commis-Sir Julian Pauncefote, British and dor, and the Chinese and Japan-

people in the diplomatic gallery, At 12:15 the Senate on motion of M. Allison took a recess for 30 minutes t receive any communication the Predent may send in.

ministers were among the promine

When the President's message was re ceived in the Senate its reading was commenced immediately. Not more than a fourth of the Senators were their seats at the time, as it was lune! hour. The distinguished British visitor remained in the chamber and was deeply interested listeners.

HOUSE.

The House opened promptly at noon to-day, with Speaker Reed in the chair Nearly all the members were present and the galleries were packed. Gen Joe Wheeler went quietly to his old seat in civilian dress, and for one ho. his friends were shaking bands and

General Grosvenor or sented to Dick, of Ohio, as Northway's succession Congressman Allen presor, Thomas Spight as successor of Mississippi, decessed, and Conman Grow, of Pennsylvania, presented William H. Graham, as success Mr. Stone, elected Governor. were sworn in. On motion of Mr. Dingley, of Main-

the Speaker named Messis, Ding! Cannon, of Illinois, and Balley, of Tes s committee to meet the Sen mittee to inform the President Cor was ready for business. The House then took a rece-

til 1:30. The President's message was the House as soon as received and w listened to attentively, not only by the members, but by the large crowd in the galleries.

MONETARY AND COM

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- After a rath and weak opening the stock market be more active and irregular. At noon the ket was strong and active.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN ALEXANDER Flour Extrs...... 2 75 Family......Fancy brands.... Wheat, longberry Mixed Fultz.
Damp and tough..... Corn, white Yellow Corn Meal..... Bye..... Oats, mixed..... White..... Butter, Virginia, packed. Choice Virginia..... Common to middling... Fore quarters .. Live Chickers (hens)... large. Potatoes, Va., bush., large 0 60 Unpeeled Dried Cherries...... Dried Apples... Racon, country hama..... Best sugar-cured hams. Butchers' hams Breakfast Bacos Sugar-cured shoulders. Bulk shoulders.....

Dry Salt sides Fat backs..... Bellies..... Smoked shoulders.....

Smoked sides Smoked Beef ... Sugars-Brown Granulated..... offees-Rio. LaGauyra..... Java.
Molases B. S.
C. B.
New Orleans. Sugar Syrups..... Herring, Eastern per bbl Potomac No. 1.....

Potomac ramily roe

Do, half barrel.....

Plaster, ground, per ton...

Ground in bags.....

Fine Alexandria Market, Dec The market opened quist with ings of grain and we make no ch

tations. Country Produce is also in price with a fair inquiry. The sooner a cough or cold is cured with-CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET. Cattle -There was a little better cattle than is usual at the end of All offerings were taken and the ed strong A few fancy cattle sold The bulk of the cattle were dis \$4.60a5 35. Hogs.-There wa tive demand for hogs and pric s much change; sales were in de o prime lots at \$3.20-3.4749, the bigs crossing the scales at \$3.3 pigs sold principally at \$3.0533.25.

Trade in sheep and lambs was fair offerings were not large Lambs \$3.50a5.50 and sheep from \$2.50a5.50 a Yearlings brought \$4a ± 75.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARK! -Beef Cattle were in good den advanced. The quotations were Extra 5% a5% c. good 5% a5% c. sommon 4% a4% c per li sheep were in good demand and vanced. The quotations were Extra 4% a5c, good 4% a4% c. n. 4c, common 24s33 see per ib La per lb. Hogs were in fair demander at 54c per lb for other grade-were in light demand at 24s. Thin Cows were barriy steady at per head. Dressed Beeves were set 84c per lb.