

COUNTY RECORD.

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C. W. WOLFE,
Editor and Proprietor.

A Philadelphia paper in its story of the jubilee crowd said it was "up and tuck between the pickpockets and the police." It would be interesting to learn which finally got the most.

Mr. Joe Leiter is said to have taken to literature. If he can bridge the poetry market in the same way that he did the wheat market he will be regarded as a benefactor of a very numerous constituency.

The enterprising young fellow whose means of livelihood is the marrying of widows with money is in the wrong state and lives in the wrong time. He should have lived in Utah four years ago. Then his peculiarity would not have excited comment.

Dewey is said to be coming home. It will be such a home-coming as no American ever had. For his own comfort we advise that he be put under strong guard in Fort Warren, where his family and friends might visit him with passes signed by himself.

In the conflict which resulted in the resignation of the Brissac ministry in France, the grave underlying question was the supremacy of civil or military law in that republic. As long as militarism prevails in France it can be a republic but in name. The promotion of the rights of the people, the establishment of personal freedom, and all of the elements which enter into republican government are at war with the idea of military supremacy. As long as the man in epauletts is the hero of the populace, and his will supplants that of the statesman, true republican government is impossible.

Agitation for the repair of Time's ravages on Faneuil hall has been renewed in Boston, and this time the local papers hope work will follow the agitation. A pile of money to make the long-needed repairs is said to be available, and its use may be hastened by the reiterated warnings of experts that the Cradle of Liberty is actually in danger. In this case there is no such question as was raised in connection with the restoration of the Bulfinch front and the dome of the state house. No one is proposing to rebuild Faneuil hall. It is entirely a work of strengthening and repairing, and this, the Boston Advertiser says, "must be done very gently. It must be done with loving intelligence and patient reverence. We do not want Faneuil hall to become a ruin, venerable and pathetic as that ruin would be. We want it for use as well as for an object of patriotic enthusiasm on account of its sacred memories. We want it to continue to be the people's forum, as truly now as in John Adams's time."

The curious relations of personal vanity with the worst forms of criminality are plainly shown in the case of Vacher, the notorious "Jack the Ripper" of Paris, who has been condemned to the guillotine. Although evidently a mental pervert, with the usual accompanying mania for homicide, he was willing to give the full details of his crimes, previously confessed, only on the conditions that they should be published in all the leading papers, and that he should have a separate trial for each murder in the place of its commission, thus obviously adding to the morbid notoriety of his doings. The desire to create a startling sensation by limiting his acts to the murder and subsequent brutal mutilation of young shepherdesses was paramount to all other motives, although he incidentally refers to his fancy for shedding blood. As is not unusual in such instances, of gross depravity, he plied his dreadful work long enough to give the air of great mystery, and when unable to keep the secret beyond a certain time he was compelled to openly glorify his safety by exploiting a revolting confession. Criminologists are quite uniform in their statements regarding the prevalence of this weakness among thieves and murderers. The detectives understand so well this propensity on the part of wrongdoers that it is an ever ready avenue to secrets which otherwise would perhaps never be discovered. It is the plainest of all exemplifications of a fact that "murder will out." The crime and its punishment grow from the same root.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The President sent to the Senate the name of Richmond P. Hobson to be a Naval Constructor.
Japan's Minister, Mr. J. Komura, says China will not be dismembered and that no country will be permitted to have a monopoly of her trade.

Commander H. E. Nicholls has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to command the monitor Monadnock.

The first street railway in China is just about to be built at Shanghai, and United States Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, in reporting this fact to the State Department expresses a hope that United States manufacturers and contractors will give their best attention.

The House passed the Army and Navy Urgent Deficiency bill without division.

Senator Vest introduced in the Senate a resolution for the appointment of three Senators and five Representatives to investigate charges of corruption in the conduct of the late war.

The War Department has decided to send an expedition consisting of three regiments of Regular infantry to the Philippines from New York by way of the Suez Canal.

Surgeon-General Sternberg testified before the War Department Investigating Commission regarding the conduct of the Medical Department in the war.

The Mexican Government decided to raise the Mexican Mission at Washington to the rank of an embassy. Turkey will probably soon follow Mexico's example.

Chief Surgeon O'Reilly and Lieutenant Weston have been ordered to Jamaica to make a thorough investigation of the British method of caring for troops in tropical climates.

Superintendent Green has presented to Congress a report on the Congressional Library Buildings and grounds. The visitors during the eleven months ended December 1 numbered 546,852.

The Postmaster-General estimates the deficiency in the postal revenues for 1900 at \$4,285,888. The estimate for army and navy pensions is \$144,000,000; cost of pension service, \$1,233,830. Total, \$145,233,830.

Washington officials think that the outcome of the peace negotiations in Paris may be two or more treaties.

Senator Vest introduced a resolution declaring that the United States could not, under the Constitution, acquire territory with the idea of holding it permanently as a colony.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the abandonment of the Infanta Maria Teresa during the storm of October 29, reported that there was no fault or negligence on the part of any naval officer.

Domestic.
Orison Sumner Bartlett, Jr., sixteen years old, and Joseph Hunt, fifteen years old, both of West Derry, N. H., were drowned while skating on Lake Tsienotto.

Frederick Cates was fatally shot by Dell Durgin, a companion, while deer hunting in the woods north of Waterville, Me. Cates had started a deer, and Durgin mistook his gray coat for the animal, and fired.

Nelson Bowers, one of the leading Democrats of Connecticut, was instantly killed in a shafting accident at his mill in Middletown. He was jumping a belt when his sleeve caught, and he was drawn up to the ceiling with such force as to cause instant death.

The stock of the City Passenger Railway Company, of Baltimore, was purchased by a syndicate of capitalists at \$90 a share.

Theodore Hopkins, of Dover, Del., colored, went into a cataleptic state and some friends, being positive that he was dead, proceeded to raise money to give him a funeral. All preparations for the funeral being completed when Hopkins came up and exclaimed to his friends: "I ain't dead, thank the Lord! I heard every word you said, but couldn't move."

United States Senator Kenney's second trial for alleged frauds upon the First National Bank of Dover, Del., has begun.

The nitro-glycerine house of the Hudson Powder Company at Pinole, Cal., blew up, killing Superintendent Kennedy and four Chinese, the only workmen in the building at the time. Four tons of nitro-glycerine building, completely demolishing the building.

During a fierce snow and wind storm the breaker shot at the Enterprise Colliery at Shamokin, Penn., was blown down, causing \$100,000 damages. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Frank J. Gould, of New York, son of Jay Gould, reached the age of twenty-one years and received the \$10,000,000 left him by his father.

Sister Mary Angelo, while at prayer a few days ago in the Immaculate Virgin, Staten Island, was burned to death. Her dress was set afire by a candle which was too near her.

Samuel Bear, of Williamsport, Penn., accidentally shot and killed his wife. Bear was about to start on a hunting trip and had all his equipments ready, including his gun. He had just kissed his wife good-by and was handling the gun when it went off. Mrs. Bear fell mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes.

James H. Southall, whose dealings in fraudulent Government time checks were said to have caused losses to firms and individuals all over the country, to an amount aggregating \$750,000, was sentenced in St. Paul, Minn., to State prison for ten years' hard labor.

Two east-bound freight trains, running together on the Fitchburg Railroad, collided near Athol, Mass., and F. W. Knight, of Williamsport, a brakeman, was caught in the wreck by the legs and burned to death, in spite of the efforts of his comrades to release him.

Paul I. Dulian, Town Marshal of Covington, La., was shot fatally by a gang of whitecaps. The regulators started out to intimidate some negroes, and coming to the residence of George Harris, colored, fired several volleys into the house. Dulian started out to investigate the trouble and as he stepped from his door was shot down.

OLD WORLD HAPPENINGS

Captain Dreyfus Will Receive Arrangements to Prepare His Defense.

RUSSIA'S GRIP ON CHINESE SOIL.
The Situation is Critical in China, Says Ex-United States Minister Barrett—Our Interests Are in Danger—The Boer Expedition a Failure—Spanish Soldiers Rebel in the Visayas.

SHANGHAI, China (By Cable).—John Barrett, former United States Minister to Siam, has returned here after visiting Peking and the principal Chinese ports. He says the situation in China is of the most critical nature, and that Manchuria is no longer Chinese, but Russian territory.

He asserts that Nin-Chwang, the chief northern port for the movement of American products, is also practically Russian, and is liable to be closed any day.

The only permanent safeguard to the paramount American and British interests, Mr. Barrett says, is immediate and united action by the interested Governments to defend the integrity of the Chinese Empire, to enforce reforms in the Government, to prevent further cessations of ports and provinces, and to insist upon the "open door" policy in all parts of China, including the sphere of influence claimed by Russia, Germany and France.

Otherwise Mr. Barrett contends, the impending partition of the Chinese Empire will seriously curtail the field of trade by disastrously affecting American and British influence in Asia.



(Map of the route of the canal as provided for in a bill now before Congress.)

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DREYFUS'S DEFENSE.
The Piquart Decision Described as an Attack on the Army.

PARIS, France (By Cable).—The Government has authorized the sending to ex-Captain Dreyfus of all documents necessary to the preparation of his defense.

The anti-revisionist newspapers declare that the decision of the Court of Cassation in the case of Colonel Piquart marks the beginning of a social struggle against the army, and accuse the court of assuming the position of dictator and disregarding the law.

Great indifference to the decision of the Court of Cassation is displayed at the headquarters of the Military Governor of Paris, General Zurlinden. General Mercier, who was Minister of War at the time that Dreyfus was condemned, is quoted as saying in the course of an interview:

"They wish to destroy the army, but they won't succeed. The army will be found passionately devoted to the country when it is needed. As for the Court of Cassation, it is doing what it is its business to perform."

It is said that M. Labori, Colonel Piquart's counsel, has made application for the temporary liberation of his client.

BOER EXPEDITION A FAILURE.
General Joubert, With His Forces Demoralized, is Returning to Pretoria.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail forwarded a dispatch which the Transvaal Government had refused to allow The Daily Mail's correspondent at Johannesburg to forward from that point.

He says that the campaign recently instituted by the Boer Government against Chief M'Pofa, of the Magatras tribe in the Zoutpansberg District, has proved a complete fiasco. The chief has outmaneuvered the Boers, and is now in the splendidly fortified mountain stronghold which he has long occupied as a center of operations, and where he has assembled a large army.

General Joubert, the commander of the Boer expedition sent against the chief, is ill, and with his forces in a state of semi-mutiny, is returning to Pretoria. The Boers have been guilty of wholesale butchery of women, children, and unarmed natives.

SPANISH TROOPS REBEL.
Three Outbreaks in the Philippines Reported by General Rios.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—General Rios, Governor of the Visaya Islands, cables that the troops at Misas rebelled, and that the mutiny was suppressed after six of the soldiers had been shot.

A similar rebellion at Tumbae was also suppressed. Eight of the troops there were shot. The garrison at Bilibe has also revolted. General Rios sent reinforcements to that place.

New Russian Minister to China.
PEKING, China (By Cable).—The new Russian Minister, M. Giers, presented his credentials to the Emperor a few days ago. The Emperor appeared to be weak and sickly. The Dowager Empress was not present. M. de Giers, on his arrival here, refused to present his credentials to the Dowager Empress.

Killed Himself Because He Lost \$40,000.
Jacob Stohler, thirty-nine years old, of Paterson, N. J., committed suicide by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar of his home. A few days before Stohler lost \$40,000 while on the way home after doing some shopping. He brooded greatly over the loss, although he is said to be thought of, and his wife believes that the thought of it finally drove him to seek death.

To Sell Cincinnati's Zoo.
Judge R. B. Smith of the Superior Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, ordered the sale of the celebrated Cincinnati Zoological Gardens on January 16 next. The Zoo has been in the hands of receivers for months. Over two-thirds of the appraisement, which is \$200,000, must be realized to pay the debts on the property.

Robbers Secure \$5000.
Safe blowers wrecked the strong box in the bank of Antioch, Ill., a village of 700 inhabitants, fifty miles from Chicago, and robbed it of \$5000 and some valuable papers, and escaped.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Agents in Succession Near Portland Mills, Penn.
Penn. (Special).—Three persons were injured and the mother of one dying of the shock caused by her death, is the result of two wrecks on the Clarion River Railroad, near Portland Mills, in Elk County, a few days ago.

A train loaded with pulp wood was being hauled down the steep grade near Portland Mills, and the rear end was left on the top of the hill, owing to the slippery tracks. While the front end was descending, the rear of the train became unmanageable, and, dashing down the hill, crashed into the front section. Both sections were wrecked and brakeman Thomas Breshelman on the front section was instantly killed.

A donkey engine with a crew of five men were ordered back to clear up the wreck and bring back Breshelman's remains. The work was completed, and while the train was returning the engine jumped the track and rolled over an embankment. Engineer Harry Carman was fatally injured and died a few minutes after being extricated. Foreman Daniel Myers was rescued and has since died, and three brakemen—Sowers, Cassidy and McKnight—were all badly injured. McKnight's arm being crushed.

When the news of Carman's death was broken to his invalid mother she lapsed into unconsciousness and it was not expected that she would live.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.
Senate Votes to Take It Up—Its Friends Have a Good Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—On motion of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) the Senate voted to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill.

The bill, introduced by Mr. Morgan, provides for the construction of a canal between the Gulf of Fonseca and the Gulf of Amatique, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is estimated to cost \$500,000,000. The bill has a strong following in the Senate, and is expected to pass in the near future.

CHICAGO'S WAR ON CIGARETTES.
The Council Committee Raises the Tax From \$100 to \$500.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—The Committee on Licenses of the City Council voted practically unanimously to increase the annual tax on cigarettes from \$100 to \$500.

Alderman Fisk was the only dissenter. The action has caused great excitement among the retail cigar dealers. They held a largely-attended meeting and voted to fight the ordinance.

It developed at the meeting that out of the 5500 cigar dealers in Chicago only 200 were able to pay the present license fee of \$100, and it was declared that if the tax was increased, as proposed, none but the department stores would be able to pay it.

The action of the Council committee was laid to spite, the Aldermen being angry because the cigar dealers had been taking an active hand in politics lately.

Cigarettes Makes a Boy Burglar.
MORT VEXON, N. Y. (Special).—Within a short week Raphael Moffat has degenerated from a good little ten-year-old boy into an accomplished housebreaker. Cigarettes prepared him for the downward plunge.

The influence of bad boy companions kept him over the moral precipice. The child is the only son of Louis Moffat, a painter of this place. He appears that the boy being pressed for money with which to purchase cigarettes, broke into three stores, stealing the money and the cigars and cigarettes that he laid his hands on. He was, however, caught, and now languishes in jail.

BODIES BLOWN 100 YARDS.
Fatal Explosion in the Dupont Powder Works at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del. (Special).—Three men were killed and eight injured, three of them probably fatally, by the explosion of a press mill and four grinding mills in the Hagley yard of the Dupont Powder Works.

The dead are Robert McIlhenny, John Wright and John Moore. The following were injured: Thomas McCann, John Mulhern, Samuel Stewart, Thomas Knox, James McLaughlin and Michael Maloney. Of the injured men, Stewart, McCann and Mulhern are in a serious condition.

The explosion occurred in the press room of the Hagley or lower yard works. A carload of powder that was being wheeled into the room was accidentally overturned, and the car wheels running into the loose powder caused a friction that set the powder afire. The explosions quickly followed, all the powder that was in the press room going off in the five successive detonations. The press mill was wrecked.

The force of the explosion carried portions of the bodies across the Brandywine Creek, a distance of 100 yards from the mill.

Ohio Murder Law Held Valid.
The new Ohio law giving to juries the option to impose either death penalty or life imprisonment in murder cases has been pronounced constitutional by Judge Davis in the Common Pleas Court.

The decision was rendered in the case of Harry Jones, colored, convicted of murdering Anna Johnson, and sentenced to life imprisonment by the jury. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

A Soldier's Costly Embrace.
In the City Court of Savannah, Ga., a few days ago, Judge Thomas M. Norwood former United States Senator from Georgia, fined Private J. E. Moore, of Battery A, First Maine Artillery, \$500 or six months on the chain gang for embracing the wife of a prominent county official on the street while the soldier was intoxicated.

White Squadron Once More.
Orders from Washington were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to paint the ships white, so that they would be sure to be seen at once.

NEW YORK

Forty-five Rescued in Manilla by the Steamship Vedamor.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP LONDONIAN SINKS AT SEA—IN GREAT DISTRESS WHEN SIGHTED BY THE VEDAMOR—THE RESCUERS STRUGGLED TWO DAYS IN A STORM TO TAKE THE CREW FROM THE DOOMED SHIP.

BALTIMORE, Md. (Special).—Forty-five shipwrecked mariners from the Londonian, which was recently reported as foundering at sea, were landed here on Thursday by the Johnston Line steamship Vedamor. The Vedamor was several days overdue and fears for her safety were beginning to be felt. Captain Robert Bartlett is her master.

The Londonian, from Boston for London with a crew of nearly eighty men, and a cargo valued at about \$500,000, including 650 cattle, foundered November 25. About twenty-five of the crew went down and the remaining ones were picked up by the Vedamor. The saved members of the Londonian's crew numbered twenty-three men.

In addition, there were twenty-two cattle men saved, including Patrick Ward, of Boston, foreman for Swift & Co., who had 263 head of cattle on board and Daniel Cainan, of Somerville, Mass., foreman for Nelson Morris & Co., who had 392 cattle. The cat-boat in the gangs where A. Munsel, John J. Neville, of Waterbury, Conn.; Michael Malone, of Fall River; John F. Keady, John Sloan, Frederick Wallace, Thomas Higgins, Henry Welsh, Andrew Smith, John Martin, John Biboy, George Bell, John Ward, all of Boston; John Potts, of Malden; Henry Boucher and Peter Lamont, of Lawrence; John Jones, of London; H. P. Phipps, of Arden; M. J. McKelvey, of Russia; and William Langley, Jr., of Hallowell; Daniel Covey, of Boston, and Thomas McCoy, of Worcester, Mass.; also cattlemen, are among the lost.

The ill-fated Londonian left Boston on November 15, and on November 23 in a violent gale her cargo shifted and she almost capsized, finally resting on her beam ends, with big seas breaking over her. Her luckless crew were helpless to right her, and for two days she drifted about at the mercy of the winds and waves. Assistance came at 5 o'clock on the morning of November 25.

The Vedamor hoove in sight five miles distant, and as it was still quite dark the Londonian burned signal fires and fired distress rockets. The signals were seen by the officers on the Vedamor's bridge, and reported to Captain Bartlett, who gave orders that the Vedamor's course be changed.

Second Officer Hobbs and a volunteer crew, gallantly launched one of the Vedamor's boats and attempted to reach the sinking Londonian. For three hours the sturdy Britons battled with wind and waves in a vain attempt to reach her, but were finally forced to return to their ship. Many attempts were made to reach the sinking ship which proved fruitless, and as it grew too dark to do anything more, Captain Bartlett signalled, "Will stand by you until morning."

The piteous signal, "For God's sake don't leave us," came back in reply, and to the mute appeal every man of the gallant crew of the Vedamor pledged his life to rescue the helpless ones. During the night the wind increased, and by morning it was blowing very hard. Then it was that another means of rescue was decided upon. For hours life-buoys with lines attached were floated to the Londonian, and at last her crew succeeded in getting one aboard.

A heavier line was stretched between the two vessels and one of the Vedamor's life boats was improvised as a life-car, to be hauled between the ships. It made a trip successfully and twenty-two half frozen, exhausted men were hauled up over the high side of the Vedamor and given every comfort the ship afforded. As the boat was going back to the Londonian wreck a big sea broke over it and capsized it. Another broke over it and demolished it. The Vedamor's crew carried away and the communication broken.

Chief Officer Doran, of the Vedamor, then stepped up to Captain Bartlett and volunteered to launch another life boat to attempt the rescue. Another set of brave seamen dropped down into the sea as she touched the water, and she bounded away on the crest of a big wave like a racehorse. For two hours the boat's crew struggled with the oars, but could not get nearer than sixty yards to the wreck. They were at last forced to give up and return to their ship.

Another fearful night of peril and fear passed. The next morning twenty-three of the men of the Londonian succeeded in launching one of their own boats and reached the Vedamor in safety. Their boat was also lost, and all that day was spent in trying to again establish communication with the wreck. The gale was constantly increasing, and all efforts to save others were in vain.

Even after night had fallen the Vedamor was kept cruising about in the vicinity, but no day broke next morning. The Londonian had vanished. The Vedamor then proceeded to Baltimore. The wrecked steamer was first sighted in latitude 48.30, longitude 15.10.

GEN. WHEELER TO QUIT CONGRESS.
Prefers Army Life and Hopes to Soon Be Old Enough to Make a Good Soldier.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Major-General Wheeler will resign his seat in Congress and retain his commission in the army. He said:

"I have considered the matter carefully and decided to resign from Congress and retain my commission. My reasons for this step are many. It is probable that a bitter opposition would be raised if I attempted to retain both positions, and I prefer to settle the matter in this way. I have not yet decided just when I shall resign, but it will be very soon, probably within a few weeks. At present I am merely exercising the privileges of an ex-member upon the floor of the House, and in this way I have avoided any possibility of a question in that direction. I have had other members introduce my resolutions, and this will continue until I resign. I prefer the army life to the life of a member of Congress. I feel as young as when I was a boy, and, although some little discussion has been raised as to my age, I hope to soon be old enough to make a good soldier. I have been re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, but I will not serve one day of my new term."

Regular Troops For Manila.
The War Department at Washington will send regular regiments to relieve the volunteers in Manila just as soon as transportation on the Pacific Coast can be arranged. The volunteers will be returned to the United States in the order in which they left.

A New Coast Survey Steamer.
The Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Pathfinder was launched at Washington by Nicholas P. Bassett at Washington, N. J.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

condition of the Spanish people. Spanish people. Spanish people.

The failure of the Spanish scheme is reported, and the negotiations with Spain re-asserted. The President says the fall of Manila constituted a conquest of the Philippines.

Except for the war with Spain, he declares the United States has amicable relations with other powers, and an era of prosperity has begun.

Negotiations to protect American food products from discriminating action on the part of European Governments have been undertaken.

The President comments upon the friendliness shown by Great Britain. He commends the czar's project for universal peace.

The President's recommendations are: He does not discuss the kind of government he approves for Porto Rico and the Philippines, but announces that those islands will be kept under military government pending the action of Congress.

Cuba, he announces, is to be kept under military government until a competent system of self-government can be established.

The President recites the annexation of Hawaii, and calls upon Congress to take action relating to the future form of Hawaiian government.

He asks for the immediate enactment of legislation setting aside a portion of the gold holdings of the Treasury as a trust fund for the redemption of greenbacks, but providing that greenbacks once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

The President recommends the increase of the navy and the revival of the ranks of admiral and rear-admiral. He urges the acquisition of new territory as a reason for adopting a maritime policy.

An increase of the army to a peace footing of 100,000 men is recommended. The advisability of making an adequate display at the Paris Exposition is noted. Congress is urged to further the work with an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

Immediate action looking to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal is urged. The desirability of protecting American commercial interests in China is noted and measures to that end are recommended.

HAWAII'S NEW GOVERNMENT.
President McKinley Sends the Hawaiian Commission's Report to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President has transmitted to Congress the report of the Hawaiian Commission, consisting of Senators Cullom and Morgan, Representative Hitt, President Dole and Justice Frear, of Hawaii.

Three bills are formulated for the consideration of Congress. The first and principal one outlines a general plan of government and the other two deal with subordinate questions. The main bill provides for the creation of the islands into a territory of the United States, to be styled the Territory of Hawaii.

A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, a United States District Judge, a United States District Attorney and a United States Marshal are to be appointed by the President and an internal revenue district and a customs district are to be created.

The territory will have an attorney-general, a superintendent of public works, a superintendent of public instruction, an auditor and a deputy auditor, a surveyor with the powers and duties of a surveyor-general and a chief sheriff, all to be appointed by the Governor.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is that defining citizenship, which provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese, and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Provision is made for a legislature to consist of two houses—a senate to consist of fifteen members, as at present, and a house of representatives, consisting of thirty members, double the number under the Hawaiian Republic. The members are to be elected at a general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1899, and biennially thereafter. The Supreme Court is to be the sole judge of the legality of election to a seat in either house in case of contest. No member of the legislature is to be eligible for appointment or election to any office of the Territory, and no officer or employee, notary public or agent of the Territory is to be eligible to election as a legislator.

There is also a provision that no person who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The sessions of the Legislature are limited to sixty days in duration, and each member is allowed an annual salary of ten cents a mile for traveling expenses.

REFORMS IN PORTO RICO.
General Henry Will Install American Teachers in the Schools.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO (By Cable).—General Guy V. Henry, the new Governor of the Military Department of Porto Rico, is beginning energetically. He intends to hold elections for Mayors and Councilmen in every town and if necessary to secure fairness, the elections will be under military supervision.

He will propose a commission to compel the local courts to bring to trial and punish at once persons now in detention on charges of incendiarism and assault.

Another proposal of General Henry is to send his representatives to the various towns for installing several American policemen in every town.

Captain Lemley, of the Seventh Artillery, has been detailed to visit the schools, with a view of installing American teachers.

A Stay For Colonel Piquart.
The Court of Cassation, in Paris, France, has ordered a stay of proceedings in the Piquart court martial.

A Christian Scientist Convicted.
Harriet O. Evans, the Christian Scientist, of Cincinnati, Ohio, under whose treatment Thomas McDowell recently died of typhoid fever, has been tried and convicted of practicing medicine without a certificate. The attorney for the "faith cure" declined at once to give notice of appeal from the police court.

New Jersey Gets a Gunboat.
The Secretary of the Navy in Washington has loaned the gunboat Ingham to the State of New Jersey for the use of the Camden militia.