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We import our perfumes, and guaran-a their genuineness.

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We have, without question, the largest and most beautiful variety of articles appropriate for presentation. Whether it's a Christmas Gift, a New Year's Gift, Engagement Gift, Wedding Gift, or Anniversary Gift, you will find in our Holiday Stock the finest selection in the Northwest. And allow us to suggest that you

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THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS

## Be Wise in Your Purchases

Before deciding upon the purchase of a plane, you should hear the PIANOLA. It is on exhibition at our warercomes. You may wish to buy a PIANOLA and invest less money than, you originally intended in the plane itself, and get the full benefit of it; or you may even wish to rent a plane temporarily and purchase the ability to play upon it anything you desire whener would be at least judicious to hear the PIANOLA.

M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company

Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street, cor. Park, Portland, Or. We are Sole Agents for the Pianola; also for the Steinway, Chase and Emerson Pianos

The Livestock Exhibition.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.-This was College Day at the International Livestock Ex position. The regular judging of stock has been finished, and today II students, representing the agricultural colleges with the exhibits in the various departwith the exhibits in the various departments, started inspecting and passing on the merits of the animals on exhibition that had not been passed upon by the regular judges. Prizes of \$1000 in cash and a silver cup are offered to the started and aniver cup are offered to the started that the Denese and a silver cup are offered to the started that the Denese and a silver cup are offered to the started that the Denese and the dents showing the best judgment, this commencing 16 miles south of San Pedro, a branch line is to be constructed commencing 16 miles south of San Pedro, point to be decided by the regular judges, to connect with the proposed extension of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific by the students and decide on the merits af the different animals. The work of Railroad. students drew an immense crowd to

breeding cattle was closed today, 100 ani-mals having been sold at a general aver-age of \$150 each. The Shortborn zale was also closed today. Ninety-six animals brought \$12.255, a general average of \$255 per head. In the two days' sale of if May's statement is true that he had undertaken to leave behind him an attorney of \$255, an average of \$255 each.

be construed to permit any state to forbed the manufacture or sale of element is true that he had undertaken to leave behind him an attorney of record.

DENVER, Dec. 1.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says: The Santa Fe, Albuquerque & Pacific Railroad Company this afternoon filed inwith the Denver & Rio Grande at San Pedro, A branch line is to be constructed commencing 19 miles south of San Pedro,

To Demand Release of May. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The State De-partment has instructed Minister Hunter, at Guatemala City, to demand the release of May, the American engineer who was

# **CROUT BILL PASSED**

House Disposed of Oleomargarine Measure.

THE VOTE WAS 196 TO 92

Substitute Offered by the Minority of the Committee Was Defeated by a Good Majority-A Long Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The House tomy passed the Grout eleomargarine bill y a vote of 196 to 92. The substitute offered by the minority of the committee on agriculture, which imposed additional restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine, to prevent its fraudulent sale as butter, and increased the penalties for violations, was defeated by a vote of 113 to 178. The bill, as passed, makes all articles known as eleomargarine, butterine, imibutter or imitation cheese, transported into any state or territory for con-sumption or sale, subject to the police power of such state or territory, but prevents any state or territory from forbid-ding the transportation or sale of such product when produced or sold free from coloration, in imitation of butter. The bill increases the tax on eleomargarine, colored in imitation of butter, from 2 to 19 cents per pound, and decreases the tax on oleomargarine, uncolored, from 2 cents

to % of 1 cent per pound.

A long and interesting debate preceded the vote, in the course of which those who favored the Grout bill claimed that the additional tax on colored oleomar-garine was the only effective remedy for preventing fraud upon the public, while those who opposed it contended that fraud would be prevented by the substitute, and that the real purpose of the Grout bill was to destroy the eleomargarine indus-

Henry (Rep. Conn.), who is in charge of the measure, opened the debate in its support. He explained the features of the bill. The increase of the tax on colored imitation butter, he said, the majority of the committee on agriculture believed was absolutely necessary to protect the dairy interests of the country. The enor-mous amount of fraid and illegal selling of oleganount of the said was due to of oleomargarine, he said, was due to the great profits derived from the sale of the imitation, because of its absolute counterfeit of butter. Thirty-two states already had absolutely forbidden the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine coi-ored in imitation of butter, he said, and this fact proved conclusively the policy of a large majority of the people against the existence of manufactured butter in counterfelt form. Henry went exhaustcounterfelt form. Henry went exhaustively into the figures as to the cost of the article to show that, including the payment of the present internal revenue tax of 2 cents, it was not more than 19 cents per pound. Henry said the income of the tax would prevent the large profits which were the incentive to violate the laws of the state and Government and defraud innocent purchasers, while the reduction of the tax on oleomargarine in its natural color would enable those who its natural color would enable those who desired to consume it to procure it at a lower cost than heretofore.

## The Minority's Substitute.

Wadsworth (Rep. N. Y.), chairman of the committee on agriculture, who with six other members of the committee signed the minority report against the Grout bill, asserted with emphasis that the minority was just as earnest in its desire to prevent the fraud now practiced in the sale of imitation butter as the majority could be. The only dif-ference was that the minority recog-nized the value of olcomargarine as a wholesome and nutritious article of food, and entitled to a place as a food product. In support of this statement he read the testimony of a number of scientific men. He charged that the purpose of the sup-porters of the Grout bill was to destroy the manufacture of oleomargarine, not to regulate its sale. The bill prepared by the minority, he added, would eliminate all possibility of fraud by compelling the sale of oleomargarine in original pack-ages of one or two pounds, stamped with the word "oleomargarine," and bearing the internal revenue tax stamp, and im-posing additional and heavy penalties for

violation of the law.

Grout (Rep. Vt.), in support of the bill, declared that its purpose was to supgress fraud in the sale of a food product by preventing the coloring of oleomar-garine in imitation of butter. Over 104.-909,309 pounds of eleomargarine had been manufactured and sold last year. That was about one-ninth of the total of the butter consumption of the United States.
"Do you not think that the enactment of a substitute would prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine?" asked Burke

"I do not," replied Grout. "The public would have no more protection than it has now."

Grout produced figures to show that becoming a produced ingures to show that obleomargarine cost less than 9 cents per pound, and is worked off on the public by the retailer at from 18 to 30 cents per pound. He gave a practical illustration of the manner in which oleomargarine is solid by having brought into the House a box full of packages of what looked like box full of packages of what looked like butter. Each was wrapped in brown wrapping-paper. The packages were passed around, and after they had been examined Grout deeled any one to tell whether they contained butter or oleo-margarine. Then he turned up a cor-ner of the wrapping-paper, which had been apparently carelessly folded down, and displayed the printed sign, "oleomar-garine."

garine."
Lorimer (Rep. III.) made a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill.

Bailey (Rep. Kan.) supported the substitute. He said that laboring men from all parts of the country had protested to the committee against the Grout bill.

Grosvenor (Rep. O.) opposed the Grout bill. which, he said, was designed to destroy one industry for the benefit of another. He said that if the manufacture of oleomargarine was demanufacture of oleomargarine was de-stroyed as the bill would destroy it, the cost of butter to the laboring men would

lincrease E per cent.
Lamb (Dem. Ala.) and Davidson (Rep. Wis.) supported the bill. Williams (Dem. Miss.), a member of the agricultural committee, favored the substitute. Tawney (Rep. Minn.), who has been closely identi-fied with the proposed legislation, closed the debate with a speech in favor of the

The bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule, and many members secured recognition for the purpose of ex-tending their remarks in the record. Bartlet (Dem. Ga.) moved to strike out the proviso that nothing in the bill should

color. The amendment was lost, 48 to 117. An amendment was adopted providing that the act should go into effect July

1, 1991.

Bailey (Dem. Tex.) closed the debate against the bill. He contended that the pretense of the bill—that it was to prevent fraud—was itself a fraud.

Wadsworth, on behalf of the minority of the committee, then offered the substitute prepared by the minority. The substitute was defeated, 118 to 75.

Vote on the BHI.

The bill was then passed, 196 to 92
Those voting in the negative were:
Aldrich, Allen (Ky.), Allen (Miss.),
Balley (Kan.), Balley (Tex.), Ball, Bankhead, Bartholdt, Bartlett, Bellamy, Boutell, Brantly (Ga.), Bromwell, Broussard
(La.), Burke (Tex.), Burkeson, Burnett,
Burton, Carmack, Catchings, Clayton
(Alia.), Clayton (N. Y.), Cooper (Tex.),
Cowherd, Cummings, Cussack, Davis, De
Gragenreid, Floley, Fleming, Foster,
Fowler, Fox, Galnes, Gayle, Griggs (Ga.),
Grosvenor, Hawley, Hay, Hedge, Henry
(Miss.), Henry (Tex.), Johnstone, Joy,
Kitchin, Kleberg, Lanham, Lassiter, Latimer, Lester, Lewis, Linney, Little, Livingston, Long, Lorimer, Loud, Lovering,
McClellan, McCulloch, McDermott, Mann,
McClain, McRea, Laphen, Noonan,
Pearce, Pierce, Ranselell, Rhes, (Kv.) Vote on the Bill. McCiellan, McCulloch, McDermott, Mann, McCiain, McRea, Laphen, Noonan, Pearce, Pierce, Ransdell, Rhea (Ky.), Rhea (Va.), Richardson, Shephard, Sims, Slayden, Smith (Ky.), Snodgrass, Parkham, Stephens (Tex.), Stewart (Wis.), Stokes, Talbert, Taylor (Ala.), Terry, Thomas (N. C.), Underwood, Wadsworth, Wheeler, White, Williams (Miss.), Wilson (S. C.)

Payne, chairman of the ways and means Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported the war revenue reduction bill. He gave notice that he would call up the bill after the disposition of the legislative appropriation bill, probably Tuesday. On account of the centennial exercises in the House Wednesday, it was agreed that the session that day should begin at \$15 P. M., and at \$50 o'clock the House adversed.

PLEASED WITH AMERICANS Earl Li Says a Good Word for Our Soldiers.

PEKIN, Dec. 7.—Li Hung Chang has informed General Chaffee that he and all the people of the Province of Chi Li are extremely pleased and gratified at the be-havior of the American troops toward the Chinese. This is considered no light mat-ter. From all sections of the portion of the city under American supervision come words of praise; thankfulness and com-mendation regarding the behavior of the Americans,

Germany Wants an Indemnity. BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Before the budget committee to any the imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow asked for an indemnity for the dispatch of the expedition to China, as well as the expenses thereof, and declared the troops sent to China would certainly be disbanded as soon as the work there is accomplished, as a legal basis neither existed nor would be created for their permanent embodiment.

for their permanent embodiment.

After Baron von Reichthofen, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had anyounced that the treaty with China would not, presumably, impose on Germany the obliga-tion of maintaining guards in the Province of Pe Chi Li, but merely grant the right of maintaining guards, the committee adopted the motion for an indemntly.

Carrying Off Chinese Treasures. BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The correspondent the Deutsche Zeitung writes that Germ marine officers discovered Sir Claude M Donald, ex-British Minister at Pekin, and Lady MacDonald personally superintend-ing coolles who were carrying off treas-ures from the Chinese Imperial Palace to the British Legation buildings.

## Oxnard Married a Maid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The World Says:
"On the Deutschland, which arrived here yesterday, were Henry T. Oxnard, of San Francisco, president of the two American beet-sugar associations, and his bride, formerly Mile, Marie Pichon, maid of Mr. Oxnard's sixter-in-law Mrs. Robert of Mr. Oxnard's sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Oxnard. They were married in Paris November 15, but the marriage was not an-

The Manchesters at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Eugene Zimerman father of the Duchess arrived here tonight and were immediately driven to the Zimmerman residence. The Duke and Duchess will remain here until after Christmas, when they will visit Tseaga, the grandmother of the Duke, at Natchez, Miss. From there they will pro-ceed to the Pacific Coast.

## SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Congress.

The House passed the Grout eleomargarine bill.

The Senate will take its first vote on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty Thursday. Page 1. The war-revenue bill was reported to the House, and will be called up Tuesday.

Page 2. Appropriation of \$10,000 asked for a launch for Columbia River customs service. Page 4. Federal Government. Hids were received at the Navy Depa

for five battle-ships and six cruisers. Page 1. se Pacific squadron has been ordered to pro-ceed at once to South America. Page 2. Philippines. Trade dollars may be coined in the

veral engagements are reported in Leison. Page 3. Foreign.

Relations are strained between Holland and Portugal. Page 2. Kruger abandons his trip to European car Chamberlain promises civil government to the

Boer Republics. Page 3. Countess Castellane's yacht Walhalia has been seized for debt. Page 3. Domestic.

Vice-President Hayden, of the New York Central, was killed by jumping or falling from a window. Page 5. Jessie Morrison testified in her own behalf in her trial at Eldorado, Kan. Page 10. Pacific Const.

Annual convention of the Oregon-Idaho T. M. C. A. began at Eugene yesterday. Page 4. Captain Worrick, formerly of the Second Ore-gon Volunteers, has been recommended for promotion. Page 4. Oregon City will sell \$12,000 worth of sewer bonds. Page 4.

Famous colors of the Second Oregon Volun-teers now adorn the walls of the State-house. Page 4. The three victims of the Scattle murderous assault Wednesday are in a critical condi-

Commercial and Marine. The wheat market showing renewed strength Weekly trade reviews. Page 5.

Portland ships another 50,000-barrel flour cargo. Page 10. elayed steamship Columbia reaches port. Page 10. Vessel property increasing in value. Page 10.

me prize-winners at the Chicago livesteck show have been bought for Oregon. Page & The Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works placed in the hands of a receiver. Page 12.

Test Vote in the Senate Will Occur Thursday.

ITS FATE WILL BE DECIDED

Agreement Reached to Vote on the Fortifications Amendment That Day-Yesterday's Debate in Secret Session.

foreign allegiance and discordant habita. Secretary Blaine was also quoted on the same point.

Replying to Morgan, Teller expressed the opinion that Great Britain would never permit her resentment of independent action by the United States to lead her to begin hostilities, because her material interest in maintaining peace with this country is too great, but he argued that to ask English assent to the construction of the canal was to admit that that country had a right to express dissent. That position, he said, never would be accepted by the people of this country.

FATE OF CANAL TREATY.

Awaited in England With More Interest Than Anxiety.

The fate of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is awaited here with more interest than anxiety. Its rejection or even an amend-

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—No business of importance was transacted by the Senate today in open session. Practically rather than mending the Clayton-Bulwer

**BIDS FOR WARSHIPS** 

Tenders Opened by Secretary Long Yesterday.

FOR ELEVEN NEW VESSELS

Eight Bidders Competed, but No. Awards Have Been Made Yet-Figures Submitted by Moran Bros., of Senttle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Never since the birth of the new Navy has there been such a gathering of shipbuilders and metal kings as were assembled in the office of the Secretary of the Navy today to witness the opening of bids for an amount of naval construction which Sec-retary Long denominated as the greatest industrial event this or any other counindustrial event this or any other country has ever seen, involving the placing of contracts for about \$50,000,000. The Secretary left the Cabinet meeting for the purpose of presiding at the ceremony, Associated with him were the chiefs of the great Naval Bureaus, Admiral Hichborn, Admiral Melville, Admiral O'Nell and others.

Among the speciators were Henry

and others.

Among the spectators were Henry Scott, Charles and Edwin Cramp; Mr. Trigg, of the Richmond Locomotive Works; President Morse, Managor Newman and John Lindsay, of the New York Shipbuilding Company, the new Delaware River concern; Manager Clarke, of the Miles Tool Company; Lewis Nixon, of the Crescent Works; President Olcott, Judge Payson and Manager Post, of the Newport News Works; E. O. Wellington and H. T. Elwell, of the Fore River Works, of Massachusetts; the Moran Bros., of Seattle; President Taylor and Mr. Tarbett, of the Risdon Shipbuilding Combett, of the Risdon Shipbuilding Com-pany; John Dialogue, of Camden, and a number of others identified with ship-

There were eight bidders, and most of the bids were well within the limit of cost allowed by Congress for the ships. The notable feature was an attempt of the younger and smaller firms to break the line of the older organizations which have constructed all the vessels of the new Navy up to this time. While it is not possible at this moment to forecast results accurately, there are indications that in at least one instance, and perhaps two instances, these attempts will be attended with some degree of success, for it looks as if some of the work will be bestowed upon the Fore River Company, which appears for the first time as a bidder for constructing armored ships. The Pacific Coast, too, presents a likely candidate in the Morans' bid.

Because of changes made in the specithe line of the older organizations which

Because of changes made in the speci-fications, the general tendency of which is to reduce considerably the equipment of ships, it is not possible yet to tell which of the bids are actually the lowest. As read, they are as follows:

Armored cruisers:
Union Iron/Works, San Francisco, one

sheathed and coppered, \$3,800,000; one without sheathing, \$3,750,000; another un-der the same conditions, \$3,750,000, making

William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia,

one sheathed, but uncoppered, \$3,880,000; one unsheathed, \$3,780,000.

Newport, News Shipbuilding Company, one sheathed and coppered, \$5,885,000; one without sheathing, \$3,775,000.

Moran Bros. & Co., Seattle, Wash., one sheathed and coppered. \$4,122,000, or two at \$4,005,000 each; one without sheathing, \$3,862,000, or two at \$2,884,000 each. Fore River Shipbuilding & Locomotive Works, Quincy, Mass., one sheathed and coppered, \$3.95,000, or two at \$3,500,000 each; iwthout sheathing one for \$3,900,000

and two at \$3,775,000 each. The same bid also is made for two more ships at the same price and under the same conditions under the act of 1900. The preceding bidders, Moran Bros. & Co. and the Newport News Company, made similar proposi-John H. Dialogue & Son

one unsheathed for \$3,825,000; another under the act of 1900 at the same price. Risdon Iron & Locomotive Works, San Francisco, one without sheathing, \$4,075,-Buttle-ships:

Cramp & Sons, one sheathed and cop-pered, \$2,500,000. Newport News Company, one sheathed and coppered, \$3,500,000; one unsheathed, \$3,540,600.

Fore River Works, one for \$3,589,000, or two for \$3,555,000 each, all sheathed and coppered; without sheathing, one for \$3,150,000, or two for \$3,465,000 each, Abid. is also submitted for two more at the same prices under the act of 1999. John H. Dialogue & Son, one sheathed and coppered. \$2,400,000; one without whether they had committed themselves

and coppered sasson; one without sheathing, \$3,280,000; another at the same figure under the act of 1900. Bath Iron Works, one sheathed and cop-pered, \$1,380,000. New York Shipbuilding Company, one sheathed and coppered, \$4,200,000, or two at \$4,175,000 each; without sheathing, one for \$4,100,000 or two for \$4,075,000 each. This firm offers to reduce the time limit of

completion six months.

Moran Bros. & Co., Seattle, one sheathed and coppered, \$3,985,000, or two at \$3,597,000 each; without sheathing, one for \$3.697,000, or two for \$3,586,000 each. Bids also are made for two more at the same price under the act of 1909. This firm also offers to reduce the limit about six months.

Union Iron Works, one unsheathed, \$3,460,000 A Naval Board will consider the bids and report on them. The act of Congress limits the cost of cruisers to \$2,600,000 each, and of the battle-ships to \$4,250,000 for the sheathed, and \$1,000,000 for the un-sheathed. Secretary Long expressed him-self as pleased with the result of the bidding, so far as he could perceive it from the hasty reading of the bids. He felt that, on the whole, the latter were very liberal.

The Warships Described.

The three battle-ships authorized by the act of March, 1899, were never contracted for, owing to delays in the procurement of armor bids and in the completion of designs, and controversy as to whether the new superimposed turrets should be used in their construction. Inability to reach a satisfactory conclusion in regard to sheathing delayed construction of the three armored cruisers authorized by the same act. These points have been ad-

The five new battle-ships, namely, the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Vir-ginia and Rhode Island, are divided inte two classes to compromise upon the con-troversy as to their turret systems. Three are sheathed and coppered, and will carry superimposed turrets; the other two are be unsheathed vessels, having the "quadrilateral arrangement" of eight-inch turrets. To meet the contingency that the bids may be in excess of the authorized cost, the bidders were, how-

(Concluded on Second Para)



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now before the United States Scrate, was framed by British abassador Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary of State John Hay. It is designed to replace the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by enlarging its provisions so that the Nicaragua Canal, when constructed and maintained by the United States, shall be neutral and free to the commerce of all the world. An amendment to this treaty is now pending in the Senate providing that the United States shall fortify the approaches to the canal. To this Great Britaln will probably not consent.

the entire legislative day was consumed by an executive session.

The developments in executive session in connection with the Hay-Pauncefots treaty were: An agreement on the part of the Senate to vote on the amendment offered by the committee on foreign relations, providing for the policing of the canal, next Thursday, at 2 o'clock; an amendment offered by Teller striking out the treaty prohibition against the fortification of the Nicaragua Canal when constructed; the conclusion of Morgan's speech; a speech by Teller in opposition to the treaty. An agreement for a vote to the treaty. An agreement of the convention and upon doing this, more at \$4,008, \$3,55,000.

The British Government did not take the initiative in opening negotiations for a revision of the convention of 1850. It merely responded in a most friendly spirit to a suggestion from the State Department that the time had come for adapting an antiquated treaty to altered conditions in a spirit of mutual accommodation and good will. It conceded everything that was asked and merely stipulated that the Suez principles should be applied to any canal under American control. The rejection of the convention will be considered. to the treaty. An agreement for a vote on the committee amendment was se-cured soon after the executive session be-gan. It was reached by unanimous consent at a request made by Lodge. Lodge did not ask to have a date fixed for a vote on the treaty itself, believing that the fate of the measure will be deter-mined by the result of the vote on the

In the open session Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) presented a telegram addresed to the President of the Senate, from N. F. Thompson, secretary of the Southern In-New Orieans, to the effect that the convention had passed a resolution favoring the early passage by Congress of a ship subsidy bill for all American vessels which shall be equitably based upon the tonnage actually carried, besides compensation for carrying the malls.

pensation for carrying the mails, In presenting a report of a committee of physicians upo nthe filtration of the water supplied to the City of Washing-ton, Gallinger called attention to the fact that the rate in this city from that disease was seven or eight times as great as in European cities of the same class. At 1:5, on motion of Lodge, the Senate went into executive session. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) in his speech, went over the same grounds covered by him yesterday, saying he desired simply to clear up some misapprehension concerning his position. Teller (Sil., Colo.) spoke for abo hours, giving notice of his amendment at the beginning of his address. The amendment suggested relates to section 7 of article 2 of the treaty. As that section now stands it reads as follows:

"No fortifications shall be erected com-manding the canal or waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and dis-

The Colorado Senator's amendment pro vides for the striking out of the first sentence of this provision and for verbal changes in the remaining portion, making The United States shall be at liberty

"The United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military force along the canai as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

Teller contended that if the United States desired to build the canal, it should proceed to do so without trying to secure the consent of Great Britain. He said that the opinion of Secretary Hay that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was necessary as a preceding performance after all was only the opinion of one man. Then he quoted from public documents in which two from public documents in which two former Secretaries of State had differed in their opinions in this respect. He also showed that in some instances there had been breaches of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He quoted Secretary Evarts as eaying that the guarantee of neutrality is one thing while the question is un-

jection of the convention will be considered as an indication that the American Government does not know its own mind and that it does not value the concessions made in response to its own solicitations. The adoption of a fortifications amend-ment will be the signal for a strong press agitation here against a departure Suez practice, and the Foreign Office will have the public support if it declines to accept the treaty in a new form. It is understood in diplomatic circles here that Lord Salisbury at the outset of the negotlations expressed a willingness to settle the canal question if he could receive an assurance that the treaty would have the support of the Senate and that the various Senators of the foreign relations committee were consulted in advance

Territory for the Canal.

or not to the treaty.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A special to the Record from Washington says; Nicaragua and Costa Rica have an-nounced their willingness to grant a lease to the United States for a period of 200 years of the territory necessary for the construction of the projected Micaragua Canal. The terms are regarded us mod-erate. It is understood that Micaragua and Costa Rica will accept bonds, the value of those to be accepted by the former government to be less than \$6,-000,000 and by the latter to be less than

## PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

Which Will Be Voted on Today. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The Presbyte-

Committee Draws Up a Resolution

washington, Dec. 7.—The Presbyte-rian committee of 15 today voted seriatim on the five propositions submitted by va-rious members having for their object the revision of or a supplemental state-ment to the confession of faith. The out-come of the voting and accompanying discussion was the formation of a com-bined resolution embodying as partly as bined resolution embodying as nearly as possible the individual views of the mem-bers. The vote on this proposition will be taken tomorrow. The proposition adopted by the committee at this session will be subjected to alteration or change at a subsequent meeting to be held be-fore the General Assembly convenes in

W. C. T. U. Convention Ended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7,-The National W. C. T. U. contention came to a close today after a successful and interesting week. Most of the closing day was devoted to superintendents' recommendation of the executive treaty. He quoted Secretary Evarts as recommendation of the executive commitsaying that the guarantee of neutrality is one thing while the question is unsettled and quite another when the canal a settled and quite another when the canal and the opened to the interests, ambition and cupidity of the commercial nations and is occupied by populations of ment prohibiting polygamy.