TO SECOND READING

House of Commons Passed Transvaal Loan Bill.

WARM DEBATE ON WAR POLICY

Pointed Question by Tim Healy Was Not Answered—How the Expense of the Conflict Is to Be Met.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A wide field was covered in the House of Commons today during the question time, but the matters touched upon were largely uninteresting. Mr. Chamberlain said Great Britain proposed to establish cheaper postage with the United States, but Washington was not prepared to entertain the matter.

Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that he regretted that Canada was excluded from the most-favored-nation clause by Germany, but explained that in the absence of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Germany there was no remedy at present.

Powell Williams, ex-Financial Secretary of the War Office, answering a question, said 182,460 horses and mules had been landed in South Africa during the war. Timothy M. Healy's query as to the number of asses sent to South Africa was not answered.

Lord Cranborne, reverting to the subject of contracts for the Uganda Railroad bridges going to America, said the American Bridge Company would build 30 bridges, using 7000 tons of steel. The contracts totaled 135,000 tons. W. R. Cremer, Liberal, wanted to know if, after the American bids had been found to be the lowest, the English firms had been given an opportunity to revise their bids. Lord Cranborne, replying, said it was not fair to the lowest bidder to invite other tenders to revise their bids.

During the second reading of the war loan bill, Sir William Vernon Harcourt criticised in detail the Government's financial makeshifts. He said the Ministers would have tremendous support in making the Transvaal share the cost of the war. But, he pointed out, the gold mines were the only source of revenue, and the attitude of the mineowning capitalists was well known. They would not pay for the war except on compulsion, and the capitalists were masters of South Africa, controlled its politics, and would be supreme in the colonies. If the government wished to obtain anything in the Transvaal toward the cost of the war, it would have to face the "Kaffir circus" in South Africa and London, and it would require all the courage of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Colonial Secretary and all the integrity of Parliament to cope with the matter. Sir William contended that, judging from the present prospects, the cost of British rule in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony would be far greater than the Boer rule had been. He estimated that General Baden Powell's police would cost £4,000,000 a year, a sum equal to the last Transvaal budget.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that possibly the new colonies could not bear any part of the cost of the war for a year or two after the war ended, but he had in mind the future development of the Transvaal's vast wealth, and had made the calling in of various loans at such periods as would enable the government to see what burden might be imposed on the Transvaal. In any event, no unreasonable demand would be made. Without expressing a final opinion, he thought that direct taxation of the profits of the mines was a question deserving of the most careful consideration.

Timothy Healy asked how much of the new loan was to be floated in Wall street. He added: "I strongly object to the association of Wall street in British national interests. When we have the unscrupulousness of Wall street on top of us, we shall pay dearly for the small sum saved the country in discount. The whole cost of the war should be placed on the Transvaal."

Mr. Broderick, Secretary of State for War, announced that the policy of the War Office was not to give commands to some of those who had not succeeded with commands in the field. The supplementary war loan and appropriation bills were then passed to a second reading.

CRIME IN PARIS.

The City Is Terrorized by Destitute Workmen.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—A gang of thieves recently held up a street-car in a populous southern district and robbed the passengers, while an important electric line serving the suburbs of St. Denis and St. Ouen has refused to run its cars later than 8:30 in the evening, on account of the danger. A raid yesterday evening led to no fewer than 347 arrests. The present condition of crime is largely due to the number of workmen, street hawkers and others who came to Paris, attracted by the exposition, and who are now walking the streets out of work. It is estimated that in 20 trades, 212,000 out of 510,000 persons are out of work. The officials of the Prefecture of Police calculate that 2000 sufferers from the close of the exposition have joined the criminal army.

Brussels Industrial Conference.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.—The international conference for the protection of industrial property, at which United States Assistant Patent Commissioner Chamberlain and Minister Townsend were the American representatives, has adopted the following resolutions: First, the period of exclusive rights, previously fixed at six months for patents and three months for industrial designs, models and trademarks, is extended to a year for the first named and four months for the second named; second, countries signing the convention enjoy reciprocally the protection accorded by each country to its own citizens against unfair competition; third, patents cannot lapse because they are not put in circulation except after a minimum delay of three years, dating from the first application in countries where the patent is allowed, and in cases in which the owners of the patent do not justify causes of inaction.

News From the Cape.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 13.—Sir Alfred Milner has been gazetted administrator of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

General Kitchener has cabled to the authorities of South Australia, asking that the wounded imperial bushmen who are convalescent be returned to South Africa.

Another contingent of Canadian troops sailed on their way home today on board the Rosslyn Castle. They received an enthusiastic send-off.

Financial Stringency in Germany.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin says the pessimistic speech of Baron Fleischman, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, in the Reichstag on Monday, in which he told the country to prepare for a period of hard times, as the financial situation was gloomy, has created a sensation in the money market. There has been such a slump in the price of mortgage bonds that unless public confidence is restored, the economic stability of Germany will be imperiled. The First Preussische Hipothek Bank and the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank are unable to meet the strain, and the government has appointed receivers in both cases. To avert a crash the Deutschebank and some other houses have formed a committee for the protection of bondholders and are advancing funds in payment of interest due.

Returns to The Hague.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—Count de Selier, Portuguese Minister to The Netherlands, has returned to The Hague, which he left temporarily, owing to the difficulties which arose in connection with the withdrawal of the exequatur of the Dutch Consul at Lourenco Marques, and has been received by the President of the Council and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Redmond Elected Leader.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—The members of the Irish Parliamentary party today unanimously re-elected John Redmond chairman for the present and coming session. The motion was made by Patrick McDermott and seconded by William O'Brien. On taking the chair, Mr. Redmond was warmly applauded. Messrs. Esmonde, Donlan, Patrick O'Brien and Burke were appointed whips.

French Amnesty Bill.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, the first paragraph of the amnesty bill, which deals with cases arising out of the Dreyfus affair, was adopted by a vote of 329 against 244. An amendment excluding cases of espionage and treason from the amnesty was adopted by a vote of 236 against 243.

President of Switzerland.

BERNE, Dec. 13.—The Vice-President of the Federal Council, Ernest Brenner, of Basle, has been elected President of Switzerland for 1901, in succession to Walter Hauser, of Zurich. Dr. J. Zemp, of Lucerne, who was chief of the department of posts and railroads, was elected vice-President.

Hicks-Beach Not a Peer.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The statement that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been elevated to the peerage is erroneous. George J. Goschen and Sir Matthew White Ridley are the two members of the late Cabinet upon whom peerage has been bestowed.

Two Hundred Persons Drowned.

CANTON, Dec. 13.—The falling overboard of a man from a passenger boat on the West River, near Hokau, led to a rush of some 400 passengers to the side of the vessel, which caused her to sink, over 200 persons being drowned.

Andree's Brother Has Hopes.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13.—The brother of Professor Andree, the missing Arctic explorer, hoping for Andree's return from the polar regions, has deferred opening the latter's testament for 12 months.

POLICE IN PHILIPPINES.

Taft Commission Authorizes Organization of Force.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—The Taft commission has passed an act authorizing General MacArthur to establish police in the cities and towns and appropriating $150,000 for their maintenance. Commissioner Wright, who is assigned to supervise the establishment of a constabulary, among other duties, said the establishment of a local police force was a necessary feature of civil government, and was approved by the military government. An act was also passed providing for the retention in office of municipal councillors, elected under order of the Military Governor, until a general municipal law was passed. The terms of some of the councillors expire in January. The elections for councillors are suspended. A bill was passed directing the civil service board to examine and report on the readjustment of salaries of civil employes. The commission discussed the schedule of the tariff bill, the rates generally being reduced from the present figures inherited from the Spanish regime.

General Kobbe, with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, Colonel Burkheimer commanding, landed at Kagayan, on the northern coast of Mindanao, Monday, and reinforced the six companies of the Portieth Infantry stationed in the town. An aggressive movement has been planned. From Ilo Ilo it is reported insurgents in that part of Panay are swearing allegiance at the rate of 1000 a day. The arrests of many prominent insurgents started the movement which seems to be becoming universal at Jaro, Molo, Mandurriao, Arvelo and Ilo Ilo. Considerable sums of money and large quantities of supplies have been captured by the Americans.

Grounding of the Garonne.

SEATTLE, Dec. 13.—Letters have been received in this city announcing the grounding of the United States transport Garonne on the coast of Northern Luzon. She struck twice, being rescued both times by the Yorktown. The second time the Yorktown's cable caught in the Garonne's wheel, causing a further delay of 12 hours. The letters also tell about a hard march of the American troops under Genera' Hall. The line of march was over steep mountains for a distance of 45 miles, taking in all six days. At the conclusion, 165 men were under medical treatment for several days.

To Welcome the Century.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Plans for giving an official welcome to the 20th century will be submitted to the Municipal Assembly next Tuesday by Mr. Guggenheimer, president of the Council. If these plans are favorably received active preparations for the celebration will be intrusted to a joint committee of the council and board of aldermen. Mr. Guggenheimer said that he would favor the holding of a reception at the City Hall by the city authorities, the illumination of the building and displays of fireworks, together with music by several bands. Already one of the largest singing societies in the city has suggested that a chorus of several thousand voices be stationed on the steps of the City Hall to sing national anthems and seasonable selections.

British Flag Covered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In connection with the decoration of the House of Representatives yesterday, considerable discussion was aroused by the omission of certain flags in the scheme of decoration. In the original plans, the British, German, French, Russian and other flags were draped about the chamber. But through a misunderstanding of officials, it was thought that the British Jack was the only one displayed and in order that no invidious distinction should be shown, a piece of bunting was placed over this flag, thus omitting it from the general plan, while the other national flags remained. Although the incident caused some comment, it was dismissed by the officials as wholly unimportant and due to a misunderstanding.

Pingree's Bill Will Not Be Passed.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 13.—The reception that the taxation bills, which Governor Pingree called the special session to consider, will receive in the upper house of the Legislature was evinced this afternoon, when the Senate adopted a concurrent resolution to adjourn tomorrow and leave consideration of all taxation measures to the incoming Legislature. While the House refused to concur in the resolution and tabled it, it is considered by many that the Senate's action presages sure defeat for the measures when they come up in that body.

It's Pure if It's Evans'.

making clear at a glance the very strongest feature of an ale. The malt and hops used in brewing Evans' Ale and Stout are the choicest selection of nature's richest product.

ASK FOR A RECEIVER

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS IS IN TROUBLE.

The Association Is Said to Be Unable to Meet the Death Claims Outstanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—The Sentinel this morning says:

Attorney-General Taylor, on behalf of the State of Indiana, will, in the Superior Court of Marion County, this (Friday) morning, ask the appointment of a receiver for the Order of Chosen Friends, one of the largest fraternal insurance associations in the United States. The filing of the suit will affect 30 states of the Union, as the association has been authorized to do business in that number. In the application for a receiver the fact is set out that the association is insolvent and unable to meet the death claims now outstanding. These claims aggregate about $300,000, and came to light through an examination made by George U. Brigham, expert of the Indiana Insurance Department, last Wednesday.

One of the primary causes of the failure of the organization is the great loss sustained in the Galveston disaster. The claims arising out of the death of members in the ill-fated city aggregated about $60,000. The examination also revealed that ex-Supreme Treasurer William B. Wilson had defaulted to the amount of about $30,000. Mr. Wilson died last October, and the order is secured by a bond in one of the bonding companies, and will lose nothing on account of this defalcation. The order was organized about 20 years ago, and Indianapolis has always been the headquarters. In 1899 the order paid out over $700,000 in death claims. Among the states that have councils are: California, 115; Nevada, 4; Arizona, 1; Colorado, 2; Kansas 3; Montana, 2; Oregon, 1; Washington, 1. California has the largest membership—5315. The total membership is 22,140.

The order was one of the first in the country to make women eligible to full membership, and entitles them to assurances and of a position in the council. This is one of the features, it is announced, that has been largely the cause of its rapid growth. According to the statement of the relief fund published in December, the balance on hand October 1, 1900, was $1185 72. There has been since received on assessments $53,920 69, making a total on hand of $55,106 41. Out of this there has been paid on old-age disabilities, $4471; on 20 death claims, $38,250, and held for delayed claims, $10,000, leaving on hand a balance of $2285 41.

The total benefits paid up to October 31, 1900, as shown in the statement, are as follows: On 7027 deaths, $12,638,189 50; on 912 disabilities, $688,630, and on 343 old-age disabilities, $440,330 75; total to October 31, 1900, $13,767,150 25. In his report for the 20 years ending June 30, 1898, on the receipts and disbursements of the relief funds made before the national convention of the supreme council, held in this city, the supreme recorder gave the following: California, $3,366,487; Arizona, $8227; British Columbia, $1752; Idaho, $129; Nevada, $9616; Oregon, $8417; Washington, $28,054; Colorado, $421,715. Of the above amounts the following sums were paid in, in excess to that drawn out by the following states: California, $34,280; Pacific Coast, including California, $39,650; Colorado, $17,215.

JURORS CANNOT AGREE.

No Verdict Reached in the Jessie Morrison Trial.

ELDORADO, Kan., Dec. 13.—Judge Shinn sent the Morrison jurors to their hotel at 9:30 tonight and instructed them to resume their deliberations at 8:30 tomorrow morning. The 12 men looked tired and fagged as they filed out of the courtroom. They have informed the court that they are hopelessly of different minds as regards Miss Morrison's guilt, and that they have stopped balloting in the jury-room. Judge Shinn will give out no intimation as to the length of time he will permit the jury to deliberate. It is considered likely that he will let them stay out the remainder of the week. Miss Morrison's day was without incident. Her family, as usual, was with her, and a few other friends called. She is given special privileges which the other prisoners in the County Jail do not enjoy. She looked and apparently felt as well today as ever. She is bearing up remarkably well.

MAIL CAR ROBBED.

Postal Clerk on Cotton Belt Line Was Nearly Killed.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Dec. 13.—A bold robbery on the Cotton Belt Railroad occurred today at Bassetts, Tex., 30 miles south of Texarkana, on the train coming north, in which Postal Clerk John H. Dennis was almost killed and mail pouches of the car rifled of their contents. The amount stolen is not known. As the train left the Bassetts water tank at 6 A. M., the express and mail cars were separated from the train, but the train crew soon had them coupled again. In the run from there to Texarkana, the coaches were uncoupled twice in a very mysterious manner. Upon the arrival of the train here the United States transfer clerk went to the door of the mail car and knocked for the Postal Clerk to open it. No response was given. Officials then forced an entrance and were astonished to find Clerk Dennis stretched upon the floor, apparently dead. A hurried examination showed that the registered pouches had been ripped open and robbed of their contents, the most valuable of which was the Wayne-Memphis pouch, containing a large number of valuable packages. A physician was sent for and it was found that Dennis was alive but unconscious. An ugly wound on the top of his head told the story. Two hours after he was taken to the hospital he revived enough to give the details of the robbery.

Just as the train parted at Bassetts tank, Dennis went into the vestibule of the mail car to stir up the fire. When he opened the vestibule door he saw two men standing by the stove. One of them dealt him a terrible blow over the head with a heavy fire shovel. The first blow felled him and he was then quickly beaten into a senseless condition. Word reached her at noon that two suspects have been arrested at Naples, near the scene of the robbery, but none of the stolen packages was found.

STRANGE VERDICT OF A JURY.

Woman Died From "Bowel Trouble and a Complication of Doctors."

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 9.—(Special dispatch to the Inter Ocean.)—Death from "bowel trouble and a complication of doctors" was the verdict given by a Coroner's jury this afternoon at an inquest held on the body of Mrs. Megney Fridland. She was taken ill with cramps last Tuesday morning and successively called in seven doctors within a few hours of each other, no one physician making more than one call. She died early Friday morning and the Board of Health ordered an inquest last evening.

Held Up a Box Office.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 13.—During the performance of "Shore Acres" in the Grand Opera-House in this city tonight, two masked men entered the box office, assaulted, beat and shot the treasurer, Harley S. Rounds, and escaped without getting any cash.

Mail Train Robbed.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The southbound Illinois Central fast mail, due here at 7:15 P. M., was held up and robbed by a lone trainrobber about one mile above the upper city limits tonight. His booty consisted of only one registered mail pouch from Durant, Miss., and six other registered letters from points between Cairo and New Orleans. Conductor Kinnebrew was shot in the groin, and J. C. Parker, railway mail clerk, had his left eye powder-burned by a shot directed at his head.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—W. B. Fritch and his son, Emmett Benton Fritch, are under arrest on the charge of counterfeiting. The Secret Service officers found over $3000 in counterfeit $10 pieces and 100 molds.

VANCOUVER LINE EXTENSION

Survey Completed Fifteen Miles Beyond Present Terminus.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 13.—The Portland, Vancouver & Yakima Railroad Company has just completed the final survey of a 15-mile extension of the line from the present northern terminus, near Battleground, to a point about four miles northeast of Amboy. The extension, when completed, will take the road to one of the finest bodies of timber in this part of the state, and at the same time will give an outlet for the products of a rich agricultural region, now practically isolated from any market, except by means of 30 miles of wagon road, parts of which at this season become well-nigh impassable.

Santa Fe Meeting.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was held in the general offices of the company here today. It was expected that there would be a delegation from the striking telegraphers in attendance, but none appeared, the telegraphers having previously given notice that they had nothing to say to the stockholders or any of the other officers of the road just now. Those present were: E. P. Ripley, president; Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the board; Victor Morawetz, general counsel, New York; B. F. Chaney, Boston; G. A. Nickerson, Boston; A. C. Jobes, Wichita; C. S. Gleed and Howell Jones, Topeka.

Four directors, whose terms expired, were re-elected. They are: Edward J. Berwind, New York; R. Somers Hayes, New York; G. A. Nickerson, Boston, and Andrew C. Jones, Wichita.

Denver & Rio Grande Extension.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The Tribune tomorrow will say that John W. Gates has become interested in the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, and will assist that road in building an extension from Grand Junction, Colo., to tap the coal fields of Emery and San Pete Counties, Utah. The line will connect with the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake road.

Street Railway to Change Hands.

ASTORIA, Dec. 13.—It is learned that a proposition is now under consideration for the purchase of the Astoria Street Railway by local parties, and if the deal is closed a large sum will be expended at once in improvements, and extending the line both east and west.

Huntington Interests Not Sold.

NEW York, Dec. 13.—Charles H. Tweed, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, said today that there was no truth in the revived report that the Huntington holdings in the property have been sold.

Railroad Notes.

W. E. Coman, of the Oregon Short Line, left Portland last night for Salt Lake City, where he will Saturday take his new position with the company, as general agent in the headquarters city.

J. M. Church, of La Grande, says the statement quoted in The Oregonian yesterday from the Wallowa Chieftain, to the effect that he had received news from President Mohler that the O. R. & N. would at once build to the Wallowa Valley is erroneous; that he has received no communication whatsoever from President Mohler. He expresses his private opinion that the road will be built, however.

MARK TWAIN'S REMARKS.

In Introducing Winston Churchill to a New York Audience.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., war correspondent, gave his lecture on the South African war here last evening. He was introduced by Mark Twain, who began by saying that, although a friend of his, he did not agree with Mr. Churchill as to the righteousness of the South African war. He then said that he had for years preached Anglo-American amity. He had helped the alliance by impartial compliments. He added:

"I have shown how America has thrown her doors wide open to all those that suffer and are oppressed—and who can put up $50 admission—except the Chinese. We draw the line there. And how unselfishly England has wrought for the open door for all in China and how openly and how piously America has stood for that open door in all cases, where it was not her own. And how generous England has been and America has been in not urging China to pay fancy rates for extinguished missionaries, like Germany does, but is willing to take produce from them—tea and firecrackers and other things—why, Germany has made things so expensive that China cannot afford German missionaries any more, but has got to wait, until she is better fixed financially. And how simply and sorrowfully and shamefacedly England and America stood at Port Arthur weeping while France and Germany helped hold Japan and Russia rob her."

Two Weeks' Notice.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The appellate division of the Supreme Court has just handed down an opinion of interest to theatrical managers and actors. It deals with the vexed two weeks' notice clause and holds in substance that if a company closes its season unexpectedly such a notice is not necessary, even when such a notice is provided for by the terms of the contract. The case was that of Walter W. Newcomer against Charles E. Blaney. Newcomer was musical director with "A Boy Wanted" Company. The company's season closed abruptly and Newcomer brought suit for two weeks' salary and his railroad fare to New York. He received a judgment in his favor in the lower court and the defendant appealed. The decision had not hitherto been carried up to the higher courts.

Croker Buys a Home in England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Richard Croker has bought Moat House, Wantage, with much of the surrounding grounds. The price is withheld, but it does not exceed $20,000. The negotiations were arranged last Summer and the papers were signed when Mr. Croker arrived a few weeks ago. Workmen are building new additions and completely remodeling the interior. The improvements will cost $7500. It looks like Mr. Croker intended to make his permanent home there.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$138,994,029
Gold	99,904,461

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

DEFENSE OF THE CANAL

(Continued from First Page.)

that the American line vessels would receive less than $250,000 a year each, Hanna declared that with the subsidy, the vessels of that line would not earn as much as was earned by the vessels of the Cunard and White Star lines, under the mail subsidies received from Great Britain.

"There is no profit in that line," declared Hanna, "and there never will be a profit under present conditions."

Hanna dwelt at length upon the desirability of having a large merchant marine to draw upon for auxiliary ships in case of war.

"Will all ships auxiliary to the naval power of the United States," inquired Vest, "such vessels as transports and supply-ships, participate in this proposed subsidy?"

"I do not think so," replied Hanna.

"Then," retorted Vest, "the language of the bill ought to be changed."

Referring to what he termed the newspaper attacks upon the pending measure, Hanna declared that the men who undertook the responsibility of the bill before the people were entitled to as much courtesy and consideration as were the critics of the proposed legislation.

"Where will you look for the accomplishment of the desire to re-establish the American merchant marine," inquired Hanna, "but to the men who have given their lives to the consideration of the question?"

Objects of the Bill.

After dwelling at length upon the efforts of the maritime nations of Europe to prevent the investment by Americans of capital in the upbuilding of an American marine, and urging that the proposed construction of the Nicaragua Canal, together with the rehabilitation of this country's maritime power, was only a part of the great problem of transportation, Hanna said that no plainer proposition than that contained in the pending bill ever was presented. It would attract capital and lay the foundation for a great industry. The enactment of the measure into law would benefit materially the shipbuilding industry and create a demand for labor in every department of business and commerce.

"We must either find foreign markets for our surplus products," Hanna declared, "or we must curtail our productions of agriculture and manufactures one-third. Think what that would mean. It would mean the throwing out of employment of thousands and tens of thousands of men, and the consequent increased competition for employment."

Continuing, Hanna maintained that the recent achievements of the United States had placed this country on the firing line of nations, and all citizens were proud to know that it was respected everywhere.

"In this position as a world-power," he demanded, "shall we shrink from responsibility on questions that are defensible from every standpoint of reason and business? When we see this opportunity open to us to possess ourselves of our share of the foreign markets (our more than our share, for when the American people start in any direction they generally get what they go for), why should we not avail ourselves of it?

"In my appeal to the American people for the re-establishment of the great shipbuilding industry, I want to put it on higher grounds than mere dollars and cents. It is away and beyond that point in patriotism and pride in our National life. As to the popularity or unpopularity of this measure, I stand here to say that every line of it is in the interest of the American people. Upon that basis I make my appeal for its passage, and leave the question in your hands."

The Senate then, at 2:05 P. M., on motion of Allison, went into executive session, and at 3:25 P. M. adjourned.

Fate of Treaty and Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The first vote taken in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, together with the several amendments that are offered, indicates that it is doubtful whether the treaty will be ratified or the canal bill will pass at this session. It was feared that the treaty would endanger the bill, especially since an increased anti-British feeling has developed in several sections against any connection whatever with Great Britain concerning the interoceanic waterway. The large majority by which the Davis amendment was carried indicates the possibility that other amendments, much more unsatisfactory to Great Britain, may be adopted.

To Abrogate the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Money today introduced a resolution in the Senate providing authority for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by diplomatic negotiation. Following is the text of it:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the Government of Great Britain for abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with assurances that such action on his part will meet with the hearty consent and support of the Senate."

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Yerkes to Be a Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, a reappointment; John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the nomination of Mr. Yerkes to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Kentucky withdrawn; Major Henry C. Ward, Twelfth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Thomas C. McCaleb, Twenty-third Infantry, to be Major; Captain Thomas F. David, Fifth Infantry, to be Major; First Lieutenant J. L. Hines, Second Infantry, to be Captain; First Lieutenant G. H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant G. J. Garrett, Twelfth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Confirmations—Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky., Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.; to be members of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, Jose Guzman Binias and Jose Gomez Brios, both of Ponce; A. B. Blanchard, of Louisiana, Third Secretary of the Embassy at Paris; P. D. Cunningham, of Tennessee, to be consulting engineer in the International Boundary Commission (Mexican); Church Howe, of Nebraska, to be Consul at Sheffield, England; J. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, to be Consul at Cartafena, Colombia.

FAVORS THE CANTEEN.

Arguments of Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McGoldrick.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the Senate committee on military affairs today, the hearing of the Army reorganization bill was continued, and, in addition to a number of Army officers, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McGoldrick were heard. The two prelates spoke only on the provision of the bill prohibiting the establishment of canteens or post exchanges. Both of them pronounced the provisions unwise and expressed the opinion that the canteen is in the interest of temperance and good morals in the Army. Archbishop Ireland based his remarks especially upon his observations of affairs at Fort Snelling, near his home at St. Paul. He said that he was sure from all that he had seen and heard among the soldiers that the canteen is a powerful factor in the protection of the soldiers from outside temptations of all kinds, and he did not accept the theory that the canteen brings temptation to the troops that otherwise would not come to them.

Denied by Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 13.—Both W. J. Bryan and D. E. Thompson make unqualified denials of the truth of a story printed in New York wherein they are alleged to have arranged a Republican fusion deal whereby they could be elected to the United States Senate from Nebraska. Mr. Bryan said: "There is not a word of truth in it. I have other plans."

Mr. Thompson, who is a Republican, and a candidate for the Senate, said: "The story is not true. I am making combinations with no one; certainly not with a Democrat. You cannot make my denial too strong."

The Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The pension appropriation bill was completed today by the House sub-committee on appropriations, after a hearing from Commissioner of Pensions Evans. It carries about $145,250,000, of which about $144,000,000 is for pensions, and the balance for administration. It will be reported to the full committee tomorrow, and get before the House probably Saturday.

Boutelle on Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House committee on naval affairs today filed a report favorable to the bill authorizing the appointment of Representative Boutelle, of Maine, as a Captain on the retired list of the Navy.

Cushman's First Appearance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative Cushman appeared in the House today for the first time this session. He is yet very weak and emaciated as a result of his recent illness.

Hitt Wants to Be Senator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative Hitt, of Illinois, today made formal announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate.

PUBLIC SURVEYS IN ALASKA

Appropriation of $103,872 Asked for Work to June 30, 1902.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The report of the Surveyor-General of Alaska contains a total estimate of $103,872, which he thinks is necessary for making public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and which he hopes will be appropriated at the present session of Congress. In support of this estimate, the Surveyor-General says:

"When the history and conditions of this district are considered, it will be seen that the foregoing estimate is very reasonable and just. Its vastness is so well known that it is scarcely necessary to invite attention to it. It has an area sufficient for an empire. It has a larger surface than is included within the present boundaries of the original 13 states of the Union; five-eighths as large as the territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase; considerably in excess of the area ceded to the United States by Mexico under the terms of the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty and the Gadsden Purchase combined, and nearly twice the extent of the Oregon country, which now embraces the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and a part of Montana and Wyoming. This immense domain has been in the possession of the United States for a third of a century. It has added very materially to its business and prosperity. Since its accession, the value of the product of its fisheries has been about $70,000,000; of its furs, about $34,000,000, and the yield of its gold mines, $25,000,000. Its fur seal industry alone has paid revenues into the United States Treasury aggregating a sum about equal to the purchase price paid Russia for the whole territory.

"Notwithstanding all this not an acre of this immense domain has been surveyed at the expense or under the system of public land surveys of the United States. The country is not open for settlement under the ordinary meaning of the term, and the larger portion of its inhabitants have no place which they can truly call home. The provisions for acquiring title to non-mineral lands in Alaska, prior to extending the lines of public surveys over them, are too restrictive and involve too large an expense upon the part of the applicant to be of much benefit to the ordinary home-seeker, and now that the law authorizes the extension of public surveys in it, adequate provision should be made for carrying it into effect.

"While it is not claimed for Alaska that it is an agricultural country in the sense that farming would be a leading industry, still it has sufficient possibilities, in some lines of produce, to make it a factor worthy of consideration. Furthermore, the rapid development of its great mineral wealth is causing large numbers to settle within its borders. While a majority of these immigrants do not propose to make husbandry their principal occupation, still many of them desire to establish homes and acquire sufficient land for raising such vegetables as can be successfully grown, for poultry runs, and meadows for pasturage for milch cows and other stock needed for food supply or the convenience of the families.

"It will be remembered, also, that no meridian or base lines have been established to govern surveys in this district. Of course it is essential that this be done before township or subdivision lines can be projected. Consequently quite a large expenditure is necessary before the object of the survey can be attained."

FOREST RESERVE LEGISLATION

Present Congress Will Likely Pass Measures of Great Importance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It now looks as if more stringent legislation is to be passed regarding the establishment and enlargement of forest reservations in the various Western States, and that the power of creating and enlarging reserves is to be taken from the Executive and placed with Congress. Bills to this effect were introduced at the last session of Congress, by Representative Jones, of Washington, but no action was taken thereon. It is now the announced intention of the public lands committee of the House to at once take up this matter, and report some bill of this general character.

Members of the committee are generally of the opinion that the privilege of creating forest reservations has been greatly abused in the past, and think that steps of that nature should be taken with more care and after more consideration and investigation than has heretofore been exercised. It is found that many reserves have been created where there is no demand for them, and others where they work unnecessary hardship to large numbers of settlers. It is to obviate these difficulties that this proposed legislation is to be urged.

The argument is made that if the power to create and enlarge forest reserves is vested solely in Congress, that no such reservation will be set apart until the matter has been thoroughly investigated to the satisfaction of the public lands committee of both House and Senate. Up to this time, Representative Jones, of Washington, and Representative Wilson, of Idaho, have been the two most earnest advocates of legislation of this character, but with a number of very troublesome propositions out of the way, other members have since become interested, and have determined to see some sort of legislation enacted at this session.

Judging from the present outlook, it is very probable that such a bill will be reported to the House at an early day, and probably passed. If sufficient interest can then be aroused in the Senate, there should be no particular difficulty in getting the bill through that body before adjournment.

Lawley's Cup Defender.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The developments in the preliminaries leading up to the beginning of work on the Boston-built cup defender are not of any special importance, except to show the determination of those interested to smooth over any difficulties that might come up later on. Superintendent Boyd, of the Atlantic works, is in consultation with Builder Lawley, in South Boston, and it is possible the work upon some of the other contracts which Mr. Lawley has upon his hands at present may be done at the Atlantic works, so that Mr. Lawley may be able to devote his entire attention to the new cup defender. Mr. Boyd offered to extend every possible courtesy and do all in his power to expedite the work of the defender, even to loaning Mr. Lawley additional help.

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