at 5:25 P. M. adjourned.

MORE AMENDMENTS

Further Changes Proposed in the Treaty.

AGREED UPON IN COMMITTEE

Lodge Made an Effort to Bave a Day Set for the Taking of a Vote-Debate Continued in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-After reports washington, Dec. 14.—After reporting to the Senate in executive session to day the new amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as made by the committee on foreign relations, Lodge (Rep., Mass.) made an effort to have a day set for the taking of a vote upon the treaty. He suggested next Thursday as the generally seceptable time, but Mass.) the generally seceptable time, but Mass on (Rep., Ill.) first made objection, and when he withdrew, Money (Dem., Miss.) to make it an absolutely discourteous matsuggested that Morgan (Dem., Ala.) had given notice that he would ask that the given notice that he would ask that the upon the treaty should be postponed until a vote could be secured upon the Nicaragua Canal bill. Morgan, how-ever, stated that he was not disposed to make this contention any longer be-cause he did not wish to do anything which would lead Great Britain to con-clude that this country desires to take a threatening position. Butler (Pop., N. C) then entered objection to fixing a time for a vote. Ledge such that in view of the position taken he should press the treaty upon the attention of the Senate early and late until a vote could be had and he afterwards declined to move an adjournment from today until Monday, because of the refusal to allow a day to

The first of the amendments reported Inserts the words "which is hereby superseded" after the words "Clayton-Bulwer treaty" in the first paragraph of article g of the treaty, making that paragraph

The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the general principle of neutralization established in article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which is hereby superseded, adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substintially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers signed at Constantinople, October 20, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal." The second of the amendments strikes

out article 3 of the treaty, reading

out article à of the treaty, reading:

"The high contracting parties will immediately upon the exchange of the railfications of this convention bring it to
the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it."

It was stated that the committee had
been unanimous in the action with the
exception of Money (Dem., Miss.), who
opposes any action except the absolute
and unconditional abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That result is acton-Bulwer treaty. That result is ac-complished by the amendment reported today, but the Mississippi Senator would have this done through other means than

the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Aside from these incidents and the reporting of the new amendments suggested by the committee on foreign relations, the by the committee on foreign relations, the proceedings of today consisted wholly of speechmaking, the speakers being Culberson (Dem., Tex.), Spooner (Rep., Wis.), Lindsay (Dem., Ky.), McCumber (Rep., W. D.), and Eikins (Rep., W. V.). Culberson spoke for the adoption of tactics similar to those outlined by the Money resolution, which provides for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by displaymatic methods. He said that he

by diplomatic methods. He said that he was opposed to proceeding by piecemeal to get rid of a compact so objection-able to American ideas as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He thought it entirely competent for this country to pass the Hepburn canal bill and proceed with the canal independently of all other treaties either in force or pending. ner combatted the arguments of

Culberson. He said that he favored the canni, and believed the United States should have the right to fortify and defend it, but he did not accept the view that we should proceed in that great work in total disregard of the existence of the agreement of 1850. Great Britain, he said, is a friendly power, and he would not consent to any ruthless proceedings, but he would go at the work of preparing for the construction in an orderly way which would haure the support and good will of a kindred people. He was, therefore, an advocate of the pending negotiations. He said that Great Britain on three different occasions had approached this country to secure the abrogation of the Cinyton-Bulwer treaty, but upon each oc-casion the United States had declined the venture. This proposition had been acted upon by the State Department without consulting Congress, but at any rate the inclichts at least indicated the English

attitude upon the question of abrogation.
Lindsay spoke for the ratification of
the treaty without further amendment.
He said that he had even opposed the committee's amendment adopted yester-day, because, in his mind, the amendment is a concession to Great Britain which it is unpressary to make. "The United Statehoom Seles." he said, "that without States but siles, he said, "that without the amendment Great Britain would have the right to pass ships through the canal in "time of war, and I am not willing to have the United States take that position. I think the treaty would have been stronger without the amendment," Lind-say also unnounced his willingness to treat with Great Britain for the total abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty,

McCumber also favored ratification the treaty without amendment. Elk repeated the views expressed by him yes ferday for absolutely independent action in the construction of the canal and in the operations of the United States in Central

In the open session a brief contention was precipitated over a phase of the Montana Senatorial case. Jones (Dem. Ark.) announced that he had been directed by the committee on contingent exes to ask that the resolution for h the Senate under appointment of the Governor of Montana be referred to the comnittee on privileges and elections. Chand-er (Rep. N. H.), chairman of that comimmediately reported it back to the Senate and asked for its adoption. This was objected to on technical grounds.

guration of the President of the United States March 4 next.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TREATY.

More Changes Made by the Senate Foreign Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The Senate committee on foreign relations today held a special meeting and decided to recom-mend further amendments of the Hay-Patracefote treaty. The committee adopted an amendment, suggested by Senator

was, therefore, no time for a discussion of the amendment adopted and others uggested. The Republican members ansuggested. The Republican members abnounced that they were prepared to
amend the treaty on the lines of the
Foraker suggestion; that they considered
this amendment comprehensive enough to
meet all demands, and that they would
do no more. The Foraker amendment
was accordingly agreed to, and the committee adjourned in time to permit the
members to be in the Senate Chamber
when the Senate was called to order. members to be in the Senate Chamber when the Senate was called to order. The meeting of the Senatorial friends of the treaty occurred in Senator Aidrich's committee room, many of those present being members of the Republican committee on order of business. Their meeting today was a continuance of the conference which was begun yesterday immediately after the adjournment of the Senate. The importance of the treaty relating to pending legislation was considering the pending legislation was considered.

Senate. The importance of the treaty re-lating to pending legislation was considered and a decision was arrived at to press the agreement to a vote if pos-sible. It was also decided that it would be difficult to get it through without still further amendment, and the Foraker amendment was suggested as meeting all objections. The Precident and Secretary Figure 1 to recognized with reference

Pauncefote treaty will be submitted to the British Government by the President. The communication will be entirely pro-forma, for the Administration has not the slightest idea that the convention will be adopted by the British Government. If this belief is well founded, then the document will go into the limbo of trea-ties that failed of ratification, its posi-tion comparing in some degree with the Oliney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty. Pauncefore treaty will be submitted to

Oney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty.

The President might, if he regards the amendments made by the Senate to the treaty as objectionable, take upon himself. responsibility of administering the stroke, by simply withholding it a the British Government. There is edent for such action in the disposal e of certain treaties by President made of certain treaties by President Cleveland. But in that case the objection was all on our side, while in the present it is assumed that Great Britain may be the party to whom the amendments are most obnexious, and so might properly be accorded the privilege of passing upon them finally. That is the Administration view of the situation.

Any expectation that the action of the Secretar vectorious upon the Davis amend. nade of certain treaties by Pres Senate yesterday upon the Davis amend ment to the treaty would result in the immediate retirement of Secretary Hay from the Cabinet is negatived by the fact that the Secretary has not resigned,

SENATOR DAVIS' LETTER Concerning Fortifications Amendment to the Treaty.

and, according to his own statement, will not leave the Cabinet at present.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.-In regard to the controversy over the meaning and justi-ication of the so-called Davis amendment fication of the so-called Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Times-Herald, to-day makes public a private letter he re-ceived from the late Senator Cushman K. Davis. The letter bears date, "Com-mittee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1900," and is in part as follows: "The amendment has this especial ad-ventures that "I was phraced as nearly

vantage, that it was phrased as nearly as possible in the language of the tenth article of the treaty of Constantinople. Therefore this amendment, so adjusted to the treaty of Constantinople, puts the British Government in the position where it must either accept the principle of the treaty of Constantinople, which Great Britain herself proposed, or flatly say that the lines of that treaty which are of advantage to Great Britain shall stand the our treaty, and that the fines of that treaty which are to our advantage and may be disadvantageous to Great Britnin shall be obliterated from our treaty. If the committee had framed their amend ment on different lines or in diff terms Great Britain could have said that we had departed from the treaty of Constantinople and introduced new prin She would not have been correct! ing so, but she would have said it own object was to hold her as clearly

as possible to her own precedents."

The letter concludes as follows:
"The possessions of the United States as to Texas are less distant, and as to h forther distant California, not much further distant from the ports of access of the Nicaragua Ca-nal than are the possessions of Turkey at the lower end of the Red Sea from the port of egress from the Suer Canal. The idea that the two situations are not iden-tical in principle so far as the necessity of defense is concerned, is simply prepos-

"Article 16 of the treaty of Constantinople binds the parties to ask other states which have not signed it to ac-cede to it. This the United States could not do, because to do so would be a violation of its policy as to Europeomplications, steadily adhered to si Washington's farewell address. Art eight and possibly some other articles in the treaty of Constantinople, binds the the treaty of Constantinople, binds the signatory powers to watch over the execution of the treaty. To do this would bring the United States within the concert of Europe as an active, participating and possibly belligerent power. That which we cannot do as to Europe the Hay-Pauncefote treaty invites the Europe the Constantinoper of the Constantinoper mean Powers to do as to the Western Hemisphere, introducing them as parties in control under certain contingencies all in violation of the Monroe Doctrine

DISCUSSED IN ENGLAND.

on Canal Treaty. LONDON, Dec. 14.-The adoption by the United States of the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefole trenty yesterday, is evidently regarded as far too weighty a matter for hurried comment by the London morning journals. According to the Times and some of the other pa-pers they will postpone until tomorrow their editorial treatment of the question. in its present phase. The Daily Chroni-cle, however, publishes a short notice,

in which it says:
"The news is very serious indeed. It means in a word that the jingoes and Angiophobes of the United States Senate have triumphed and that we are back again today where we were at the time of the Venezuelan imbroglio and Presi-dent Cleveland's involvent and provocative sphere. The feeling manifested during the Spanish-American War has been shaken by pro-Boer sympathizers and it is now awamped by self-interest. The Americans intend to fortify the canal The President pro tem, announced the appointment by authority of the resolution two days ago of Hanna (Rep. O.); good relations between the two countries the necessary arrangements for the learning that the processary arrangements for the learning that the necessary arrangements for the learning that the processary arrangements for the learning that the necessary arrangements are not possibly stand by and allow the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be thus imperiously set aside. The must of necessary arrangements to the contrary. We can not possibly stand by and allow the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be thus imperiously set aside. The must of necessary arrangements are not possibly stand by and allow the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be thus imperiously set aside. The must of necessary arrangements for the contrary. must of necessity be gravely menaced. This is the outcome of Mr. McKinley's re-election. Worse could have hardly hap-pened if Mr. Bryan had been elected."

The Daily Graphic remarks: no doubt as to the result. Anglo-American statesmanship will find an amicable solution of the difficulty created by American jingoes. We fall to see, however, how the Clayton-Bulwer trenty can be

got rid of without the Mosquite territory reverting to Great Britain."

The Standard observes: "It is more of a rebuff for President McKinley's exed an amendment, suggested by Senator Foraker, which declares that the Hay-Pauncefole treaty supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and also strikes out the Hay-Pauncefole agreement article 3, which permits the submission of the Hay-Pauncefole agreement article 3, which permits the submission of the Hay-Pauncefole agreement article 3, which permits the submission of the Hay-Pauncefole agreement article 3, which permits the submission of the Hay-Pauncefole agreement article 3, which permits the submission of the Hay-Pauncefole agreement article 4, which permits the submission of the Hay-Pauncefole and in-vites their acceptances of it.

The action of the committee on foreign relations took place after a prolonged conference of Senators especially interested in the Hay-Pauncefole treaty. The conference was not called together until 11:45 o'clock, 15 minutes before the time for the convening of the Senate. There scutive than for Great Britain. England Pauncefote treaty supersedes the ClaytonBuilwer treaty, and also strikes out the
Hay-Pauncefote agreement article 1,
which permits the submission of the HayPauncefote reaty to other powers and inyites their acceptance of it.

The action of the committee on foreign
relations took place after a prolonged
conference of Senators especially interested in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The
conference was not called together until
11% o'clock, 15 minutes before the time
for the convening of the Senate. There

American commerce, but it cannot be sup-posed that we would abandon our treaty rights without solid consideration in re-

turn."

The Morning Post, after contending that England in negotiating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was acting virtually as the representative of all the maritime powers of the world, says: "Should the United States denounce the treaty there is no means known to international law of upholding it. The only known method of inducing a state to accept an obligation of which it is tired is the method of compulsion. That method is out of the quespulsion. That method is out of the ques-tion and would hardly be proposed, but it will be open to Great Britain alone or in conjunction with other maritime states to consider whether another canel, not under the control of the United States, may be worth the making. In the matter British interests are identical with the interests of all the maritime powers save the United States."

the United States.

There is a noticeable absence of comment in the afternoon papers. The St.

James's Gazette takes occasion to lecture the "fingo Senate," which, it says, "has again roughly rebuffed the President and affronted the generosity of Great Britain." The St. James's Gazette further declares that the action of the Senate in ordaining that one party shall keep its advantages, but that the other shall not be safeguarded, is imprudent, and if it persists in its ignorantly selfish course Great Britain must fall back on her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, whereby she is entitled to refuse permission to the United States to build

the canal. The Pall Mail Gazette says: "British consent to the amendment is impossible, Everything for nothing is not a working

France Will Not Object.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The French Govern-ment will not offer objection to any action of the United States Congress regarding Clayton-Bulwer treaty. They prefer the Nicaragua Canal should be neu-but they appreciate the United States' strategic reasons for fortifying the canal, and France's interests are too small to induce the government to inter-fere in any way in the matter. It is thought, however, that, while it is natural the United States should close the canal in case of war in which she herself is concerned, the canal might reasonably be expected to be left open in the event of a war between other powers. This, how-ever, is only an expression of opinion.

No Changes in Madrid Legation. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Nothing is known here of any intention on the part of the President to make such a change in the personnel of the United States Legation at Madrid as would be involved in the appointment of V. N. Foster, of Illinois, to be Minister, in place of Bellamy Storer. It is stated positively that nothing but Mr. Storer's own determina-tion would cause him to be relieved. He is now engaged in the formation of a number of treaties between the United States and Spain, and the present would be a very inopportune moment to inter-rupt the work.

CHOSEN FRIENDS.

Indiana Court Appoints a Receiver for the Order.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.-At 10 o'clock today Attorney-General Taylor, Auditor of State Hart and Supreme Recorder T. B. Linn, of the Order of Chosen Friends, with their attorneys, appeared in the Superior Court. The state asked for a receiver for the Chosen Friends, alleging that the order is insolvent. Recorder Linn admitted that the facts set out in the application were true. The state asks that Thomas Young, chief secretary in Linn's office, be named as receiver. The court refused to name Young be-cause he was a certificate-holder in the

order. The court named Cyrus J. Clark. of this city, as receiver. Clark's bond was fixed at \$5000. Clark has just re-tired from the office of Sheriff of this county. Receiver Clark, after qualifying. sent telegrams to the various banks of the country, notifying them to hold in tact all funds of the order they may have on deposit,

YORK, Dec. 14.-Howard 'H. Morse, the supreme councillor and execu-tive head of the Order of Chosen Friends, said today that the reasons for the de ficit of the order were three in num-

"First-No provision was made for a reserve fund when the order was started in 1879. For 18 years it was managed on a basis of special assessments to meet every claim that came due. The trustees realized that this was not a sound basis though it was the plan followed by nearly all fraternal societies, and in 1895 an at-tempt was made to equalize the dues of the members into a system of regular monthly payments, graduated on a ba-sis of reliable tables of mortality. An expert actuary prepared this plan and it would have enabled the order to meet all future obligations, had the mem-bers supported it. Because the payments were increased somewhat, however, a great many of the younger members withdrew, from the order and it has lost about a third of its membership since

brought in 34 claims, amounting to about

"Third—A shortage in the accounts of a treasurer, now dead, amounting to 20,-00, though this was covered by a surely company's bond.

company's bond.

"The chief assets, which will now pass
into the receiver's hands, are the forfelted bond of the ex-treasurer and an assessment now due from members which will be about \$50,000

The Treasurer's Shortage. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.-Will Wilson, the defaulting treasurer

Chosen Friends, died October 31 cerebral apoplexy, at Newark, N. J., after an illness of a few weeks. He confessed his breach of trust on his death bed. His defalcation amounted to \$34,606. He lost the money in stock speculation. The shortage has been kept a profound secret by the high officers of the order.

Ten Were Injured.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Dec. 14.—Express rain No. 8, from Chicago, on the Pitts-surg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rallway, collided with the Leesdale accommodation, east bound, near Edgworth, about 6:30 this morning. Both trains were wrecked and five passengers and five trainment were injured. It is said a mistake in signals caused the accident All the injured it is believed, will recover except Fireman White, who was crushed under his engine, and Baggage-master Wise, who was caught in the end of his car and terribly crushed.

Four Mineworkers Killed. SURANTON, Pa., Dec. 14.—Four mine-workers lost their lives last night and

this morning in accidents in this region; mas Hughes, a miner, walked through Thomas Hugges, a miner, wakes incogin an open gate at Brisban shaft; thinking the carriage was at the top. He fell over 490 feet and was crushed to a shapeless mass. Thomas J. Evans, a miner, was killed, and Patrick McLaughlin, a laborer, mass. Inomas 2. Evans a mass, the state of t

ECZEMAI NO CURE NO PAY.

REDUCTION OF

HOUSE HAS NOT YET PASSED THE PAYNE BILL.

Committee Sustained Two Signal Defeats Yesterday-Many Amendments Were Offered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The House to-day adjourned without disposing of more than half the war revenue reduction bill. General debate closed at 2 o'clock, after which the bill was opened to amendments under the five-minute rule. A determined effort was made to reduce still further the effort was made to reduce still further the tax on beer below the committee rate of \$1.50 a barrel, but the ways and means committee overwhelmed the opposition. The committee, however, sustained two signal defeats. In connection with the beer tax, Payne (Rep. N. Y.) offered an amendment to the language of the bill passed by the House last session designed to abolish the use of small beer packages, one-sixth and one-eighth barrels, but it was defeated, \$10.54, after charger that its purpose was to crush out the that its purpose was to crush out the small brewers were made. Another defeat occurred in connection with the amendment offered by H. C. Smith (Rep. Mich.). The bill abolished the 1-cent tamp on express receipts and telegraph bessages, but retained the tax on rail-ond and steamship freight receipts. The text of the amendment is as follows:

"Express and freight.-It shall be the duty of every milroad or steamboat com-pany, carrier, express company or corporation, or person whose occupation is to act as such, to make within the first is days of each month a sworn statement to the Collector of Internal Revenue in each of their respective districts, stating the number of shipments received for carriage and transportation, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles or not so inclosed for included, for which any charges whatsoever have been made, and for each of such shipments received carriage and transportation the said railroad or steamboat company, carrier, press company or corporation or per whose occupation it is to act as a shall pay a tax of 1 cent on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of ship-

(Rep. Wis.), from the committee on ap-(Rep. Wis.), from the committee on appropriations, resported the pension appropriation bill. The House then resumed the consideration of the war revenue reduction bill. Maddox (Dem. Ga.), Otey (Dem. Va.), Lewis (Dem. Ga.) and Suizer (Dem. N. Y.) opposed the bill. Gaines (Dem. Tenn.) concluded the general debate for his side of the House.

Dairell (Rep. Pa) closed for the Repub. Dalzell (Rep. Pa.) closed for the Repub

Dalzell (Rep. Pa.) closed for the Republicans, with a comprehensive speech of an hour. Those who sought the total repeal of the war taxes, he said, seemed to forget the extraordinary expenses that might have to be met in 1902. They made no provision for a river and harbor bill, for big armor-plate contracts, for subsidies for the merchant marine, if the bill pending in the Senate should pass, for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and penning in the Senate should pass, for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and for the possibility that the Supreme Court might decide that the Constitution followed the flag, in which case the United States would have to refund all duties States would have to refund all duties collected in the ports of Porto Rico, Hawall and the Philippines. Better a surplus, he said, than a deficit. In his opinion it were better not to have gone beyond the \$30,000,000 cut recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. He said the \$10,000,000 reduction on beer had been made as a concession to members on the floor. It would, he said, be unsafe to reduce that tax another dollar. duce that tax another dollar.

duce that tax another dollar. General debate was closed and the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee from the committee offered an amendment to make the beer tax \$1 60 per barrel flat, instead of a discount of 20 per cent, as originally drawn. Newlands (Sil. Nev.) offered an amend

ment to reduce the tax to \$1.20 per bar-rel. He urged that the tax on beer could be reduced and the taxes on the accumu-iated wealth of the country, for the first time placed under contribution, could be

Payne opposed the Newlands amendment, which, he said, would make a reduction of \$35,000,000 on beer, or a total reduction of \$56,000,000. Such a reduction, he said, would necessarily create a deficit. Newlands' amendment was lost 40 to 127. Bartholdt (Rep. Mo.) offered an amend-ment making the rate \$1.50. Allen (Dem. Miss.) made a short and

witty speech closing, he said, his "great legislative career." He referred iro to the need of keeping up taxation and spending more money. He raised a laugh by describing a walk in the fashionable quarters of Washington and finding the palatial residences occupied by browers. He opposed any further reduction of the

Bartholdt and Fitzgerald (Dem. Mass.) spoke in favor of the amendment, which was defeated, 60 to 125, Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.) charged that the Republicans had obtained a large cam-

naign fund from the brewers upon a pledge to repeal the \$1 additional tax upon beer. They had been false to their promise, and he predicted that the brewers would repudiate them at the next

Payne's amendment, fixing the tax at \$1 60 per barrel, was then adopted without division. Stewart (Rep. N. Y.) offered an amend-

ment providing that unless the beer sold was made exclusively of malt and hops, so pronounced by Treasury Inspectors, the tax upon it should be \$2 per barrel. the tax upon it should be \$2 per barrel, and accepted an amendment by Tawney (Rep. Minn.) to include barley in the ingredients of pure beer. The whole amendment way then defeated.

Corliss (Rep. Mich.) offered an amendment to require the cancellation of stamps by perforation; adopted, 123 to 23 its stated purpose is to prevent fraud.

Payne then offered an amendment to the bill passed by the House at the last session, fixing the size of beer packages. He said it abolished one-sixth and one-eighth barrels. The amendment was vigeighth barreis. The amendment was vig-orously opposed by Fletcher (Rep. Minn.), who declared that it was a compromise by which the big brewers agreed to ac-cept the reduction to \$1.00 per barrel, provided this amendment was placed in the bill. The amendment, he said, would crush out the small brewers. Barney, Davidson (Rep. Wis.) and Green (Rep. Pa.) also opposed the amendment Payne denied that the amendment was in the interest of the large brewers. The

interest of the large brewers. The amendment was defeated, 85 to 94. Newlands offered an amendment providing that every person, corporation or firm engaged in manufacture whose gre receipts exceeds \$50,000 shall pay an excise tax of .1 of 1 per cent on such receipts above \$500,000, and that such percelpts above \$590,000; and that such persons, corporations, etc., shall make true and accurate returns annually to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as in the case of refiners of sugar and petroleum. The purpose of the tax, Newlands said, was to make the great trusts and combinations pay a portion of the war revenue. It was lost, 90 to 119.

Kitchin (Dem. S. C.) offered an amendment to reduce the tax on manufactured

ment to reduce the tax on manufactured

express receipts, with a provision signed to compel the express compar to pay the tax. Smith charged that with a provision de-

had seen fit to make a personal attack upon a Senator of the United States. Smith's amendment was then agreed to, 123 to 105. Without completing the bill, the House

REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

Two Were Introduced in the House Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — Chairman Hopkins, of the House committee on census, today called a meeting of that committee for tomorrow morning to consider the question of reapportionment of the representation of states in the House. At the same time Mr. Hopkins consulted At the same time Mr. Hopkins consulted with a number of members of the House as to the advisability of a conference or caucus of Republican members to discuss the general subject of the reapportionment. Numerous state delegations have ment. Numerous state delegations have ment. Numerous state delegations have caucused on the reapportionment subject, and the conference, if held, will be to get the general consensus of members on the subject. Mr. Hopkins stated later that there would be a conference. During the day, he introduced a reapportionment, bill making the House membership 357. He said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chaircance as coming from him as chair man of the census committee, and will take its chances with other propositions.
The changes it makes are: Losses, one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebras-ka, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia; gains, one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia; gains,

Texas, two.

Representative Brostus, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment designed perma-nently to fix the membership of the House of Representatives at 557, the pres-

The proposed amendment proposes that when a new state is admitted, it shall have one member, which shall be in ad-dition to the 357 until the next reapportionment, when it shall return to that

THE POST EXCHANGE. secretary Root Speaks for the Can-

teen Provision. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — Secretary Root was before the Senate committee on military affairs today, going over the Army reorganization bill. He urged that the Army canteen provision inserted by the House be stricken out, saying that the canteen or post exchange is an im-portant factor in Army life from a social point of view. He feared it might be difficult to secure recruits with the can-teen abolished. The Secretary again dwelt upon the importance of speedy ac-tion upon the bill, saying that transports for Manila would begin to leave San Francisco tomorrow, and that all transports leaving after this time would bring volunteer soldlers back. He called atention to the fact that civil government had been established among some of the Filipinos, and said that it would not do to leave them unprotected, even for a

Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The President today sent the following nominations of Postmasters to the Senate Hawail-Arthur Waal, Lahaina; C. H Hawaii Arthur Wale,
Bishop, Lihue,
Oregon-D. W. Wilcox, Lakeview; A.
W. Severance, Tillamook; George Summers, Prineville; F. G. Jewell, Sumpter,

HENRY RUSSELL'S CAREER. Songs That Won Their Way Into the

Popular Heart. Chicago Tribune, In the various tributes which have been paid to the memory of the late Str Arthur Sullivan special stress has been laid upon his claims to the gratitude of the public as a purveyor of refined popular music through the medium of the numerous operatins he wrote in collaboration with Gilbert, rather than upon the higher music forms in which he reached a high standard of excellence, and in which also he would produce the he would undoubtedly have proved him-self a master had not his attention been diverted to popular entertainment. England and the world have now suffered a similar loss by the death of

Henry Russell, the song writer and vocal-ist, at the extreme age of St. Mr. Rus-sell was born in 1913, and after his pre-liminary studies appeared in public in 1840. For many years he was a great to comply on the part of the United Brewpopular favorite, not only as a singer but also as a composer, and in his par-ticular style was without a rival. The peculiar relation which he held to the public, that of a composer singin own songs, has now almost ceased t own songs, has now almost ceased to ex-ist. In some ways the late Ossian E. Dodge and the Hutchinsons followed his example and enjoyed great popularity, but in the processes of musical evolu-Heinrichs and Henschels have their places, and song singing has reached

a higher standard of excellence. Mr. Russell was never a great singer, but he had a pleasing presence and a dramatic style of performance, which gave an added interest to his picturesque songs, and some of them have become famous the world over, and are still sung in many homes, though they have disappeared from modern concert programmes. Among these, "I'm Afloat," "Woodman, Spare That Tree," "The Dream of the Reveler," "The Maniac," "The Gambler's Wife," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," the, air always played by the drum and fife hand whenever an English gave an added interest to his picturesque drum and fife band whenever an English regiment goes abroad, and "Life on the Ocean Wave," which is known and loved wherever the English language is spoken, have proved immensely popular and have given delight to thousands. Mr. Russell was a prolific writer. Over 500 songs were composed by him, many of which are now forgotten, but his two marine songs, "I'm Afloat" and "Life on the Ocean "I'm Afloat" and "Life on the Ocean Wave." have in them the enduring quality and will become classics of English song as much so as the "Lost Chord" of Sullivan or the "Kathleen Mayourneen" of Crouch. One of the veteran composer's last productions was "Our Empress Queen," written in honor of Queen Victoria's jubiles, but it has not been much in vogue. His fame will rest upon his earlier works, and these entitle him to the same popular gratitude so un-grudgingly bestowed upon Sir Arthur Sul-livan.

Queer Facts About Chinese Women. Leslie's Weekly.

It is strange that in a country where the ites of family are so strong and where so much attention is given to the preservation of the family name, women should be so looked down upon as they are in China. The reason for this, however, is to be found in the system of ancestral worship and the patriarchal gathering together of families. From the time of her betrothal a Chinese girl belongs to the family of her prospective husband, and often when her own family is poor or feels unable to afford keep-ing her until she reaches a marriageable age, she is sent even while a mere child to her husband's family to be raised by them. Even when she stays at home she worships not the tablets of her own ancestors, but those of her husband's, so she is uscless to the family into which she is born so far as the observance of the ancestral rites is concerned.

This is the reason why a Chinaman, or eing asked the number of his children, answers only with the number of sons and never counts in his girls. too, is the reason why, as a rule, Ch girls are not educated. Since she is to girls are not educated. Since she is to belong to another family, the parents argue that it would be a mere waste of time and money to educate her: because to educate her or culti-vate her talents would be giving to the other family something which they had not bargained for, and for which her own family would receive no compensation.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the

AGAINSTTRADEAUTONOMY

PEDERATION OF LABOR IS IN PAVOR OF CENTRALIZATION.

Denunciation of Governor Steunenberg-The Trouble Between the

Printers and the Machinists.

LQUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—The American Federation of Labor today placed itself on record as opposed to trade autonomy and in favor of centralization in trade unionism, establishing a precedent for the establishment of future organizations of the country. Two propositions for autonomy were voted down on the ground, as stated by their opponents, that they would tend to disintegrate the large eartral labor unions. integrate the large central later unions and destroy their power and prestige. The convention showed a disposition to compromise on the question, recommending that the different organizations come to some agreement for the interchange of cards, and disclaiming the competency of the federation to legislate for an affilfated union.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers of America, presided over the morning session. The disposition of numerous resolutions on the calendar was resumed, and the fellowing were adopted: To facilitate the organization of brother-hoods of oil and gas well workers; to aid the telephone girls of America in

their efforts to organize.

The committee reported unfavorably on a resolution providing that the executive council employ a member of the federation to be known as "the labor reporter," whose duty it shall be to collect labor news and distribute it to members of the associated labor press of America. The resolution was defeated by the adoption of the adverse report.

tion of the adverse report.

The special committee on the report of the president indorsed Mr. Gompers' denunciation of the authorities of Idaho for alleged lilegal action in Shoshone County, Idaho. Governor Steudenberg was condemned for alleged usurgation during the riots, and Congressman John J. Lents, of Ohio, was commended for the introduction of his resolution requiring the President of the United States to withdraw the troops from Shoshone County. The report also contained a com-mendation of "those Congressmen who mendation of those congressmen who endeavored to bring out the facts in the Coeur d'Alene matter." The report expressed agreement with President Gompers in his statement that the contract labor law has proven ineffectual, and the executive council was instructed to formulate and gubmit to the proper committees of Congress further legisla-tion on the matter necessary to meet the exigencies existing.

The special committee on compulsor arbitration reported as in full accord with President Gompers when he said that the right to quit work was an in-violable prerogative of every American workman, and a restriction of that right an outrage on the liberties of the Amer-ican people. The report recommended that the convention take such action as will secure legislation for voluntary arbi

will secure legislation for voluntary arbitration as opposed to compulsory arbitration. The reports of both special committees were unanimously adopted.

The committee on grievances made recommendations, the effect of which is against direct trade autonomy, and in favor of the establishment in the federation of friendly courts of arbitration for the establishment of inter-labor disputes. the settlement of Inter-labor disputes

The recommendations were referred to the committee on laws.

The convention spent much time at the afternoon session in the discussion of a resolution submitted by the International Union of Steam Engineers, expressing the sense of the federation that "national and international unious of any trade affiliated therewith shall have exclusive jurisdiction over that trade, without injarisdiction over that trade, without in-terference from the National Union of United Brewery-Workers, directing the United Brewery-Workers to instruct all engineers, firemen, machinists, team-drivers, coopers, painters and other me-chanics employed in brewerles where trades are affiliated with the federation to join immediately the legislmate union of their trade and the withdraw from membership in the United Brewery-Work-ers, also directing the brewery-workers. ers; also directing the brewery-workers union to refrain in the future from drittating mechanics whose trades are otherwise organized and affiliated, failure ery-Workers to be sufficient ground for the revocation of their charter. O resolution the committee made a promise report, which was virtually a pronouncement against trade autono and in favor of organization of an industrial basis. In the particular instance brought up by the resolution, the committee favored allowing the united brew ers' union and the large organizations regulate their own affairs and to aff ate with them the engineers and other auxiliary crafts. The debate concurrence in this report was long and sometimes violent. The compromise report of the committee was adopted by vote of 3384 to 1613.

with reference to the dispute between the International Association of Machin-ists and the International Typographical Union as to trade autonomy, the resolu-tions committee recommended that the Federation of Labor refuse to interfere. Federation of Labor refuse to interfere. This precipitated a polemic battle between President O'Connell, of the machinists, who opposed the committee's recommendation, and President Lynch, of the typographical union, who supported it. Mr. O'Connell protested against any proposition to force the machinists to join the International Typographical Union, maintaining that a man who takes care of a linetype machine mechanically is of a linotype machine mechanically is properly a member of the machinist's craft. Mr. Lynch argued in favor of only one union of workers in printing offiin order that the rights of the employes hight be more advantageously main-tained. Delegate Rosenberg, of San Francisco, declared that the opposition to trade autonomy was in line with the general imperialistic idea now dominant the world over. President John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, spoke in favor

of the committee's action.

Vice-President Duncan offered as a substitute an amendment pledging the good services of the federation for further mediation between the organizations concerned, and requiring the Executive cil to facilitate a settlement of the diffi culty within the ensuing year; also criti-cising in some degree the typographical union for non-submission of the dispute to arbitration. President Gompers made an earnest argument in favor of the sub-stitute, and was greeted with tumultu-ous applause. He declared against the use of force by the federation in the ad-justment of differences between any atfillated unions. The substitute was adopted by a viya voce vote, only one voice being heard in the negative. The afteroon and evening sessions were almost wholly taken up with this matter.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE. Both Sides Appear Sangulae About the Outcome. TOPEKA Kan., Dec. 14.—No new de-

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia. It makes life miserable. Its sufferers ent not because they want to, - but because they must. They know they are irritable and fretful;

but they cannot be otherwise, They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not The effectual remedy, proved by perment cures of thousands of severe onses, i

Hood's Sarsaparilla Hoop's l'ille are the best cathartic,

telegraphers' strike. The telegrap have established headquarters here the head officers of the Order of Railway Telegraphers in charge, and an-nounce that they will keep up the fight until they have won. The officers inti-mate that they will have something to suggest in a few days which will sur-

prise the people, especially the officers of the Santa Fe road.

No great difficulty is experienced in the running of the trains on the main line, though they rarely run just on time. Freight is not moving so rapidly as it was. Here is one of the points wherein the strikers think they see a chance of winnings There are some sulphads of freight at Galveston which the road cannot move, and upon which \$200 per day demurrage on each ship has to be paid. General Manager Mudge, of the Santa Fe, still appears to be very sanguine about the outcome. He says that the strike has descended to a mere war of words between the company, and tho strikers, and that nothing more serious will result. Mr. Mudge says there has not been a bit of diminution of the husiness been a bit of diminution of the business of the company, so far as freight is concerned, and that the company can well afford to go along in the present condition of affairs. He remarks that if the strikers can stand the present arrangements, he can, and that as far as the officers of the road are concerned, the strikers can carry forward their fight as lone as they desire. long as they desire

Miners and Hoisting Engineers. CLINTON, Ind., Dec. 14.-The United Mineworkers have demanded that all holsting engineers join their union. The engineers have refused and the miners' union has demanded their discharge, unless they comply with their demands. State President Van Horne, of the United Minsworkers, has sustained the miners. All mines in the district are idle today. It is believed they will resume with new engineers tomorrow.

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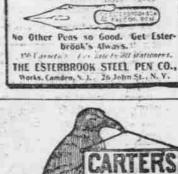
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