

DEALING WITH ANARCHISTS

THE SUBJECT TAKEN UP IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

One Resolution and Two Bills Introduced—Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and Canal Report Submitted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Practically the entire time of the Senate today was devoted to the introduction of bills and resolutions. Two of these measures, relating to the suppression of anarchy and dealing with anarchists, were allowed to lie on the table so that their authors, McComas and Vest, may bring them to the early attention of the Senate. The Isthmian canal report was transmitted to the Senate by the President, and several bills providing for the construction of the waterway, one of them by Morgan, who has led the movement for the canal in the past, were presented. The early business included a flood of executive communications, mainly formal. One of them, from the Attorney-General, submitted the compilation of the laws of Porto Rico in English and Spanish, as ordered by the last Congress.

When Hay sought to advance the consideration of certain pension bills, Morgan objected, remarking: "There is too much slack on pensions, and I would like to tighten it up a little."

The President's number of recess appointments to the Senate and the new appointment of George W. Lieberth, of Kentucky, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the sixth district of Kentucky. Among the recess appointments sent in was that of Attorney-General Knox. The President also sent the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty for an isthmian canal.

McComas of Maryland gave notice that he would address the Senate at its next session concerning assaults on the President. Vest of Missouri offered a resolution proposing an inquiry by the committee on judiciary as to the powers of Congress to deal with anarchy. The committee also introduced an anti-anarchist measure by McComas on the Senate table, open to early debate. The Vest resolution directs the judiciary committee to inquire into the extent to which Congress has power to punish anarchists who assassinate or attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, and if not, whether it is expedient to enable Congress so to legislate; also whether it is necessary and expedient to amend the Federal Constitution by such means as may be deemed necessary, the teaching by anarchists of the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed, and whether it is necessary and expedient to amend the Federal Constitution to give Congress the power to establish a penal colony on some suitable island, to which, after trial and conviction, every anarchist holding the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed, and who is unable to reform, shall be deported, and that the committee, after due examination and inquiry, shall recommend to the Senate such amendments to the Federal Constitution as may be necessary to prevent the teaching and promulgation of anarchical doctrine in the United States.

Fairbanks introduced a bill for the admission of Oklahoma as a state, and proposed that the capital shall be located at a town to be called McKinley, in honor of the late President.

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On the subject of Chinese exclusion, legislation recommended by the Commissioner-General of Immigration to define more narrowly the term "merchant," as well as to prescribe conditions, corresponding to those with which this class of Chinese is treated, and to increase the number of cadets by allowing 10 annual appointments by the President.

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PRINCE HENRY A DUELIST

HAD AN ENCOUNTER WITH WILHELMINA'S AID-DE-CAMP.

Also Fought With Another Gentleman of the Court—His Treatment of the Queen Was the Cause.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4.—In spite of official denials, investigations show there is substantial foundation for the story of a duel having been fought between Prince Henry of the Netherlands, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, and Major Van Meijst, an aid-de-camp. It appears that at a dinner at Het-Loe, Her Majesty was hurt by some inattention on the part of the Prince, and spoke to him sharply. Prince Henry retorted severely, whereupon Major Van Meijst made a remark regarding the impropriety of the Prince's conduct. A quarrel followed between the aid-de-camp and the Prince, who had been drinking heavily, and a duel with swords was fought after dinner. Van Meijst was wounded. He has since been removed to Utrecht with the request to be operated upon. Another incident gave rise to another duel between Prince Henry and a gentleman of the court. The latter was slightly wounded.

A Nice Kind of a Prince.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The matrimonial quarrel between Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry, her husband, excites great interest here. The history of the affair, as gathered from the various Continental newspapers, charges Prince Henry with misconduct and neglect, and repeats rumors of his deep drinking and heavy gambling debts which Queen Wilhelmina declines to pay. Another point of disagreement between the pair is the Prince's unbecoming antipathy to Holland and his own ungenerous passion for Germany, which resulted in his long absence in Germany. It is said that the Queen's mother interfered and taxed her son-in-law with his misbehavior, but without effect, and finally the matter was settled by an arrangement between mother and daughter.

In regard to the quarrel at the dinner at Het-Loe and the resultant duels, another rumor represents Major Van Meijst as having given a violent kick in the stomach which caused him severe internal injuries, and it is supposed that the fear that his death might lead to revelation of the truth for something of the truth being permitted to leak out after the matter was officially denied. The latest news, however, says that Major Van Meijst is progressing favorably, and it is said that the Queen's mother has been able to effect something like a reconciliation between the Queen and her husband.

Prince Henry has a record of several duels in his student days. He has always been exceedingly unpopular in Holland, where, since 1870, there have been more than 400 cases of annexation schemes on the part of Germany. In this account his friends of Prince Henry declare he never has had fair play.

CORONATION CEREMONIES.

Noble Claimants Wrangling for Empty Honors.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Court of Claims, which is dealing with the rights and provisions relating to the coronation of the King, is in a solemn state in the council chamber of Whitehall to adjudge between the nobles who are wrangling for ancient but generally empty and often luxurious honors. Sixty cases have come up for consideration in the council chamber of Whitehall to adjudge between the nobles who are wrangling for ancient but generally empty and often luxurious honors. Sixty cases have come up for consideration in the council chamber of Whitehall to adjudge between the nobles who are wrangling for ancient but generally empty and often luxurious honors.

It is well within the limits of extreme conservatism to say that 40 acres of irrigated land will produce on an average more than the best 100 acres in the fertile valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri. Personally, I believe that acre for acre, the irrigated land may be depended upon to produce three times as much. Take the case of the 40-acre irrigated farms and attempting to compute the addition to the material wealth of this country which would result from the expenditure of \$100,000,000 in the purchase of irrigated land which is appropriated annually in the river and harbor bill, much of which (to put it very mildly) is spent without hope or expectation of return, and the result would be a material gain to the country.

No recommendation or suggestion has ever been made by a President, more important than this, or worthy of more careful consideration. It is to be seen an appropriation for the reclamation of the arid lands of the Nation made as regularly as that for rivers and harbors, or for any other great and necessary work of the Nation, and that the appropriation will be commensurate in amount with the great importance of the work.

THE TRADE BALANCE.

London Writer Says It Is Not in Favor of the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The financial editor of the London Times, in discussing the foreign credit of the United States, dwells upon the fact that, in spite of the large apparent balance of trade in favor of the United States, the balance of payments is really in the other way, because of the borrowing operations necessitated by the enormous consolidation and other schemes in process of execution by American capitalists, says the London correspondent of the New York Times.

The United States, says the article, owes more than it is able to pay to a debtor country, and must remain so for many years to come, temporary appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, New York exchange, except for a brief period, has been in the hands of London. The writer reviews the conditions preceding and following the Wall street panic last Spring. The article proceeds: "Endeavors were made to keep up the delusion that the rise had been only temporarily checked and that it would soon be required. The great prosperity of the United States was pointed to as evidence that prices would go much higher, and the belief that the United States was wealthy in the sense that the United Kingdom was, was maintained. The possession of large quantities of cash or securities readily convertible into cash was steadily upheld.

"It does not seem to have occurred to those who hold these views that no nation, however prosperous, can pass over in two or three years from a state of being largely dependent on money borrowed abroad to a state of being a large lender to the foreign countries."

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"TO SUFFERING WOMEN

PE-RU-NA IS A BLESSING"

SAYS THIS BEAUTIFUL YOUNG GIRL.

