WILL REPORT FAVORABLY

ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE CANAL TREATY.

Pacific Coast Delegations Discussed the Chinese Question—House Committees Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today voted to report favorably the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty, providing for the construction of an isthmian canal. The committee was in session nearly two hours and went over in detail the provisions of the convention. No votes were cast against it, but it was criticised very sharply by Senators Money and Bacon, who found in it many of the objections which they urged against the old treaty.

They took especial exception to the provision continuing in force the neutrality provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and also made objection to the clause specifically authorizing the United States to police the canal as placing a limitation upon the power of this country absolutely to control it. The contention was made that the effect of the treaty as sent to the Senate would be to deprive the United States of control of the canal in case of war. Especial attention was called to the provision in the preamble of the impending treaty reserving article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty from the repeal provision of the new treaty. The portion of this article of the old treaty to which especial objection was made reads as follows:

"In granting, however, their joint protection to any such canal or railroads as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways, being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other state which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford."

Senators Money and Bacon did not go to the extent of voting against the report of the treaty, and they acknowledge they are anxious to see it ratified because of their great desire to have the canal built. Still they insisted that the treaty as it now stands is very objectionable in case of the contingency of war.

Senator Frye presided over the meeting and he asked Senator Lodge to report the treaty to the Senate on Monday next in case there should be an executive session on that day.

It also was the sense of the committee that the consideration of the treaty should be pressed as speedily as possible in the Senate, some Senators expressing the hope that action might be secured before the adjournment for the holidays. The committee also voted to recommend that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the treaty.

Senator Bacon moved the revival of the amendment to the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was suggested by Senator Davis, then chairman of the committee. The Senate amendment provided that nothing in the treaty "should apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order." The amendment was voted down.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Announcement of Committees by Speaker Henderson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the House today, after the reading and approval of the journal, Gaines (Dem. Tenn.), who has just returned from the Philippines, appeared at the bar, where the oath of office was administered to him.

Speaker Henderson then announced the appointment of the following committees:

Ways and means—Republicans: Payne (N. Y.), Dalzell (Pa.), Hopkins (Ill.), Grosvenor (O.), Russell (Conn.), Steele (Ind.), Tawney (Minn.), McCall (Mass.), Long (Kan.), Babcock (Wis.), Metcalf (Cal.). Democrats: Richardson (Tenn.), Robertson (La.), Swanson (Va.), McClellan (N. Y.), Newlands (Nev.), Cooper (Tex.).

Appropriations—Republicans: Cannon (Ill.), Bingham (Pa.), Hemenway (Ind.), Barney (Wis.), Moody (Mass.), Van Voorhis (O.), McCleary (Minn.), Littauer (N. Y.), Brownlow (Tenn.), Gardner (Mich.), Burkett (Neb.). Democrats: Livingston (Ga.), McRae (Ark.), Bell (Colo.), Pierce (Tenn.), Benton (Me.), Taylor (Ala.).

Enrolled bills—Republicans: Wachter (Md.), Ball (Del.), Burke (Pa.), Turner (N. H.). Democrats: Lloyd (Mo.), Edwards (Mont.).

Then at 12:06 P. M. the House adjourned until Tuesday.

In each of the committees announced today the majority representation was increased one and the minority representation reduced to that extent. This policy is to be followed in the appointment of the other committees. Metcalf is the new Republican member on the ways and means committee, and Brownlow, Gardner and Burkett the new Republican members on the appropriation committee. Wood of Alabama was the Democrat dropped from the ways and means committee. The retirement of Allen of Mississippi from Congress made it unnecessary to drop a Democrat from the appropriation committee. Wachter succeeds Baker of the same state as chairman of the committee on enrolled bills. Baker was not reelected.

The announcement of the appropriation committee will permit work to begin at once on the appropriation bills, and the hope is expressed by members that the pension bill, and perhaps an urgent deficiency bill, will be passed before the Christmas holidays. Chairman Cannon said after the announcement of the committee that he would call the members together early next week, and would soon thereafter name the subcommittees which would prepare the big supply bills. The pension bill will carry about $138,500,000.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Pacific Coast Delegations Met to Agree Upon a Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A meeting of Senators and members of the House representing the Pacific Coast States was held today in the committee-room of Representative Loud for the purpose of agreeing upon a united policy in the prosecution of legislation for the continued exclusion of Chinese from the United States. Mr. Loud was chosen chairman, and Senator Dubois secretary. There was a large attendance of members of both political parties, and the expression of opinion in favor of vigorous and effective work was quite general. Senators Mitchell and Heitfeld and Representative Loud were especially earnest in urging action. They took a position in favor of making the Geary law immediately effective, declaring that the Chinese multitude should be kept out of the country for all time. Chinese Inspector Dunn, who is stationed at San Francisco, also made an address, in which he detailed his experiences in this work, pointing out many evils which he contended are included in the promiscuous admission of Chinese. A committee of six was appointed to take the subject in hand. This committee is composed of Senators Mitchell, Heitfeld and Foster and Representatives Newlands, Metcalf and Coombs. The committee organized by electing Representative Newlands chairman, and Representative Metcalf secretary.

Representative Kahn, who represents the San Francisco district containing the Chinese quarter, in which some 30,000 Chinese reside, today introduced in the House a Chinese exclusion bill. It defines strictly the status of those who by treaty have a right to enter the country, including all except Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants, travelers and returning laborers. In each of these excepted cases a section is devoted to the rigid identification and specification of the excepted persons. In the case of Chinese officials, the Chinese Government is required to furnish a list of its officials coming to this country. Mr. Kahn says this will overcome the wholesale creation of officials, including those of the Six Companies, who are said to have been made officials in order to take them outside of the exclusion law.

QUESTION OF DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Fleming's Reply to Moody, of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The proposition of Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, for a Congressional investigation of the right of Louisiana members of Congress to hold their seats, today drew a rejoinder from Representative Fleming, of Georgia, who presented a resolution for the investigation of the right of Massachusetts members of Congress to hold their seats. Moody's resolution asserted that a certain class of voters were disfranchised in Louisiana, thus invalidating the election of the Louisiana Representatives. Mr. Fleming's resolution in part reads:

"Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, in contravention of the provision of the Federal Constitution, imposes additional qualifications for suffrage by declaring that no person shall have the right to vote who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name,

"Resolved, That when the said select committee shall be appointed, it shall be charged with the further duty of inquiring and reporting whether the Representatives of the State of Massachusetts are entitled to membership in this House, and whether representation from said state should not be reduced."

Hepburn's New Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, today introduced his isthmian canal bill, which by reason of his being the author of the bill passed last year, and his probable continuance at the head of the House commerce committee, is considered as the measure which will serve as a basis for action by the House. It differs from the Hepburn bill passed last year in making the total appropriation $180,000,000 instead of $180,000,000. Of the total amount, $40,000,000 is made immediately available to begin work. In other respects the bill follows that of last year, authorizing the President to acquire a right of way from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and then to direct the Secretary of War to begin the construction from Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, to Brito, on the Pacific Ocean, with suitable defenses, etc.

Nomination of Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate committee on judiciary today authorized a favorable report on the nomination of P. C. Knox to be Attorney-General. Opposition to the confirmation was made by the Anti-Trust League, which filed a protest with the committee in which complaint is made that Mr. Knox failed to bring certain suits against organizations said to be trusts which he was urged by the league to institute. The committee considered this document at some length, but concluded that the President should be allowed to choose his own advisers, he being responsible for them.

Anti-Trust Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Several anti-trust measures were presented to the House today. One of them, by Ball of Texas, proposes the appointment of a special committee of nine Representatives to report an anti-trust bill. Crumpacker, of Indiana, introduced a bill providing for an amendment to the Constitution, permitting Congress to tax the capital stock and earnings of corporations.

Amending Apportionment Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, has introduced a bill for the amendment of the apportionment act so that members of the House of Representatives will be 372. The representation is based on the vote cast instead of population. It reduces the representation in the Southern States and makes increases in the Northern States.

Purchase of Danish Antilles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Gardner, of New Jersey, has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the State Department to purchase the Danish West Indies, and appropriating $4,000,000 for that purpose. The resolution refers to the desirability of American ownership of these islands under the Monroe Doctrine.

Pension for Mrs. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Tayler, of Ohio, today introduced a bill to pension Mrs. McKinley at the rate of $500 a year, beginning September 14, 1901, the date of the death of the late President.

Anarchist Cheers for Czolgosz.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—President McKinley's assassin was cheered publicly in Chicago last night. A challenge from the platform that anarchists dared not condone the crime at Buffalo was met with a vigorous "You're a liar." Abraham Isaak, the recognized leader of the "reds" in this city, and editor of Free Society, declared openly he could not condemn the assassin's act. He said that as to personal merit he took a second place to Czolgosz. The confession of Isaak was accompanied by a scene of intense excitement. It was the climax of the debate on "Socialism or Anarchy," and came when the crowd of over 1700 had been aroused thoroughly in wild oratorical denunciations. "Hurrah for Czolgosz," shouted a man in the gallery, swinging his hat above his head. Hisses, jeers, yells of approval and cat calls came from all parts of the house. The crowd rose to its feet and riot was only averted by the prompt action of the chairman.

Prison Bird Roosted High.

LONDON, Dec. 6—A convict at the Pentonville prison, who managed to elude the warders, established himself on a roof of the institution and for 30 hours defied all attempts to dislodge him. Thousands of spectators were watching the show and aiding the prisoner by timely warnings of the movements of his would-be captors. Ladders against the wall were promptly thrown down by the occupant of the roof, whose reckless movements and wild laughter at the futile efforts of the warders were thought to indicate insanity. The fugitive collected a large pile of slats which he gleefully threw at the heads of the officials who attempted to scale the walls by means of ladders until they were forced to retreat. The convict surrendered, this afternoon after defeating all attempts to dislodge him by force. He was lured to the ground by the offer of a dish of roast beef and potatoes.

No Transfer of Corea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—A statement printed in the London newspapers to the effect that certain diplomats in Washington thought that the governments of Japan and Russia were negotiating the transfer of Corea for the Philippine Islands, has created much amusement here. The statement is criticised as absurd and impossible and it is further pointed out that the interests of Japan in Corea outweigh any conceivable substitute for that territory.

It is now firmly believed that peaceful relations between Russia and Japan are definitely assured and that there is no friction between the two governments. Marquis Ito was thoroughly pleased with his reception here.

Stops the Cough and Works off The Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF

BILL MAY BE PASSED BY THE HOUSE BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS.

Matter Discussed Yesterday by the Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee met informally after the adjournment of the House today and talked over the needs of Philippine tariff legislation. The discussion continued through the afternoon and although no definite announcement was made, it is said that a measure will probably be ready for presentation to the committee next week with the prospect of being reported to the House without delay and passed before the holidays. The meeting went over until Monday when it is understood Representatives Grosvenor and Hopkins, who were absent today, will be back.

The discussion thus far has turned chiefly on whether the Philippine bill shall be temporary or permanent, Chairman Payne being rather inclined to a permanent measure. Another question brought up today was as to the uniformity of the tariff rates to be established, it being held in some quarters that the United States should have preferential rates over foreign countries to the extent of 15 per cent or thereabouts. However, this has not gone beyond the point of discussion. The indications are that the measure will be ready early next week and perhaps by Tuesday, although the Republican members say there will be no disposition to rush through a measure without mature consideration.

The committee expects to give a hearing next week to the Cuban representatives now here, concerning tariff concessions on Cuban sugar and tobacco.

Discussed by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A number of matters were discussed at the Cabinet meeting today, but none was of special importance. It developed that the Government is convinced that the decision of the Supreme Court in the insular cases does not in any way disturb the Philippine tariff and that the Government will continue to collect customs duties as heretofore.

Manila Merchants Petition.

MANILA, Dec. 6.—The import merchants here are preparing a petition which will be sent to Congress, asking that Manila be made an American port, free of duty.

Major Velasco, an insurgent outlaw, who tried to murder a Filipino Judge, has been sentenced to be garroted.

GENERAL CHAFFEE'S REPORT.

Reasons for the Prolongation of Guerrilla Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The War Department made public the first annual report of Major-General Adna R. Chaffee, Military Governor of the Philippine Islands. Governor Chaffee sums up the situation in the Philippines from a military point of view by stating that the Provinces of Batangas and Laguna, in Luzon and the Islands of Samar, Mindora, Cebu and Bohol constitute the area now disturbed by any embodied force of insurgents. He says that to the physical character of the country, to the nature of the warfare of the rebels, who are amigo and foe in the selfsame hour, to the humanity of the troops, which is taken advantage of by the rebels and the inhabitants who sympathize with them, and to the fear of assassination on the part of the friendly disposed if they give information to the American forces, is due the prolongation of the guerrilla warfare.

Commenting upon the plan of gradually replacing military with civil administration, General Chaffee says:

"The withdrawal of interference with civil affairs does not contemplate the withdrawal of the troops from their stations to any considerable extent; on the contrary, this should not be done hastily, and when undertaken should be gradual and more in the nature of concentration than reduction of force or abandonment of any considerable area of territory."

He, therefore, recommends that there be no further material reduction of troops before January, 1903. The governments which are being organized—provincial and municipal—General Chaffee says, are both new and untried, and there is but one certain and reliable method of ascertaining the progress of the Filipinos in self-government, namely, observation by the Army.

On the subject of military government of the City of Manila, General Chaffee says:

"In the government of Manila for three years, if the military have done nothing more, it is everywhere apparent that an excellent foundation has been laid and a turbulent and hostile community brought to observe the laws and individually be orderly; this has been done without undue harshness or severity of treatment of the inhabitants."

In anticipation of a partial concentration of the troops in the Philippines next year, General Chaffee submits estimates of cost for the construction of quarters and barracks. He recommends that a permanent post be constructed at once in the vicinity of Manila for a garrison of two squadrons of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and two full regiments of infantry, together with a hospital and storehouse, the whole to be under the command of a Brigadier-General. He gives $500,000 as a rough estimate of cost for this project and says that $200,000 should be available immediately in order to take full advantage of the dry season for the construction of permanent quarters at other points which may be determined upon. During the fiscal year ended June, 1903, he estimates that $2,000,000 is required.

General Chaffee devotes a good part of his report to the terrible disaster which befell Company C, Ninth Infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, and which, he says, "was largely due to overconfidence in assumed pacific conditions and in a people who, to a great extent as yet, are strangers to and unappreciative of our humane policy of liberty of beliefs and actions."

American soldiers, he says, fail to discriminate between real and assumed friendship on the part of the Filipinos.

A table is submitted showing that since June 10 last, the date of the last table submitted by General MacArthur, up to September 15, 361 Filipino officers and 3638 men surrendered to the American military, and 26 officers and 489 men were captured.

In an appendix report, General J. P. Sanger, Inspector-General of the division of the Philippines, in speaking of the discipline of the troops in the islands, notes a commendable absence of excesses and serious infractions of the regulations, but says there is great room for improvements in the matter of dress, demeanor and show of respect in saluting superior officers, the criticism appealing as well to officers and soldiers.

Judge-Advocate-General Grosbeck says that the suppression of brigandage in the Philippines most probably will be one of the trying problems of the future. If the military arm was left free to deal with the mauraders, he says, there would be no doubt of their final suppression, but the incoming of civil government complicates the situation very considerably.

Great attention is paid in appended reports to the subject of the prevalence of venereal diseases in the Army of the Philippines and vigorous measures have been taken to segregate dissolute women and by rigid physical inspection guard against a spread of such diseases.

To Expedite Transport Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In order to expedite the shipment of troops and supplies from the United States to the Philippines, the Secretary of War has transferred the transport Kilpatrick from the New York-Manila route to the San Francisco-Manila route, so that the vessel, which is now at Manila, can assist in carrying troops between the last two named ports. She will sail about the middle of the month. It is estimated at the War Department that it takes as long for one trip from New York to Manila as for two from San Francisco to the same point. Another order issued today was for the freight transport Dix to leave Manila tomorrow for Seattle, where a large amount of supplies are awaiting shipment to the Philippines.

No Philippine Tobacco Combine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Mail and Express has the following:

"There is no reason to believe that a combination of Philippine tobacco growers is being effected, so far as the authorities here are concerned. The secretary of the American Tobacco Company said today he knew nothing of any such combination said to have a capital of $20,000,000 or more, and other tobacco interests here do not credit the report."

Sbaretti Will Go to Manila Soon.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that Mgr. Sbaretti, formerly Archbishop of Havana, and who has been appointed apostolic delegate to the Philippine Islands, will shortly leave Rome for Manila. His mission is to discover a modus vivendi in the matter of Philippine monastic orders.

The Switchmen's Strike.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—Traffic moved promptly today on the railroads affected by the switchmen's strike and the freight blockade is being rapidly cleared. The five departments of the Homestead Steel Works, which closed down Wednesday on account of inability to get the necessary transportation, have resumed in full, and the mills in the Lawrenceville district are in better shape than at any time in the last 10 days. Leonard Ames, first vice-grand master of the Switchmen's Union, stated today that the grievance committee was conferring with the officials of several lines, and within two days he thought every man would be at work.

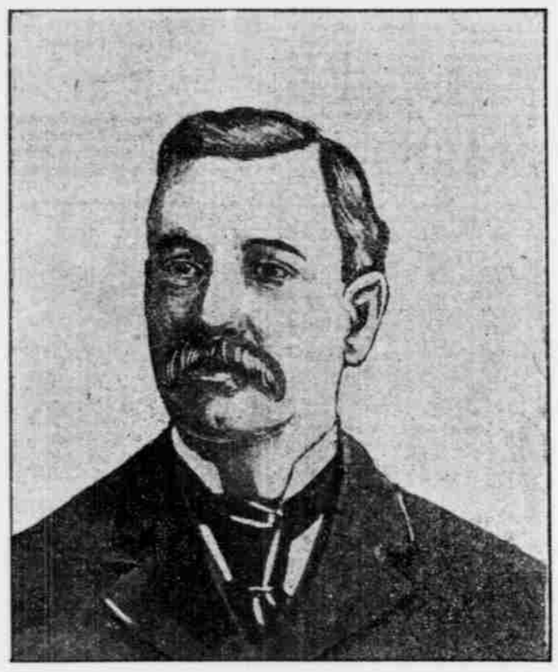
Alban Goes to Bocas.

COLON, Dec. 6.—General Alban, commander of the Colombian forces, arrived here last evening and went on board the British cruiser Tribune, which sailed shortly afterward for Bocas del Toro. The general has gone personally to investigate the disturbance in connection with the treatment of two members of the Tribune's crew and other alleged grievances of British subjects.

A Good Cough Medicine.

From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia. I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most-respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith, that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by all druggists.

MAYOR-ELECT SETH LOW'S FIRST APPOINTMENT.



COLONEL JOHN N. PARTRIDGE, POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Having taken up first the department which above all others has been honeycombed with Tammany corruption—the police force—Mayor-Elect Low has announced his selection of Colonel John N. Partridge for Police Commissioner of Greater New York. Colonel Partridge is at present State Superintendent of Public Works, a position to which he was appointed by Governor Roosevelt in 1899.

MARCONI'S EXPERIMENTS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TESTS AT ST. JOHN'S.

The Inventor Proposes to Transmit Messages Four Hundred Miles —Other Foreign News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 6.—William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, arrived here today on the Allen Line steamer Sardinian. He is accompanied by two assistants, and brings two portable balloons, which will be employed in sustaining the wires used in making his experiments. Mr. Marconi will probably select the signal hill overlooking St. Johns, which is topped with the Cabot memorial tower and is 600 feet high, as a site for his station, instead of Cape Race, as previously reported. Mr. Marconi expects to transmit messages 400 miles, reaching the ships in midocean. He will spend three or four weeks in experimenting here. He will then proceed to Nantucket, where he will continue his tests. The Colonial Government is offering Mr. Marconi every facility in his experiments.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Offer From Philadelphia of a Site for the Proposed School.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Franco-American commercial relations and the proposed French industrial college in America were warmly discussed at a meeting today of the French Industrial and Commercial Society, which is composed of prominent manufacturers and business men. Senator Jules Siegfried, the ex-Minister of Commerce, who recently visited the United States, greatly impressed his hearers with the arguments in favor of reciprocity between the two countries. He quoted President Roosevelt's allusion to that subject in his message to Congress, and said that in case of the miners executing their threat to declare a general strike, French industrial interests could reckon on big supplies of American coal.

Francis Kimball, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, who was the guest of honor, said the Chamber was equally desirous of Franco-American reciprocity, and announced that he had written to the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, offering the Chamber's co-operation in the projected French industrial college in America. Other speakers expressed warm praise of M. Millerand's college scheme and the choice of America as the field for experimenting. Jules Siegfried said the Union of Higher Commercial Schools had forwarded to M. Millerand an appeal to extend the scheme to the study of American business methods and to send a number of commercial students to America on the same conditions as the industrial students. M. Siegfried also said that America was equally ahead on commercial ideas, as on industrial, and proposed that the society send M. Millerand a similar appeal.

Mr. Neiderlein, a representative of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, then read a letter, which had been sent to M. Millerand, in behalf of the museum, offering the use of a laboratory and workrooms, and even a site for the proposed college. He said he had just received a reply from M. Millerand, thanking him for the offer, which was under consideration, and asking for further particulars as to how the college would be received by the various Philadelphia institutions and making inquiry as to the estimated expense of the college, etc.

The French Government has decided to make a special investigation of American trusts. Lazare Weiller, Councillor of Foreign Commerce, and Maurice La Gotelerie, an engineer, have been entrusted with the mission. They will proceed to the United States, to investigate the economic, fiscal and social consequences. They will sail December 14.

AMERICAN SCHEMES OF CAPITAL.

The London Times Believes We Have Outrun Discretion.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Times, in its financial article this morning, discusses the question of credit relations between the United States and Europe. The Times regards the time as still distant when the United States will become a great banker nation, and compliments Mr. Gage as the best Secretary of the Treasury for many years past. The paper says it remains to be seen whether all the big American schemes which European capitalists are directly or indirectly financing at the present moment will prove as profitable as sanguine people expect.

"We think that during the last year American energy and optimism have to some extent outrun discretion," says the Times, "and some of the best qualified judges in the United States seem to agree with us."

In the opinion of the editor, the United States is in the position of a young, vigorous, able and honest manufacturer, who has also had great success as a farmer, and who is able to command first-class credit at his banker's. He makes a great deal more net income than he needs and employs all that he does not spend in extending his business. He has occasional fits of exuberant energy and enthusiasm when he borrows largely to construct works which do not immediately yield a return. Thus, periodically, he locks up more than is wise in bricks and mortar and steel. Even in his prudent mood he does not keep much actual cash, but he likes to keep his capital growing. He does not believe in gilt-edge securities, except for insurance companies and savings banks, because capital does not increase fast enough in 3 per cent stuff. His admirers have been asserting that he is going to be a great banker if he is not one already. Probably he will be some time, but that time is distant.

The writer assumes that Secretary Gage did not perfectly understand his (the editor's) argument in the interview he gave, which was cabled here, but he affirms that the Secretary accepts his view that the United States is a great manufacturer, but not yet a great banker.

However, not all the London financial experts by any means support the views of the Times in regard to the foreign credit of the United States. On the contrary, some of the shrewdest men believe that any such purely theoretical reasoning is misleading, and that the actual great, long-continued and obviously growing prosperity of the United States is the important factor in the case.

"America may be a debtor Nation," said a well-known financier, "but the amount of American capital invested here and elsewhere in Europe is enormous and increasing."

ENGLISH VIEW OF ROOSEVELT.

Eulogistic Article in the London Spectator.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—An article on President Roosevelt will occupy considerable space in tomorrow's issue of the Spectator. His message to Congress is highly commended. "Here, at any rate," says the Spectator, "is a man who knows what he means, and means that the world shall know it also."

Briefly the Spectator will approve of President Roosevelt's attitude, both in regard to the trusts and in foreign policy, but the paper will admit that European powers will never accept Monroeism in theory, and only in practice as long as the American Navy is strong enough to support it. The Spectator is especially glad that President Roosevelt is inclined to face the possibility of the need to amend the Constitution, which American statesmen always regard as too sacred to be touched.

The Spectator will also contain a highly eulogistic article on President Roosevelt's essay, "The Citizen and the Public Man," and will say that in this essay one sees a man with the inflexible moral vigor of Cromwell.

"We are convinced that President Roosevelt is gooing to play a great part and a good part if he continues his work in the spirit which inspires this remarkable sermon. He will prove the most sweetening influence in the whole lump of public life in America that has been shown for many years."

CONSUMPTION

The time was when doctors thought consumption could not be permanently cured, but since they have discovered the powerful curative qualities of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey the best doctors agree that it will perfectly cure CURED consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs. We have thousands of grateful patients who write us they have been cured after they were given up by BY the doctors.

Site—After being given up by several of our best physicians, having throat and lung trouble, and pronounced a case of incurable consumption, my sister started the use of your Pure Malt Whiskey. She has taken three bottles, and is so much improved in strength that we are all feeling quite hopeful.
MRS. BELL SHAUL, Charlotte, Mich.

FREE.—If you are sick and run down write us—it will cost you nothing to learn how to regain health, energy and vitality.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

It is the only Whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. All druggists and grocers, or direct, $1.00 a bottle. Refuse substitutes.

They are injurious. Send for free medical booklet. DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FRENCH THROWN IN JAIL.

Vice-Consul Schilling Alleges Germans Treated Him Shamefully.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Paul R. Schilling, the American Vice-Consul at Seittau, Germany, who was arrested last month by the German authorities in mistake for another man and detained for one day, has addressed a letter to the press, in which he sets forth the indignities he suffered at the hands of the Seittau authorities. He says his purse was taken from him by force, that he was confined in a cold cell, and that when he was released, the authorities in no way expressed regret or apologized for their action.

It is announced here that the divorce of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse will be decreed by a special tribunal of the Darmstadt law courts.

The Polish anti-German agitation is beginning to attract serious attention in the German press. The reactionary papers are calling for repressive measures. The Lokal Anzieger reports that both the Austrian and the Russian Governments have promised to adopt measures to suppress the agitation.

Chinese Want to Control Tien Tsin.

PEKIN, Dec. 6.—The principal object of the visit to Pekin of Yuan Shi-Kai, the new viceroy of Chi-Li, who arrived here December 3, is to induce the foreign powers to relinquish their control of the Government of Tien Tsin. Yuan Shi-Kai has assured all the Ministers of the foreign powers here that he is personally able and willing to maintain order at Tien Tsin and in the Province. The Russian, American and Japanese Ministers are inclined to comply with this suggestion of the Viceroy, but the majority of the foreign representatives insist that the powers retain control of Tien Tsin until the re-establishment of the Chinese court at Pekin.

Removal of Refugees.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 6.—In the Chamber today the Socialists introduced a motion instructing the Government to take measures to obtain, with the sanction of Great Britain, the removal of the women and children from the concentration camps in South Africa to another country. Discussion of the motion was postponed until next week.

The Liverpool Exchange Fire.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—The fire in the Liverpool Exchange building which broke out this morning as the result of an explosion was subdued after two hours' and a half work by the firemen. The Chamber of Commerce offices and the exchange newsrooms were chiefly affected. The damage is considerable.

Interested in Senate Speeches.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The long reports of the proceedings in the United States Senate concerning anarchy, which have been printed here, are attracting much attention. Newspapers here express the hope that the anarchistic breeding grounds in the United States will be closed to European fugitives, thus materially aiding the efforts of the Continental police.

Death of "King" O'Keefe.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Catherine O'Keefe, of this city, received today a letter from Joseph Michaels, of Yap, Caroline Islands, advising her of the probable loss at sea of her husband, Captain David B. O'Keefe, and the fact that he had left property worth about $1,000,000. David O'Keefe was known in the Oriental trade as "King" O'Keefe. When O'Keefe landed at Yap 30 years ago the cannibal natives thought him a demigod on account of his white skin, and made him their King. He built up a profitable trade to Hong Kong, and owned two barks that traded between Caroline and Chinese ports. Last June, while returning from Hong Kong, his vessel disappeared, and is supposed to have been lost in a storm.

Funds for the Irish Party.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—In response to a call that was sent out November 27 by a number of prominent Irishmen and sympathizers with Ireland, a conference was held tonight in this city. It was decided to appoint a committee of 25, which will proceed actively about the work of raising funds to aid the Irish Parliamentary party. John E. Redmond is the leader. Among those present at the meeting were: W. Bourke Cockran, John E. Redmond, M. P., Dr. Charles Parkhurst, John Crimmins, Robert B. Roosevelt, John E. Mulholland, W. M. McAdoo, Edward Lauterbach, James A. Gorman, General James R. O'Beirne and Montagu White.

Two Killed and Seven Injured.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—Two persons were burned to death and seven injured in a fire at Carnegie, Pa., this morning. The dead are: Mrs. Sarah Klee, aged 43; Mary Klee, aged 9. The injured: Samuel Klee, aged 50; Ida Klee, aged 20; Anna Klee, aged 17; Rachael Klee, aged 14; Eva Klee, aged 10; Jennie Klee, aged 6; Harry Klee, aged 4.

Warships Ordered Away.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Long has ordered Captain Perry, of the battle-ship Iowa, now at Panama, to proceed down the Chilean coast to Talcahuano, where the ship is to be docked and overhauled. He has also ordered Commander McCrea, of the gunboat Machias, at Colon, to bring his vessel north, stopping at San Juan, Porto Rico for coal. The gunboats Marietta at Colon, and Concord at Panama, will remain at their respective stations for a time, and then they too will leave the Isthmus if affairs continue their present quiet aspect.

Norway Wants Holland Boats.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Three more Holland submarine torpedo-boats may be sold to a foreign power. Captain Geelmuyrden, of the Royal Norwegian Navy, has been sent by his government to buy, if possible, that many destroyers. Two of the boats have already been sold to Japan, and several to Russia.

Knocked Out by Jeffords.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 6.—Jack McCormack, of Philadelphia, was knocked out tonight by James Jeffords, of California, in the 14th round of what was to have been a 15-round fight at the Keystone Athletic Club.

Galusha Parsons Ill.

TACOMA, Dec. 6.—Galusha Parsons, the well-known lawyer, is dangerously ill with a clot of blood on the brain, and is not likely to recover.

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

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Old Coughs

New coughs are bad enough; old coughs are worse. They make you think of bronchitis or consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures consumption. Not all cases, but very many. Your doctor will explain this to you. Talk with him about it.

"My mother had consumption for many years and was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was completely cured."—D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

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