

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

CONSIDERATION OF THE CANAL TREATY BY THE SENATE.

Lodge Explained the Differences Between the New and the Old Conventions in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The open session of the Senate today was devoted to routine business, such as the presentation of petitions, memorials and bills. The Senate then went into executive session on motion of Lodge, who has charge of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and adjourned at 1:15 o'clock. After going into executive session, Senator Lodge presented the report of the committee on judiciary, recommending the confirmation of Attorney-General Knox. He also referred to the protests against confirmation as made by the Anti-Trust League, but said that after giving careful attention to this representation the committee had decided to recommend confirmation. No opposition was voiced, but action on the nomination was postponed by common consent. The Senate, then, before taking up the Isthmian canal treaty proceeded to pass upon the nomination of which there are an exceptionally large number before the Senate.

After a number of nominations had been confirmed Senator Lodge called up the canal treaty. He made a brief statement regarding that convention. The Senate then adjourned in order to give the Democratic members of the committee an opportunity to hold a meeting. Lodge contended that the new treaty does away with all the objectionable features of the old convention, and enumerated the particulars in which the revised agreement conforms to the action of the Senate in the last Congress, when the old treaty was before it. He analyzed the new treaty from beginning to end, showing that in specific terms it abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, which, he said, had stood constantly in the way of the construction of an Isthmian canal. The abrogation of this treaty, he contended, was a most important achievement, and he did not believe that the United States should or would lose an opportunity to make secure that concession.

Senator Lodge also called attention to the omission in paragraph 1 of article 3 of the words "in time of war as in time of peace." He said that in the old treaty the paragraph read "that the canal shall be free and open in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality." etc. He urged that the omission of this phrase had the effect practically of leaving the United States to do with the canal in time of war according to its own pleasure. He also referred to the fact that rule 7 in the treaty of the powers regulating the control of the Suez Canal, which had been embodied in the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty, had been omitted from the revised draft. He said that this rule, which provided that "no fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent," etc. This, he said, was a material concession to the United States, and was quite sufficient to meet the objections made against the agreement, that the United States would have no power to protect its property. It practically left the United States free to fortify the canal in case it should be considered desirable to do so, and was in line with the omission of the restriction keeping the canal open in time of war. The fact that the invitation contained in the old treaty for the United States to give their adherence to the agreement had been eliminated from the new convention, he said, was another compliance with the action of the Senate on the original treaty.

These concessions, he said, were ample, and he contended that they were of such a nature as to render the new treaty acceptable to all American citizens who wanted to see a canal constructed. Practically, he said, Great Britain had agreed to turn the entire management of the canal over to the United States, not only in time of peace, but in time of war, and no one could doubt that in case of hostilities the United States would be at liberty to construct the omission of the clause in rule 1 as having this effect.

Cullerson asked Lodge if it was not true that article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, establishing the general principle of neutralization, was retained in the new agreement, but Lodge replied that while there was a declaration to the effect that the general principle of neutralization established by the article was still to be kept alive, the whole tenor of the new treaty was to neutralize and cancel the old agreement. He did not consider that the article would be of effect any longer.

It is understood that the treaty will be called up tomorrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

Committees Were Named and Grow Spoke on the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Speaker Henderson, at the session of the House today, announced the appointment of the committees. Usually the committees are not appointed until after the holiday recess, but Speaker Henderson had the situation well in hand when Congress met, and, having completed the list, he announced them. The early appointment of the committees should facilitate legislation, it is believed. The House adjourned until Friday.

After the reading of the Journal, Richardson (Dem. Conn.), the leader of the minority, offered a resolution to place upon the House pay-roll the four special employees usually allowed the minority. The resolution was adopted without division.

Hemenway (Rep. Ind.), chairman of the special committee to consider and report a bill to fix the salaries of the officers and employees of the House, submitted the report of the committee. The committee

reported that the reforms introduced through the agency of the Moody committee, at the last session, had accomplished much, and that there appeared to be no necessity of further changes for the present. The report, however, recommended that the special committee be continued during the present Congress, and a resolution for this purpose was adopted.

Formal resolutions to allow the ways and means and appropriations committee to sit during the sessions of the House, and to print certain documents, were adopted, as was also a concurrent resolution for a holiday recess from Thursday, December 13, to Monday, January 6. A resolution for distribution of portions of the President's message to the several committees was adopted.

Richardson called attention to the fact that the committee on insular affairs was not, under the resolution, to have jurisdiction over matters relating to taxation and revenues in the insular possessions. He intimated that if the committee was not to consider those subjects, it would have little to do. Payne replied that there were many other subjects relating to the insular possessions for it to consider.

Grow (Rep. Pa.), the venerable ex-Speaker, then delivered a speech lasting

NEW HOUSE COMMITTEES

ANNOUNCED BY SPEAKER HENDERSON YESTERDAY.

Assignment to Important Places That Are Usually Not Made Until After the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Speaker Henderson today announced the House committees. In addition to those heretofore given, they are:

Interstate and foreign commerce—Hepburn, Fletcher, Sherman, Wanger, Joy, Corlies, Stewart, Mann, Levering, Combs, Tompkins, Dwyer, Adamson, Davis, Shackelford, Ryan, Richardson.

Insular affairs—Cooper, Cannon, Hitt, Payne, Hepburn, Loud, Tawney, Moody, Crumpacker, Hamilton, Sibley, Jones, Maddox, Williams (Ill.), Henry, Williams (Miss.), Patterson.

Judiciary—Ray, Jenkins, Parker, Overstreet, Alexander, Warner, Littlefield,

Warnock, Talbot, Rhea, Cummings, Caldwell, Flood.

Mills, Dick, Hall, Parker, Graham, Bristow, Gaines, Vreeland, Watson, Stark, Crowley, Ruppert, Folk, Wiley.

Patents—Reeves, Corlies, Tompkins, Jack, Skiles, Cowin, Lewis, Currier, Sulzer, Clark, Breasale, Rhea, Mutchler.

Claims—Graft, Weeks, Butler, Schirm, Storm, Nevin, Foster, Thomas, Miller, Okey, Goldfogie, Kitchin, Salmon, Reid, Trimbale.

War claims—Mahon, Dohson, Otjen, Hugen, Kyle, Blackney, Holliday, H. C. Smith, Sims, Caldwell, Kehoe, Splight, Thompson.

District of Columbia—Babcock, Mudd, Jenkins, Mercer, S. W. Smith, Allen, Pearce, Wadsworth, Morrell, Blackburn, Storm, Meyer, Latimer, Cowherd, Okey, Norton, Sims.

Reform in the civil service—Gillett, Lacey, Fowler, Bowersock, Mann, Bristow, Allen, Beldier, Elliott, Pou, Shallenberger, Zennor, Robinson.

Manufactures—Steele, Emerson, Gill, Greene, Burk, Otjen, Vandever, Bellamy, Klutz, Cassingham, Mahoney.

Mines and mining—Eddy, Connell, Sheldon, Moody, Brown, Patterson, Scott, Burke, Tate, Hall, Glenn, Edwards, Gaines, Smith.

Library—McClary, McCall, Cummings, Printing—Heatwole, Boering, Tate.

Select committee on examination and disposition of documents—Roberts, Heatwole, Kern.

Select committee on industrial arts and exposition—Tawney, Sherman, Joy, Corlies, Burke, Hill, Bartlett, Conroy, Maynard.

Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress—Corlies, Lowmy, Curtis, Lewis, Tompkins, Gaines, Combs, Moody, Rucker, Foster, Breasale, Feely, Glenn.

Elections committee, No. 1.—Taylor, Mann, Power, Knapp, Smith, Gaines, Fox, Bowie, Burgess.

Elections committee, No. 2.—Olmstead, Miller, Powers, Sutherland, Currier, Littlefield, Robinson, Green, Feely.

Elections committee, No. 3.—Weeks, Driscoll, Haskins, Blackburn, Jack, Schirm, McLain, Randall, J. T. Johnson, Pacific railways—W. A. Smith, Hepburn, Shattuck, Foster, Palmer.

Jackson, Storn, Landis, Marshall, Slayden, Sheppard, Finley, Creamer, Feely.

Agriculture—Wadsworth, Henry, Connell, Wright, Haughey, Dahl, Soltau, Haskins, H. C. Smith, Moody, Graft, Williams, Lamb, Conroy, Gordon, Allen, Neville, Flynn.

Foreign affairs—Hitt, J. R. Adams, Conlin, W. A. Smith, Heatwole, Gillett, Lowmy, Perkins, Beldier, Foster, Otjen, Dinsmore, Clark, Howard, Burleson, Hooker, Nappen.

Postoffices and post roads—Loud, Ketcham, Smith, Gardner, Sperry, Bromwell, Bligham, Cromer, Hodge, Sibley, Boutell, Swanson, Moon, Griggs, Little, Cowherd, Wilson, Rodri.

Public lands—Lacey, Eddy, Mendell, Miller, Jones, Esch, Moody, Needham, Martin, Tompkins, Fordney, Chaffroth, Kieberg, Griffith, Brundage, Laastier, Burnett, Flynn.

Indian affairs—Sherman, Curtis, Eddy, Lacey, Sheldon, Marshall, Burke, Morgan, Moody, Needham, Little, Stephens, Zenor, Fitzgerald, Dougherty, McAndrews, Smith.

Territories—Knox, Hamilton, Brick, Graham, Cushman, Boering, Southwick, Evers, Jackson, Moon, De Graffenried, Finley, Lloyd, Robinson, Thayer, Smith, Flynn.

Public buildings and grounds—Mercer, Gillett, Bartholdi, Robinson, Martin, Shaw, Showalter, Conner, Martin, Minor, Bankhead, Little, Brantley, Thomas, Sheppard, Miers.

Irrigation of arid lands—Tongue, Jenkins, Ray, Reeder, Mondell, Kieberg, Terrell, Newlands, Nevill, Underwood, Bellamy.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate today confirmed these nominations:

William Hunt, Montana, to be Governor, and Charles Hartzell, Colorado, Secretary of Porto Rico; William Rodenberg, Illinois, to be Civil Service Commissioner; Francis B. Vonnies, Ohio, Minister to Portugal; Lloyd C. Griscom, Pennsylvania, Minister to Persia; Herbert W. Bowen, New York, Minister to Venezuela; John W. Riddle, Minnesota, at St. Petersburg; Spencer F. Eddy, Illinois, at Constantinople; Chandler Hale, Maryland, at The Hague; Gordon Padcock, New York, at Seoul, Korea; John Muir, New York, at Stockholm; James G. Bailey, Kentucky, at Guatemala; and Honduras; Arthur B. Blanchard, Louisiana, Second Secretary at Paris; William C. Ewens, District of Columbia, Third Secretary at London; R. S. Hitt, Illinois, Third Secretary at Paris; Charles M. Dickinson, New York, agent at Sofia, Bulgaria. To be Consul—Samuel Smith, New Jersey, at Moscow; Richmond Pearson, North Carolina, at Bremen; George O. Cornelius, Pennsylvania, at St. Johns, N. B.; Jesse H. Johnson, Texas, at Santos, Brazil; Frederick I. Allen, Auburn, N. Y., Commissioner of Customs, Edward B. Moore, Grand Rapids, Mich., Assistant Commissioner of Patents; Washington Haverstick, Wisconsin, General Inspector, Treasury Department. To be Collectors of Customs—Frank L. Doan, Ohio, District of Arizona; Charles M. Webster, District of Montana and Idaho; Herbert H. Pierce, Massachusetts, Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Machinist Arrested for Absconding.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 10.—This evening, at Santa Clara, Constable Lovell arrested a man on suspicion of being Henry J. Fleischman, a defaulting cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Los Angeles. He proved to be B. F. Dudley, a machinist, who came from the East under contract with the Edison Iron Works, of San Francisco. The man tallied somewhat with Fleischman's description. Dudley was released.

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.

PAYNE PHILIPPINE BILL

AGREED TO BY HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

It Will Be Reported Friday and Probably Passed Next Tuesday Evening.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee today agreed upon a Philippine measure, and later the entire membership of the committee was called together for the first time. An early meeting of the Republican members, Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Insular Division of the War Department, was further heard as to the methods employed in framing the schedule of rates on imports to the Philippines. In particular, he brought out the fact that care was taken to consult with the interested industries whenever a delicate question of adjustment arose.

The War Department showing brought out the fact that in effect the United States enjoys a preference in the present Philippine rates, for, although no preference is expressed, yet articles are so described as to prefer the American products. Canned goods are specified as a marked instance of this, the description being such as to fit the American product and give it a decided advantage over foreign canned goods.

The members began voting on various features of the Philippine bill as soon as Colonel Edwards had been heard. The first vote was on an amendment of Representative Russell's motion to impose 50 per cent of the Dingley rates and the Philippine Commission rates. The motion was defeated, 2 to 1. Russell, Long and Tawney voted in the affirmative and the remaining Republican members in the negative.

Tawney moved that the bill repeal the export tax in the Philippines. The motion was defeated by the same vote. Tawney cleared the way for the bill prepared by Payne, which was agreed to without formal vote. Its text is as follows:

"An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

"If enacted, etc., That the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago,' enacted by the United States Congress on September 17, 1900, shall be and remain in full force and effect.

"Sec. 2. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

"Sec. 3. That on and after the passage of this act the same tonnage taxes shall be levied, collected and paid upon all vessels coming from the United States to the Philippine Archipelago which are required by law to be collected and paid upon vessels coming into the United States from foreign ports.

"Sec. 4. That the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise, directly or indirectly, from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine archipelago and the United States.

"Sec. 5. That the duties and taxes collected in the Philippine archipelago, in pursuance of this act, less the cost of collecting the same, and the gross amount of all collections of duties and taxes in the Philippine archipelago, and upon vessels coming therefrom, shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands, to be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands.

"Sec. 6. That when the duties prescribed by this act are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

"Sec. 7. That all articles manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses, in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax and intended for exportation from the United States to the Philippine Islands, shall, when so exported, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be exempt from internal revenue tax and shall not be charged with duty except the duty levied under this act upon imports into the Philippine Islands."

The Democratic members were called in at 11 o'clock, and the committee was

WEAKENING DAILY.

The Progress of Pulmonary Disease

Just a few years past a young wife leaned upon the strong arm of a stalwart husband. He was so big, so strong, that she felt a sense of perfect protection, of complete security.

After so short a time the once strong man leans heavily on the arm of his wife, as he feebly and slowly keeps pace with her in the regular walk which is daily shortened because his strength fails daily.

That story needs explanation. Almost anyone will recognize the consumptive in the weak and wasted husband.

A darkened room, a gasping sufferer in the bed. Hectic burns in his face; emaciation has stripped the body of its comeliness; every now and again comes the harsh, tearing cough, followed by a trickling thread of blood which stains the lips. Friends look on helplessly. The doctor is pitiful but powerless. He says: "You will never be well again." At this crisis, when hope is dead and help seems impossible, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is tried and slowly and surely with the use of the medicine health comes back—the cough grows less severe, the hemorrhages less frequent, there is a gain in flesh and in strength, and some glad day the chamber door opens and the family circle is once more rejoined. That is a true story, not of one woman or of one man, but of scores and hundreds of men and women, who, when all else had failed, have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

THE DOCTOR WAS WRONG.

"When I commenced taking your medicines, eighteen months ago, my health was completely broken down," writes Mrs. Cora L. Sunderland, of Chaneyville, Calvert Co., Md. "At times I could not even walk across the room, without passing out in my chest. The doctor who attended me said I had lung trouble, and that I would never be well again. At last I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, took it, and soon commenced to feel a little better, then you directed me to take both the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Favorite Prescription, which I did. Altogether I have taken eighteen bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' twelve of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and five vials of 'Pellets.' I am now almost entirely well, and do all my work without any pain whatever, and am much more ease than I could formerly walk."

are on the side of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In wasting diseases such as consumption the great need is nutrition.

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and so enables the strengthening of the body by food, which is no more lost or wasted but is assimilated and supplies nutrition to the weak body.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing else "just as good" for coughs, weak lungs, and other respiratory diseases.

ONLY 21.

Just 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing only, will bring you a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers. This great work contains 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations. It is the most popular presentation of the problems of physiology, reproduction, hygiene, etc., ever offered the public. If cloth binding is desired, send 31 stamps for expense of mailing. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

formally organized, the former clerks and employees being re-elected and the sub-committees announced. The Democratic members were furnished copies of the Payne Philippine bill, and were advised that it would be taken up at a meeting of the committee tomorrow, reported to the House Friday next, and considered in the House next Tuesday. The debate in the House will be brief, probably not exceeding a day, with a special rule providing for bringing the question to a final vote, probably on Tuesday evening.

Chairman Payne stated that the Cuban Commissioners had asked for a hearing, and he suggested a hearing next Monday. Russell then interposed a motion, which prevailed, directing the chairman to advise the Cuban Commissioners that it would not be convenient for the committee to hear them before the holidays, and that after the holidays the committee would consider the question. The significance of this resolution, it was explained after the meeting, was to postpone the question of Cuban reciprocity until action had been matured on the Philippine question.

The ways and means sub-committees, as announced by Chairman Payne today, are as follows:

On customs, customs districts and custom officials—Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Richardson and Robertson.

On administration of customs laws—

my trying his 'Golden Medical Discovery'—which I did. I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 185 pounds, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

WHEN DOCTORS DESPAIR.

The best way to judge of the wonderful curative power of "Golden Medical Discovery" is to note the numerous cases in which it has cured when doctors despaired of restoring health. Look on a picture painted with absolute fidelity to the facts:

A darkened room, a gasping sufferer in the bed. Hectic burns in his face; emaciation has stripped the body of its comeliness; every now and again comes the harsh, tearing cough, followed by a trickling thread of blood which stains the lips. Friends look on helplessly. The doctor is pitiful but powerless. He says: "You will never be well again." At this crisis, when hope is dead and help seems impossible, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is tried and slowly and surely with the use of the medicine health comes back—the cough grows less severe, the hemorrhages less frequent, there is a gain in flesh and in strength, and some glad day the chamber door opens and the family circle is once more rejoined. That is a true story, not of one woman or of one man, but of scores and hundreds of men and women, who, when all else had failed, have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

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Holiday Goods

Now is the time to avoid the busy days

Make your selections early. We will reserve them for you. Our stock is larger, choicer and more varied than ever before.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

Diamond Rings
FINEST IMPORTATIONS

Holiday Goods

It is impossible to enumerate

In detail the beauty, elegance, attractiveness and variety of this season's Holiday stock. It embraces the choicest productions of

THE WORLD'S ABLEST ARTISANS.

Sterling Silver Hair Brushes and Dainty Toilet Articles.

A. & C. Feldenheimer.
Diamond Merchants and Manufacturing Jewelers
On the Corner of Third and Washington. NO BRANCH STORES.

Diamond Rings
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT