# DEMOCRATS ARE DIVIDED

### SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN FAVOR NEW PHILIPPINE BILL.

**Louisiana Members of the Committee Will Vote for It to Protect the Sugar of Their State.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the ways and means committee today Chairman Payne was directed to report favorably to the House the Philippine tariff bill, which the Republican members of the committee agreed upon yesterday. The report will be made Friday, and the bill will be considered in the House next Tuesday, with a vote at 4 P. M. Wednesday, instead of Tuesday, as at first planned.

Numerous conferences of Democratic members were held prior to the meeting, because of the question which had arisen as to united opposition to the Philippine bill drafted by Republican members. It developed that the four Louisiana members now in the city—Robertson, Meyer, Davy and Randell—were favorable to the bill, and that the two Louisiana members out of the city, Broussard and Breazelle, probably would favor it. The Louisiana members made no concealment of the fact that the sugar industry of their state required the measure of protection against Philippine sugar which the majority bill gave by applying the Dingley rates. Under these circumstances, the minority members reached no united decision as to opposing the bill, and, although there will be a minority report opposing the measure on general grounds, the Louisiana members will hold themselves individually free to vote for the bill.

Secretary Gage has written to Chairman Payne pointing out that the bill should provide for a rebate when articles exported from this country contain ingredients imported from the Philippines on which duty already has been paid. The bill probably will be amended to conform to this suggestion.

### DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

**Senators Considered Committee Assignments.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Democratic Senators today held their first caucus of the present session. Its purpose was to consider committee assignments, but the occasion was more than ordinarily significant because of the general attendance upon the caucus. All the Senators elected as Democrats, with the exception of McLaurin of South Carolina, were present, as were all of the Senators who were elected as Silver Republicans or Populists. All the independents except Teller had entered the Democratic caucus held before adjournment last March. Teller was present, however, at today's conference, and participated in the proceedings. The caucus was called at the instance of Jones of Arkansas, who stated he thought it possible that the new Senators might want to make some change in the officers of the caucus. There was, however, a general expression of satisfaction with the present officials, and Jones was re-elected unanimously chairman of the caucus. The old committee on order of business also was reappointed, and the one vacancy on that committee was filled by the selection of Dubois, who was the choice of all the Western members of the caucus. Tillman suggested that there should be frequent conferences and continued effort to agree upon the main features of all political controversies. There was a quite general response to this suggestion, and the response was fairly unanimous that the party should permit no more straggling than was absolutely necessary.

Jones presented a statement from the Republican committee on committees outlining its wishes as to the committee assignments, from which it appeared that the Republicans were anxious to increase the Republican membership of several committees and to decrease the Democratic membership of a few of the committees. The most important change suggested by them was that the Republicans should be allowed to add one member to their side of the committee on commerce, while the Democrats should agree to surrender one of the places on that committee held by them. The committee, as now constituted, includes 19 Republican members and seven Democratic members. It was decided vigorously to resist this innovation. The Republicans also expressed a desire to increase the membership of the committees on agriculture and census from nine to 11 each, the two new members to be Republicans; to increase the committee on claims from 13 to 14, the Republicans to have eight members and the Democrats six. An increase was also proposed in the committee on foreign relations. As it at present stands, the committee numbers eleven members, four of whom are Democrats. The proposal is to make it consist of 13 members, eight of whom shall be Republicans and five Democrats. A change was also suggested in the committee on irrigation, which is at present composed of six Republicans and five Democrats. The change, if adopted, would give a membership of 11, only four of whom would be Democrats. The Democrats decided to oppose the proposed changes in the committees on claims and irrigation. The Republican committee suggested no changes in the committees on appropriations, finance and judiciary, but indicated that they will continue Jones of Nevada on the finance committee, thus practically adding one to the Republican representation and taking one from the opposition. The Republicans did not indicate any indication to take care of Wellington in the matter of committees nor was any suggestion made in the caucus that the Democrats should find places for him.

### SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

**Differences of Opinion on the Question of Reapportionment.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A conference of Southern Republicans in Congress was held tonight, at which were present Senators McComas, of Maryland, and Pritchard, of North Carolina, and members of the House from West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri and Maryland. The chief feature discussed related to the reapportionment of representation from the South, with particular reference to Crumpacker's bill, which seeks to reduce the South's representation on the ground that the negro is deprived of his vote. The discussion was entirely informal and no action was taken by the conference. The talk showed that the members were not entirely in accord on the question of their attitude with respect to the bill. Senator Pritchard declared his positive opposition to it. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday night, at which it is expected some agreement will be reached as to what course the Republicans from the South will adopt on the measure when it comes up in the Republican caucus. The Southern Republicans hope soon to perfect an organization for the protection of the interests of that section coming before Congress.

### FIGHTING THE GROUT BILL.

**Springer Calls the Beefgrowers and Cattleraisers to Arms.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—John W. Springer, president of the National Livestock Association, returned today from Washington, where Monday he had an interview with President Roosevelt upon matters now before Congress, in which the stockmen of the country are interested. Mr. Springer expressed himself as fully satisfied that the stock and irrigation interests will receive just consideration. Speaking of the Grout bill introduced in Congress last week, Mr. Springer expressed himself strongly against the measure and said: "The dairy interests have brought all their influence to bear to secure an immediate passage of this bill, and I will not be surprised to see the measure a law at an early date."

Speaking for the packing interests and, he said, the beefgrowers of the West and the cottonraisers of the South, Mr. Springer declared that there was but one way in which the measure could be defeated, and that was for every man identified with the interests opposed to the Grout bill to write to the Senators representing his state and his Representative in Congress, demanding that they vote against it. Mr. Springer declared that, even should the bill become a law, it will be contested through the Supreme Court of the United States.

**Committee Meetings Called.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Judge Ray, chairman of the judiciary committee, has called a meeting of that committee for tomorrow, when the important questions of restricting anarchy and anarchists and of formulating an anti-trust measure will be discussed informally. Many plans of dealing with anarchy are before the committee, and Ray is drafting a measure combining their best features. As to anti-trust legislation, conferences will be held with the President and Speaker Henderson, with a view of determining along what lines it is desirable to proceed with this subject.

Chairman Hepburn has called a meeting of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce for Friday, when some plans for isthmian canal legislation will be formulated. Hepburn said today that he saw no reason why the Nicaragua Canal bill could not be reported to the House by next Tuesday. But he will not ask the House to act upon the measure until after the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty is ratified by the Senate.

The rivers and harbors committee will meet next week and shape a programme for considering a river and harbor bill.

Speaker Henderson and Representatives Payne and Dalzell had a conference with the President today about legislation during the present session.

**Confirmed by the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: William B. Ridgley, Illinois, to be Controller of the Currency; R. S. Pearson, South Dakota, Auditor for the Interior Department; Harrison Allen, North Dakota, Deputy Auditor for the Postoffice Department; George M. Mark, assayer in charge of the United States assay office at St. Louis, Mo. To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—H. Ellermen, District of North and South Dakota; E. B. Stephenson, District of Nebraska; J. M. Simpson, District of Kansas; H. L. Hertz, First District of Illinois; I. R. Mills, Eighth District of Illinois; P. G. Rennick, Fifth District of Montana. To be Consuls-General—John Jenkins, Nebraska, at San Salvador; William Ringham, Kansas, at Cape Town; George Heimrod, Nebraska, at Apia, Samoa. To be Consuls—Joseph J. Lauder, Nebraska, at Solingen, Germany; H. D. Saylor, Pennsylvania, at Dawson City. Medical Director W. K. Van Reypen, to be Surgeon-General of the Navy; Captain R. B. Bradford, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and Captain Charles O'Neill, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

**Presidential Appointments.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John C. Ames, United States Marshal for the Northern district of Illinois; August Palmer, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and Leo E. Bennett, United States Marshal for the Northern district of Indian Territory, all re-appointments.

Postmasters—Wyoming, George F. Hoyt, at Cheyenne; Montana, Alinzo H. Foster, at Boulder; Charles A. Burg, at Livingston.

Navy—Lieutenant John J. Knapp, to be Lieutenant-Commander junior grade; D. F. Fellers, to be a Lieutenant; Lieutenant (junior grade) Irvin A. Gillis, to be a Lieutenant.

At a conference today between the President and Attorney-General Knox, the President decided to reappoint the following United States Judges: Arizona, Associate Justices, George R. Davis, Fletcher M. Doan, Richard E. Sloan; New Mexico, Chief Justice, W. J. Mills; Associates, John R. McFie and Frank W. Parker; Oklahoma, Chief Justice, John H. Burford; Associates, Bayard T. Hainer and B. H. Burwell.

**Opposition to Knox's Appointment.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The clerk of the judiciary committee, by the direction of Chairman Hoar, has informed H. B. Martin and William Dewart, representing the Anti-Trust League and District Assembly 66, Knights of Labor, that the Senator would receive any evidence or offer of evidence in writing which they might desire to lay before the committee in opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Knox as Attorney-General on or before Saturday of this week, and would lay the same before the committee. The letter was sent in response to a letter from the gentlemen named opposing confirmation, on the ground, as alleged, that Mr. Knox had been counsel for the "armor-plate trust."

**To Amend Civil Service Rules.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President has approved a number of amendments to civil service rules eight and ten recommended by the Civil Service Commission some weeks ago and subsequently passed upon as to their legal aspect by the Attorney-General. Probably the most important of them provides for discontinuing the pay of persons found to have been irregularly appointed.

**No Syndicate Baseball.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—John T. Brush's scheme for a revolution of baseball is dead. At the meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel today, the National League magnates decided that the league is a perpetual body, and does not cease with the expiration of the Indianapolis agreement, December 18. It was decided also that no club can be expelled from the league except for specified causes, as set forth in the constitution and by-laws of the organization. Thus, Mr. Brush's plan for syndicate baseball came to an end. The National League is back where it was before the signing of the Indianapolis agreement in 1891. At least five of the clubs favor the election of A. G. Spaulding as president. They are Pittsburg, Boston, Chicago, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

**Madame Nordica's Claim.**

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 11.—From relatives of Mme. Nordica, whom she visited while in this city a few days ago, it is learned that she has placed, with ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed and another prominent attorney, a claim for between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, which she says is due her as a direct descendant of Ichabod Norton. Norton was a wealthy New England shipowner during the Revolutionary War, and had several ships and their cargoes confiscated by French vessels. The Government is said to have secured indemnity for the loss, but Nordica claims the amount was never paid to Norton or his heirs.

**Decision of Collector Reversed.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 11.—The Minister of Customs has reversed the decision of Collector Milne in the matter of the plans for the New Westminster and Point Ellice bridges, which were seized for duty here. The Collector wanted to collect 20 per cent on 2½ per cent of the estimated cost of the work for which the plans were to be used. This made the duty on the plans for the New Westminster bridge about $3000, and for the Point Ellice bridge, $400. The Minister rules that duty shall be collected only on the actual cost of producing the plans. Under this ruling, the duty will not amount to a very large amount.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**

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

# FOR AND AGAINST TREATY

### TWO SPEECHES IN THE SENATE ON THE CANAL QUESTION.

**Bacon Opposed the New Hay-Pauncefote Convention; Cullom Spoke in Its Favor.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Two speeches on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were made in the executive session of the Senate today, one by Bacon, in opposition to the treaty, and the other by Cullom, the prospective chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in support of it.

Bacon replied to the speech made yesterday by Lodge. He summed up his objection in the statement that he could not freely accept any treaty which does not place the isthmian canal entirely under American auspices and American control. This, he said, the pending treaty does not do, nor does it do anything like it. It did not, by long odds, accomplish what had been accomplished by the Senate amendments made to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty at the last session of Congress. The Davis amendment, he said, had abrogated all the objectionable provisions of that treaty, as negotiated, and it did not matter what provisions there were in the agreement, so long as the United States was authorized, as it was by the principal Davis amendment, to secure the safety and maintenance of the canal by its own force. That amendment had given this country a free hand to do what was necessary for the protection and defense of the canal, whereas the present treaty carried all the restrictions which were originally contained in the old treaty, leaving out the modifications of the Davis amendment. He also pointed out that the treaty reproduces the restrictions of the old Suez Canal treaty which had been incorporated in the original convention. He charged that these restrictions had been copied almost verbatim from the old treaty, the only material change being in the omission of the words "in time of war, as in time of peace" from rule 1 of the Suez Canal agreement. This omission did not, in his opinion, change the character of the agreement.

"The only reply," he said, "which the advocates of the treaty make to the criticisms is that the canal would be under the full control of the United States in time of war, but this is no more true now than under the old treaty, and it is a strange thing that all the provisions refer to the control of the canal in time of war, notwithstanding it is contended here that in that contingency the removal of this phrase places the canal under our absolute control."

He said the war restrictions of the treaty were entirely inconsistent with the claims of Lodge that this country should say who should use the canal and who should not in case of hostilities. He contended that the only power given to the United States which was not given to Great Britain was found in the last sentence of regulation 2, providing that "the United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the coast as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

This, he said, was not sufficient to make the canal an American institution, and if the Davis amendment should be necessary to render the original treaty acceptable, it was equally necessary in this instance. He considered the pending treaty as objectionable as the treaty of the last session. He quoted the fourth article of the pending treaty, as follows:

"It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty."

The effect of this provision, he said, was inevitably to surrender control of the canal belt in case the ownership of the soil embraced in it should pass to the United States. He pointed out that this restriction had not been incorporated in the first treaty, and it was entirely out of place in the revised agreement. Indeed, he thought there would be almost as much objection to guaranteeing neutrality on land owned by the United States on the Isthmus of Panama as on land held by a canal crossing the peninsula of Florida. In conclusion, Bacon announced that, while he had no intention of voting for the treaty, he would do nothing to obstruct its ratification.

Cullom congratulated the Senate and the country upon the fact that there are two things in connection with the new treaty upon which, he said, practically all are agreed. One of these was the desirability of the supersession of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the other the necessity for the construction of an isthmian canal. He contended that the new treaty radically changed the conditions presented by the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, clearly relieving it of the necessity of such an amendment as that made to the old treaty upon the suggestion of Senator Davis, because the treaty itself would permit the United States under international law to own, manage and defend the canal in any way that it may choose. In other words, he added, in a war with Great Britain or with any other power the treaty would be suspended, under the law which governs nations, until the war should be concluded, when it would be revived and again enforced. He dwelt upon the fact, which, he said, was the most important circumstance to be considered, that the new treaty supersedes and abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer convention of 1850, and for this reason would be of untold value to the country.

He admitted that the new treaty retains the general principle of neutralization, as did the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but he urged that it does not reenact or keep alive any of the provisions of the treaty of 1850. While it retains the doctrine of neutralization, the provision making the retention applies, the Senator contended, to all nations alike, but to none of them for any longer time than they observe the regulations prescribed by the United States.

When they should fail in this observance, we should close the canal under the terms of the treaty. All nations would be treated on terms of fairness and equality by allowing all to use the canal in time of peace and shutting out all in time of war in case it should be found desirable to do so. In short, Cullom urged, there is no provision in the pending convention which would interfere with our right as a nation to close up the waterway to any belligerent power. He contended that the provision in regard to the policing of the canal applies only to its control in time of peace, and not in time of war. The United States, being the owner of the property, under the terms of the law could control it with either the police or a military power, as it might choose, for the protection of our Government's property.

Referring to the fourth article of the treaty, which was not contained in the old treaty, Cullom held that the provision regarding the change of sovereignty would make no real difference in the conditions, as the same rule would apply if the sovereignty of the country traversed by the canal should come to the United States. Under that improbable condition, the canal could be closed in case of war, just as it could be in case the sovereignty should remain where it now is, as the Senator predicted it would remain. In this connection, he quoted from President Roosevelt's message, saying that the United States is not seeking to extend its borders, and adding that the chances are 10 to 1 that this country would not seek to secure new territory in that direction. As a matter of fact, he said, the people do not want more territory than we now have, but are content to leave the boundaries as they at present exist.

In the open session, the House concurrent resolution providing for a holiday adjournment from December 19 until January 6, 1902, was referred to the committee on appropriations. The Senate, at 2:50 P. M., adjourned until tomorrow.

## PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA ADVOCATES THE CANAL.

JOSE S. ZELAYA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Managua, Nicaragua, gives the following additional details concerning the signing of the canal lease documents:

The protocol signed by United States Minister Merry and Dr. Fernando Sanchez, the Nicaraguan Secretary of Foreign Affairs, grants the United States three miles on each side of the proposed canal, the meridian line being the center of the waterway. Nicaragua will have full sovereignty over the canal route, but the United States will have control over it, can maintain a permanent police vigilance, and can land troops if it is necessary. In return, the United States guarantees the sovereignty, integrity and independence of Nicaragua. President Zelaya and Secretary Sanchez are strong advocates of the canal. The entire republic is contented over the situation. Confidence is inspired, now that the Nicaraguan Government is dealing directly with the United States, instead of with speculative companies. President Zelaya has issued a decree by which the Government of Nicaragua donates about 100,000 square yards of land, in one or more lots, situated on Onetépe Island, in Lake Nicaragua, to the United States for the use as a sanitarium for the benefit of laborers on the canal. The United States may appoint a surgeon to select the actual locality of the donated land.

**Races at Oakland.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Results at Oakland:

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Afghan won, B. F. Mason second, Sizenvie third; time, 1:09¾.

Five furlongs, selling—Jarretierre d'Or won, Esternell second, Cathello third; time, 1:01¾.

Seven furlongs, selling—Native won, Goldone second, Dunblane third; time, 1:28.

Six and a half furlongs, free handicap—Watercure won, Doublet second, Rosormonde third; time, 1:21¼.

One mile and an eighth, selling—Plohn won, Sunello second, Artilla third; time, 1:56.

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Tizona won, Midnight Chimes second, Patsy Dolan third; time, 1:08¾.

**Coal Famine in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—A coal famine such as has not prevailed for years exists at this port, by reason of which both coastwise and West India commerce is almost completely crippled. Orders for coal both from New England and the West Indies are pouring in, but the merchants find themselves unable to make shipments. This is in a great measure due to a scarcity of cars to carry the coal from the mines.

# TRUST COMPANY FAILED

### RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR AN OMAHA CONCERN.

**Unfortunate Dealings in Suburban Property in That City Caused the Company's Distress.**

OMAHA, Dec. 11.—On application of William M. Wallace, a director, Judge Fawcett, in the District Court late this afternoon, appointed William C. Potter receiver for the Omaha Loan & Trust Company and fixed his bond at $100,000. The receiver at once qualified and took possession.

No official statement was filed with the application for a receiver, but Mr. Wallace's attorneys are authority for the statement that the company has outstanding debenture bonds of $350,000, it is guaranteed for about $4,500,000 of its loans and it has a paid-up capital stock of $500,000. The assets are still somewhat indefinite. The better part of them are represented by $1,000,000 of real estate taken on foreclosure, which is the book value of the property. About $700,000 of this amount is covered by what are known as straw mortgages, which are included in the list of guaranteed loans. These "straw mortgages" do not represent anything of an irregular character, but are mortgages used by large trust companies to avoid carrying a large amount of dead property that ties up working capital. This leaves about $400,000 of real estate on book value to cover the debenture bonds and any actual liability which exists on the guaranteed loans.

It is not believed by any of the directors that the stockholders will realize anything out of the capital stock. One of the directors said today that the stock had been offered within the past two months at from 1 to 5 cents on the dollar.

The greater part of the $4,500,000 of guaranteed loans are also protected by realty mortgages. The loans were made on Missouri and Nebraska farms and on Omaha realty. The Missouri loans are said to be fair, those on Nebraska lands of high grade, and those on Omaha property are also considered worth about par. Several years ago about $350,000 of mortgages were placed on Omaha suburban property which has not proved all that was expected of it and this load the trust company has been carrying. The failure to realize on them is given as the real cause of the present financial distress of the company.

The Savings Bank, which was taken over by a new corporation, is said to be in good condition, being in no way connected with the Trust Company.

## SOLDIER'S VIEW OF IT.

**Improbable That Seventh Infantryman Committed Assault.**

VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 11.—(To the Editor.)—The assault which happened in Vancouver on Friday night last on two defenseless women is a deplorable affair, inasmuch as the perpetrator, wearing a uniform, "supposedly a soldier's," has cast reflection on the entire battalion stationed here. We all keenly feel the imputation, and if the offender should happen to fall into our hands he would meet quick justice. We likewise made efforts towards his detection by watching, in small detachments, dark outlying streets in the vicinity of the attack.

There are reasons, also, which lead us to believe that the miscreant is not a soldier. The soldiers stationed here are almost entirely old soldiers—the Seventh Infantry, from Alaska, and batterymen from the Philippines—and it is improbable that a character of that kind could exist long in the service without meeting detection, dishonorable discharge and imprisonment. Such characters are degenerates, and, while they employ some cunning to avoid arrest, repetition of offense is invariably one of their characteristics. We have no regimental records of like offenses.

One plausible reason of the possibility of the assault being committed by other than a soldier is that there are numbers of very dissolute characters coming and going to and from the new railroad construction near here, and a great many of them are wearing soldiers' clothes, which are easily purchased cheaply on account of so many soldiers being discharged and disposing of their clothes. The police court records almost daily prove the assertion as to the character of many of the above-mentioned class on the new railroad.

We trust, at any rate, that general condemnation by the public will not result, for we feel we have no reason to be ashamed of the uniform nor of the previous record of the Seventh Infantry in any previous post or station.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

## FRONT-STREET BLAZE.

**Electric Light Wire Starts Fire at F. Frank's Store.**

There was a blaze about 11:30 o'clock last night at F. Frank's store, 113 Front street, due to a poorly insulated electric light wire. Special Officer Childers was passing at the time, and he notified the crew of Chemical No. 1, who extinguished the fire. The damage is not known.

**Triple Killing at Houston.**

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 11.—When Policeman G. C. James and Herman Younst attempted to arrest an alleged buncosteerer, Sid Preacher, this afternoon, the latter opened fire with a shotgun. At the first fire he mortally wounded James, who fell. He then fired at Younst, knocking him down, and was on top of him beating him when James raised himself from the gutter and fired three times, killing Preacher. Both James and Younst were dead before assistance came. There is great excitement over the matter, as this is carnival week, and the town is crowded with people. Tonight J. B. Brockman, Preacher's attorney, was arrested, charged with murder. It is said by the police that the attorney advised Preacher to use a shotgun in case any attempt was made to arrest him.

**Presbyterian Revision Committee.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Much progress was made today by the Presbyterian revision committee, which is preparing a brief doctrinal statement of faith. The important subjects regarding the person and work of Jesus Christ, and regarding also the person and work of the Holy Spirit, were given careful attention, and the further subjects of justification, repentance and the life to come were passed in review. While it is not probable that the work which must be done at this meeting can be completed until sometime next week, the members say it is possible to see the end of the labors upon the part of the work which has engaged their attention thus far.

**Carnahan Was Acquitted.**

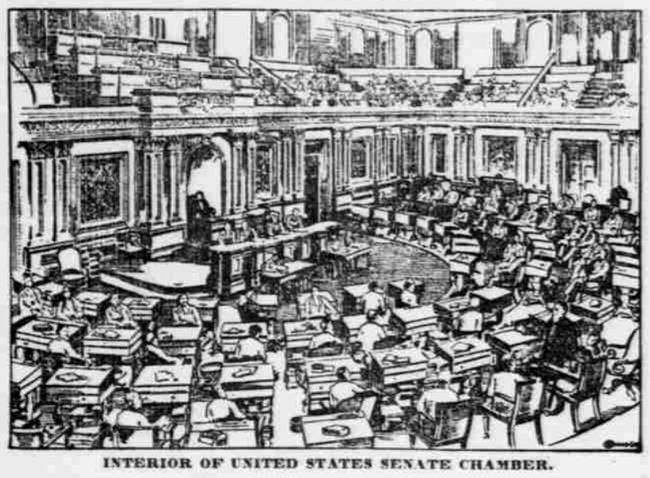
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 11.—The jury in the Carnahan conspiracy case returned a verdict of not guilty today. Carnahan, president of the United States Navy & Mail Publishing Company, of Washington, D. C., was charged with conspiring with agents, five of whom are now serving time in the penitentiary, to defraud by falsely representing the agents to be officers of the Pension Bureau.

**Heinze Granted an Injunction.**

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 11.—F. Augustus Heinze and the Johnstown Mining Company were granted an injunction today in Judge Clancy's court. It restrains the Boston & Montana Company from further alleged trespass pending the litigation upon veins that are claimed by the plaintiff to apex within the lines of the Minnie Healey lode claim.

# UNITED STATES SENATOR THURSTON

## The Brilliant Statesman From Nebraska Makes an Important Public Utterance.



INTERIOR OF UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Neb., is one of the most prominent and influential men in the country. He made the speech nominating President McKinley at the St. Louis convention, and was made permanent chairman of this convention. He was also made chairman of the convention that renominated President McKinley at Philadelphia. He was recently appointed by President McKinley chairman of the St. Louis Exposition Commission.

This prominent gentleman recently wrote the following letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio:

**Washington, D. C., April 6, 1901.**

**"I have used Peruna at various times during the past year or two with most satisfactory results.**

**"It entirely relieved me from an irritating cough---the result of excessive effort in the presidential campaign, and I am a firm believer in its efficacy for any such trouble."---Jno. M. Thurston.**

Catarrh has already become a National curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean.

More than one-half of the people are affected by it. It has become such a serious matter that it has passed the boundaries of the medical profession and become a National question. Senators are talking about it; Congressmen are discussing it.

They are not only considering the extent and chronic nature of the disease, but the possibility of finding a National remedy to meet this National calamity.

The catarrh remedy, Peruna, seems to be the main expectation in this direction.

Dr. Hartman, president of the Hartman Sanitarium, devised the remedy, Peruna, over 40 years ago, and the remedy as a catarrh cure has been growing in favor steadily all these years.

It stands today before the Nation as a thoroughly tested, accurately scientific internal remedy for catarrh. There are practically no medicinal rivals in the field.

Peruna is not a local application or temporary relief; it is a permanent cure. Peruna is a systemic remedy. It eradicates catarrh from the system. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures are radical and lasting.

Therefore, Peruna is receiving the indorsement of the leading statesmen and history-makers of the day.

Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a book of testimonials, containing letters from prominent men and women concerning Peruna.

# WILL CONGRESS HELP IT?

### INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION HAS ABOUT SERVED ITS TIME.

**Unless an Appropriation Is Made, Work Begun Cannot Be Completed--Plea of Secretary.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Unless Congress comes to the rescue very soon, the Industrial Commission will be left in the air, without salaries and without means for prolonging its work after December 15. This commission was created June 18, 1898, for a term of two years, the term being later extended until the date mentioned. It consists of four Senator, four Representatives and 10 salaried members, drawing $5000 each, the commission having received $75,000 annually for expenses. The act creating the commission directed it to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing and business, and to report to Congress, suggesting such legislation as it deemed best upon these subjects. Now that its finish is in sight, the secretary of the commission has appealed to Congress for a further extension of its existence, and asks for $10,000, supposedly for salaries, so that the commission may make its final report and recommendations. He points out that the body has "with marked success carried out the instructions, and that its reports will prove a most valuable storehouse of information for the Legislators, the student and the citizen."

The investigations, aside from the final report, include 18 volumes, containing 16,000 pages of closely set type. Among them are four volumes on trusts and industrial combinations, two volumes on transportation, two on agriculture, one on mining, one on immigration and five on different branches of the labor problem. The final report, not yet prepared, will contain probably 1000 pages additional. The commission has already virtually completed its review of facts and statements of conclusions regarding the several subjects in question, and is now at work on its recommendations. The secretary says every effort has been made to complete the work in the prescribed time, but without success, hence this appeal for this brief extension.

There is no denying that the Industrial Commission has gathered together a vast quantity of information, much of it of considerable interest and value. But there is little probability that such a commission will again be authorized in a hurry. The idea of the commission is conceded to be all right, but there is a very strong sentiment among members of Congress against making the commission such a large affair as the one about to expire. In fact one of the active members, in speaking with The Oregonian correspondent, said it was a great farce to appoint so many commissioners. One of the salaried members, he said, does not present himself in Washington once a year, and others among them put in appearance only when it suits their convenience and at very infrequent intervals. "Consequently," says he, "those members are not acquainted with the topics on which we have reviewed evidence, and are not qualified to participate in framing the final recommendations of the commission." Hence, it is pointed out, a much smaller commission, run at much less expense, would accomplish just as much good as the present organization.

**Marconi's Experiments.**

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 11.—Marconi is awaiting the arrival in mid-ocean of the Cunarder Lucania. He hopes to open wireless communication with her while she is still from 250 to 300 miles from the land. Marconi will follow the steamer's progress across the long stretch of sea parallel with the region beyond the Grand Banks. He expects that these experiments will prove the practical utility of his invention beyond dispute.

**Steamer Companies Organize.**

SEATTLE, Dec. 12.—Eight transportation companies of Seattle and Puget Sound will make permanent the tentative organization which has been in existence for the past six weeks. The organization is for the benefit and protection of the companies, and will also assist in settling any differences that may arise between the members. The companies entering the association are as follows: Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Alaska Steamship Company, Frank Waterhouse & Co., Pacific Clipper Line, Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, North American Transportation & Trading Company, Thompson Steamboat Company and La Conner Trading & Transportation Company. Other well-known concerns have, it is said, signified their intention to affiliate with the association.

**New Swimming Record.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Two swimming contests for the American championship took place tonight at the Sportsman's show. E. Carroll Schaeffer, National champion, won both and lowered the record for 500 yards, finishing in 6 minutes 51 3-5 seconds, his previous record being 7 minutes 24 4-5 seconds.

**Goodman Was Not Poisoned.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—The analysis of the stomach of Charles Goodman, who was alleged to have been poisoned by Newell C. Rathbun, in Jeffersonville, Ind., November 7, has failed to reveal any traces of poison.

A pure article of champagne is a healthy beverage. Get Cook's Imperial Extra Dry, 40 years' record.

*The Small of the Back*

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

*Hood's Sarsaparilla*

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

*Thin Hair*

You can't expect a half-starved child to prosper. Neither will half-starved hair prosper, either. Growth demands food. Then feed your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, the only genuine hair-food.

"My hair was falling out rapidly, and my head was nearly bald. I then began the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and less than two bottles stopped my hair from falling out and made it grow rapidly. It has done wonders for me."
Ruth Lawson, Detroit, Mich.

Sl. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.