House Begins by Brief Debate on Adoption of Former Rules.

GREAT CROWD SEES SCENE

on Floral Tributes Remove Picturesone Feature-Cannon Is Re-Elected With Tribute From Williams.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The assembling today of the members of the Fifty-ninth Congress for their first session was marked by no unusual incidents, but it attracted to the Capitol crowds of specinters, who took a lively interest in the roccedings. The day was beautiful. The un shone brightly and the air was keen. dety was out in force and filled the reserved galleries, while visitors unable to find seats roomed the corridors to catch glimpses of public men. In the Senate the proceedings were brief, but most of the spectators seemed to find quite as much interest them in observing the Senators who remained on the floor after adjournment as they could have expected had the ession continued longer.

The House was in session for more than three hours, and, while the proceedings folowed the programme that has marked the opening of Congress for many years, there was enough of interest to hold an exceptionally large audience during the entire ilme. One noticeable feature was the absence of flowers, which heretofore have been common to both chambers. Or opening days the display had been so that the exhibition alone would been sufficient to draw great and the absence of floral due to a resolution adopted unanimously by the Senate and to an order of the Speaker in the House, robbed the ocof much of its picturesqueness. During the sessions. Senators and Repre sentatives visited the galleries and chatted

Little Done in Senate.

Senafors Allison and Morgan were apsointed by Vice-President Pairbanks as a committee to notify the President that Congress was ready for any communication he desired to make. The Senate was in session only 20 minutes. Senators Aldrich (R. I.), Knox (Pa.), Warner (Mo.) and Frazier (Tenn.) took the oath of office and an adjournment was taken as a mark of respect to the late Senator Platt, of

The preliminary steps to organization were taken by the House. Joseph G. Can on, of Illinois, was re-elected Speaker; the members of the House took the oath of office! the officers and floor employes were re-elected; the rules of the late Congress were adopted and members went through the formality of drawing for sents, all of which was enlivened by the presence of the crowds in the galleries, the animation of the reunion of veterar sembers and interest of pew ones.

Williams Makes First Speech

In a brief speech against the adoption of the rules, the minority leader, Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, touched on the interest of the country in tariff legislation, and told of the new Republican "Ideas" h were being wafted to Wast on breezes*from every part of the country. These, he said, might be properly legislated, "should the minority of the maority" stand with the Democratic memhers in opposing the adoption of the old rules and forming new ones which would permit consideration of such legislation as popular opinion might dictate.

A committee was appointed to act with the Senate committee in notifying President Roosevelt that Congress was ready to transact business; the rules committee and the committee on mileage were appointed, and the House adjourned after a session which lasted 34 hours, in compliance with resolutions announcing the deaths of Senator Platt, of Connecticut,

marked the beginning of the Fiftyninth Congress. Declaring the House
"in order," he announced prayer by
Chaplain Rev. Dr. Henry M. Couden.
The invocation comprehended a review
of the peaceful and prosperous condition of the Nation, a plea for patriotic
and wise legislation, and concluded
with a repetition of the Lord's Prayer.
A roll call by states to show the
presence of a quorum was at once begun. A large number of members
were present, every seat on the Republican side of the hall being occupled, with but few vacant seats on the
Democratic side. Several of the
newly elected members who could not
find a seat on the Republican side contented themselves with standing in the
rear hall on that side, while a number
of veteran Republican members
of veteran Republican members

of veteran Republican members crossed the aisle and sat with their Democratic colleagues pending the drawing for permanent places. At the conclusion of the roll call Clerk Mc-

at this stage in the proceedings to place the name of Representative Mar-shall, of North Dakota, on the roll. Speaker Cannon was placed in nomination for Speaker by Hepburn (Rep Ia.), and the first applause of the ses-sion followed.

Cannon Re-Elected Speaker.

Williams (Dem. Miss.) was nomi-nated on behalf of the minority by Henry (Dem. Tex.), provoking Demo-cratic applause. Neither made nominating speeches, and the roll call for

cratic appliance. Neither made nominating speeches, and the roll call for election of Speaker at once proceeded, the following tellers, supervising the tally sheet: Denby (Rep. Mich.), Dickson (Rep. III.), Beai (Dem. Tex.) and Webb (Dem. N. C.).

Speaker Cannon received 23 votes and Mr. Williams 125. Clerk McDowell declared Mr. Cannon duly elected Speaker of the 68th Congress. He was brought in the Hall and escorted to his chair, by Representive Williams (Miss.), Kelfer (O.), Vreeland (N. Y.) and Underwood (Ala.), It was just 135 o'clock when Mr. Cannon entered the hall. He was received by the members of the House standing.

On reaching the Speaker's chair, Mr. Williams said:

"I have the honor of introducing to the 59th Congress the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, who will be and who deserves to be its Speaker."

De its speager.

Stilling the applicase with his gavel, Mr.
Cannon accepted the position in a brief
speech of thanks, during which he told
the members it was their duty to be
prompt in attendance at all sessions of prompt in atte

All Take the Oath.

Representative Bingham (Pa.), father of Representative Bingham (Pa.), father of the House, administered the oath of office to Mr. Cannon, after which the roll was called by states for the purpose of ad-ministering the oath to members. Those taking the oath which was administered by the Speaker came forward to the space in front of the Speaker's desk.

By unanimous consent, Marshall, of North Dakota, took the oath, though his credentials had not arrived.

on motion of Hepburn, the officers of the House of the last Congress were re-elected and sworn in, the House first voting down the officers proposed by Henry, of Texas, on behalf of the

The officers were sworn in, including Alex McDowell, clerk; Henry Casson, sergesni-at-arms: F. B. Lyon, doorkeeper; Joseph C. McEiroy, postmaster, and H. N. Couden, chaplain.

utions were agreed to the notifical Recoursons were agreed to the notifica-tion of the President that Cannon had been elected Speaker, and the appoint-ment of a committee of three to inform the President that the House was pre-pared for business. The Speaker ap-poined McCleary, of Minnesotaf; Littauer, of New York, and Williams, of Mississip-il, as the committee.

Williams Opposes Old Rules.

A resolution adopting the same rules as prevailed in the last Congress, offered by Daizell, brought on the first debate, which was short, but provoked considerable laughter.

able laughter.

Williams, of Mississippi, sought recognition for an amendment making the rules applicable for only 30 days. This was not permitted, but Williams indulged in a criticism of the rules, calling them manacles, and appealing to the "minority of the majority" to vote against their adoption. He remarked there was a great difference of opinion gaining ground among Republicans, as evidenced by the La Follette idea, the Cummins idea, the new Massachusetts "free material" idea. new Massachusetts "free material" idea, and all sorts of Republican ideas blown in by every breeze from the East and West, all looking to a revision of tariff

It was explained briefly by Dalzell that the rules offered for adoption had pre-tailed substantially since the Pifty-first To start work on this dock, \$160,000 is asked. Other estimates are:

On his motion for the previous question, Williams secured a roll-call. The vote was 22% for and 123 against ordering the previous question. The rules were then adopted on a viva voce vote. It was ordered that the daily session should begin at toom. The minority floor employes were authorized and copies of the rules ordered armined. ordered printed.

Drawing for Seats.

On Tawney's motion the drawing for seats was begun. It was previously arranged, after some discussion, that the party division alse should be made the first alse from the center on the Demoplance with resolutions announcing the deaths of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and Representative Marsh. of Illinois.

HOUSE GETS TO BUSINESS

Re-Elects Cannon and Takes First Vote on Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Exactly at Ingon Major Alexander McDowell, Clerk of the House, called that body to order, standing in his place directly in front of the Speaker's chair, which was vacant. The fall of the gavel.

was blindfolded and drew numbered a bles from a box. Each number co sponded to the name of a member, number first called was 16, and Barth (Mo.) came forward and selected his seat Tawney, the Republican "whip," drew the next. Fitzgerald (N. Y.) was the fire Democratic member to draw, and Buck man (Minn.) drew the last seat.

Two Committees Named.

Speaker Cannon announced the appoint ment of the committees on rules and mileage as follows: Rules—The Speaker, Dalzell (Pa.), Gros-venor (O.), Williams (Miss.), De Armond (Mo.).

Mileage-Reeder (Kan.), Flack (N. Y.) Wharton (III.), Lewis (Ga.), Wood (Mo.) Resolutions lamenting the death of Senator Plati, of Connecticut, and Representative Plati, of Connecticut, and Representative B. F. Marsh, of Illinois, were adopted. As a further mark of respect to the deceased, the House adjourned at 2.55

The House bigan business with 100 public bills in its basket before I o'clack, the most important being that of Hepburn, of Iowa, appropriating \$16.500,000 for the Pan-

SOCIAL GATHERING IN SENATE

Nothing Done Beyond Swearing and Notifying the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It was a familiar scene at 12 o'clock today, when Vice-President Fairbanks called the Senate to order with two strokes of the gavel. There were few or the gavel. There were few changes in the membership. Death had taken away Senators Bate, of Tennessee, and Plait, of Connecticut. There were no changes among the Senate officials.

The first arrival on the floor was Senator Sutherland, of Utah. He came in about 11 o'clock, and a few minutes later Senator Heyburn appeared. From that time on there were recentions in that time on there were receptions in every part of the chamber, the marble room and the cloak rooms.

'In the meantime the galleries had filled. The public galleries were well

occupied as early as 10 o'clock. The reserved galleries were opened at 11:20, but the waiting crowd had taken nearly every seat within five minutes. In the audience there were the families of many Senators and men in public life. Mrs. Fairbanks and her daughter, Mrs. Timmons, were early arrivals. They occupied the Vice-President's section of the members' gallery, in company with some friends.

Several members of the Diplomatic Corps were present, the first arrival

Corps were present, the first arrival being Minister Obaldia, of Panama. The hum of voices coased when the Vice-President's gavel sounded and Chaplain Edward Everett Hale made the opening prayer. He referred briefbeen in session and to the work be-fore the members. He concluded by nsking the Senate to join with him in the Lord's Frayer.

Sixty-eight Senators responded to the roll-call, and the Vice-President announced that the session was ready

announced that the session was ready to transact business.

Knox (Rep., Pa.) and Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), who have recently been elected to new terms, took the oath of office. Stone (Dem., Mo.) presented the credentials of Senator-elect Warner (Rep., Mo.), and Gorman (Dem., Md.), in the absence of Carmack, presented the credentials of Senator-elect Frazier (Dem., Tenn.), and the new members were sworn in. The the new members were sworn in. The credentials of Taliaferro (Dem., Fla.) were presented by Mallory (Dem., Fla.).
Allison and Morgan were appointed a committee to wait upon the President, together with a similar committee from

the House. The secretary was instructed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was organized. Senator Bulkley then botified the Senato officially of the death of Senator Platt, of Connecticut. olutions in memory of the late Sena-were read after which, at 12:20 P the Senate adjourned as a further rk of respect.

At tomorrow's session the President's message will be received and read.

Bonaparte Recommends Beginning

Work and Other New Structures. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 4.-The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, made public tonight, recommends appropriations for the Puget Sound Navy-yard aggregating \$335,500 or \$255,000 more than was appro-priated for this yard last session. The Corp.

Dredging \$30,000; roads and walks, \$5000; piers, \$40,000; central power plant, \$50,000; one officers' quarters, \$5000; blacksmith shop for construction and repair (to cost \$75,000, \$80,000; floating 100-ton crame (to cost \$100,000, \$50,000; pattern shop for steam engineering, \$40,000; hardwood lum-ber storage shed, \$20,000; water closet for dock, \$3500; crematory, \$3500; smithery for construction and repair, \$800; underground conduit system, \$800; foundry for construction and repair (to cost

Williams Shows Hand of the Democratic Party.

PROPOSES MANY

Free Trade With Philippines, Maximum and Minimum Tariff, Penalty for Corporation Contributions to Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Representative Williams, of Mississippi, leader of the minority in the House, today introduced a number of bills and joint resolutions affecting the tariff and campaign contributions. The contemplate free trade with the Philippines, a reassembling of the United States and Canada High Commission, with reference to free-trade relations between the United States and Canada, and a minimum tariff for the United States. The bill regarding campaign contributions forbids Federal corporations chartered by the Federal Government, engaged in Interstate commerce, from making such contributions. These measures, it is believed, indicate the probable course of the minority on the subject of tariff revision and reciprocity and the question of contributions in political campaigns. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Representative

Mr. Williams said today that other bill Mr. Williams said today that other bills may be looked for, as he would not be satisfied with revision to the extent indicated, but from his standpoint it was merely the first step in the right direction and an invitation to the Republican party to declare good intentions.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to authorize the imposition of an income tax.

Bills Reducing Tariff.

The Philippines tariff bill provides that all articles, the product and growth of the Philippines, shall be admitted into the United States free of import duty, and that all articles, the product and growth of the balance of the United States, shall be admitted into the Philippines free of import duty, and that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed to repeal any provision of the Paris treaty between the United States and Spain.

in the bill shall be construed to repeal any provision of the Paris treaty between the United States and Spain.

Another bill proposes to establish a minimum tariff in the United States, and declares the existing tariff schedules to constitute the maximum tariff of the United States, and a reduction of 20 percent from them, or rates equal to four-fifths of the existing duty, to constitute the minimum tariff of the United States. The bell extends the operation of the The bill extends the operation of the minimum tariff to all such countries as grant admission to their markets of articles the product and growth of the United States, at minimum tariff rates levied

Mr. Williams said he had selected 20 per Mr. Williams said he had selected 20 per cent as the amount of reduction to be made in order to constitute a minimum tariff, although he thought that the reduction should be greater than that, out of deference to Republican opinion, and to give Republicans who are sincere in their desire to reduce the tariff an opportunity to act, and with the knowledge of the fact that they will meet with no factious opposition but with the hearty support of the Democrats.

Another hill by Mr. Williams is to meet a support of the Democrats.

forbids any common carrier or transporta-tion agency of any sort, including ex-press companies, from transporting spir-ituous, vinous or malt liquors into any state or municipality where the sale of liquor is forbidden, when they are carried C. O. D. or in any manner so that the carrier is charged with the duty of col-lecting for the same, or of-doing any other act as agent or seller, necessary to complete or perfect the sale.

The resolution regarding the joint forbids any common carrier or transporta NEW DEYDOCK AT BREMERTON

The resolution regarding the joint high commission declares the House of Representatives will view with pleasof the Joint high commission appointed by the governments of Great Britain, Canada and the United States for the purpose of securing freer trade rela-tions between the United States and

Corporation Gifts to Parties.

The bill regarding campaign contri-Williams' thoughts and probably of his party associates in connection with the impression made by the late insurance investigation, forbids any National bank or any corporation charically to call the attention of the proposed in the proposed creation of careagon of the proposed creation of careagon in the proposed creation of careagon proposed or any corporation whatsoever engaged in whole or in part in interstate commerce, to make contributions for the purpose of influencing the result of any political campaign with the intent of influencing the course of legislation before Congress, any state Legislature or any municipal government—also any act in contravention of this provision shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall subject the violator on conviction to a fine of not less than \$550 and not more than \$10,000, and an additional fine of double the value of the money or other thing of value found to have been contributed or promised.

BILLS OFFERED IN CONGRESS

BILLS OFFERED IN CONGRESS

Every Question Before Nation Covered by House Members.

ered by House Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 -- A large num ber of bills and joint resolutions were in-troduced in the House today. They cover

farge variety of subjects, including fullippine tariff, statehood, pensions, registion of hours of employment in the security departments, merchant marine, occase of salaries of Vice-President and sembers of the Cabinet, ruqiring cororations to make full reports of their fairs to the Commissioner of Corporations, increasing powers of the International

porations to make full reports of their affairs to the Commissioner of Corporations, increasing powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Investigation of expenditures on the Panama Canal, of insurance companies doing an interstate business, of cotton reports and of the condition of child labor; provision for a six-year term for the President and election of Senators by direct vote.

Admission of Okinhoma and Indian Territory as one state was the subject of the first bill introduced in the House. The bill was prepared by Maguire, of Okiahoma, and is almost identical with the joint statehood bill of the last sension.

sion.

Payne of New York introduced a Philippine tariff bill to provide temporarily for the revenues of the islands. The bill stipulates that all products grown or manufactured exclusively in the islands are to be admitted to the United States duty free, excepting tobacco and sugar, which are to pay \$5 per cent of the regular duty on these products. The export duty charged on such products when they iar duty on these products. The export duty charged on such products when they leave the islands is to be deducted from the amount levied upon them when admitted to this country.

Other bills and joint resolutions were introduced as follows: Murphy (Mo.) to admit Okiahoma to the Union as a separate state; also for admitting Indian Territory as a separate state, with the name Seguoiah.

Lovering (Mass.) to place hides on the Murphy (Mo.) removing restriction of allen and taxation of land in Indian Ter-

ritory.

Hearst (N. Y.) to increase powers of the interstate Commerce Commission and to expedite the final disposition of cases arising under the act to regulate commerce by creating an interstate Com-merce Court (introduced by Hearst in the last Congress); also for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people and to enable the United States to acquire, maintain and operate electric telegraphs and to pay therefor by sale of bonds redeemable out of the net earnings. Sulser (N. Y.), making Alaska a territory with a Delegate in Congress. Underwood (Ala.), for repeal of the 15th amendment to the Constitution.

amendment to the Consti Curtis (Kan.), to provide free admission to the United States of all Philippine products except tobacco and sugar, which are to pay 5 per cent of the present duty. Bouynge (Colo.), empowering the President to appoint a board of three persons for the protection of children and ani-

Clark (Fla.), for admission of Oklahoma

FUNDS FOR PANAMA CANAL

500,000 for Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Hepburn today introduced a bill to amend the Panama Canal law so as to facilitate the sale of bonds and appropriate \$15,500,000 to be immediately available for canal construction. The bill provides: That the bonds authorized by section \$ of the actentitled "an act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," approved June 28, 1902, shall be subject to the provisions of section 12 of the act entitled "an act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of and of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1800, the same as though said

bonds were issued under the provisions of said act of March 14, 1899. Section 2 provides that the 116,500,000 ap-propriated shall continue available until expended, provided that all expenditures from the appropriation herein made shall from the appropriation herein made shall be reimbursed to the treasury of the Unit-bert of the proceeds of the sale ed States out of the proceeds of the saie of the bonds authorized in section 8 of the said act, approved June 28, 1902. Section 3 provides that a detailed state-

ment of the expenditures from this and subsequent appropriations for the con-struction of the Isthmian Canal shall be made annually to Congress at the begin ning of each regular session.

Declares Against Creation of Great Northwest Game Preserve.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Heyburn is still on the warpath. Today he issued the following decharation regarding the proposi-tion of the game wardens of Idaho, Mon-tana and Wyoming to create a monster game preserve of 4,000,000 acres in their respective states. The Senator says:

Records for the introduction of bills wer broken by the House. Four hundred and thirty-one public hills were offered and pri-vate bills so numerous that employee had not counted all of them up to a late hour.

Attorney - General's Plan to Control Railroad Rates.

LOW RATE TO BE GIVEN ALL

When Special Favor Is Discovered to Have Been Given One Shipper, All Others Should Have Share In It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Attorney-General Moody in his annual report, which was given out for publication today, states that it seems probable that the direct payment of rebates in money has largely diminished. It is alleged to be true, and the evidence before his department, so far as it goes, tends to support the allegation, that the practice of giving one shipper preferential, treatment ing one shipper preferential treats over another in a like situation, in over another in a like situation, in sub-stance still continues. He says the inter-state Commerce Commission and the De-partment of Justice, by the exercise of the utmost diligence, can discover and prohibit or punish only a small percent-age of the discriminatory practices of which annually exist. He then says:

If the power, upon complaint, to fix a fu-ture maximum rate and put it into effect within a reasonable time, subject to the appeal of the court, should be given to some administrative body created by Consome administrative body created by Con-gress, a weapon against discriminatory prac-tices, much more potent than any now avail-able, would be put into the hands of the Government. Upon proof that a lower rate has been given to some preferred shipper, the body clothed with the power to fix a future maximum rate might well determine that the rate which the railroad could af-ford to give to the preferred shipper it could afford to give to all shippers in a like situation.

Such a finding, it could be predicted with Such a finding, it could be predicted with certainty, the course upon appeal would not reverse, for no better evidence of the legality and justice of the rate thus fixed could be found than in the action of the carrier it-

found than in the action of the carrier itself.

In pince, then, of the long-drawn-out proceedings by petition in equity, with all the
opportunities for delays which such proceedings afford, and of criminal prosecutions,
hampered as they are by the constitutional
right of all concerned in the transaction to
be protected against self-incrimination, a
speedy remedy, with few delays and no
embarrassing Constitutional questions, would
be available. Such a remedy would not
only be speedy, but its very existence would
act as a powerful restraint upon all discrimination between shippers. The fear of the
carrier of injunctions and criminal prosecutions would be slight in comparison with
the fear that whenever it was discovered
that one shipper had been given a lower rate
than his fellows the same rate might be by
law at once extended to all.

Numerous alleged violations of the Bill Introduced Appropriating \$16,-

Numerous alleged violations of the Sherman act have undergone careful examination in the department. The consideration of this class of cases has taxed the resources of the department to the utmost. Many of the combinations have existed for a long time. They conduct their business secretly and with the aid of skilled legal advice, and their operations cover many of the states and in

of skilled legal advice, and their opera-tions cover many of the states and in some instances all the state. Attorney-General Moody says in the re-port that after careful reflection he is convinced that misconduct in office should be made an offense throughout the Uni-ted States. He says he has come to this conclusion through his experiences in pending cases, and notably the "cotton leak" case. He recommends the enactment of a law which will provide that where an indict-

which will provide that where an indictment is duly returned to a court, and the Judge and the District Attorney have examined the indictment and certified that in their judgment there is probable cause that the defendants are guilty, a benchwarrant may issue for the arrest of the defendants, wherever they may be found, within the territorial limits of the United States.

HEYBURN, SOUNDS WARNING NEW SHIPS FOR THE NAVY

Bonaparte Wants \$23,300,000-His Opinion of Annapolis Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Charles J. Bo naparte. Secretary of the Navy, today submitted his annual report, a 52-page main points of the report are a recom-mendation of the addition of new vessels to the Navy, of which the estimated cost by \$23,300,000 and the statement that the department will investigate and thoroughly enforce the regulations against the principals in such incidents as the fatal fatflight at Annapolis.

It is recommended that the four bureaus

It is recommended that the four bureaus of yards and docks, construction and repair, equipment, and steam engineering, should constitute one great bureau or sub-department. In like manner the bureaus of navigation and medicine and surgery, the Marine Corps, the office of the Judge-Advocate-General and the Naval Academy should be consolidated under one head.

one head.

The efficiency of the Navy would be increased, he asserts, by the creation of two Vice-Admirals, the senior to command the Atlantic fleet and the junior the fleet in

Atlantic fieet and the junior the fieet in Asiatic waters. If this suggestion be accepted, the number of Rear-Admirals should be reduced by two. It is recommended that the United States revised statutes be amended by dropping "midshipmen" from the list of "line officers of the United States."

In order to create a more efficient engineering service, he submits the advisability of organizing a service of marine engineers for shore duty only. This service, he believes, could be recruited from

Our Umbrellas

Are models for style and superior

workmanship. The handles are

fine and artistic in silver, gun-

metal, natural woods, tortoise-shell

comparatively brief apprenticeship in the Navy-yards.

Mr. Bonaparte also recommends that the department be given nuthority to increase the personnel of the Navy by as many first-class men as may be necessary. He says that 1000 men will be neeled to supply the ships that will be neeled to supply the ships that will be put in commission during the fiscal year. 1905-7. The department has tried long and earnestly to secure the service of men of good moral character and reputable antecedents; and it, therefore, demands and, so far as it can, compels respect for these men and for their uniform. Because of these facts they should be admitted to the best places of entertainment for if they are not received in reputable places. If the "social position" of reputable women is affected by being seen in their company, they will associate with vicious women. In consideration of these facts, Congress should make the refusal of the proprietor of any theater or other nubils place to accommendate. refusal of the proprietor of any theater or other public place to accommodate an orderly person in the service of the Navy an offense punishable by fine

Athletic sports, he says, are and should be encouraged as a means of promoting the welfare of the men in the Navy. A boxing-match, which rethe Navy. A boxing-match, which re-sulted fatally on ships in the Wes-indies last July, has been thoroughly investigated, and the result was not ue to the fault of anyone concerned In regard to the much-discussed fatal fight at Annapolis, he says:

fight at Annapolis, he says:

There may be something to be fairly said in favor of permitting each conflicts. Just as there may have been something to have been fairly said in favor of permitting dueling, but such considerations if they exist, addeess themselves properly to the legislative branch of the Government. As the law now stands, an encounter of this kind is a crime, and this department must and will enforce the law. If the Congress shall and will see fit to change the law, of course this will after the attitude of the department, but while the articles of the government of the Navy remain unchanged all participants in such contests must be punished with a severity corresponding nost be punished with a severit ng with the gravity of the off

This change he does not advise.

His attention has been called to the very unsatisfactory working of the law requiring the shipment of the supplies for the Navy in American bottoms. toms. From a purely naval standpoint much can be said for the subsidizing of a merchant marine. It might supply useful scouts, commerce destroyers, supply ships, transports and colliers. statute requiring the transports tion of naval stores in American bot-toms, however, seems to cause only trouble and give no compensation.

As to the increase of the Navy, he will order the construction of the South Carolina and the Michigan as South Carolina and the sitenian as battleships of 16,000 tons displacement. He also recommends the authorization of the following additions to the Navy:

Two buttleships
Two scout cruleers
Four destroyers
Two aubmarines or submersibles
One gunboat of the Helena type.
Two river gunboate -\$23,200,000

The place and method of construc-tion of all ships should be left invari-ably to the discretion of the depart-The construction of floating dry-docks to be located at Solomon's Is-land, Maryland, is recommended.

Dismisses Famous California Suit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The Supreme Court of the United States today summarily disposed of the case of John C. Gore, Jr., and Hamilton Gay Howard va. the United States, David Jacks and the Pacific Improvement Company, by dismissing versy was over the ownership of the Ranch El Pescadero, in California. Gore and Howard claimed the property through a Mexican grant given to Pabian Barrito in 1810, while Jacks makes his claim through a patent issued by the United States in 1898. The property comprises about 4500 acres on the seashore, and is valued at \$50,000. It has been in contro-versy for many years, and Gore and How-ard alleged that Jacks' patent was secured

Gold Heart for Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-A gold heart was presented today to President Roose velt in behalf of the people of Colorado by Representative Bonynge, of Denver. The heart, which is of unalloyed gold, was in-closed in a handsome case, bearing this

From the heart of the Rocky Mountains, this symbol of pure Colorado gold is sent by men, women and children, rich and poor shar-ing alike, to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, whose great heart brought, peace to the people of Japan and Russia. peace to the people of Japan Thanksgiving day, 1905, A. D.

The money to pay for the gift was raised by popular subscription, many of the sub-scriptions being one penny each. In all, 800 pennies were subscribed.

NOTES FROM NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mrs. Roosevelt will give a musicale after The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House resterday estimates for appropria-tions defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. The grand total is

Chairman Burrows of the Senate committee on privileges and elections says that no action will be taken in the case of Senator Smoot of Itah until the vacancy on the committee is filled, which will put it over until after the holiday recess,

at Kingston, Jamaica, to engage several thousand laborers for work on the canal. The tug Potomac has been ordered to ac-company the Glacier on her course to the Philippines and assist in towing the drydock

For Shaving Stand

For the Cabinet

Fine Plates Miniatures. Small Bronzes Handsome Ivories. Fancy Cups and Saucers. Japanese Silver Sets. Neat Picture Frames.

"Black Jack"

Steins and Loving Cups The very latest, made in heavy black leather. Mounted in silver. Make a most useful as well as unique gift.

Holiday Gifts for the Home

Below are tabulated suggestions for home gifts—the useful and serviceable kind. Those that are made to last, and will last, as a remembrance for the future. Good value is quality, workmanship, style-and you'll find it truly exemplified at this jewelry store. It means great economy as well, with very attractive prices.

For the Library

PLATED Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Baking Dishes, Soup Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Candelabras, Chafing Dishes, Trays, Plates. SILVER Bowls, Dishes, Pitchers, Soup Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Berry Spoons, Vegetable Spoons, Cold-Meat Forks, Ladles, Carv-ing Sets, Game Sets, Salts, Peppers, Table Bells, Butter Dishes,

Mail Orders Carefully Filled

Articles Reserved for Future Delivery

Paper Cutters. Book Marks. Reading Glasses.

Reading Lamps.

Pin Trays.

and gold filled.

Mantel Clocks. Blotting Pads. For the Dresser Mirrors.

Hair Brushes. Combs, Puff Boxes. Velvet Brushes. Clothes Brushes. Jewel Boxes, Colognes.

For Sewing Baskets

Razor Strops.

Shaving Cups.

Shaving Brushes.

Military Brushes.

Manicure Scissors.

Hair Brushes, Combs.,

Gold and Silver Thimbles, Embroidery Scissors, Emeries and Wafers. Pin Cuchions. Bodkin Sets, Hem Gauges. Tape Measures.

For Afternoon Tea

Chafing Dishes. 3-Piece Coffee Sets. Dozen Coffee Spoons in Case. Out-Glass Vases. Silver Bon-Bon Dishes. Almond Sets. Fruit Bowls.

For the Desk

Ink Stands. Letter Scales. Pen Holders. Folding Pencils. Desk Clocks. Desk Pads, Seals, Stamp Boxes.

For Sitting-Room

Rookwood Pottery. Tiffany Glass. Silver Vases. Candelabra, Candlesticks, Reading Lamps. Picture Frames. Ivories, Bronse Statues.

For the Parlor

Artistic Bronzes. Marble Pieces. Tiffany Glass. . Pine Paintings. Dresden Vases. Pancy Mirrors.

For the Den

Rookwood Vases. Electric Clocks. Bronze Jardiniers. Small Bronze Pieces India Silver.

For the Dining-Room

Jam Pots, Mustard Pots.
CUT GLASS Bowls, Dishes, Spoon Trays, Comports, Vases, Sugars and Creamers, Vinegar Cruets, Water Bottles.

Corner 3d and Washington Streets Store Open Evenings