"Foreign" and "Domestic."

Constitution Does Not Follow.

"The doctrine of the ex proprio vigore

Mexico beyond the power of congress to dis-

turb or abolish it. It was in conflict with

ties and opposed to the compact in the

congress known as the Missouri compro-

The doctrine announced in the Dred Scott

decision was, said Mr. Griggs, not original

with Chief Justice Taney, but was origi-

nated by John C. Calhoun and pronounced

by him during the discussion of the Wilmot

tacitly ignored and repudiated in later

opinions and in congressional action, to say

nothing of the effect upon it of the result

of the civil war. Indeed, said the attorney,

in the language of Prof. Pomeroy the Dred

Scott decision had become "a byword and a

In conclusion, Mr. Griggs submitted that

the judgments in the lower courts in both

Justice Brewer inquired of the attorney

general soon after he had begun if he

came into the same category with the new

As the attorney general proceeded he

ing with great emphasis and pounding home

his points by resounding blows on the

during the latter part of the day. Mr.

Mr. Aldrich will close the cases for the

AGRARIANS AFTER OUR WHEAT

Propose a Law Which is Expected

to Shut it Out of

Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The agrarian

brought about a law at the last session of

the Reichstag prohibiting, in effect, the

entering the empire, notably on wheat, re-

ports United States Consul Diederich, at

supplies. "It is difficult to see," says Mr.

legislation can have any other effect in

wheat is American grown this will serl-

ously affect the interests of the American

farmer. A duty of 40 or 50 cents on every

bushel of wheat," concludes Consul Died-

appetite of the German people.

the long run than to enhance the price of

"how the proposed national

cases violate no constitutional or other right

and therefore should be affirmed.

rested on the same basis.

all previous views of statesmen of all par-

the union.

mise.

hissing.

tomorrow.

plaintiffs.



True to the promise we made

when we were the only ones throughout the United States is not applileft that kept their agreement stitution does not extend of its own force over acquired territory. to close Saturday nights, we shall be open evenings until Christmas. One Saturday to the legal aspect of the case, he asserted that the Dingley act applied to merchandise night in a year is enough for that the Dingley act applied to merchandlee Plenty of experienced pines after their cession to the United States the same as it did before, and that in view help and plenty of choice is no principle of justice much less of con-

things for gift giving at our store this year.



A whole page would not contain even a brief description of the thousands of beautiful dress goods awaiting your inspection here.

Handsome Plaids for Christmas-just the thing for children's dresses-19c, 25c and 65c a yard.

Mixed Sultings-good, strong school dresses-25c and 50c yard. Is a word, our Black Dress Goods as- this season. sortment for Christmas was never better. Come and see them. New Figured Novelties-50c, 65c, \$1.00,

\$1.25 yard. French Serges-35c, 50c, 65c, 75c yard. The demand grows as the season advances for the pretty shades of red material for all kinds of wear-Henrittas, Serges, Zibelines, Venetians We have them in all kinds at all prices 25c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25,



Handkerchiefs-

Women's all linen handkerchiefs, hem-

stitched and embroidered, 15c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each. Women's all linen Handkerchiefs-embroidered scalloped edges-new designs-50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and

up to \$5.00 each. Women's Real Lace Handkerchiefsfrom \$1.00 up to \$8.00 each.

Women's all linen Initial Handkerchiefs Misses' Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes-25c per box of three-also an all

linen at 50c per box of six. Men's all linen plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs-15c, 18c or 3 for 50c, sleigh load of fine linens 25c, 35c or 3 for \$1.00, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Men's all linen Initial Handkerchiefs at 25c and 35c each.

long tab effect, and tail trim-

fine furs

styles in

Storm

latest

Collars.

the very

fashion

in neck

collars

New

interlined—at \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00,



Claus to tip over his entire

At our store, and as he could not carry them, he told us to sell them cheap, which we are doing.

Store open every evening until Christmas.

AGERTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

Thompson, Belden & Co.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA. T. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS ST&.

the court and of the sentiment that on this "holy ground" justice and right were certain to prevail. The proposition now presented, small in itself, involves resuits affecting the entire future of the government. Mr. Harmon briefly recited the circumstances of the Philippine case. Emil J. Pepke, a volunteer serving in the Philippines, where he purchased fourteen diamond rings, valued at \$900 to \$1,000, brought them back to the United States. where at Chicago the United States customs officers confiscated the rings on the ground that as they came from the Philippines, were dutiable and had been smuggled into the United States. The case now comes up to the supreme court on the appellant's plea that the property was not subject to customs duty, the Philippines being, as he contends, a part of the United i

his argument to setting forth the funda- a commission, so long as the government mental principles of equality, which had been enunciated by the Declaration of Independence. The chief points urged in his

By the treaty between the United States and Spain the Philippines became a part of the United States; the government and citizens of said United States entered said islands by authority of the constitution, with their respective rights defined and marked out. The former can exercise no power over the person of or property of a citizen of the United States beyond what the instrument confers, nor locally deny any right which it has reserved.

Treaty and Constitution, Rights.

Treaty and Constitutional Rights. Being a part of the United States the Philippine islands are subject to the pro-rision of clause 1, section 8, article 1, and

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ART DEPARTMENT. The Bee Publishing Company OMAHA, NEB.

of clauses 5 and 6, section 9, article i, of the constitution of the United States.

And as there is nothing differently stipulated in the treaty with respect to commerce it became instantly bound and privileged by the laws which congress had passed to raise a revenue from duties on imports and tonnage.

The president of the United States has no legislative power. The imposition of custom duties upon commerce between these islands and other parts of the United States after the treaty of peace and exchange of ratifications by executive order is without lawful authority, and the seizire of the property of the plaintiff herein, a citizen of the United States, under such pretended authority, constitutes a taking of his property without due process of law.

Mr. Harmon elaborated these main points,

Mr. Harmon elaborated these main points, citing and discussing many decisions in support of them. In the course of his argument Mr. Harmon conceded that congress it saw fit so long as the form of government came within the constitution-it may Mr. Harmon directed the early part of be a government, or a governor general, or was not repugnant to the constitution.

Mr. Harmon declared that both the Philippines and Porto Rico are now and have been since the treaty of peace took effect a part of the United States. They sense that they are held in trust for the people thereof. The trust is an express one n that its conditions are fixed by the constitution. The builders of the republic did not frame a constitution for the original hirteen states, but for all the lands and people, which in the beneficent working of Divine Providence shall come under its benign influence and control.

Plea of Attorney General Griggs. Attorney General Griggs followed, presenting the government's position in the He began in quiet and conversational style, seldom resorting to gesture or emphasis. He said that as counsel had been "wandering in the fields and plucking the flowers of eloquence," he would first give a plain statement of the issues in-

Among those who came in to hear the atorney general was Representative Littlefield of Maine, whose speech in the Porto Rico debate was one of the most notable expressions on the status of the new in-

Mr. Griggs' plea is based upon a brief of and the terms and conditions of admission, why is it unreasonable or unjust to leave to their judgment who may become clitzens, and the proper period of probation and the terms and the proper text of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain and also the text of other treaties supposed to bear upon the question. In presenting the government's side of the controversy the attorney general first stated the two cases upon which the proceeding is based. This was followed by a general explanation and summing up of the covernment's position, after which came the clitation of innumerable authorities, under appropriate headings, with pertinent run-200 pages, the greater part of which is de-

general contended that the United States has the power to acquire territory; that, having acquired it, it has the right to govern it; that administrative construction congressional action and judicial precedent affirm that every port in a ceded country is properly regarded as foreign until laws are extended by congress to the new possessions; that the clause of the constitution of the United States declaring duties uniform cable to new possessions, and that the con-

Where the Law Comes In. In his general contention on behalf of the United States Mr. Griggs argued that his opponents were wrong from both a legal of the fact that tariff laws are in rem there stitutional restriction, which forbids congress from taxing in this way the merchandise of outlying possessions of the United States when brought into the ports of the

He laid down as established the two following propositions:

First—That the tariff act of 1897 was intended by congress to classify as foreign all countries not part of or belonging to the United States at the time of its passage and the subsequent cession of the Spanish islands to the United States did not operate to admit imports from those islands free of duty under the law.

Second—That the tariff act so construed and enforced violates no constitutional rule of uniformity.

Taking up the constitutions over the constitutions of the constitutions of the constitutions of the constitutions. lowing propositions:

Taking up the constitutional question the attorney general declared that there was no doubt that it was the intention of the Paris treaty not to make the ceded islands furs, are a part of the United States and also that it was intended not to make the inhabithe storm tants of those islands citizens. The only thing that could justify a declaration that the treaty is invalid would be that it viowith the lates the constitution of the United States. Intent of the Constitution.

Calling attention to the fact that those who attack the treaty rest their case upon no specific provision of the constitution. but rather upon a principle of our government, which they say forbids this nation We consider them the to hold sovereignty over subject territory most practical styles shown which it does not make a part of itself under the constitution, Mr. Griggs said:

his season.

We have them in Persian lamb and lynx, real fox and electric seal—blue fox and other desirable combinations—from \$10.00 to \$50.00.

We sell only reliable and genuine furs—such as you can always depend on—fine Fur Boas, in sable dyed fox at \$10.00—elegant stone marten at \$22.00 to \$35.00—etter muffs, \$15.00—beaver muffs at \$15.00—genuine brown marten muffs at \$8.50.

Astrakhan Fur Capes—absolutely guaranteed not to tear—all stitched and interlined—at \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$25.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$25.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$25.00, \$25.00, \$15.00, \$25

He then proceeded to argue that this was not only the intention of the framers of the constitution, but declared that it plying it to territories are wanting. could be positively shown that so far from their intending to organize a government which should be incapable of acquiring foreign territory except upon condition making it an organic part of the United States, the early statesmen of the republic were under the impression that no territory could be annexed to and become a part of the United States without amending the constitution.

Views of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Griggs gave considerable attention to the views of Thomas Jefferson on the extension of the constitution was never power of the United States to acquire ter- | heard of," he said, "until it was invented ritory. He quoted the letter of Mr. Jeffer- and advocated by Calhoun as a means of son to Senator Breckinridge in 1803, in fastening slavery upon California and New which Mr. Jefferson said: "The constitution makes no provision for holding foreign Poor Sleighing caused Santa territory." Commenting upon this expression the attorney general said:

sion the attorney general *s.id:

If this language stood by itself and were the only utterance of Jefferson on the sub-ject it would justify that belief as to his opinion on the constitutional question which has been commonly attributed to him. An examination, however, of his writings and of his whole course of action with reference to the Louisiana purchase, especially with reference to the constitutional question, shows conclusively that tional question, shows conclusively that Mr. Jefferson's doubt was not with refer-ence to the power of the United States to acquire foreign territory, but rather as to the right to annex it to and make it a par-

Various other quotations were made from Jefferson's writings and among others the following from a letter to Albert Gallatin: There is no constitutional difficulty as to the acquirement of territory and whether when acquired it may be taken into the union by the constitution as it now stands will become a question of expediency. I think it will be safer not to permit the enlargement of the union but by amendment of the constitution.

Liberal extracts also were made from the annals of congress to show that the only doubt in the minds of members of corgress in connection with the acquisition of Louistana was the right to attach it and make it a part of the United States. Referring to the doubts of Jefferson, Madison and various others of their time as to the power to bring acquired territory into the union Mr. Griggs said that power had now been affirmed by

the judiciary, and he quoted numerous opinions in support of the statement. He contended also that "the conceded power to acquire territory by treaty or by conquest includes the right to prescribe what terms the United States will agree to in fixing the future status of its inhabicould govern the new territories in any way tants," and in support of this contention

said, among other things: The political status of native Indian tribes within territory acquired by the United States by treaty has been uniformly regarded as unaffected by the cession. A long line of special treaties with such tribes and numerous acts of legislation by congress on the subject of Indians and Indian rights show that these people have always been regarded as quasi-foreign. He asserted that "the treaty-making are the property of the United States in the power of the government has exercised the right to deal with the status of the inhabi-

> cession from 1803 to 1898." Status of the Inhabitants. The status fixed, he said, has not been uniform, but exceedingly varying. He then proceeded to argue that this practice is

> tants of ceded territory in every treaty of

heavily the import duties on all grains ntirely at variance with the doctrine that 'the constitution follows the flag," and that when territory is ceded to the United of the agrarians, according to the consul, States the inhabitants become immediate is to make Germany entirely independent proprie vigore citizens of the United States. "If that doctrine be true," he said, 'every treaty that has brought us new lands and new inhabitants has violated in this respect the principles of the constitution. It convicts of error and usurpation Thomas Jefferson, James Madison. James Monroe, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, Andrew Johnson, their cabinets and the senates that ratified their treaties." Arguing this point he asked:

If congress may properly define classes of emigrant or aboriginal f emigrant or aboriginal in-who may become citizens, proper period of probation terms and conditions of why is it unreasonable to leave to their judgment

Grosvenor of Ohio today introduced in the

nal red man must depend upon the grace of congress, though he dwell half a cen-tury among us?

What reason can be suggested for deny-ing this nation such full power and dis-Senate Committee Makes Partial Report on Nicaragua Waterway.

> ostponement of Action on the Hepburn Bill Until Wishes of Great

CONSTRUCTION IS ONE OF NECESSITY

Britain Are Known Strongly

What reason can be suggested for denying this nation such full power and discretion as are possessed by other nations in this respect? Why should the framers of the constitution have wished to put such shackles on the national limbs, or to strip the nation of powers necessary to the preservation of its dignity and the maintenance of its material interests on an equality with the nations of the earth?

The full exercises of these ordinary powers tends to the exaliation of the dignity, influence and welfare of the nation. These powers are inconsistent with no principle of personal liberty. Why seek to needlessly limit and restrain the national functions? Why not rather, with the same largeness of view and purpose that characterized such statements as Jefferson and Marshall, seek, by liberal interpretation, to give broad and ample scope to the spirit of national development, looking forward, as Marshall expressed it "to the ages to come," when newer, grander, and more potential opportunities for national growth and influence should have come to us than our fathers ever dreamed of?

"Foreign" and "Domestie." burn Bill Intil Wishes of Great
Britain Are Known Strongly
Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Morgan, chairman of the senate committee on interoceanic canals, to which was referred the preliminary report of the Ishmian Canal commission, today submitted partial report thereon in connection with the protocols or agreements with Costa Rica and Nicara-guar end to the walker commission and the were submitted recently to the senate. In course of the report it is said that the statement of the Walker commission and the protocols referred to have a direct bearing upon what is known as the Hepburn bill now on the senate calendar. The report continues:

That bill is a declaration of the policy of the United States for a canal under control of this government, It is the law of profit or advantage to the United States for a canal under control as bip canal through Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the geographical relations of those states to our country and the prestige of the United States among American guarant the geographical relations of those states to our country and the prestige of the United States among American guarant the geographical relations of those states to our country and the prestige of the United States among American guarant the geographical relations of those states to our country and the prestige of the United States among American guarant the geographical relations of the sasting and the geographical relations of the geographica Mr. Griggs laid it down as a fact that 'administrative construction, congressional action and judicial precedent all affirm that under our revenue laws every port in a ceded country is to be regarded as a foreign one until such laws are expressly extended by congress to the new possessions," and he gave very complete citations of proceedings under these heads in support of

and he gave very complete citations of proceedings under these hegds in support of his contention.

In this connection he quoted the clause in the thirteenth amendment saying that slavery shall not exist in the United States "or any place subject to their jurisdiction," and commenting upon it said:

The clear significance of this language is that there may be territory pertaining to and under the jurisdiction of the United States which is not a part of the United States which is not a part of the United States which is not a part of the United States which is not a part of the United States which is not a part of the United States which is not a part of the United States does not apply thereto, as in the case of slavery.

Mr. Griggs then went at length into the claim that the constitutional clause which provides that "duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" prohibits imposit and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, as there used means only the territory comprised within the several states of the united and protection and not for the bone fit or protection of outside territory belonging to the nation, in the latter sense duties on imports from these islands were uniform throughout the United States, so that there is no preference given to the ports of one state over those of another, nor is any inequality between the several states created.

The attorney general argued for a sharp was a three these of another, nor is any inequality between the several states created.

The attorney general argued for a sharp was a first of the United States which is not apply to nor govern these of another, nor is any inequality between the several states created.

The attorney general argued for a sharp was a first acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, by agreement, the right to construct, own, control and manage the canal. In doing this we must fully recognize the protection of outside territory belonging to the nation, in the latter sense duties on imports from these island That clause does not apply to nor govern these cases, because the term "United States" as there used means only the territory comprised within the several states of the union and was intended only for the benefit and protection and not for the benefit or protection of outside territory belonging to the nation; in the latter sense duties on imports from these islands were uniform throughout the United States because they are uniformly imposed at every point in the United States, so that there is no preference given to the ports of one state over those of another, nor is any inequality between the several states created.

The attorney general argued for a sharp delineation between the rights of the peodelineation the provided the peodelineation that the provided that the provided the peodelineation that the provided the peodelineation that the provided the peodelineation that the provided the provided the peodelineation that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that t

ragua into two parts, between which the sovereignty of the United States would be interposed. The attorney general argued for a sharp delineation between the rights of the peoples of the states and those of our immediate territories, saying that all the authority of the United States is derived from the people of the states and not from these of the territories; that the people of the territories cannot share or contribute to that authority, as they are deprived of the right to elect officials, etc. The purpose

National Policy Stated.

The house bill deals with our own national policy, defining it clearly and writes it on the statute book, which is the highest record of the political and international policy of the United States.

In making this declaration of the policy and purpose of the United States and in supplying the president with the means of executing the law, the house bill proceeds on the assumption that there are no obstacles in the way of its full, just and peaceful enforcement. This line of action commends itself to all who sincerely desire to execute the will of the American people in the construction of a ship canal, placing its ownership, control and management in the government of the United States. If the senate shall concur with the house in the passage of this bill it will be a movement of such force as will draw after it the settlement of any international difficulties that may exist, without friction or danger to the peace and goodwill that exists between the United States and other nations. sidered as organized constituents of the Hence, he argued, reasons for ap-The last feature of the argument was a cortention that the constitution does not extend of its own force over acquired territory, and in this connection the attorney general sought to refute the doctrine as laid down by Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, that the United States could not acquire territory for any other

purpose than to convert it into states of exercising a per-mile occupation of that at \$17,038,314. have the right to enter Nicaragua with military forces to protect a canal through that state, at the request of Nicaragua."

Action on Canal Bill Demanded. After a reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the pending Hay-Pauncefote ordinance of 1787, as well as to the act of treaty, the report says:

The passage of the Hepburn bill by an almost unanimous vote in the house must have called for a protest from Great Britain if that governments. have called for a protest from Great Britain if that government considers that any right of hers is in conflict with that measure. If the passage of that measure through the senate calls forth such a protest then will be the appropriate time for its consideration and for taking measures to answer it. Until then we can never know the grounds of the objection that Great Britain may provise of 1847. This doctrine had been

The senate, engaged in a negotiation with Great Britain, which may or may not result in an agreement, cannot afford to refuse to consider a bill so important to the country as the house bill No. 2534 merely to await the pleasure of one-third of that body.

The senate, as a party of the treaty-making power, has no more just right to suspend legislation on this subject than the president, who is the other part of that power, has to suspend legislation by his order.

Adverting to any

Adverting to any supposed relation Costa Rica and Nicaragua may have to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the report declares: These states were not prohibited by the maintained that Arizona and New Mexico These states were not prohibited by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty from disposing of canal privileges or their entire territory, if their people so desire, to the United States or to any other power for the reason that they are not parties to that treaty. If such was the purpose of the treaty it failed, not only for that reason, but also because it was flagrant usurpation on the part of the great nations that made the agreement and was condemned, as it still is reprobated by the morality of nations.

Whether we will abide by and perform such a covenant is a conflict between morals and manners that our people will not suffer to deprive of commercial liberty, the security of peace and the pursuit of happiness. possessions in the limitations which could be placed upon them. Mr. Griggs said he would later consider how far the territories in this country and those beyond the seas warmed up to his subject, at times speak-

table before him. Secretary Gage came in

Griggs' argument was not concluded when, at 4:30 p. m., the court adjourned until REAPPORTIONMENT OPPOSED Mr. Griggs will conclude tomorrow and

Hopkins Bill Will Be Fought Hard by Representatives of States That It Will Restrict.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- There promises to be a big fight over the Hopkins reapportionment bill when it is taken up in the house after the holiday recess. The representatives of the states which will lose representatives under the bill are organizing for the struggle. The members of the party in Germany, having successfully minority of the census committee are seeking to marshal all the available strength among the dissatisfied members by making importation of American canned meats, is a minority report which will recommend now using its powerful influence to increase a basis for reapportionment that will not reduce the representation in any state. This can be accomplished by making 194. 000 inhabitants the basis of representation. Bremen, to the State department. The aim Upon this basis the house would consist of 387 members. No state would lose and the following would gain: Arkansas, 1; Calof all countries for its breadstuffs and food ifornia, 1; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 3; Iowa, 1; Louisiana, ; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 3; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, Pennsylvania, 2; Teyas, 3; Washington,

the daily bread so peedful to every man. woman and child in this country. It is im-West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1. posible to understand" he says, "how the Mr. Burleigh of Maine will draw the proposed duty can increase the crops of minority report recommending this basis. wheat throughout Germany or decrease the It is possible that Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana will further complicate the situation "At present, however," says the consul, by making another minority report in supthere seems little doubt that the proport of his proposition to reduce the repposed law will be passed by the Reichstag. resentation from the south. As a large portion of the importation of

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The president today sent the following nominations to the

John C. A. Leischer of Pennsylvania, now erich, "cannot fail to be well-nigh prominister to Switzerland, to be minister to hibitive and the consequence will be more limited markets, flercer competition and Turkey; Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire, now minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, to be minister to Switzerland; Charles J. Francis of New York, to be WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia; Clarence L. Thurston of Nebraska, to be Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All house a bill to extend to Hawaii the priv- secretary of the legation at Buenos Ayres; ileges of the act providing for the imme- Benjamin S. Warren of Alabama, to be assistant surgeon in the marine hospital box

service; J. M. Patterson, to be postmaster

MACARTHUR REPORTS DEATHS Sends List of Soldiers Who Have Died of Fever or Wounds Since

His Last Report. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-General Mac-Arthur has cabled the following casualty

list from Manilla The following deaths have occurred since last report:

Appropriation for Canal to Complete Connection Raises Row in House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The house committee on rivers and harbors expect to have their bill completed before the holiwith the continuing contracts provided for. the total is mounting up far beyond the original anticipations and at the last moment it may be found necessary to scale all around. It is understood that the bill, evidence, with continuing contracts, as now provisionally agreed upon, exceeds \$75,000,000 The committee have provisionally agreed to an appropriation of \$225,000 for a sur-vey of the fourteen-foot canal project to any wrengdoing either in registration, balconnect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi by way of the Chicago drainage canal and the Desplaines river. There was a big fight in the committee over this matter,

but the canal people won. It also is understood that the committee have provisionally agreed upon \$2,200,000 for Buttermilk channel, New York. Foreign Business of Philippines

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- A statement prepared by the division of insular affairs, War department, summarizing the trade of the Philippines for the ten months ended April 30 last shows that the imports of merchandise during this period amounted in value to \$16,450,255. Gold and silver to the value of \$1,714,951 also were imported, making the total importations \$18,165,206. Of this amount \$1,183,486 represented the goods brought in from the United States. Manila hemp formed the principal article of exportation, \$9,217,803 worth being sent out of the islands during the period named. Of this amount \$4,285,107 worth went to The report declares that by the treaty of Great Britain and \$3,096,095 worth to the 1867 between the United States and Nica- United States. The total exportation of ragua the United States is prohibited from merchandise, gold and silver is set down

European countries took \$7,284,166 worth of this, and exports to the value of \$3,284,-292 came to the United States.

Duke and Duchess Shopping. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The duke and duchess of Manchester, accompanied by Melville Ellis, the duke's sccretary and intimate friend, arrived here over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad this morning in the private car of Mr. Zimmerman, the duke's father-in-law. Their car was attached to the New York express and the passengers were in the depot only a few moments. The Cincinnati train was late and the New York train was held in order that the duck and duchess might not be delayed. It is stated that they will do their Christmas shopping in New York and return to Cincinnati during the later part of the week.

Protection for California Rivers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Representative Woods of California has been heard by the rivers and harbors committee in reference to an increase to \$150,000 over the \$250,000 already appropriated for the protection of the Sacramento and Feather rivers in California. The California debris commission has charge of the work and strongly favors the enlarged amount as necessary for the prosecution of the important work. A like sum of \$150,000 will be appropriated by the state of California to supplement the federal appropriation, as \$800,000 is needed and only \$500,000 is on hand.

Cabinet Takes it Easy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- At the cabinet meeting today it was announced that Captain Asa Rogers of Petersburg, Va., would be appointed collector of internal revenue to succeed the late Colonel James Brady. Nothing of importance transpired at the meeting, both Secretaries Hay and Root reporting that they had nothing to communi-

Morocco Settles Eszagui Claim. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- A message from United States Consul Gummery, at Tangiers, informs the State department that the Moorish government had settled the claim of the United States for \$5,000 indemnity on account of the murder of Marcus Eszagui, a naturalized American citizen, in Morrocco last year.

Crack Guns for National Guard. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Nelson of Minnesota today offered in the senate an amendment which he will propose to the army reorganization bill providing for the issuance by the secretary of war to the governors of the states and territories of Krag-Jorgensen rifles and equipment for the use of the National guard.

Postmaster Would Quit His Job. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- J. R. Pitkin. postmaster of New Orleans, has presented his resignation to the postmaster general. It is understood that the resignation is tentative, being submitted upon certain conditions. As the postmaster general has been in Philadelphia for the last few days, no action has yet been taken.

Matter of Seigniorage Optional. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The senate committee on finance today authorized a favorable report on the house bill giving the superintendents of coinage at mints the right to exchange gold bars for gold coin free of charge or with charge at their discretion. The present law makes the charge mandatory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Confirmations by the senate: Daniel H. McMillan of New York to be associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico; John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, to be commissioner of internal revenue.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Greve's signature is on each FUSIONISTS HAVE AN INNING

Two Witnesses Tell What They Know of Frauds at South Omaha.

HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY WRONGDOING

Consequently Attorneys for the Contestees Argue that the Recent Election Was Properly Conducted.

If the legislative contest proceedings of eeterday may be taken as an index to what is to come later on, the fusionists who seek to hold seats which would have been given to republicans under fair conditions are struggling with a lost cause.

The contestants, having rested their case Monday, the taking of testimony on behalf of the contestees was commenced yesferday morning. Only two witnesses were examined and then adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock today, when the hearing will begin in a room over the Packers' National bank, South Omaha. The fusionists assert that they have an abundance of testimony which will be brought out in South Omaha. They had boasted that there would be important disclosures made at yesterday's session, but the disclosures did not come, and the ses-

sion lasted only half an hour. The witnesses of the forenoon were John Liddell, who has been declared on the face of the returns elected to the senate, and Cary M. Hunt of the lower house. Mr. Liddell testified in substance: do not know that there was any fraud in

South Omaha either in registration or the counting of ballots, or in any other way." The attorneys for the contestees seemed FROM LAKES TO MISSISSIPPI to think that because Mr. Liddell had no knowledge of fraud that there certainly must have been no fraud.

Hunt Corroborates Liddell.

The witness, however, admitted on crossexamination that there might have been some crooked work without him knowing of it. The Liddell testimony was brief, and then Cary M. Hunt was called. Mr. day recess. As the bill nears completion, Hunt confessed to having a thorough knowledge of the political situation in South Omaha, as well as elsewhere in Douglas county, and he was much more enthusiastic than Liddell in the giving of "I know that there was no election fraud

in South Omaha," said Hunt, "because if any such plans had been devised I would loting or counting, so I know that no such thing existed." The foregoing testimony caused great

glee among the fusionists in the room, and from that viewpoint it was taken for granted that if Cary Hunt had no knowledge of fraud there was no fraud. Messrs. Simeral and Redick, attorneys for

the contestants, are still confident that they have won their case, and it is not believed that the fusionists can produce any testimony that will offset the conclusive showing which the republicans

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Prices-Evenings: 10c, 25c, 50c. Matinees: Wednesday, 10c, 25c; Saturday and Sun-day, 10c, 25c, few front rows 50c. MIACO'S TROCADERO Telephone 2259

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