COLONY CASES ARE CLOSED

Ex-Solicitor General Aldrich Makes Last Argument for Appellants.

CONGRESS HAS NO ARBITRARY POWER

Counsel Declares It Unsafe to Base Judicial Opinion on Arguments of Contemporary Pollticians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The closing argument in the Philippines and Porto Rico cases was made in the United States supreme court today and the cases were submitted for the final adjudication of the court. The crowds which have filled the chambers since the cases were taken up were on hand in reinforced numbers today entirely occupying the room reserved for the bar and the outer room for the public. Many people came early in the day to seonre advantageous seats. As the government's case had been closed by the attorney general, it remained only to hear the counsel in the Philippine case, Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago, former sos half remaining of the five hours given to

the plaintiffs. Mr. Aldrich had before him the plaintiffs' brief and a voluminous portfolio of notes, but he spoke freely, with only occasional reference to them. At the outset he said he would confine himself largely to legal argument, following the attorney general's' points and seeking to meet them, although he regarded much that the attorney general had presented as irrelevant. He spoke deliberately and seldom with any effort for dramatic force. He first directed his attention to the circumstances under which this government came into existence, the struggle for liberty and the American protest against England's assertion of the taxing power over the American colonies. With this history before us, he said, it was a remarkable fact that the attorney general of the United States, over 100 years after the great struggle which founded the American government, should come into this court and assert a taxing power more extreme than had been asserted by the most ardent defenders of England's taxing power over the colonies.

Opinions by Chief Justice Marshall. Mr. Aldrich spoke of the opinion of Justice Marshall in Loughborough against Blake as of decisive importance and he summed up that decision as bearing upon

the present condition as follows:

That the power to tax, levy duties, etc., extends to the entire United States.

That the term "United States embraces "our great republic, which is composed of states and territories."

That "it is not less necessary, on the principles of our constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties and excises should be observed in the one than the other."

It follows from the foregoing that the rights and obligations of the territory thus a part of the United States and the inhabitants thereof are measured and tested by the constitution.

As to the contention that the Philippines were not a part of the United States, Mr. Aldrich said:

Were the islands ceded by Spain still foreign territory, then our country would have
as its commercial representatives therein
consuls, who would perform the requisite
official acts prescribed by our customs laws
covering the shipments of merchandise from
these islands to any part of the United
States. The court takes judicial notice of
the fact that our government has no consuls
in the Philippines, and that when Spanish
sovereignty ceased in those islands, the
United States consuls therein were withdrawn, and that the consular agents of foreign powers thenceforth were the accredited
representatives of the respective foreign
government signed the exequatur of such
consuls. What an anomaly it is to have to
have Spain send its consuls to the Philip-Were the islands ceded by Spain still for government signed the exequatur of such consuls. What an anomaly it is to have to have Spain send its consuls to the Philippines if, as contended, for the purposes of revenue, they are still foreign territory. If they are not American territory they must still be Spanish, for it is not pretended that any other nation foreign to the United States has acquired any sovereignty over them, nor is it pretended that the Philippine islands in the eye of international law occupy the status of an independent nation. Claims Arbitrary Power for Congress.

Taking up the attorney general's contention concerning the constitution, that the reliance of the president was in part placed upon the sense of justice of congress, whose action is open to review at frequent elections, Mr. Aldrich said that if this meant anything it meant an assertion of power by congress more extreme and arbitrary than was ever exercised by the British Parliament. The attorney general's interpretation of the word "sovereignty," Mr. Aldrich said, was that this government had a right to do what any other nation does. This word had become most popular since we entered upon a colonial policy. But, Mr. Aldrich declared, the sovereignty of the United States was one exercised under the constitution and if we are in the Philippines or Porto Rico it is because of the power given by the constitution.

Justice White interposed a question when Mr. Aldrich referred to the American protest against "British taxation without representation." Would this mean, the justice asked, that congress could not tax the new possessions until they were represented in congress? Mr. Aldrich said that it did not go that far, and was sufficiently answered in the case of Loughborough

Mr. Aldrich said he entered a protest against the use of Jefferson's name in support of the proposition that the United States can acquire and hold territory indefinitely. It was settled beyond question that Jefferson himself had not regarded the Louisiana purchase as constitutional and believed that a constitutional amendment was necessary. Justice Gray asked his first question at this point, inquiring if counsel held that the Louisiana acquisition was unconstitutional. Mr. Aldrich answered that he did not so hold, but Mr. Jefferson did. and the arguments of that day showed how political influences affected final re-

Not a Safe Basis.

Justice Brown asked if it were safe to

"I think not," answered Mr. Aldrich, "and I refer to them only because they occupy three-fourths of the brief of the attorney general."

In speaking of executive action, Mr. Aldrich referred to President McKinley's first message stating that it was "our plain duty to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico."

Justice Shiras asked if the president was then speaking of the duty of congress. Mr. Aldrich said he supposed the president meant the duty of the nation.

Justice Harlan also asked if the treaty power could go beyond the fourteenth smendment to the constitution, to which Mr. Aldrich answered that treaties could

not override the constitution After citing Lord Mansfield's opinion on the limitation of the power of the king and Parliament, Mr. Aldrich said:

It is a startling proposition that a power, denied to Parliament as inconsistent with liberty and consenant only with tyranny, belongs to the congress of the United States in one case and to the president thereof in another; that a power, the assertion of which justified rebellion and a prolonged and bitter war to resist, was carefully preserved in the very government established as the result of such resistance; that our forefathers denied an omnipotent parliament to decree an omnipotent congress; that what was tyranny as to them in 1755-76 is less than tyranny now. Time must be capable of changing principles if this proposition be true.

American Struggle for Liberty. Speaking of America's early struggle for liberty Mr. Aldrich said:

made the writing of the Declaration of Independence sasy and were a fit vituperation
of the long years of struggle and selfsacrifice necessary to maintain and establish the principles of that immortal production. We have since abolished slavery and
have lived admittedly the foremost nation
in all history in all that stands for liberty
guaranteed by laws made by a free people,
which is our boast and the object of our
adoration. Our principles, our traditions,
our liberty, our constitution—all forbid that
arbitrary power shall become our characteristic. The shaft aimed at the new
colonial policy is tipped with a feather from
the American constitution.

Mr. Aldrich closed with an eloquent refer-

Mr. Aldrich closed with an eloquent reference to the work of our forefathers, which was not for their day, but for all time. As soon as he finished the court turned to other cases, after allowing counsel in the Porto Rico case ton days to file a further

CHANDLER STIRS UP

Inferential Rebuke to Committee on Contingent Expenses for Dilatoriness is Resented.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- A spirited debate was precipitated in the senate today of 386 members and Representative Crumover the resolution of Mr. Chandler to dis- packer of Indiana, who signed the Burleigh charge the committee on contingent expenses from further consideration of the port in favor of reducing the representation resolution authorizing an investigation of the Montana senatorial cases. The matter abridgement of the suffrage. His independtook a political turn and resulted in some ent report favors a house composed of 374 licitor general, who had one hour and a lively colloquies. No action upon the reso-members. ution was taken.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas declared that if the senate should adopt the resolution discharging the committee of contingent expenses from consideration or the resolution. it would violate the law, as the law provides that no such expenditures shall be made without the authority of the committee on contingent expenses.

"Does the senator mean to say," in quired Mr. Spooner, "that the senate's hands are tied if the committee on contingent expenses should never make a report. "I mean to tell the senate," replied Mr

Jones, "just what the law is." Mr. Jones of Arkansas declared that the resolution offered by Mr. Chandler was in contingent expenses that the committee did not relish. A meeting of the commit tee had been held today, but had postponed action until tomorrow. He was of be accomplished by authorizing now an an investigation of a case that would be settled by the Montana legislature on January 2, when it met to elect a senator.

Not Matter of Politics, Says Chandler, Senator Chandler declared that no polities had entered into the consideration of the Montana senatorial contest by the committee on privileges and elections. Both of the appointees to the senate from Montana, Mr. Clark and Mr. Maginnis, were democrats and the question involved the

seating of one democrat or another. Adverting to the question of law involv ing the right of the senate to discharge the committee on contingent expenses from the further consideration of the resolution, Mr. Chandler maintained that such a law could not bind the senate, the committee being a creature of the senate.

In response to a statement from Mr Chandler that the committee on contingent expenses was dilatory in acting on the resolution, Mr. Gallinger, a member of the committee, said that at the meeting today a "conclusion" for the "present" had been reached. He said that the committee would have another meeting tomorrow and desired to have some members of the committee on privileges and elections before it to explain "the necessity for the proposed

"I don't think," retorted Mr. Chandler, 'that the extraordinary spectacle has ever been witnessed in this senate before where the committee on contingent expenses has combers of another committee to appear before it to give reasons why an order of the senate should be executed."

Investigation Has Cost \$30,000.

Further along in his argument Mr. Chandler, in response to an inquiry by Mr. Tillman, said that the Montana senatorial investigation conducted during the last session of congress had cost between \$30,-Mr. Scott of West Virginia, a member

of the committee on contingent expenses, said that as a matter of business he had a right to know whether the money to be expended for a further investigation of the Montana case ought to be spent. Pending a motion by Mr. Lodge that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business Mr. Gallinger, also a member of the contingent expenses committee, made a statement of the case from its inception and contended that the committee's action was justified by the facts. An effort was made to continue the debate, but on Mr. Lodge's insistence the

WARDS OF NATION CARED FOR

4:25 adjourned.

House Passes Appropriation Bills for Indians and Cadets at West Point Academy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The house today passed the Indian and the military academy appropriations bills. The former carried \$9,036,526 and the latter \$700,151. Neither provoked much discussion. A few minor amendments were placed on the

The amendment of Mr. Little of Arkansas, striking out the appropriation for the Hampton (Va.) Indian school, was disagreed to, 14 to 33. A vigorous discussion of the sectarian question developed in connection with the amendment. Mr. Cannon called attention to the growing cost of educating the Indians. In 1887 it was about \$1,000,000 and now about \$3,000,000. Last year it cost \$1,381,000 to educate the 45,000 children of the District of Columbia, and over \$3,000,000 to educate 21,500 Indian children. Mr. Curtis of Kansas explained that the Indian children were not only educated, but

boarded and clothed. base judicial action on the arguments of to the fees of clerks in courts in the in-An amendment was agreed to relative dian territory, requiring fees to be accounted for and allowing \$500 a year in addition to salary for certain extra work.

The bill was then passed. The military academy appropriation bill was then taken up. It carried \$700,151, six to four. The subterfuge resorted to \$25,845 more than the current law. Mr. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the military committee, explained that the principal senile decay. He then proceeds to a items of increase was \$10,000 for the centennial celebration to be held at the localities of which, "the trampling under cademy on July 4, 1901.

Mr. Bailey of Texas asked if the practice of hazing at the academy had been has continued for so long that it is showing broken.

"The academy management," replied Mr. Hull, "is doing all it can to break it up. Cadets have been expelled during the last year for indulging in the practice." "I notice from the testimony now be

ing taken at West Point," said Mr. Bailey, "that the cadets admit that hazing continues. I do not believe it is necessary to make a brute of a man in order to make a soldiers of him. I believe the practice should cease. If it cannot be stopped the academy should be abolished." (Applause.) 'And the naval academy as well," cried

Mr. Hill of Connecticut, amid applause. "I agree with all the gentleman has said regarding the brutality of hazing," observed Mr. Hull, "and I think the officers of the academy will soon stamp out the

practice The bill was then passed. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, chairman of the committee on census, gave notice that he The virile remonstrances of the several colonies compare favorably with any public document ever produced. These discussions mediately after the holiday recess.

Committee on Reapportionment Presents Three Reports to House.

MAJORITY APPROVES HOPKINS MEASURE TREATY IS RATIFIED the new senat

Representative Burleigh on Behalf of the Minority Suggests a Different Method, While Crumpacker of Indiana Bits at the South.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Representative Bacon, Beverlige Hopkins, chairman of the committee on Burrows. rensus, today in the house flied the majority report on the reapportionment bill, reported by his committee, fizing the membership of the house for next decade at 257. Representative Eurleigh of Maine filed a minority report, signed by six members, in favor of a house to be composed report, also submitted an independent rein the southern states to the extent of the

many instances to show that the loss of

seats by states under reapportionment bills was not uncommon. Massachussetts, for instance, which under the third ceasus, had custom: Depew and Sewell for, with Rawtwenty members, was reduced to ten under lins against; Clark and Simon for, with the sixth, seventh and eighth, and Virginia, Chilton against; Dolliver and Baker for, which had twenty-three in the third, had with Towne against; Caffery and Platt of but nine under the ninth. The report says Connecticut for, with Jones of Arkansas the committee followed the plan adopted against; Kyle, absent and unpaired. He under the sixth census and followed con- was for the treaty, but no pair could be tinuously since. It has the sanction and secured for him, approval of sixty years of national existence. The plan is to divide the constitutional population by 357, the proposed member- against; Rawlins for, with Depew against; of representatives to population. This ratio for, with Dolliver against; Jones of Arkanthe nature of a rebuke to the committee on applied to the population of each state sas for, with Platt of Connecticut against; will yield in the aggregate number some. Heitfeld for, with Kyle against; Harris what less than 357, the number determined for, with Clark against; Caffery and Baker upon as the membership of the house. The absent and unpaired. difference is made up by assigning to the the opinion that no tangible result could states having the largest majority fractions additional representatives until a sufficient

the states having the largest majority fractions and diltional representatives until a sufficient in unmber have been assigned to bring the total up to 257. A membership of more than 37, the report says, would make the house unwieldy.

Burleigh Minority Report.

The Burleigh minority report is as follows:

The anomalous character of this proposed apportionment, as well as its obvious in that it is necessarily isseed in by the fact that it is necessarily isseed to the fine majority fraction of 110,385, do not remained the fine majority fraction of 110,386, do not remained the fine majority fraction of 110,386, do not remained the convention, have for that it is necessarily isseed in the fine majority fraction of 110,386, do not remained the fine majority fraction of the f 1872, we assign to each of these states one representative for each majority fraction, thus adding two to the whole number, mak-ing in all under the proposed bill 386 repre-

ing in all under the proposed bill 286 representatives.
Under this the gain is as follows: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, Wost Virginia and Wisconsin gain one representative each; Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania gain two; Illinois, New York and Texas gain three.

gain three.

We submit that this apportionment, involving an increase in the membership of the house of twenty-nine, is in line with the uniform practice of the house in inthe uniform practice of the house in in-creasing its size so as to keep pace, as near as may be, with the increase in population of the country. No inconvenience as to the seating capacity of the house can result from this increase. A plan proposed by the architect of the capitol shows that a slight lengthening of the outer row of seats in the corners on each side of the chamber and a rearrangement of eight seats in the body of the hall will accommodate the addi-tional representatives.

Abridged Suffrage in the South, The independent report of Mr. Crumpacker is a lengthy document which goes exsenate went into executive session and at haustively into the abridgement of the right of suffrage in the southern states. In the beginning he quotes the fourteenth amendment to show that when the right to vote is abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the representation shall be reduced in such states in proportion to such abridgement.

"Congress, in this matter," Mr. Crumpacker says, "must take cognizance of current history and of facts disclosed by official records. There is not a member of either house or congress who does not know to a moral certainty that by direct operation of law the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina have disfranchised a sufficient number of citizens to deprive each of them of several representatives, to which they would otherlargely increased suppression of votes caused by unfair partisan administration of the laws. The question is, will congress | cent make an apportionment of representatives according to the plain requirements of the constitution, or will it avoid these requirements and act according to arbitrary will?"

Mr. Crumpacker then takes up the con stitution of Louisiana and adduces figures to show that in that state 43.74 per cent of the citizens are disfranchised. The representation should, therefore, he argues, be reduced from seven to four. In North Carolina, for the same reasons, he figures that the representation should be reduced from nine to six; in Mississippi, from seven to four, and in South Carolina, from in the south evade the law, he says, marks the beginning of political demoralization and severe arraignment of the south, in many foot of laws calculated to secure the exercise of political privileges to the negro its vicious fronts in the prevalence of mob law." He denounces the frequent resort to lynch law and its unspeakable consequences. "The atrocities," he says, "be speak a deplorable condition of politica; morals. Their frequent occurrence is the

legitimate result of a generation of disregard of election laws." The solution of the packer says, is one of the burning questions of the hour It is above partisanship, it He says, in conclusion:

The measure I propose carries no re-It is not designed for punishment, but it simply aims to place representation in the hausted. house upon its constitutional basis and be made with wrong."

Pitkin Will Be Released.

be taken tomorrow.

(Continued from First Page.)

was complied with and the vote was taken upon the treaty itself, resulting as follows: Aldrich Pettus, Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, iarris. Iawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), uarles. cott. dge. Bride. Stewart illingham, ikins, airbanks. Foraker Warren, Wotmore, Wolcott-55

Mallory, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Nava fulberson, Pettigraw. Daniel, Heitfeld, Martin, Mason, Money, Tillman, Turley, Vest, Wellington—18 Mr. Horkins, in the majority report, cites | Cockrell, The pairs on the treaty voted as follows two senators for the treaty being paired with one against it, in accordance with

The pairs on votes on the amendments were as follows: Chilton for, with Simon ship. The quotient, 208,868, is the ratio Kenney for, with Sewell against; Allen

Text of the Trenty. The text of the treaty as amended is as

follows:

First. The canal shall be free and open

As to Blockade and Rights of War. Second. The canal shall never be block-aded, nor shall any right of war be exer-cised, nor any act of hostility be committed

power shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Frizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

Fourth. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance in transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

Fifth. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal

suffrage in the southern states. In the ginning he quotes the fourteenth amendent to show that when the right to vote abridged, except for participation in relicion or other crime, the representation all be reduced in such states in proporm to such abridgement.

"Congress, in this matter," Mr. Crumcker says, "must take cognizance of curint history and of facts disclosed by offil records. There is not a member of her house or congress who does not know a moral certainty that by direct operation of law the states of Louisiana, Missispi, North Carolina and South Carolina and South Carolina ve disfranchised a sufficient number of izens to deprive each of them of several presentatives, to which they would other see be entitled, to say nothing of the glay increased suppression of votes used by unfair partisan administration the laws. The question is, will congress to deprive each of the most sording to the plain requirements of the istitution, or will it avoid these requirements of the stitution, or will it avoid these requirements of the stitution, or will it avoid these requirements of the chizens are disfranchised. The reparties of the chizens are disfranchised. The reparties have seen to four. In North rolina, for the same reasons, he figures it the representation should be reduced in new for a belligerent shall not remain such waters adjacent to should not a many one time except in case of detroits and in such waters and in such sate of the possible, but a vessel of war of many one time case hall heave of a belligerent shall not remain such waters and in such sate of the possible; but a vessel of war of many one time case hall depart of the same stan of the cansal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of populations and all works necessary to the constitution, or will it avoid these requirements of the cansal o apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end Vessels of war of a belligerent shall no

JOHN HAY.

LONDON COMMENT ON TREATY General Sentiment of Leading Papers is That Great Britain Cannot

Accept Pact as Amended.

LONDON, Dec. 20 .-- Nearly all the mornng papers have editorials on the action the United States senate in connection with the Hay-Pauncefole treaty. They express regret rather than surprise at the supercession of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and unanimously declare that it will be impossible for Great Britain to accept the

lended treaty The senate has taruck a serious blow, says the Daily News, "at the fundamental principles of good faith among nations, at problem this condition presents, Mr. Crum- its own reputation and at the very constitution of the great republic. 'We are thankful," says the Daily Chron-

involves the very life of the government. Icle, "that the senate stopped short of amendments obviously designed to wreck the whole proceedings. We believe that a sentment toward any state, north or south. compromise is still possible, as the resources of diplomacy are not yet ex

There is a strongly evident desire in all no state can justly complain if it be ac- the comments to do everything reasonable. corded its full rights. No compromise can as the Dally Chronicle suggests, to meet the views of the Americans. Several pa pers, however, consider it out of the ques tion that the British government should WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The resignation for a moment accept or discuss the amended R. Pitkin, postmaster at New Orleans, treaty. The Standard argues on this basis,

which was tendered to the postmaster gen- while "recognizing in the fullest manner eral several days ago, will be accepted so that Persident McKinley has labored earsoon as the sureties of the postoffice pre- nestly to combine American aspirations sent a man who is acceptable to the de- with delicate regard for international ob- suggestion of that nature has ever been partment to take temporary charge of the ligations. It says: "Time is on the side made to me by any one, nor have I sugoffice. It is presumed that this action will of a friendly settlement. No harm will sested it to any one. Indeed, the subject be done if the whole transaction is left as had never entered my mind until I saw the it is until March, when we may hope that report in the newspapers. There is no

matter for compromise, says; "Our ex- without foundation." isting treaty rights cannot be superseded in the summary manner some senators seem to imagine, but nobody in England desires to thwart the legitimate wishes or the American people by a too rigorous in sistence on our claims and privileges. The mere fact that a ratification of the amended treaty is keenly desired in America would naturally lead us to review our own position and to attempt to find some middle way of amicable arrangement."

MANY CONFIRMED BY SENATE with the immediate supervision of matters

The Times makes no comment.

List of Presidential Nominations Ranging from Minister to Postmaster Approved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The senate to lay confirmed the following nominations: C. S. Francis of New York, to be minister

Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire, to be ninister to Switzerland. J. C. A. Leishmann of Pennsylvania, to be inister to Turkey. C. L. Thurston of Nebraska, to be secre-

J. F. Baker of New York, to be secretary of the Chilean Claims commission, J. M. Ferguson of Pennsylvania, to secretary of the legation to Japan. Postmasters:

tary of the legation at Buenos Ayres.

Oregon-H. C. Atwell, Forest Grove; R. Waggener, Hillsboro; D. J. Wilcox, Lakeview; A. W. Severance, Tillamook; C. Reed, Astoria; F. G. Jewett, Sumpter; E. Sum-mers, Pineville; J. C. Manning, Alexander City; H. B. Lawler, Ensley; D. Crock, Jacksonville.

Montana-G. 'W. Crane, Fort Benton. Indian Territory-H. T. Estes, Muskogee D. Redfield, Ardmore: J. B. Jones Lehigh: S. W. Maytubby, Caddo.

Colorado-S. Rogers, Independence; A. W Durkee, Greeley. Arkansas-M. E. Hughey, Warren; T. B. Murphy, Osceola; O. M. Lehman, Black

South Dakota-E. Young, Faulkton. Washington-G. E. Hartson, Mount Veron: V. J. Knapp, Anacortes. North Dakota-M. A. Milligan, Hope; R.

Missouri-J R. Dyer, Ash Grove; M. W. Castor, Clayton; E. W. Prentiss, Bethany; W. E. Templeton, Excelsior; E. D. W. Arnold, Lamar; E. R. Williams, Richmond; J. H. Bryant, Burlington Junction.

Oklahoma-J. A. Randolph, Waukomis. Arizona-E. M. Williams, Clifton. Wyoming-H. S. Bateman, Douglas; J. M Righter, Cambria; G. Jensen, Saratoga. Kansas-Maude McGill, Oswego. Iowa-R. A. Nicholson, New Sharon; J.

A. Ferrall, Mason City; J. G. Beal, Man-

ning; J. Buchanan, Eagle Grove; W. H. Wilson, Audubon; J. S. Schroeder, Guttenburg: R. F. Rice, Milford. California-A. P. Merrill, Campbell: A. Booth, Paso Robles; G. L. Merguier, Palo Alto: R. N. Hill, Oxnard: G. G. T. lor, Mountain View; J. A. Loveland, Menlo

Park: C. A. Bills, Dunsmuir. Texas-J. M. Harrell, Manor; J. Cook, jr. Longview; C. S. Bodenhamer, Wharton; J. W. Hadley, Quannah; C. Real, Kerrville; J. M. Hickey, Henderson; W. L. Rogers, Conroe; E. L. Stevens, Seymour; T. F.

Nebraska-W. H. Austin, Franklin; W. T. Alaska-J. C. C. Barner, Juneau Hawail-L. Severance, Hill; J. M. Oat, Honolulu; C. H. Bishmop, Lihue; A. Wall,

Libaint Porto Rico-R. A. Rivera, Arecibo Also H. E. Cutting, receiver of public money at Pierre, S. D., A. Whelon, register of the land office, Pierre, S. D.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-(Special.)-The ollowing pensions have been granted; following pensions have been granted:

Issue of December 4:
Iowa: Original—George McK. Pendell,
Stanhope, 36. Additional—William T. Kincaid, Columbia, \$12: Michael McLaughlin,
Farley, \$12. Renewal—Morgan Smith, Lake
City, \$6. Increase—Samuel W. Swartz, Harlan, \$10. Reissue—John W. Wood, Des
Moines, \$24. Original widows, special accrued December 6—Emma Stephenson,
Homer, \$8.
Colorado: Original—Darius Shay, Love Colorado: Original-Darius Shay, Love-land, 36. Restoration and increase-Briggs N. Whitman (dead), Apache, \$12.

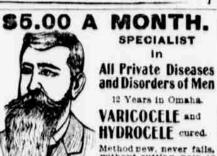
Jones Doesn't Think of Resigning. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, said today that there is no foundation for the report that he

CALIFORNIA

FIRST CLASS PULLMAN SLEEPERS ...DAILY BETWEEN ... OMAHA AND SAN FRANCISCO

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

..All the best Scenery of the ROCK's MOUNTAINS and SIERRA NEVADA by Daylight in both directions. DINING CAR SERVICE THROUGH. BUFFET LIBRARY CARS. For full information, reservations and itinerary "Chicago to California" address City Ticket Office, 1323 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.



MyDROCFLE cured.

Method rew. never fails, without cutting, pain or loss of time.

SYPHILIS cured for life and the poison. The system soon every sign and symptom disappears completely and forever. No "BREAKING OUT" of the disease on the skin or face. Treatment contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines.

WEAK MEN LOSS OF MANHOOD from E.S. SEXUALLY DEBILITY OF EXHAUSTION. WASTING WEAKNESS INVOLUNTARY LOSSES, with EARLY DECAY in YOUNG and MIDDLE AGED. Lack of vim. vigor and strength, with sexual organs impaired and weak.

STRICTURE Radically cured with a new and GLEET ment. No instruments no pain no detention from business. Gonorrhoes, Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Canadiation free. Treatment by Mail.

Canadiation free. Treatment by Mail.

Canadiation free. Treatment by Mail.

Canadiation of address 119 S, 14th St.

Callon or address 119 S. 14th St. Dr. Searles & Searles, Omaha, Neb. NO CURE, NO PAY

LOCAL APPLIANCE CO., 414 Charles Bide., Denver, Colo.

ontemplates resigning the chairmanship "I have had no correspondence on tha subject with anyone," he said, "and no the new senate will meet the question in occasion for a meeting of the national com mittee at this time and no meeting is lia-The Daily Telegraph, which thinks it is ble to be held. In a word, the report is

COMPILATION OF GAME LAW Department of Agriculture Putting a Complete Work on

the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The United States Department of Agriculture has in press and will soon issue a bulletin entitled Laws Regulating the Transportation and Sale of Game." The bulletin was prepared by Dr. T. S. Palmer, who has been charged relating to game under the Lacey act, assisted by H. W. Olds, an assistant in the division.

It contains a compliation of such sections of the various state laws as relate to the transportation and sale and gives tables and diagrams showing closed seasons, species prohibited from shipment and sale and limits of bags, and regulations regarding non-resident licenses.

The builtein was prepared to meet the demand of shippers, transportation companies and game dealers, who sometimes find themselves in the position of inndvertently violating laws with the provisions of which they are unfamiliar, and the requirements of which they have no ready means of ascertaining

Benj. Ingerson of Hutton, Ind., says he had not spoken a word above a whisper for nonths, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used

largely by speakers and singers. Take no substitute. Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; Dillon's drug store, South Omaha.

What Shall We Have for Dessert? This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jeli-O

pared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to Flavors: - Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts

case in the least. It has won for itself a place among the almost infallible remedies. It will not cure Bright's Disease in the advanced stages. It will not do the impossible, but it will cure every phase of Kluney complaint, even the incipient stages of Bright's Disease.

Fifty-six other cures, All druggists. Extra Guide to Health is free. Medical advice free-write to Broadway and 38th St., New York.

Others May Still Apply,
Washington, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Nellie
Grant Sartoris desires the statement made
that there is no truth in the rumored
engagement of Miss Satoris and Mr. Nichols
of New York.

For Hoarseness.

Benj. Ingerson of Hutton, Ind., says he Mrs. Winslow's Boothing Syrup.

> Kidneycura. Diseases, Backnehe, etc. At Irusvice, etc., of Dr. B. J. Kay, Saratega, N. Y.



As an Investment

There is nothing like an Education

A college education costs a great many dollars, but the man with a good dictionary at his elbow has a good education behind him.

THE STANDARD

Is the Latest and Best Dictionary.

The cost is low—only \$7.

The book is new. It is well edited—some of the ablest men of the day have contributed time and ability to it

It is complete—containing 300, 000 words, No other dictionary has so many.

It is standard—can be relied upon for both definition and pronunciation.

There are a great many other things which could be said of the work, but if interested, call on the Megeath Stationery Company, 1308 Farnam street, and examine a copy. You will agree with us in admiring the work.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

Do You Own Valuable Papers?

We have a suite of rooms with a fire and burglar proof vault. It consists of a waiting room and two smaller rooms. Electric light. Hardwood floors.

THE BEE BUILDING

It will be a pleasure to work in offices like these. The rent is \$40. We have another single good sized office with a vault, only \$20.

R. C. Peters & Co. AGENTS. GROUND FLOOR BEE BUILDING.