## NEW FINANCIAL LAW.

THE HOUSE BANKING COMMIT-TEE SO DECIDE.

A Program for Speedy Consideration of the Measure-Secretary Carlisle to Be Heard at Length on the Matter-The Bill Certain to Be Presented Before the Holiday Recess-Some Warm Words Over Lumber Thieving.

The Financial Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-A program for the speedy consideration of the financial plan proposed by the president and Secretary Carlisle was arranged by the house committee on banking and currency to-day. Three resolutions were passed. The first specifies that the financial plan outlined by the secretary and president shall be taken up next Monday and Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Eckles be invited before the committee at 10 o'clock and that the hearings close Saturday, December 15. There was little division of sentiment as to the hearings and no votes of significance were taken. The sentiment among the Democrats was for proceeding as fast

as possible and reporting a bill before the holiday recess. A second resolution authorized Chairman Springer to invite persons before the committee next week to give their views. This excited some comment, Mr. Walker moving indefinite postponement of the proposition on the ground that there had been "too much talk" in the committee. The resolution was carried, however, although Messrs. Walker and Johnson, Republicans,

opposed it-The third resolution authorized a call of the committee at any time, making five a quorum. This is to prevent delays in the speedy presentation of a bill.

The meeting disclosed that there would be no factious opposition from Republicans toward getting a bill before the house.

DE LESSEPS NO MORE,

# The Builder of the Suez Canal Gathered

Paris, Dec. 8.-Ferdinand de Lesseps, the world renowned engineer, died to-day after a long illness. He had been in failing health for months and his death was not unexpected. At the time of the Panama canal exposure his health was so precarious that all facts concerning that great scandal were carefully kept from

BIOGRAPHICAL. Viscount Ferdinand de Lesseps, G. C. S. L., was born in Versailles, France, Nov. 19, 1805. At the age of 24 he entered the French diplomatic service as an attache at Lisbon and subsequently held diplomatic appointments at Barcelona, Tunis and Alexandria. He was consul at Barcelona in 1842, when that city was bom-

De Lessep's great scheme to sever the isthmus of Suez and connect the Mediterranean and Ked seas is said to have occurred to him in 1841 while lying at quarantine at Port Said. In 1854 he first outlined his scheme, with a view of securing government aid. The Duc de Morny, an intimate friend, had the ear of Louis Napoleon, and before the French monarch de Lesseps explained in detail his plan. As a result France became father to the project and Egypt and Turkey

fell into line. At the outset the scheme was mercilessly ridiculed by many of the most eminent engineers in the world, especially by the British. However, as work progressed satisfactorily various goverments became interested

and subscribed liberally. A canal of sufficient depth to permit the passage of small steam vessels was opened August 15, 1865, and by degrees the channel was widened and deepened so that by March, 1867, small ships and schooners were enabled to pass through. November 18, 1869, the canal was formally opened with a magnificent celebration at Suez. It was a great day for De Lesseps. Every European nation of importance had a representative present to do honor to the originator of the greatest engineering feat of

The Suez canal is eighty-seven miles long, was ten years in building and cost \$87,115,000. Its annual revenue is about \$14,000.000, one-half of which is profit. Over 5,000 vessels pass through it each year and the number is increasing. Realizing the monetary value of the canal as an investment and its important relation to Egypt and India. England managed to secure a controlling interest in the stock in 1875. This interest it will probably retain.

The completion of the canal brought Dr. Lesseps a surfeit of honors. He received decorations from nearly every country in Europe.

### A TRAIN HELD UP. Three Masked Men Loot a Train on the

Texas Pacific.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 8.-The east-bound Texas and Pacific passenger train was held up at a trestle seven miles west of here at 5:20 yesterday afternoon. The train was stopped just as the engine and express car had crossed, the passenger | treasury has several times been coaches coming to a standstill on the trestle, where the passengers had no opportunity of getting out if they were so inclined, which they were not, but busied themselves in conceal-

ing their valuables. Several shots were fired from the front end of the train and the passengers were warned to keep their neads in the windows. The train was detained ten or fifteen minutes, during which time those who caught a glimpse of the proceedings on the other side of the trestle saw three masked men with guns levelled, marching the engineer and trainmen in and out of the baggage car. When they finished their work, the robbers made the engineer back the train over the trestle, and while it was crossing disappeared in the thick for-

The passengers kept so close while the train was being robbed that they did not know much about what was going on, and the railroad men and express officials will not make any statements. The robbers had possession of the express car until they accomplished their object. One valuable package is known to have been

The iron safe of the messenger was carried off. It is learned from good authority that upward of \$100,000 was secured. The passengers say the whole thing was done so quickly that there was little of a story to tell.

A train was held up and robbed at this spot several years ago by a gang under the leadership of the notorious Joe Eunt.

HOT TALK BY A MEMBER. Mr. Wells of Wisconsin Denounces the

Forest Bill as a Secret Steal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. -At the opening session of the house to-day on motion of Mr. Martin of Indiana, the order for a night session to consider private pension bills was vacated. The committee on banking and currency was given leave to sit during the sessions of the house.

both in this house and the other. He

would not permit the people of this

country to be plundered of millions

of dollars worth of timber. He ap-

pealed to members of the house not

forests with the disguised purpose of

entting only dead and matured tim-

ber. He challenged any advocate of

the bill to show a line in it designed

to protect or preserve the public

When Mr. Wells took his seat Mr.

McRae indignantly denied that there

was any land ring or association be-

hotly, "that I believe in your honesty,

but the gentleman is green in the

lumber business and I believe the

gentleman is being deceived and is

After some further debate by Mr.

Wilson of Washington, Pickler of

North Dakota and Coffeen of Wyo-

ming, the morning hour expired and,

in accordance with the terms of the

special order the house proceeded

with the discussion of the railroad

NO CHANGE OF RULES.

ienate Democrats in Caucus Agree Upou

an Order of Business.

bankruptcy bill, a bill for the con-

States senators by the people, and

such other measures, including the

committee may deem important.

steering committee shall provide the

order in which the above subjects of

The caucus was in session from 2

o'clock until 4:30 p. m., and almost the

entire time was devoted to the dis-

cussion of the first proposition of Sen-

ator Daniels, instructing the commit-

tee on rules to bring in an amend-

Palmer, Harris, Pugh and others op-

posed it with vigor and warmth.

The protest made against the pro-

when a vote was taken no one consid-

the tariff bill gave up the fight, con-

sidering it unnecessary to revive their

consideration in view of the opposi-

and because of the fact any deter-

The order for a preparation of the

tee carries with it instructions to take

the consideration of the senate.

sented to or by the committee.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

One Day.

Wednesday's report of \$1,581,897.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The cash bal-

The treasury officials offer no ex-

week considerable amounts will be

withdrawn for export to France,

where the demand just now is greater

than in England. The treasury offi-

cials decline to discuss the probabili-

ty of extensive withdrawals, but it is

believed that they feel apprehensive

FARMERS' ALLIANCE OFFICERS.

J. F. Willits Heads the Kansas Order-

The Aid Degree Doing Well.

Farmers' Alliance last night elected

the following officers for the ensuing

year: President J. F. Willits of Mc-

Louth; vice president, Mrs. Emma

Troudman of Osage county; secretary

and treasurer, J. B. French of Topeka;

chaplain, Mrs. D. I. Furbeck of

Topeka; doorkeeper, J. S. Elwood of

Harvey county; assistant doorkeeper,

Mrs. E. W. Crum of Osage county;

steward, W. B. Gasche of Hartford.

J. F. Willitts and Mrs. A. Wardall

were elected delegates to the annual

meeting of the national Alliance at

The Alliance Aid degree, or the life

insurance department of the National

Alliance, has a membership of 5,575-

an increase of 2,312 since last year.

Last year it paid losses of \$10,500, of

Raleigh, N. C., in February.

members.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 8. - The Kansas

of still further losses.

ment for a cloture, and the speeches

legislation shall be considered.

being made a tool of."

rule to-morrow.

"I said before," replied Mr. Wells,

to permit these thieves to go into the

In the morning hour Mr. McRae The report contains the returns from the committee on public lands, from 570 operating companies, whose called up the bill to pretect forest reports were filed on or before Noreservations. Mr. Wells of Wisvember 23, 1894, and covers the operconsin, opposed it in every way. ation of 139,569.21 miles of line, or He declared that it smelled-he would about 85 per cent of the total opersay savored if he did not have such ated mileage in the United States. high respect for the chairman of the public lands committee-of boodle. It was said that the for-

The gross earnings from the operation of the 399.559.21 miles of line estry association was behind this represented were \$349,639,075, of bill. There was an asssociation bewhich \$300,137,142 were from passenhind it, which had its organization in ger service, \$617,958,498 was from the Maine fifty years ago, and had now freight service, and \$22,420,298 were extended to the Pacific slope. It was for earnings from operation, covering an association of timber thieves and receipts from telegraph, use of cars, land sharks. If these timber thieves switching charges, etc. were allowed to go into the public The operating expenses were \$343,forests they would bribe the agents 428,331, leaving net earnings of \$306,of the interior department and de-210,744. Reduced to a mileage basis, stroy them. The pine land thieves of Michigan and Wisconsin, he declared,

the earnings from passenger service were \$2,007 per mile of line; from excitedly, had grown rich on their freight service, \$4,132; total gross plunder and had then bought seats earnings, \$6,350; operating expenses. \$4,302, and net earnings, \$2,048. A comparison of these items with similar results from the complete report of the previous year shows a decrease per mile of line earnings from

passenger service of \$53; in earnings

from freight service of \$774; in total

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Inter State Commerce Commission.

ssued a preliminary report on the in-

come and expenditures of railways

in the United States for the year

ending June 30, 1894, prepared by its

gross earnings of \$340; in operating expenses of \$574, and in net earnings The net earnings available for the payment of fixed charges and dividends were \$306,210,744, as against \$350,766,607 for the same roads for the previous year, a decrease of \$14,555,-

It is probable that the increase in net earnings of all the railroads will exceed \$50,000,000. The dividends paid were \$62,464,961, as compared with \$66,464,130 for 1893.

## AN ENLIGHTENED NATION.

Japan So Recognized in New Treaty With This Country. Washington, Dec. 11.-The full text

of the new treaty between the United pooling bill under and agreement to States and Japan has been the main take up the bill under the five minute subject of comment in diplomatic and official circles to-day. The treaty shows how fully the United States has accorded Japan the recognition she has now as an enlightened, modern nation. All previous treaties have WASHINGTON, Dec. S .- Yesterday's been based on the theory that the Democratic caucus directed the steerrelics of Eastern barbarism still reing committee to prepare an order main in Japan. Accordingly, she was not allowed to conduct her own commercial treaty to the comfor business which should present for the consideration of the senate the courts or to make her own tariff laws, mittee on foreign relations, following subjects of legislation: A but special treaty regulations were which was done without reading. protect American and American commerce in Japan, on struction of the Nicaragua canal, a the presumption that the native laws currency bill, bills for the admission would not afford adequate protection. of Arizona and New Mexico, a bill Running throughout the new treaty involving the interest of the Indian are the concessions recognizing her territory, for the consideration of the courts and laws as ample for Americans as well as natives. This is the joint resolution of the house of representatives on the election of United

chief feature of the treaty. The right of Japan to make her own tariff laws is also recognized. Heretofore the United States has been appropriation bill, as the steering free to make such tariff laws as she saw fit affecting Japan but the latter That in their report to caucus the was forbidden by treaty from fixing dutie above 5 per cent ad valorem. On the other hand, the United

States secures many substantial advantages. The missionaries who make up such a very large class in Japan are guaranteed freedom of worship and protection in that worship. The main concession, however, is that of article II, by white Japan is opened up to American commerce.

### were at times very spirited. Senators Vest, Vilas, Berry and George made THE TAYLORS AT LINNEUS. speeches favoring the proposition, while Senators Gorman, Morgan, Hundreds Meet the Noted Prisoners-Strong Guards About Them.

LINNEUS, Mo., Dec. 11 .- The Taylor brothers, the alleged slayers of posed change was so general that the Meeks family near Brownered it necessary to ask for the Linn county, on aves and nays. When the cloture the night of May ten last, were brought to this city to-day, accomprovision was defeated the friends of panied by a heavy guard from St. Joseph, where they have been in jail since their capture by Jerry South in sion of a majority of the Republicans Arkansas.

Hundreds of people gathered at the depot to see the famous brothers, and mined opposition under the rules Browning and Milan turned out en would insure their defeat. Hence it masse to see them. Sheriff Barton is that those bills do not appear in and four deputies of this city left official list of bills to be presented for vesterday afternoon and accompanied the Taylors here to-day, and they were met at the depot by thirtycurrency bill by the finance commitfive deputies, who escorted them to the Linneus jail, where they rethe recommendation of the president mained for about an hour until Judge and secretary of the treasury into consideration. The order is also Rucker called court, when they were broad enough to include any other taken to answer to the charge of murder, arson and forgery. Their atsuggestion of a financial character which may be presented and the sentorneys at once applied for a change ators favorable to silver, who were of venue, and the case may be sent to Carrollton, Mo.

#### present at the caucus say it is also understood a feasible proposition for THE CLAYTON ASSASSINATION the utilization of silver is to be in-

cluded in any currency scheme pre-It Is Recalled by the Suicide of J. A Cloblentz at Walla Walla, Wash.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 11.-Another person whose name comes into A Loss of Over a Million and a Half in prominence in connection with the famous political murder case in which Hon. John M. Clayton was the assasance in the treasury yesterday was sin's victim, a crime that startled the \$154,727,085, of which \$109,560,123 was entire country, and has to this day net gold. This is a loss in gold since remained shrouded in mystery, has come to a violent end. Word was replanation of this increase, but the inceived here vesterday detailing the suicide at Walla Walla, Wash., of J. formation comes from New York that Cloblentz. Cloblentz was sheriff of during the last three days the sub-Conway county, Ark., at the time of obliged to meet demands for gold in the famous Breckinridge-Clayton conexchange for legal tenders, but so gressional contest and it was he who approached Clayton on the day prefar as known here none of the gold vious to the assassination with the withdrawn has been exported. The admonition not to remain at Plumpresent high rate of sterling exchange (\$4.88) makes it probable, however, that before the close of the present

Cloblentz was warden of the Washington penitentiary and committed suicide in his office Saturday night. He was a defaulter to the state.

Seamen Blamed for a Disaster. AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 11.which was wrecked the night of October 28, with the loss of over eighty lives, was lost through the fault of Captain McIntosh, who was among the drowned.

scalded to weath by steam. WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 11 -Charles Cunliff, night watchman at the Whitaker packing plant, was letting off steam in the lard house last night when an explosion occurred. In attempting to escape through a narrow passage he ran against an obstruction and fell, and was literally cooked to

death. No More Fights in Denver. DENVER, Col., Dec. 1 l .- Chief of Police Armstrong has decided to allow no more prize fights in Denver. The pugilists who have been giving many so-called boxing exhibitions here this which \$4.250 was on deaths of Kansas | winter will be jailed as vagrants if they do not leave town.

# CHOICE OF SENATORS.

Interesting Figures Given Out by the THEIR ELECTION BY DIRECT WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The inter-VOTE OF THE PEOPLE. state commerce commission has just

> The Subject Thoroughly Discussed by Senator Turpe in a Carefully Prepared Speech-The Scandal Attending the Choosing of Senators Under the Present Method Enough of Itself to Make a Change Necessary-Changes in House Committees Announced.

### By Direct Vote of the People.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-Upon the opening of the senate to-day, Mr. Gorman of Maryland offered a resolution providing that when the senate adjourn to-day it meet next on Mon-

day. It was adopted. The president's message, in response to a senate resolution submitting information as to the arrest of an American citizen in Peru was received. Mr. Turpie of Indiana then took the

floor for a carefully prepared speech on the resoltnion for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. He said: "When we recall the harsh criminations, the gross charges of pecuniary corruption and of fraudulent combination or intrigue, disgraceful and dishonorable to the whole body, with which a prolonged senatorial contest is accompanied whether in party conference or in the open assembly, the removal of such procreant evil should be deemed a prime political necessity. It has therefore been said that the Grand Central railway has chosen a senator in a certain state; that the Grand Central bank has chosen another elsewhere, and that the Central Association of Mining and Manufacturers have donated or elected a third. Nothing is intended to be assumed here concerning the truth or falsity of these assertions or accusations. But these malfeasant charges have an existence. The way of this riddance is plain. If the choice of the constituent members of this body were left to the mass of voters in the state, these perilous criminations would be infinitely lessened. They would altogether disappear. No reasonable grounds could be given for their support."

At 1:15 o'clock the senate went into executive session; at 1:55 p. m. adjourned until Monday. Immediately after the adjournment the Democrats

went into caucus. The senate was in executive session to-day only long enough to permit the reference of the new Japanese

### STOCK MEN PROTEST.

They Blame the Tariff on Sugar for Germany's Action.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.-The delegates to the meeting of the national live stock exchange to-day prepared for a session of hard work. The main purpose of this meeting is to take action upon the embargo against American cattle by foreign countries, especially Germany. Chicago leads in the number present and every one of her delegates is aggressive upon the matter.

The question of the war upon American cattle by foreign countries came early to the front by the introduction of a memorial the congress with rela-tion to the extrant state of affair Its reading was met with manifest approval by the entire gathering. The presenting of the paper was preceded by an expanation of its purpose—the obtaining of relief through congress from the unfortunate embargo placed upon a few American products, notably live stock, dressed beef and hog products, on account of the duty imposed by the recent tariff act upon raw and refined sugars from | Sibley of Pennsylvania, appropria-Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark and Austria.

The paper declares: "From 1890 to a very recent date, we have enjoyed a very large business with those countries, particularly Germany and France. This was undoubtedly because up to the enactment of the new tariff, no duty was imposed by the United States upon raw sugar. Under those conditions those countries could well afford to devote their farm lands and their efforts to the raising of beets for sugar production and depend almost entirely upon us for their animal food supply. Heretofore we have been enabled to send our products to them while they in return sent raw and refined sugar to us. The recent placing of a tariff on raw sugar has destroyed this commerce for it is an unquestionable fact is wholly and entirely due to the attitude of our tariff measures in relation to the exportation of sugars, and it must be conceded that our live stock and dressed beef interests will continue to suffer so long as our pres ent tariff law remains in force. The excuse which is given by these for- and gave notice that he would call it cluding our animal products is on account of the Texrs fever, but | setts reported the pension appropriathis is understood to be a mere | tion bill. subterfuge. From 1890, when this exchange of commerce went into effect, up to a recent date, those countries had not discovered an unhealthy animal among all the cargoes which we have exported, nor a diseased piece of meat. Indeed, the rigid inspection in this country which is given to all such products before ship- order adopted yesterday. ment abroad is sufficient guarantee of quality, and the healthy condition of all our animals and products, especially when coupled with the fact | that feature which makes compe- or the usages of the house. that only the best grades of cattle and dressed beef are exported. As a | to violations of the interstate commatter of fact, we do not export Tex- merce law. Mr. Bland interrupted as cattle.

"The motive of this claim of the foreign countries mentioned is found with our cattle and hogs. We urge plause on the Demucratic side. immediate action on the part of congress toward the repealing the duty on raw sugar and the modifying of that on refined, thus restoring our pleasant commercial relations with these countries, else the farming industries of this country will be very greatly crippled, and our live stock interests very badly injured, as our home consumption is not sufficient to absorb more than a small percentage annually of what we raise. Millions of dollars worth of cattle and hogs and other products have been exported annually from this country to Germany and other countries, and unless thistembargo is raised promptly from our live cattle, dressed beef and hog products, the loss of this outlet means great and irreparable injury to us." The paper, as well as numerous others, was referred to the proper committee.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Measure to Provide a Temporar,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.- The bill inconsent of the inhabitants of the new territory. The bill provides for a governor and a secretary for the territory, a delegate to congress and a legislative assembly, the latter to be composed of a council and house of representatives, the council to consist of twenty-one members and the house of forty-two, the sessions to be held biennially and to continue for sixty days. The territory is to be divided into twenty-one counties.

All male citizens of the United States vote, as are also male Indians who are citizens of any tribe in the territhan the imposing of a protective be passed by the legislature interfering with the primary disposal of the two measures are the same in princisoil or with the titles of the Indians of the various tribes or their manner of holding the same. Indian homesteads are made inalienable and are exempted from taxation.

The bill provides for a complete judicial system, and adopts a large number of the laws of the state of Arkansas. All provisions of treaties heretofore made by the United States with the civilized tribes, except so far as the treaties relate to land and all governments established by the tribes abolished. The lands now the members of the tribes, each :have a homestead of 160 acres, and after this division the residue is to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among the Indians. The twenty-one counties provided

in the bill are to be numbered until the first general election, when the people shall vote on the names. The county-seats as at present fixed are: South McAlester, Atoka, Oak Lodge, Talihus, Wheelock, Antlers, Tishomingo, Stonewall, Ardmore, Wynnewood, Duncan, Chickasha, Nowata, Claremont, Tahlequah, Muldrow, Muskogee, Sapulpa, Wewoka and hecota.

made the capital of the new territory. | ing to the reporting of a banking bill United States marshal shall each re- Secretary Carlisle in his message was by native tribes, a strict watch was ceive \$5,900 per year, the clerk of the taken. Chairman Springer said that kept about the camp at night to avoid the clerks of the district courts, \$1,- | sire to appear before the committee 800; the governor, \$4,000; the chief himself and has suggested the justices and associate justices, \$3,000 names of several persons whom it each and the secretary, \$2,500; the may be well for the committee members of the legislature to receive to call for the purpose of learning \$6 per day; \$2,500 to be appropriated | their views. Among the names in to defray the contingent expenses of the list furnished by Mr. Carlisle

fine is provided for anyone introducing intoxicants into the territory.

MANY COMMITTEE CHANGES. New Places for House Members-Two Appropriation Bills Reported.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- At the open-

ing of the session of the house to-day the speaker announced that the following members had been relieved from service on the designated committees at their own request: Mr. Hicks of Pennsylvania, from the committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi river: Mr. Tate of Georgia, from the committee on military affairs; Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, from the committee ment; Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, from He also announced the following committee appointments: Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, ways and means; Mr. tions; Mr. Harrison of Alabama, judiciary; Mr. Tate of Georgia, naval affairs; Mr. Little of Arkansas, Indian affairs; Mr. Hicks of Pennsylvania, oublic buildings; Mr. Tracey of New York, merchant marine and fisheries; Mr. Bromwell of Ohio, railways and canals; Mr. Harter of Ohio, private land claims; Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, library; Mr. Sorg of Ohio, military affairs; Mr. Bromwell of Ohio, expenditures in state department; Mr. Griffin of Wisconsin, militia; Mr. Ogden of Louisiana, levees and improvements of the Mississppi river; Mr. Moore of Kansas, militia; Mr. Beckner of Kentucky, expenditures in the treasury department: Mr. Coffin of Maryland, mileage; Mr. Henry of Maryland, expenditures in the postoffice department and pensions; Mr. Ogden of Iowa, that the late action of these countries | expenditures in the postoffice department; Mr. Coffin of Maryland, private land claims; Mr. Griffin of Wisconsin, arid lands; Mr. Moore of Kansas, expenditures on public buildings.

Mr. Livingston of Georgia, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortifications appropriations bill posed of and Mr. O'Neill of Massachu-

In the morning hour Mr. McRae of Arkansas called up the bill to protect forest reservations which was under discussion several days during the last session, but, by agreement, it went over until to-morrow, and the consideration of the railroad pooling bill was resumed under the special Mr. Gresham of Texas sup-

ported the pooling bill in long argument, dwelling upon tent witness on railway employes as several times with statements of objections.

Mr. Morse of Massachusetts read The court of inquiry has found that in the fact of our placing this obnox- an address for ten minutes called him to order. the steamship Wairararpa, bound ions tariff on their raw and refined favoring the passage of the bill, from Sydney, Australia, to this port, sugars, and should this be removed but contributing neither valu- on the motion to abandon the pendor modified at once, we know that able argument nor effective influence. there would be no further fault found He was received with ironical ap-

Lots of Wheat Being Fed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The returns from the correspondents of the statistical division of the department of agriculture relative to the amounts of wheat fed to stock, estimate the quantity already fed, that is to say, up to October 30, 46,030,000 bushels. and the estimated amount to be fed, 29,273,000 bushels, making a total of 75,303,000 bushels.

Schaefer Not In It With Ives.

Schaefer.

Secretary Gresham Sets Forth the Facts

in the Matter at Length. WASHINGTON, Dec. :. - The president troduced in the senate yesterday by has sent to congress the statement of Senator Berry, to provide a tempor- the German contention in reference ary government for the portion of the to the discrimination against the im-Indian territory occupied by the five portation in the United States of into an indication of character. She civilized tribes, provides that a terri- German sugar, to which reference it in a certain way, and some one distory shall be formed to be known as was made in his message. The statethe territory of Indianola. Among ment is in the form of a thrift. She wears her glove out in

the first provisions made is one to the letter from Secretary Gresham the thumb and some one else discovers effect that any time in the future the to the president. In sub that she is cruel or something else. boundaries may be changed or any stance this is a recital of the German She has a fondness for laces and is portion attached to any other protest made August 25 against the dubbed old-fashioned; she indulges in state or territory by the action additional duty of one-tenth of a cent study and is called masculine. The poor of congress without securing the per pound, imposed by the Wilson thing can wear nothing without having act, on sugars imported from bounty paying countries. The secretary re- tentous. Her rings are no exception to fers at some length to the negotia- the rule. The professional finder of tions between this country and Great | character in trifles can give almost a Britain about 1841, relative to rice im- | Sherlock Holmes resume of a woman's portation in which the United States disposition and history from the sight then assumed a position, finally con- of her jewel tray. ceded by Great Britain to be correct, very similar to that now taken by Germany in the case of sugar, and in fact the discrimination in the present instance is even more pointedly at variance with the treaty stipulations.

The secretary holds that payment who are actual residents and over 21 of a bounty on exported products years of age are to have the right to cannot be considered in the light of a discrimination-certainly not more so tory. It is provided that no law shall | tariff or practically prohibitive duty on the importation of an article. The ple; the question as to which shall be adopted is a matter of domestic policy. Each is intended to create a national advantage in production or manufacture and between the two the bounty is more favorable to the inhabitants of foreign countries, since it tends to enable them to get cheaper articles at the expense of the bounty

paying government. In conclusion the secretary says the additional duty levied on bounty paytitles, are abrogated and repealed, ing sugar by the act of 1894 is a discrimination and an attempt to offset a domestic favor or encouragement to held in common by the several tribes a certain industry by the very means she particularly attached to deep red are to be divided in severalty among | forbidden by the treaty. He assumes, however, the German government does is of a forceful nature, says the charnot claim that the treaty made with acter reader. Red is the color beloved Prussia in 1838 affords any just of people of passionate dispositions. ground for protest against a iditional Is she fond of sapphires? She is earnduties on sugar not shown to be the est, truthful, constant, intellectual. product or manufacture of Prussia.

### NEW BANKING BILL.

Conference of the House Committee Regarding Carlisle's Plans.

conference of most of the Democrats as well, therefore, keep on doing what of the house committee on banking and currency was held after the adjournment of the house yesterday as The town of South McAlester is a result of which early action look-The United States attorney and in line with the scheme presented by year, and | Secretary Carlisle has intimated a dewere those of ex-Secretary Fairchild, Five years' imprisonment and \$500 | Horace White of the New York Evening Post; Mr. St. John of New York and Geo. A. Butler of New Haven, Conn. The members present decided to hold a meeting of the full committee on next Friday when a resolution will be offered providing an invitation be extended to Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Eckles to appear on Monday and Tuesday, respectively, and the other gentlemen to appear on the remaining days of the week.

SIOUX NOT ADVANCING.

Captain Penny Makes a Pessimistic Report Concerning Pine Ridge Reds. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- According to Captain C. G. Penny's annual report the Pine Ridge reservation in South on expenditures in the navy depart- Dakota is fit only for stock raising. as he stood facing that ugly-looking This condition cannot be remedied by the committee on military affairs. irrigation and the Indians are beginning to adopt stock raising as a business pursuit. "The besetting sin of the Indians," says the agent, "is idleness. They are incapable of sustained efforts and are shiftless, lazy and irresponsible. It is a mistake to send children away from the reservation for purposes of education. They get a smattering of learning and return out of touch with their people, speedily losing the accomplishments they have acquired. Education of the sexes among the Indians is not advisible.

The feeling of ninety per cent of those on the reservation is outspoken against taking lands in severalty and the agent says the allotment of their lands, as proposed, would result in the degradation of the people and their speedy extinction.

The Indians at the Rosebud agency in South Dakota are strongly commended by Agent J. G. Wright whose report indicates a material advance- water. ment in civilization during the year.

### OPENED WITH A STORM. Socialists Provoke Excitement at the

first Sitting in the Reichstag Hall. Berlin, Dec. 7,-The first sitting of the Reichstag in the new building was held to-day. After President Von eign countries for their action in ex- up as soon as the pooling bill was dis- Levetzow had made a reminiscent speech, he called for cheers for the emperor. The cheers were given heartily by all except the Socialists, who remained seated in spite of the excited angry protests of the other members. A great uproar followed. President Von Levetzow, on assuming the presidency, after re-election, amid the warm applause of the house. censured the action of the Socialists

in remaining seated when he called for cheers for the emperor. Such a conduct, he said, was not in consonance with the traditions of Germans Herr Singer attempted to justify the attitude of the Socialists and

made a bitter personal attack upon the emperor, which provoked a storm of indignant protests from other parts of the house, and Herr Von Levetzow The house then opened the debate ing prosecutions of some of the Socialist members, during which

Freiherr Von Manteuffel inveighed strongly against the conduct of the Socialists. The reichstag finally adjourned until Tuesday, when the budget will be introduced.

To Shut Out Our Oil. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Germany has

taken the initiative step towards curtailing the importation of another American product, in the proposition It is a curious and novel sight to see now before the bundesrath to enormously increase the duty on cottonseed oil. The proposition is to in-CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- Schaefer met de- crease the present duty, which is \$1, feat for the third time last night, and to \$2.50, equivalent to a duty of 250 is now so far behind that it seems im- per cent, and as the proposition is possible for him to win out. He could supported by the agrarian and proonly succeed in making 424 while Ives | tectionist industrial parties, there ran his 600 and the latter has the can be little doubt that it will sucballs, after making a run of 281, ceed. The subject is treated at length which enabled him to finish the game. | in a report to the state department Ives' total is 1,600, against 1,043 for by United States Consul Merrit at Bremen.

GERMANY'S SUGAR PROTEST, RINGS AS MARKS OF CHARAC-

To the Skilled Eye a Woman Is Re-

vealed by Her Ring Tray. Almost everything a woman does or says or wears is magnified by some one some one consider her doing so por

Is she very fond of solitaires? She is newly rich and anxious to display her wealth, proclaims the characterreader. Is she fond of the ordinary. fashionable stones in the ordinary, fashionable settings? She is commonplace. A woman who, with money enough to buy a marquise ring of sapphires and diamonds, has not enough originality to buy something else, is distinctly commonplace according to the interpreter

Does she wear tall settings on a pudgy little finger, making it look pudgier than ever? She is inartistic. Does she wear white pearls and crystal clear diamonds on a hand that is not as white as milk? She is worse than inartistic. Does she wear oblong bands of stones instead of tall vertical ones? She begins to show gleams of originality and good taste. Does she have her stones sunk into quaint silver settings or old-fashioned chased gold ones? There is hope for her in an artistic sense. Does she wear coals? She is venturesome. Who but a daring woman would defy superstition? Is stones-rubies, carbuncles, garnets? She Does she wear but one ring, eschew-

ing all others? She is sentimental. Does she wear a great many? She is vulgar, or at best frivolous. Does sae wear none at all? She is poor! So whatever she may do, the poor Washington, Dec. 7.-An important thing is harshly interpreted. She might

she pleases.

Awkward.

During the progress of the search expedition in the Sinatic desert for Prof. E. H. Palmer, who, with his two English companions, was basely murdered a surprise from the treacherous Arabs

The search party consisted of three Englishmen and their escort, composed mainly of Bedouins. The author of 'Man-Hunting in the Desert" relates an incident connected with the night guard. One of our number, being little inclined to sleep, strayed somewhat away from the camp into the moonlight, when he was suddenly approached by one of the Bedoufin sentries, who, bringing his Remington rifle to his shoulder, presented the muzzle at our friend,

grasped the situation, and at once realized his danger. Not a word of Arabic could he recall and the fellow was liable to shoot the next instant. "Here, you fellow! Don't be a fool! Don't shoot!" the Englishman shouted. The Bedouin understood not a word

and shouted some challenge in Arabic.

The victim of this display of vigilance

of this, but remained motionless, finger to trigger, the moon plainly revealing the precision of his aim. The situation was awkward: our friend felt anything but comfortable muzzle, not daring to retreat or advance. Racking his brain for an Ara-

ducing the sentence: "Ana Inglize"-in pigeon Arabic. "Me Englishman." To his infinite relief, the guard lowered his rifle with the ejaculation, "Wa-

bic word, he at last succeeded in pro-

had Kawadja," which our friend construed as a permit to pass on.

Bound to Save Him. Exceptions prove the rule, and the wrong conclusion which a dog may reach from wrong premises may be the best proof that he possesses reasoning power. The following story shows plainly that the dog in the case lacked information, but not the faculty of

reasoning. When the Gloucester lifeboat was launched in 1867, it was deemed necessary for two men to throw themselves into the deep sea in order to show the great utility of cork jackets in keeping the upper part of their bodies above

Amongst the thousand of spectators who were watching the men floating about was a Newfoundland dog, who became much excited at what he, no doubt, considered to be the perilous

condition of the men. The dog ran hither and thither, barking furiously, and in his best and most emphatic canine language trying his very best to prevail upon some one in that large multitude of human beings to go to the men's assistance.

Finding no one to go, splash into the water went the dog, and swam directly to the men, one of whom he caught by the sleeve, with the intention of helping him out of the danger. A struggle ensued; the man tried to shake the dog off, but it was of no avail. The dog would not give up his

boat were obliged to go to the rescue. A Cramberry Bog.

hold, and finally two men in a small

The men, women, and children ot Cape Cod earn considerable money every autumn by picking cranherries in the bogs. A large portion of the cape is bog land, which was practically worthless a few years ago. Thousands of acres have been reclaimed, and extensive cranberry bogs have been constructed at a cost of from \$250 to \$300 an acre.

There is now ac ranberry belt extending along the north shore of Buzzards Bay and the southern part of Cape Cod. This region has become one of the greatest crapberry-growing districts of the world.

The cranberry-growers make great preparations for the small army of people which must be housed and fed during the picking season. The accomodations are rather rude and primitive. Some of the pickers live in board cabins, but most of them dwell in tents. several hundred pickers in camp about

the swamps. The cranberry-pickers are out in the bogs soon after day-break and they remain as long as they can see a berry. In large cranberry bogs, where several hundred people are at work, the pickers are divided into companies, each company consisting of 120 persons. They are in charge of a "boss," who keeps account of the amount each picker gathers during the day.