# MONTHS IN JAIL.

## T IS THE PUNISHMENT GIVEN MR. DEBS.

**Other A. R. U. Directors Will Serve t Three Months—The Decision of deral Judge Woods—The Law Bearing on Strikes and Court Injunctions haustively Set Forth—No Question t that the Strike Leaders Planned nancial Lawlessness.**

**A. R. U. Strikers Sentenced.**

ICAGO, Dec. 15.—"Guilty as ged" was the finding announced by United States Circuit Judge liam Woods against President ene V. Debs and all of the directf the American Railway union, sed of contempt of court in viog the strike injunction last sum-

udge Woods, after announcing his ing, said that it was not in accordwith procedure in such cases to it the defendants to say why ence should not be passed, but in case the court would allow it. ebs was sentenced to six months the county jail. The others on l were sentenced to three months except McVane, who was reed because there was no evidence inst him.

deciding the case Judge Woods vered an exhaustive decision covg every point in the case.

udge Woods, referring to the posiof the defendants in respect to act of July 2, 1890, that it was rected at capital" and dangers posed to result from vast aggreions of capital and not of force violence, or wholly against trusts not at organizations of labor in form, said:

"It is clear that a further and more prehensive purpose came to be ertained and was embodied in the l form of enactment. Combinas are condemned not only when y take the form of trusts, but in atever form found, if they be in traint of trade. That is the effect the words "or otherwise." I have doubt that this statute in so far as is directed against contracts or nbinations in the form of trust in any form of a "contract charer" should be limited to contracts l combinations such, in their gen-l characteristics, as the courts e declared unlawful. But to put y such limitation upon the word nspiracy is neither necessary, nor, I think, permissible. To do so uld deprive the word of all significe. Any proposed restraint of de. though it be itself innocent, if s to be accomplished by conspiracy, unlawful. That this case is one of itable character is clear, and as I derstand, has not been questioned counsel—their contention being t neither by this statute nor upon eral principles in the case within jurisdiction of a federal court."

uggestions calculated to incite to s of violence or intimidation were tained, the judgment declared, in ny of the telegrams which were t over the name of Debs for which, withstanding the averment of ir answers to the contrary, it was longer possible for any of the endants to deny some measure of ponsibility.

"The right of men to strike peacea-, and the right to advise a peaceastrike, which the law did not prene impossible, were, the judge d, not questioned, but if men ened into a conspiracy to do any unful thing, and in order to accomsh their purpose ordered men to go on a strike, knowing that violence d wrong would be the probable outne, neither in law or morals could y escape responsibility. Pulln cars in use upon the roads were trumentalit es of commerce, and it lowed that from the time of the anuncement of the boycott the Amern Railway union was committed to onspiracy in restraint of interstate mmerce, in violation of the act of ly 2 1890, and that the members of t association and all others who ned in the movement became crimlly responsible each for the acts of ers done in the furtherrnce of the mmon purpose whether intended by m or not. The officers became reonsible for the men and the men the officers.

"Much has been said, but without of," the judge closed, "of the ongs of the workmen at Pullman, an alliance between the Pullman mpany and the railway managers to press wages, and generally of corrate oppression and arrogance, but s evident that these things, whatr the facts might have been oved or imagined to be, could furh neither justification nor palliation giving up a city to disorder d for paralyzing the industries and mmerce of the country. The deion of Judge Caldwell has en referred to, but while that ognized the rights of employes to it the service of the receivers, it tained no warrant for intimidaor abusing those who were willto take employment or otherwise interfering directly the defendants and their lowers did, with the management d operation of the road. The court erefore finds the defendant guilty contempt as charged, in the case. e same sentence will be ordered in th cases, but it is not intended that ey shall be cumulative."

When Judge Woods had concluded opinion he asked whether the dendants had anything to say and torney Darrow, representing the fendants, asked that his clients ght retire for a consultation. After rief recess the strike leaders filed k into court, ranging themselves fore the bench. Attorney Darrow, eaking for them, said that they had wish to make separate speeches, t felt that they had done no wrong. n passing sentence Judge Woods d punishment should be neither dictive nor trivial. These men re in wilful contempt, under what al advice he should like very much know. These men were the leaders, a great measure, of law breakers, d were responsible as leaders. orant men who followed them l been punished. Debs was more ponsible than any other. He was an of marked ability and power r men and he (the judge) felt coned to discriminate between him l the others. The punishment inst all defendants except Debs would be three months in jail, and against Debs six months.

The defendants did not appear particularly crushed by the punishment. Debs whispered a few words to his sister, who sat near, and they both laughed heartily. Howard and Hogan exchanged smiling glances and Keliher grasped his attorney's hand and appeared to offer congratulations. It was evident that all had expected much heavier sentences, and all wore looks of relief.

The court announced that the punishment was not to take effect for ten days, in which time the defendants' attorneys will prepare an appeal. The prospective prisoners after a short consultation with their attorneys left the court room.

## INCOME TAX REGULATIONS.

**Rules Laid Down for Guidance by the Treasury Department.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The secretary of the treasury yesterday approved the regulations prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue for the enforcement of the collection of the income tax under the late tariff act. Under the regulations provided and approved pursuant to law, every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing or doing business in the United States, who has an annual income of more than $3,500 shall make a full return of the same, verified by his oath, to the collector of internal revenue of the collection district in which he resides, or, if not a resident, in which his business or property from which income is received, is situated, on or before the first Monday in March of each year. The first return under the law shall be made on or before the first Monday in March, 1895, and shall include all income from every source, received in the year 1894, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December in said year. Guardians, trustees and all persons and corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity are required to make similar returns for all minors, wards or beneficiaries for which they act.

The gross gains, profits and incomes returned by persons shall include:

First—Gross profits of any trade, business or vocation, wherever carried on.

Second—Rents received or accrued during the year.

Third—Profits from sales of real estate purchased within two years.

Fourth—Farming operations and proceeds.

Fifth—Money and value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance.

Sixth—Premium on bonds, stocks, notes and coupons.

Seventh—Income from trade or profession not by stated salary and not heretofore enumerated.

Eighth—From salary or compensation other than that received from the United States.

Ninth—Undivided gains and profits of any partnership.

Tenth—Interest received or accrued from all notes, bonds or other securities.

Eleventh—Interest on bonds or coupons paid of any corporation.

Twelfth—Dividends from corporations.

Thirteenth—Income of wife or minor child or children.

Fourteenth—All other sources of income not above enumerated.

**Corporations.**

The exemption of $4,000 allowed to persons is not extended to corporations, but the return must cover all net profits without exemption. The annual return of corporations must include:

First—The gross profits of all kinds of business.

Second—The expenses exclusive of interest, annuities or dividends.

Third—The net profits without allowance for interest, annuities or dividends.

Fourth—The amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends.

Fifth—The amount paid in salaries of $4,000 or less to each employe, and the name and address of each of such employes.

Corporations are required to keep accurate books of accounts, and may be required to allow collectors to inspect the same in verification of the returns. If the annual return is not filed with the collector in the time required by law, the corporation making default shall forfeit a penalty of $1,000 and 1 per cent a month on the tax due until paid.

**Some Corporations Exempt.**

Certain specified corporations for charitable and like purposes and certain savings banks, mutual insurance companies and building and loan associations are exempt from income tax.

Collectors are required to examine the articles of incorporation and business methods of corporations claiming exemption and which are not within the class specially exempt to cause return to be made for taxation as in the case of other corporations.

The tax due from salaries of officers and from pay of employes of the United States will be deducted from the first excess payment over $4,000 by paymasters and disbursing officers in paying the same and will be paid over to the collectors.

**Penalties.**

Severe penalties are imposed on all officers and other persons who make known in any manner or any fact or particulars contained in or relating to any return of any taxpayer or any fact as to the source or amount of the income of any such person. Collectors are strictly directed by the regulations to strictly enforce this provision. As all original returns are forwarded to and filed in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, the opportunity for exposure of the facts provided by this provision will be greatly reduced.

The tax on incomes for 1894 will be due and payable on or before the first day of July next, and if not paid at that time the penalties will be attached for non-payment. The collection of the tax when delinquent will be enforced in the same manner as in case of enforcement and collections of other taxes under the internal revenue laws of the United States.

**The days are never long enough for the man whose heart is in his work.**

# PENSIONS DISCUSSED.

## AND INCIDENTALLY THE INCOME TAX.

**Some of the Respective Party Leaders Cross Swords on These Leading Questions—The Motion to Strike Out the Income Tax Lost—William Waldorf Astor Denounced and Defended—Breckenridge Makes a Short Speech—Other Proceedings in the Lower House.**

WASHINGON, Dec. 14.—The house yesterday entered upon the consideration of the urgency deficiency appropriation bill. The bill contained two disputed items, the appropriation for special pension examiners and that for the collection of the income tax. The former appropriation opened the doors for a debate on the conduct of the pension office, especially the practice of summarily suspending the payment of alleged fraudulent pensions and the debate on the income appropriation was especially lively, but the motion to strike it out was defeated by a vote of 54 to 127.

Mr. Sickles, Democrat of New York, amid a roar of Republican applause, repudiated the charge of wholesale frauds made against pensioners, and declared his unalterable opposition to the appropriation unless it could be authoritatively shown that the pension examiners provided for by it were employed in aiding, instead of embarrassing, deserving claimants.

After some further debate on the subject of this appropriation by Messrs. Coombs and Daniels, New York, Bingham, Pa., Tracy, New York and Grosvenor, Ohio, Mr. Bartlett, Democrat, New York, got the floor and opened the discussion of the income tax appropriation. He was earnestly opposed to this vicious tax. The bill he had introduced for its repeal he knew would never see the light of day, and the opponents of that tax must make their fight against the appropriation necessary to make it operative.

In the course of a hot colloquy with Mr. Bartlett (N. Y.) that followed, McMillin attacked William Waldorf Astor. The latter was warmly defended by Bartlett.

Mr. Henderson, Iowa, and Mr. Cockran, New York, both stated they considered a debate on the merits of the income tax unprofitable. Both hoped that the elections had furnished an intellectual awakening on the Democratic side which would result in the repeal of "this odious tax."

After a short speech by Mr. Breckinridge, who was in charge of the bill, in which he defended the income tax, attributed the late Democratic disaster to divisions among the leaders, and predicted that the younger Democrats who suffered defeat last November would return to congress and power along with a purified party, general debate closed and Mr. Bartlett moved to strike out the appropriations for the collection of the income tax. Defeated 54 to 127.

## HONORS TO THE DEAD.

**Queen Victoria Pays Personal Tribute to Sir John Thompson's Body.**

WINDSOR, Dec. 14.—Shortly before midnight a requiem service in honor of the late Sir John Thompson, premier of Canada, was held in the room of the Clarence tower, in which the body was first deposited. The Rev. Father Longinotti, a Roman Catholic priest of Windsor, officiated. Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, and Lord Pelham Clinton, the master of the queen's household, and other high officials, were present.

By command of the queen the procession was in the nature of a state ceremonial. The laurel wreath which the queen placed upon the coffin will be taken to Canada. The autograph upon it read as follows: "A mark of sincere respect from Victoria."

Queen Victoria has given instructions that everything possible be done to make the funeral a national event. Scores of telegrams have been sent from the castle to Canada, and the queen expresses the greatest sympathy with the family of the deceased premier and with the Canadian people.

**Pushing Appropriation Bills.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—When the house met to-day Mr. Cochran's motion to recommit the urgent deficiency bill with instructions to strike out the appropriation for the income tax was defeated—yeas 49, nays 168. The bill was then passed without division.

The fortifications bill was then taken up and passed without division after a tame debate utterly lacking in interest.

The house again resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the pension appropriation bill, but, on Mr. Grout's representation that several Republican absentees desired to speak on the subject of pensions, the bill was laid aside after Mr. Pickler had confused himself for half an hour, and at 4 o'clock the military academy appropriation bill was taken up.

**More Officers Wanted.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Bate, chairman of the board of visitors to the West Point Military academy, to-day presented the report of the board to the senate. It takes a strong ground in favor of a change of the law which will increase the number of cadets to 469, or one cadet for each senator or representative, and twenty for the president, instead of the present number, which is about 350.

**An Actress Poisoned.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—Lulu Leslie, a dancer with the Bessie Bonehill company, playing an engagement in this city, is unconscious, with little hope of recovery, the result of an overdose of belladonna. She has been suffering with severe headaches and sent a bell boy for anti-pyrine. The boy returned with belladonna, which a druggist's boy had given him by mistake. Miss Leslie swallowed five grains of the drug. The druggist discovered the mistake, but not until Miss Leslie had begun to show the effects of the poison.

## MORE FINANCIAL VIEWS.

**Letter From an Editor Who is Against Carlisle's Plan.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—When the house banking and currency committee resumed its hearing to-day, there was a bare majority of the committee present. Letters were read from W. B. Danna, editor of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, and R. B. Ferris, vice president of the bank of New York. He said: "There seems to be no good reason why existing national banks who have United States bonds on deposit with the comptroller, should not be allowed to continue as they are, until their charters expire or the deposited bonds are paid off. Section 7 of Mr. Carlisle's bill seems like forcing the banks to do what they have not been consulted about."

After a sharp passage at arms between Representatives Walker and Warner as to the order in which the witnesses should be examined, in which Mr. Walker complained of criticisms by Mr. Warner, William C. Cornwall of Buffalo, president of the New York banking association, was introduced and read a carefully prepared paper on the currency problem. His recommendations were as follows:

1. The greenback and treasury notes should be redeemed and cancelled. The liability of the government as regards money was to stamp upon gold and silver their fineness and weight. A government has no right to issue paper with nothing back of it, and to make it a legal tender—to create a currency and by an act of law force the people to take its full value without regard to the intrinsic worth.

2. The vacancy should be filled with bank notes. The best currency of the best nations to-day is mainly bank notes which are a first lien upon the assets of the bank. These assets are commercial possessions, representing the product of the brain and muscle of millions of people. To fit the vacancy created by the retirement of the legal tenders national banks should be allowed to issue notes to a percentage of capital, without bond security, the notes to be a first lien upon the assets of the bank, including the double liability of stockholders, with a guarantee fund made up by all the banks, the government continuing to guarantee and redeem all notes as at present.

3. To perfect the system further and make out the complicated and delicate problems attending this, an impartial expert commission should be appointed.

Mr. Cornwall said that he thought that the treasury notes outstanding should be redeemed, but he would perform this redemption with low rate bonds. He also said that he did not consider that part of Secretary Carlisle's plan relating to retirement of treasury notes sufficiently definite. A return to state bank notes would bring about a revival of counterfeiting, now reduced to a minimum.

W. Dodsworth, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, who next appeared, first laid down these premises:

1. That the bond form of guarantee has been found incompatible with the elasticity of issue.

2. That said guarantee leaves no sufficient margin of profit to the issuer, and consequently prevents issuing.

3. That bonds themselves must, in a few years mature and be retired.

4. That the government's engagement to pay the notes is an illegitimate exercise of federal power.

5. That owing to obtrusive restraints, the volume of notes cannot be readily augmented to meet public emergencies.

6. That the arrangements for insuring current redemptions of the notes fall of their purpose, thereby keeping the volume rigidly inflexible at the seasons when it should automatically contract or expand.

7. That for these reasons the national bank circulation has shrunk to one-half of its former volume, while the public requirements for money have been recognized.

Mr. Dodsworth said that it was manifestly desirable to adopt a course least calculated to disturb existing banking arrangements, but that the power of issuing notes should be conceded to the banks operating under the state laws, conditioned upon the terms that they should conform to the terms of issue imposed upon the national banks, thereby securing to all banks a uniform circulation. Any course short of this would be not only a political injustice but an unwarrantable discrimination against a class of banks in every way deserving the privilege, and upon whose operations the business interests of the country were largely dependent.

Regarding the proposal of Secretary Carlisle that banks should be required to keep a reserve on account of deposits, Mr. Dodsworth said that when banks were pressed by emergencies they had more respect for their interests than to hesitate to disregard the statute, which meant that in practice the reserve law would fail of its purposes. Some panics would have been wholly avoided had banks been free to use their money resources according to their discretion. In closing, he suggested six redemption districts, the comptroller to recommend a bank as agency in each of the divisions by groups of states: New England states, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia; Southern states, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Pacific states and other Western states and territories.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland have abandoned their country home at Woodley for the season and moved into the White house.

**Oklahoma Farmers Improvident.**

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 14.—Oklahoma farmers have been feeding so much wheat to stock that the supply is running short and a number of mills in the territory have shut down for lack of wheat. This is forcing prices up and Oklahoma will be compelled to buy outside to supply the demand.

**Bill for the Right-of-Way.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Cockrell has introduced a bill granting the right-of-way through the Indian territory to the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific railroad company.

# REFORM IN CURRENCY

## A CHICAGO BANKER SETS FORTH HIS VIEWS.

**He Finds Many Things in Secretary Carlisle's Plan He Cannot Approve—Declares that the Country is Not Ready to Accept the Recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury—Opinion Expressed that the Baltimore Plan is Preferable.**

**The Currency Question.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A letter was read from Lyman J. Gage, the banker and financier of Chicago, at the opening of the hearing of the house committee on banking and currency to-day. He had been invited to appear before the committee but was unable to come. Referring to the recommendations of the president and secretary of the treasury, he says:

"Agreeing with the criticisms made by these officers of the government as to the present weakness of our situation and the great desirability of separating the government from direct responsibility for the currency issues, I am persuaded that the country is not ready to accept their recommendations as to the methods proposed. In making any change the method should be so simple that all can comprehend it, and it should be seen that its incidental effects would not be in any direction disturbing to trade, commerce and industry. I believe the "Baltimore plan" carries the true principles of a credit currency, but we cannot reach it by one step and years may intervene before it can be realized.

In the meantime the way for the government to stop our currency business and place the burden of redemption on the banks is plain. Authorize the issue of $250,000,000 of two and one-half per cent bonds payable in twenty years as congress may elect (twenty-five years if desirable) to be offered to subscribers at par. Accept in payment United States legal tender notes or treasury notes, the same to be cancelled. Amend the national bank act so that banks can obtain notes issued to the face value of bonds deposited as security for circulation. Reduce the tax on circulating notes to one-half of 1 per cent.

This done, national bank notes would make good the vacuum caused by the retirement of government notes. In fact there would be some expansion under it to be followed later by some contraction through forced redemption of bank issues if it be true, as some claim, that the volume of the circulating medium in the United States is larger than can be maintained and that the outflow of gold is nature's method of equalizing things. If this be so, if contraction through the exportation of gold or by a retirement of a portion of the paper money be a logical sequence of our situation, then in that case, the government being safe from demands the banks with circulation outstanding, would be obliged to bring their issues within narrower limits. But all this would work itself out and need not be dwelt upon at length now.

The problem is this—to take the government out of the note issuing business. 1. Without contracting the currency in the process. 2. Without inviting expansion. Secretary Carlisle's plan is subject to the danger involved under the last suggestion. Were the above suggestions to receive serious consideration, there are some features of the national bank act that would require amendment in order to give note holders easy and cheaper access to the points of redemption than now exists. Redemption agents in cities should be required. But these are details which I shall pass by."

A letter was also read from Edward N. Gibbs, treasurer of the New York Life Insurance company, approving of the national bank system with some modification.

George C. Butler of New Haven, Conn., then addressed the committee, presenting a currency plan differing somewhat from the secretary's and the Baltimore plan. Its features included note issues up to eighty per cent of a bank's capital; removal of the comptroller of the currency to New York, where he is to have control of the specie reserve made up of 25 per cent of notes issued; a board of bank officers in New York, presided over by the comptroller of the currency; the erection of a suitable building in New York for the currency bureau.

## MARCHING THROUGH CHINA.

**The Second Japanese Army Continues its Unimpeded March.**

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 13.—The column of the second Japanese army sent to attack Fu Chow has met with no resistance so far. The column retains communication with the force from the first army, which is simultaneously advancing on the enemy. It is reported that the Chinese are concentrating at New Chwang. A detachment of the first army is advancing on Hai Ching cast of New Chwang. This detachment has met with resistance, but the advances continue. Field Marshal Yamagata left Antong yesterday.

**Republicans Sweep Boston.**

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The election here yesterday resulted in a triumph for the Republicans, Edwin H. Curtis, the Republican candidate for mayor, defeating General Francis Peabody, Democrat, by 1,600 plurality. Republicans also elected all the aldermen. Boston went Democratic two years ago by 5,000 majority.

**Killed by a School Girl.**

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 13.—An exciting race war exists in Oak Grove school district. As the children were returning home from school yesterday some youngsters made odious remarks about a colored girl in their company. This enraged the girl and she attacked the 12-year-old son of G. W. Greathouse, tearing out his eye and biting off one ear. She followed this up by crushing the boy's skull with a rock, producing his death in half an hour. The girl escaped and is at large. The negroes take the girl's part, and this may lead to more trouble.

## HOG CHOLERA REMEDIES.

**Results of the Investigations of the Bureau of Animal Industry.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A bulletin has been issued by the agricultural department giving results of the bureau of animal industry's exhaustive investigation of hog cholera and swine plague. The same agents are found to be effective in the destruction of the germs of both. Both are spread by infection, and their course varies from one day to three weeks. Both are caused by bacteria. The germs of hog cholera, says the report, are very hardy and vigorous, while those of the swine plague are very delicate and easily destroyed. The latter are found to be present in practically all herds of swine, but the former must be introduced from infested herds.

The most efficient virus remedy tried by the government's agents is the following: Wood charcoal, sulphur, sodium sulphate and antimony sulphate, one pound each; sodium chloride, sodium, bi-carbonate and sodium hyposulphite, two pounds each. These are to be completely pulverized and mixed. The medicine may be used also as a preventative of these diseases. To insure successful treatment the animals should be kept in dry and comfortable quarters. Five or six months should be allowed to elapse after an outbreak before new hogs are purchased or any of the old herd are sold.

The report recommends a rigid quarantining of newly bought hogs and the prevention of their joining those already on the farm for at least six weeks. During the warm months of the year the swine should have plenty of young grass or clover. The losses from these diseases are from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 annually.

## PREMIER THOMPSON DEAD.

**Stricken Suddenly at Windsor Castle, England.**

WINDSOR, Dec. 13.—Sir John Thompson, the Canadian prime minister, attended the meeting of the privy council here to-day and was sworn in as a member. His appearance and manner did not give the slightest indication that he was suffering from any illness. After attending the privy council meeting Sir John adjourned with the ministers and others to luncheon. Shortly after this he became suddenly ill and expired almost immediately. Dr. Ellison, one of the surgeons in ordinary to the household at Windsor, was sent for promptly, but he was unable to save Sir John's life.

Sir John Thompson was a native of Nova Scotia. He first came into political prominence in 1877, when he entered the Nova Scotia legislature. The next year he was made attorney general. In 1882 he was elected judge, but he resigned in 1885, when he was chosen minister of justice and attorney general of Canada and was elected to the dominion house of commons. November 26, 1892, he was made premier on the resignation of Sir John Caldwell Abbott. In the Behring sea sealing arbitration he was one of the British commissioners and added to his already high reputation.

**A French Statesman Dead.**

PARIS, Dec. 13.—M. Auguste L. Burdeau, presiding officer of the chamber of deputies and minister of finance in the cabinet of M. Casimir-Perier, just previous to M. Perier's election to the presidency, died this morning of congestion of the lungs.

## CATTLE AGAINST SUGAR.

**A Gigantic Struggle Between Beef Interests and the Trust Coming.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Word reaches here that the vast cattle interests of the West, representing an invested capital of not less than $500,000,000, are about to grapple in a deathlock struggle with the sugar trust, and that the direction of the fighting is to be lodged with P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris and Swift, the Chicago kings of the meat trade. The United States is to be the battle ground and, unless the program miscarries, the encounter between these colossal interests will furnish the crowning sensation of the short session of congress.

Free sugar is a necessity to free exportation of meat products to the great consuming markets of Europe. The imposition of a duty on sugar was promptly met by the raising of an embargo against American beef by Germany and Denmark.

**Famous Pension Case Ends.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—For the second time the United States supreme court has dismissed the appeal of Daniel Benton, alias William Newby. Benton was convicted in the United States district court here of falsely impersonating William Newby, a Federal soldier killed in the battle of Shiloh, and reappearing as Newby a few years ago at Newby's old home in Southern Illinois and presenting a claim for pension benefit. He was sentenced to three years in the Chester prison. The case was dismissed for failure to file the appeal bond. This will probably end this famous case.

**A Shot at a Judge.**

HAZARD, Ky., Dec. 13.—Judge Hall was warned that if he did not release on bail Jesse Fields and Joe Atkins, charged with shooting ex-County Judge Coombs from ambush, there would be trouble. Field's brother, the county judge, was in court, and when Judge Hall refused to allow bail Fields drew a pistol and fired at Hall. The court officers caught Fields, but his friends released him.

**Voluntarily Liquidates.**

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 13.—The directors of the Commercial bank held a meeting last night and decided that the bank should go into liquidation.

Arthur Kirkpatrick was named as assignee and assumed charge at once. Some time ago the bank which was capitalized at $125,000 met with a number of serious losses and the directors decided that in view of this fact they would not restore the impaired capital but instead would go into liquidation. The assets of the institution are $325,000, of which amount $270,000 is owed depositors.