TRACE MOVEMENTS

Perigrinations of Wm. Oxley Told About in Court.

PRELIMINARY HEARING OF MURDERER

Evidence Follows Oxley From the Time Re Borrowed Horse of Joseph Parks Until His Capture at Louisville-

His Defense is Unknown.

The preliminary trial of William hart, occupied the county court at Broken Bow, Neb., December 11, and the court room was crowded until standing room was at a premium. the case and not more than half of them have yet testified. Thus far the evidence follows Oxley from the time he borrowed the horse of Joseph Parks, on the 12th of November, until his capture at Louisville. December 1.

On the 12th he stopped at Gamble's ranch, twenty miles north of Arnold. where he stayed all night and left there the next morning for the vicinity of Dunning. On the 15th of November a witness saw him at Fullhart's and on the 16th of November he was helping build a fence half a mile east of the house. Oxley was driving in the staples. The same witness was there on the 24th and Fellbart's body was found forty rods east of where they were building the fence on the 16th. No more wire had been stretched, but about twenty more posts had been set.

On the 16th, Oxley according to the testimony, arrived at the T. L. V. ranch with thirteen head of cattle, of which he sold four head to James Judge, foreman of the ranch, and offered to sell him the others. On the same day, the testimony says, he took the other nine head to Gamble's ranch, five miles south of the T. L. V. Oxley left the nine head there and said he was going to the south to buy some calves.

At both ranches he was riding the horse he had borrowed of Parks. He was traced from Gamble's to Gothenburg and from Gothenburg to Louisville, where he was captured.

The cattle alleged to-be sold to James Judge and those left at Gambie's have been identified as Fullbart's cattle and turned over to the administrator of his estate.

At this stage of the trial it has not developed what the defense will be.

FOREST RESERVE IN HILLS.

Department of Agriculture Concludes Its Survey.

A great deal of attention has been called lately to the importance of the Black Hills forest reserve, on account of the work just finished by Mr. E. M. Griffith, field assistant in the division of forestry in the department of agriculture. He has recently finished a forest survey, which is preliminary to the preparation of a "working plan" for the forests of the reserves, which was taken at the request of the secretary of the interior. The plan will be submitted to him next spring and if adopted, will result in the first application of scientific forestry to national lands.

The Black Hills reserve contains 1,311,680 acres and it is said that no other tract this size in this country or abroad, presents more favorable conditions for forest management than does this reserve. It is convenient to markets on all sides where there is a constant demand for timber. The forest reproduces itself easily and rapidly. Twelve hundred acres were examined during the past summer, and exact figures were collected as to the size and kind of trees standing, from which an estimate can be made of the future yield of timber. After leaving the Black Hills Mr. Griffith and his assistants went to Missouri to begin a similiar work on a large tract of hardwood land belonging to the Deering Harvester company.

MONUMENT TO JENNIE WADE

Members of the Iowa W. R. C. Start : Movement.

Members of the Women's Relief corps in lowa are very much interested in the movement to erect a monument to the memory of the heroine, Jennie Wade, at the scene of the battle of Gettysburg. Circular letters have been sent to every branch of the Women's Relief corps in the state, calling for donations to the fund.

The circular recites the deeds of the noble girl and the incident during which she met her death, she having been shot down while feeding a number of hungry soldiers. The women of Iowa at the close of the national Women's Relief corps convention at Philadelphia in 1899, visited the battlefield and saw the little brick house with the hole left by the minnie ball in the door that took her life. She had supplied cold water to the weary soldiers during the days of the bloody battle and fed them.

Another Ducal Wedding.

It is authoritatively asserted that the Duke of Westminster is engaged to marry Miss Shelagh West, daughter of Colone! Cornwallis West. By the marriage the duke will become the brother-in-law of Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill.)

Steel Mills Resume.

The Lorraine, O., steel mills resum-ed opeartions Monday in all departments, except the blast furnace, giving 401,700,000 poods; and oats, 721,600,000 employment to 2,000 men now idle.

FIGHT WITH CONVICT.

Desperado Fatally Wounds Policeman and

A desperate running fight between a man supposed to be Martin Kuhn, the convict who escaped from the Columbus, O., per tentiary on Thanksgiving day, took place in Logansport, Ind., December 6, Ben Dean, of the sheriff's posse, being probably fatally shot. The police were acting under in-

structions from Warsaw to arrest a man with a stolen rig. The man was apprehended on the street, and when an attempt was made to arrrest him he started on a run with the police in pursuit, firing as they ran. Beyond the city limits the officers ran out of ammunition, but Kuhn appeared to have The preliminary trial of William an abundant supply. At this point Oxley, accused of the murder of Full-Officer Dean overtook the fugitive, and with his empty revolver attempted to club Kuhn into submission. Instead Kubn fired twice point blank at the officer, one bullet entering his breast, Forty witnesses have been called in the other the abdomen. Dean was conveyed to the city and the desperado escaped. A posse was at once organized consisting of the entire police force, the Logan grays, the local militia company and fifty citizens who are scouring the country.

DEAD BODIES COME HOME

Transport Hancock Arrived with Fifteen Hundred Bodies.

The transport Hancock has arrived at San Francisco from Manila via Nagasaki with a gruesome cargo. It consisted of the bodies of about 1,500 sailors and soldiers who either died in battle or succumbed to the ravages of disease in the Philippines, China, Guam and Honolulu. This is the largest number of bodies brought home since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. The Haccock will likely remain in quarantine a few The bodies will be conveyed to days. the Presidio and placed in the buildings there pending interment or shipment to relatives.

The Hancock brought fifty-two passengers, 100 in the steerages and there were eleven deaths on the voyage.

ABE MOORE IN TROUBLE

Former Nebraska Cattle King in Jail

at Chicago. Abe Moore, formerly known as the Nebraska cattle king, was sent to the county jail at Chicago December 11. Moore was one of the largest shippers of western cattle until about two years ago. Then he sold, it is alleged, a mythical herd to Chicago dealers and realized many thousand dollars. He was sentenced to the penitentiary and recently the appellate court sustained the decision of the lower court. Moore was in Nebraska on bond when the decision of the appellate court was rendered. A capias for him was issued and two deputy sheriffs started for Nebraska with it, but met Moore on his way to Chicago.

GOBBLE UP WESTERN WELLS

Standard Oil Company Invades California

Territory. A special from Los Angeles says: A deal has just been consummated whereby the Standard Oil company acquires all of the interest of the Pacific Coast Oil company. The purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. The Pacific Coast Oil company has been doing business in California for a quarter of a century and has been reaching out during that period until its interests include valuable oil properies in various sections. It owns a steamer which is used in transporting oil from the southern coast to its refinery at Alameda, which has a monthly capacity of 25,000 barrels. The company's entire holdings are embraced in the transfer.

Smallpox Scare.

Alliance. Neb., is in a state of mild excitement over the appearance of several cases of an epidemic which resembles smallpox, and although the physicians cannot agree on the disease some good authorities pronounce it a mild type of smallpox. About half a dozen cases are at present reported. At a meeting of the city council December 7, Dr. Bellwood was appointed quarantine officer, whose duty it is to quarantine every one. The disease is thought now to be well under control. Schools and public gatherings are materially cut down by lack of activity.

Aged Woman Badly Injured.

Mrs. William Bickley, an old lady, was quite seriously hurt at Madison, Neb. She had been in town trading and was returning home after sundown. Turning into the gate at her farm the buggy struck a brace and the sudden stop threw Mrs. Bickley under the horses heels and besides be ing hurt in the fall she was stamped upon by the horse. She was injured about the body and limbs.

Sentenced to the Penitentary.

George. S. Dodge, the young man who recently stole a horse and saddle at Nehawka, was this afternoon sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Jessen.

Year in Penitentiary.

Harry Hickson, the young man recently found guilty of forgery, by a jury in the district court at Plattsmouth, Neb., was sentenced to one year in the state penitentiary by Judge

Russian Crop Report.

The official estimates for this winter and spring crop in sixty-four departments of European Russia are as follows: Wheat, 658,000,000 poods; rye,

NATIONAL SENATE

Thursday, December 6.

The senate today transacted no business of importance in open session. Throughout almost the entire forenoon it was in executive session. The ship subsidy bill, therefore, received no

consideration. Mr. Carter of Montana. gave notice that on Tuesday next he would call up the pending resolution relating to the contested Montana seat in the senate claimed by both W. A. Clark and Mar-

tin McGinnis. The senate then, at 11:40 on motion of Mr. Lodge, went into an executive session, which lasted four hours, the entire time being devoted to the discussion by Senator Morgan of the Hay-Pauncefore treaty for the abrogation of the portion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which relates to the Nicaraguan

In the course of his speech he said that he did not really consider that the treaty need have any special bearing upon the bill, and that he believed that it was competent for the United States to proceed with the building of the canal regardless of the treaty or of Great Britain's wishes in the matter, but to satisfy other senators and also to meet the wishes of the secretary of state, for whom he incidentally expressed the highest esteem, he would consent to action upon the treaty, and

do all he could for it. Discussing the question of the fortification of the canal. Senator Morgan argued strenuously against it, both as inexpedient and unnecessary. He con-tended that Great Britain was not the only power whose interests would be affected by a provision for fortification, and said that Nicaragua and Costa Rica had a right to be considered in that connective. Furthermore, in case of war, everybody knew that the canal would be protected by the fullest extent, so that any provision bearing on this point was needless.

He admitted, however, that he had no doubt that if the United States should proceed with the construction of the canal, without first taking steps to secure the neutrality of the canal. Great Britain would be grievously offended, and that he thought it not impossible that the offense would be considered sufficiently grave to lead to hostilities between the two countries.

"Do you mean," asked Senator Bev-"that, notwithstanding the present friendly relations between the countries, England might declare war if we should construct the canal with our own means and in our own way?"

Senator Morgan replied that he considered that result among the probabilities. "But," he said, "I should not be deterred by that circumstance.'

Mr. Mason asked whether it was true that if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty prevented the use of the canal by Great Britain in time of war the conproposition that it also prohibited such use by the United States was not also true.

To this Mr. Morgan did not make direct reply, saying that he would take up that point later in his dis-cussion. In discussing the points of the treaty with Senator Teller, the Alabama senator expressed the veiw that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is unconstitutional and for this reason, if for no other, it should be disregarded.

Saturday, Deemeber 8.

The developments in the senate in executive session vesterday in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were:

An agreement on the part of the senate to vote on the amendment offered by the committee on foreign relations providing for the policing of the canal on next Thursday at 3 o'clock. 'An amendment offered by Senator

Teller striking out the treaty prohibition against the fortifications of the Nicaragua canal when constructed. The conclusion of Senator Morgan's

speech. A speech by Senator Teller in oppo-

sition to the treaty.

The agreement for a vote on the committee amendment was secured soon after the executive session began. It was reached by unanimous consent as the result of a request made by

Senator Lodge.

Senator Teller spoke for about two hours, giving notice of his amendment at the beginning of his address. The amendment suggested relates to sec-tion 7 of article 2 of the treaty. As that section now stands it reads as follows: "No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

Mr. Teller advocated the striking out of the first sentence of this provision and for verbal changes in the remaining portion, making it read as follows: "The United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military force along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder." Mr. Teller contended that if the United States desired to build the canal it should proceed to do so without trying to secure the con-sent of Great Britain. He said that the opinion of Secretary Hay that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was necessary as a preceding performance, after all was only the opinion of one man, and he quoted from public documents to show that former secretary of states had differed in their opinions in this respect. He also showed that in some instances there had been breaches of the Clay-

ton-Bulwer treaty. Replying to Senator Morgan, Senator Teller expressed the opinion that Great Britain never would permit her resentment of independent action by the United States to lead her to begin hostilities, because her national interest in maintaining peace with this country is too great, but he argued that to have England opposed to the building of the canal was to admit that country had a right to express its dissent. That position, he said, never would be accepted by the people of this country.

No business of importance was session. Practically the entire legislative day was consumed by the executive session and at 3:20 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

Tuesday, December 11. Hon. Charles A. Towne, the recently

day's session of the senate, and took the oath of office. No business of importance was transacted in open session, the senate going into secret session on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as soon as routine business had been

ended When the senate convened Mr. Chandler (N. H.,) Mr. Bate (Tenn.,) and Mr. Turley (Tenn.,) who heretofore, during the present session had not been in attendance were in their

Mr. Nelson (Minn,,) presented the credentials of Mr. Towne. Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, directed attention to the last clause of the credentials, which was that Mr. Towne should hold his seat until "his suc-cessor was elected and qualified." He said the constitution provided simply that the appointee should hold office until the legislature had met.

"In the credentials presented," said Mr. Chandler, "the governor has undertaken to prescribe the length of the new senator's term. The added clause of the credentials, of course, is superfluous. I desire simply to call attention to this fact and have no intention to object to the swearing in of Mr. Towne.

The new senator was conducted to the desk by Mr. Nelson and the oath of office was administered.

Mr. Towne was congratulated warmly by many of his colleagues as he took his seat on the democratic side of the chamber.

A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in the northern judicial district of Ohio was passed.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution that a committee of three senators be appointed by the president pro tem to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the president of the United States on the 4th of March next. Under the rules the resolution went over.

The senate after the transaction of some routine business at 12:35, on motion of Mr. Lodge went into executive

Without resuming business in open session the senate at 5:05 p. m. ad-

Wednesday, December 12.

The first speech in opposition to the ship subsidy bill in the senate was de-livered yesterday by Mr. Clay, Georgia, one of the minority members of the committee on commerce, which re-ported it to the senate. He is recognized as one of the most vigorous op-ponents of the bill in the senate, and during nearly two hours was accorded close attention by senators on both sides of the chamber. Mr. Hanna, who expects to reply to Mr. Clay's argument, gave him a particularly attentive hearing.

In the early part of the session a lively colloquy was precipitated over the reference of the committee of the Grout oleomargarine bill, just passed the house of representatives. It finally went to the committee on agri-culture. This was a victory for the friends of the bill.

There also was a sharp debate over the Montana senatorial case, but no action was taken, the matter by consent going over temporarily. business session of the senate will be held today as the day will be devoted to the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington. An order presented by Mr. Cockrell Missouri, was ratified by the scuate directing that the vacancies on the committees of the District of Columbia, geological survey, Indian affairs, mines and mining, Pacific islands, territories and rail-roads, be filled by the appointment of Senator Towne of Minnesota.

The resolution of yesterday Haven, for the appointment by the president pro tem of a committee of three senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the president of the United States on the 4th o' March was adopted without debate.

The Grout oleomargarine bill passed by the house, was laid before the sen ate and President Pro Tem Frye announced that he felt obliged, in view of previous action of the senate on a similar measure to refer the bill to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, said he would offer no objection to that reference, but Mr. Vest of Missouri, a member of the finance committee. contended vigorously that the bill, being to pass Monday, a revenue measure, ought to be referred to the committee on finance. He declared that if the bill was an honest measure it was a revenue bill, and if it were a dishonest measure it was an effort to use the taxing power of the government as a police regula-

Mr. Proctor, Vermont moved that the bill be referred to the committee on agriculture.

In again objecting to the proposed reference, Mr. Vest declared that here it was proposed in this bill to turn congress into a state legislature and make it exercise purely police power

in the various states. The motion to refer the bill to the committee on agriculture was agreed

After an executive session the senate

Burglars Loot a Bank.

adjourned.

A Seville, O., six masked burglars seized Town Marshal Weaver and, after binding and gagging him, blew the safe in High's bank, securing about \$1,600. The explosion aroused several citizens, who gave chase to the burglars, but the latter, with drawn revolvers, made a dash for the Cleveland, Lorain & Western depot, and got away on a handear. A posse is in pursuit.

One of the prettiest fashions of winter is to have hat and muff to match.

Formally Indicted.

Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., of the First National bank of New York, accused of having embezzled \$690,000 from that institution, was indicted by the United States grand jury. Alvord will probtransacted by the senate today in open ably be tried at the next term of the criminal court.

Drilling in Oil Fields.

The work of drilling in the oil and gas fields in Shelby county, Illinois, was inaugurated December 11. The appointed successor to the late Senator industry will open up an undeveloped Davis of Minnesota, attended yester- section.

Thursday, December 6.

at the end of a long sitting, passed the army reorganization bill by a vote of 166 to 133. Three democrats—Messrs. Hall of Pennsylvania and Underhill and Clayton of New York—voted with the republicans for the bill. No other business was done.

Discussing the bill, Mr. Bingham said that both parties in the recent campaign pledged themselves to economy and retrenchment. The house of representatives today. the republicans for the bill, and Mr. McCall, republican of Massachusetts with the democrats against it. Other-

wise it was a strict party vote.

The proposition which some of the democrats attempted to commit their side to in caucus, an extension of the present temporary army until July 1, 903, which was voted upon indirectly on a motion to recommit, commanded the votes of only about half the opposition and of two republicans, Mr. Call and Mr. Mann of Illinois. Many of the democrats, however, voted against the motion because they were opposed not only to the reorganization bill, but also to continuing the temporary army at its present strength.

Quite a number of amendments were presented to the bill before it was The liveliest fight was made upon a substitute offered by Mr. Littlefield for the canteen section. The substitute prohibited the sale of intoxicants at military posts. It was supported by Messrs, Littlefield, Grosvenor, Dick and Hay (dem., Va.) and op-posed by Messrs. Slayden (dem.) Texas, Fitzgerald. (dem.). Massachusetts, Pearce (rep.). Missouri, Parker (rep.). N. J., and Bartholdt (rep.), Missouri, Large delegations from the W. C. T. U., which is in session here, watched When the fight from the galleries. the vote was taken the prohibiting amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, 159 to 51.

Mr. Barthold attempted to secure a record vote in the house, but the peculiar parliamentary statutes shot him out. The sections designed to retire General Shafter as a major general and Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Wilson as brigadiers, were stricken out.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine, offered the following substitute for the canteen provision of the bill:

"The sale of or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquor by any person in any post, exchange or canteen allowing the war department to conor army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, is hereby prohibited. The secretary of war is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

Mr. Littlefield spoke in favor of the amendment. Several others spoke either for or against it, and Mr. Littlefield closed the debate and defended prohibition in Maine, which he insisted made for morality and temperance. The amendment was adopted 159 to 51.

An amendment offered by William A. Smith of Michigan, was adopted, providing that if one of the parents of soldier should die after he had served more than one year, leaving the other solely dependent upon him for support he might receive an honorable dis-

The bill wa spassed, 166 to 133, and the house at 6:05 adjourned.

Saturday, December 8.

The house yesterday passed the Grout eleomargarine by a vote of 198 to The substitute offered by the minority of the committee on agriculture, which imposed additional restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine to prevent its fraudulent sale as butter, and commerce would seriously suffer. He expressed regret that the republicant by 178 to 113. The bill as passed cans had failed to devise a more just, per pound, and increases the tax on The bill should provide for a reduction oleomargarine uncolored from 2 cents of \$70,000,000. to one-quarter of a cent per pound.

A long and interesting debate pre ceded the vote, in the course of which those who favored the Grout bill claimed the additoinal tax on colored oleomargarine was the only effective remedy for preventing fraud upon the public, while those who opposed it contended that fraud would be prevented by the substitute and the real purpose of the Grout bill was to detroy the oleomargarine industry.

Those who participated in the debate were Messrs. Henry (rep., Conn.), Grout (rep., Vt.), Lamb (dem., Va.), Davidson (rep., Wis.), and Tawny, (rep., Minn.), in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Wadsworth (rep., N. Y.), Lorimer (rep., Ill.), Bailey (rep., Kas.). Gosvenor (rep., Ohio). Williams (dem., Miss.), Foster (dem., Ill.), and Bailey (dem., Texas), against it.

M. Henry (Conn.), who was in charge of the measure, opened the debate in its support. He explained the features of the bill. The increase of the tax on colored imitation butter, he said, the majority of the committee on agriculture believed was absolutely necessary to protect the dairy interests

of the country.
Mr. Wadsworth of New York, chairwho, with six other members of the committee signed the minorty report against the Grout bill, explained the substitute. He charged that the purpose of the supporters of the Grout bill was to destroy the manufacture of oleomargarine, not to regulate its sale Mr. Bailey, Kas., supported the sub-stitute. He said that laboring men

from all parts of the country had protested to the committee against the Grout bill. Mr. Grosvenor, Ohio, opposed the front bill, which he said was designed to destroy one industry for the benefit

the cost of butter would increase 25 per cent for the laboring man. Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, gave notice at the close of the session that he would call up the war revenue reduction act after the disposal of the legislative appropriation bill next week, proba-

bly on Tuesday. Tuesday December 11.

The first of the great supply bills, house yesterday in record time. The Arlington cemetery with full military bill carries \$24,496,308 and has 131 honors.

pages, but there was less than ten minites' debate upon it. Mr. Bingham, l'a., who was in charge of the measure tendered his thanks to the house for the confidence shown in the appropria-tions committee. It required about

bill—the first of the big money bills—was a step in that direction. Mr. Robinson (Ind.) expressed the opinion that if retrenchment was desired a provis-ion should be inserted in the bill to cut off the thirty days' sick leave in addition to the thirty days' leave now allowed to clerks in the executive departments.

Mr. Bingham explained that such legislation did not come within the purview of the pending bill. The law left the question of leave within the discretion of the various heads of departments.

Mr. Robinson protested that clerks in the government service outside of Washington did not receive the same leave privileges as those here, and that the unjust discrimination against the former should cease.

An amendment providing for twelve additional temporary clerks to dispose of the accumulated business in the office of the competroller of the treasury was adopted.

Wednesday, December 12.

The debate on the war revenue reduction bill opened in house yesterday. Mr. Payne, of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, spoke on behalf of the majority, and Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, on behalf of the minority. The house adjourned carly to permit the hall to be decorated for exercises in connection with the centennial celebration tomorrow. Before the war revenue reduction bill was taken up a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a special committee of five members to investigate the death of Oscar L. Booz, of Bristol, Pa., who died recently, it is alleged, as a result of hazing, received while a cadet at West Point. This course was taken over the head of the military committee, which reported in favor of

duct the inquiry.
In opening the debate on the bill for the reduction of war taxes, Mr. Payne said that in reporting the pending the committee felt as though they had gone to the farthest limit in the amount of reduction, with due regard to preventing deficits. The \$65,000,000 remaining after the reduction proposed by the committe took effect would not meet the extraordinary expenses sure to follow as a result of the Spanish war. Among such expenses was the interest on the bonds issued to prosecute the war, amounting to \$5,-000,000; the increased army, which both sides admit should be 100,000 men, for the next two or three years.

This increase in expenditure would amount at least to \$60,000,000. The increase in naval expenditures for equip-ing out of the late war would add to

our expenditures \$10.000,000 more. Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, a member of the committee on ways and means, followed, presenting the views of the minority. Mr. Swanson said the democratic party fully recognized the urgent necessity for a reduction in the revenues of this government, during four years taxation had increased over \$260,000,000, and he declared if this heavy burden was continued business was for all articles known as oleomar- equitable and permanent system of garine, butterine, imitation butter or taxation. He then argued that there imitation cheese transported into any should be a reformation of the tariff state or territory for consumption or and an abolition of the custom duties sale, subject to the police power of which have created trusts and monosuch state or territory, but prevents polics. He also insisted that the govany state or territory from forbidding erament should correct more revenue the sale of such product when pro- from capital, incomes and profits, rathduced and sold free from coloration in er than from the consumption and the imitation of butter. The bill increases business and occupation of the people, the tax on oleomargarine colored in that "taxes should be levied on what a imitation of butter from 2 to 10 cents man has and not upon what he needs."

The house adjourned at 3:05 p. m.

Not Quite Self-Supporting.

The report of the third assistant postmaster general shows that the total receipts from all sources of postal revenue during the year amounted to \$102,354,579, while the expenditures reached \$107,740,267. The value of the total number of pieces of stamped paper issued to postmasters was \$97,687,-771, a net increase over the issue of the previous year of \$7,535,111.

The report urges legislation on "book serials, premiums for subscriptions and the return of unsold matte to news agents." It is also asked that congress be urged to pass an act consolidating the third and fourth classes of mail matter. Recommendation is made that the

sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for the issuance free to the public of a pamphlet containing postal information for reference.

The reports comments upon the excessive number of articles registered free by the legislative departments and says that the abuse of the registered mail in this respect will continue until congress acts in the matter. It man of the committee on agriculture, is said that could the amount paid as indemnity for lost registered first-class domestic mail (probably \$25,000) be raised to the full value not exceeding \$200 many letters which now pass in the ordinary mails would be gathered into the registered mail.

Washington Notes. Senator Cullom has introduced bills to grant pensions at \$50 per month to Hannah L. Palmer and Minerva Mc-Clernand, widow of General John L. McClernand.

C. Dana Sayres of Chadron, Neb., of another. He said that if the manu-facture of oleomargarine was dethe interior department. R. D. Smith the interior department. R. D. Smith stroyed, as the bill would destroy it, has been appointed a substitute carrier

in the Kearney, Neb., postoffice. The president dined Monday evening with Justice Harlan of the supreme court, and after his return to the White house he touched the button which formally opened the exposition

at Phoenix, Arizona. The remains of Col. E. H. Liscum, one of the heroes of the fight of Tien Tsin in July last, arrived at Washington and were escorted by a troop of cavalry to the parish hall of St. John's the legislative, executive and judicial cavalry to the parish hall of St. John's appropriation bill, was passed by the church. The remains will be buried a