the banks would be called upon to maintain state, the parity and that if they were unable to country would at once be forced to a affver busin.

Mr. Gage smillingly remarked that he did not see the situation in that light. He apprehended no such emergency. Mr. Gage in-timated in response to impulsies of Mr. Prince that there were \$520,000,000 of demand obligations outstanding. Technically the entire \$930,000,000 was subject to demand at any time, and must be met with gold i this was required. Therefore it was pructi cally impossible, he urged, that all these obligations should be presented at one time.

or even a small percentage of them.

Mr. Prices pointed out that \$730,000,000 of demand obligations would continue outstand ing after the withdrawal of \$200,000,000 under the Gage tall. Besides this amount outnonding there would be a new issue of national bank notes under the secretary's bill, raising the total demand obligations of the government to \$1,230,000,000, all possible in gold. Mr. Gage responded that the national bank notes would not constitute an ordinary demand obligation against the government, as the government would be obligated only in case of the general collapse of the banks and a disappearance of their securities, which was not apprehended.

TENET OF BANKING. The discussion brought from Mr. Gage an other general statement of all the demand obligations of the United States. He said he spake from the experience of a practical banker in saying that all the demands against the government would not come a one time. It was a tenet of banking that all demands did not come at once. If they did the banks would not last long. For that reason it was necessary only to provid-against a small percentage of the demand Mr. Jordan, the subtreasurer of New York, had said to him that all the trouble in redemption was caused by the last \$200,000,00 of demands. The secretary concurred in this view. If, therefore, \$200,000,000 was set aside in a redemption fund it would to large extent relieve the demand.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada argued that a der the secretary's bill if the banks surrendered their no'es and took the refunds bonds which were proposed as a bosis fo

Mr. Gage conceded that this might occur but he thought the chances of it were exceedingly remote.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee made the point the under the bill banks would get circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited at a reduced rate of biterest, while at the same time the government was to pay 2½ per cent interest on the banks which the banks got their circulation with.

Mr. Gage answered that the proposal of his bill was but the first step. It had to recognize the fact that the rational banking law provided deposits of bonds as the basis for circulation. That being the case he had deemed it wise as a first step to reduce th interest on the bonds. When that desirable end was accomplished further steps could be taken toward a withdrawal of the govern ment's guaranty for bank note issues and the later-dependence between the banks and the government.

The hearing had continued until 12:30 and as several members desired to go on the floor of the house it was arranged that Mr. Gage would resume his hearing before the

committee at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

In the course of his statement Mr. Gage said that his bill would be supplemented at a later day by seother measure carrying ou the recommendations of the president that the secretary of the treasury be empowered borrow, when circumstances demand \$100,000,000 for a term not exceeding one year. This power would not be exercise except at rare intervals, but it would have a steadying effect from the knowledge it gave the market that the power existed. With this power to berrow in case of need and the measures provided by his bill Mr. Gage salhe would just as leave run the government fin nees as to run any bank, as there would be no more responsibility or hazard.

TEXT OF THE CURRENCY MEASURE

Follows the Lines Laid Down in Hi Annual Report.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Gage's financial bill, submitted today to the com-

mittee on banking and currency of the house of representatives, is as follows: A bill to provide for the refunding of the national debt, for establishing a redemption fund, and a division of issue and refemption in the treasury of the United States, and to

fund, and a division of Issue and relemption in the treasury of the United States, and to modify existing laws respecting national banks; and for other purposes.

Be it cenated, etc. That there be established in the Treasury department, as a part of the office of the treasurer of the United States, a division to be designated and known as the Division of Issue and Redemytion, to which shall be assigned, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasurer of the United States, a division to be designated and known as the Division of Issue and Redemytion, to which shall be assigned, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue, releasement of the several classes of United States paper money. There shall be reasured from the States and the deposit of lawful money provided in the States and the deposit of lawful money provided in the section the failt of the United States of all the reasury of the treasury of the treasury of the treasure of the United States and the section the failt of the United States and the deposit of lawful money of the United States of and the section of the deposit of lawful money provided in this section the failt of the United States of all the circulating notes of said division, as a redemption fund, the sum of \$125,000,000 in United States and the circulating notes of said division as a redemption fund, the sum of \$125,000,000 in United States and the circulating notes of said division of the circulating notes of said that only the circulating notes of said division of the circulating notes of said that of the Culture States of all the circulating notes of said that of the Culture States of all the circulating notes of said that of the Culture States and the deposit of lawful many and treasury notes of 1850 outside the treasury of the treasury of the treasury of the treasury of the treasury and destroyed and other notes of lawful the said and in no other way.

Section 2 That all notes, treasury notes of the circ

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing that provision of the act approved January 14, 1890, which provides that there shall be outstandwhich provides that there shall be outstanding at any time no more and no less of the treasury notes authorized by said act than the silver bullion and standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury, purchased with said notes.

See, 3. That the secretary of the treasury be and he is tereby authorized to receive at the treasury any of the outstanding bonds known as the 5 per centum bonds of 1904, and the 4 per centum consols of 1904, and provided, the circulating notes specifically issued therefor and secured by said United States notes or silver certificates, shall be exempt from taxation under the provisions of the secretary of the Revised Statutes of this act.

Sec, 12 Section 1.528 of the Revised Statutes shall be organized with a less capital than \$100,000, except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants; and except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place the population of which except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place the population of which except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury at the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants; and except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place the population of which except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury of not except that banks with a c

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state, municipal or local authority; provided that none of the outstanding bonds shall be received at a valuation greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2½ per centum, and that the bonds hereby authorized shall be issued at not less than par.

Sec. 4. That the bonds authorized by this act and any other bonds of the United States may be deposited with the treasurer of the United States as security for the circulation notes of national banking associations, and any national banking association which may deposit the bonds herein authorized in he deposited as security for its

intions, and any national banking associaon which may deposit the bonds herein
on which may deposit the bonds herein
on which may deposit the bonds herein
otherized to be deposited as security for its
irculating notes shall be entitled to reeive from the comptroller of the currency
of to issue such notes to an amount equal
the face value of such bonds. Froyded,
all the aggregate amount of bonds deposed by any national banking association
nder any law shall not exceed the amount
of its capital; and provided further, that
othing herein contained shall be construed
a modify or repeal the provisions of secon 5.167 and section 5.171 of the revised
tatutes, authorizing the comptroller of
ecurrency to require an additional deosit of bonds or of lawful money in case
to market value of the bonds held to setre the circulating notes shall fall below
the par value of circulating notes outstandag for which such bonds may be deposited

See, a That any national banking association whose deposit of bonds is less than the amount of its capital may deposit with the treasurer of the United States, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may approve. United States notes, treasury motes of 1890, and silver certificates, and shall be entitled to receive from the comparioller of the currency and to issue an equal amount of its circulating notes; but the aggregate amount of bonds. United States notes, treasury notes of 1890 and silver certificates deposited by any national banking association shall not exceed the amount of the United States notes, treasury notes of 1890 and silver certificates deposited with the treasurer of the United States under authority of this section shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000,000. e, 5 That any national banking associa

Sec. 6. That the secretary of the treasury hall issue from time to time, in his discretion, bonds of the same class and character as those described in the third section of this act, and shall substitute the same with the treasurer of the United States, for equal amounts of notes, treasury notes of 1890 and silver certificates deposited by national banking associations, and the bonds so issued and substituted shall be charged to the respective national bank associations and accounted for by them, at such prices, not less than par, as shall represent the narket value of such bonds. And the United States notes, treasury notes of 1890 and sliver certificates released as herein provided, hall become a part of the general redempton fund, and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to exchange any of sid treasury notes of 1890 and said silver extificates for a like amount of United States notes; provided, that the amount of conds issued under the authority of this section shall not exceed the sum of \$200, 60,000. e sum of \$206,000,000; Sec. 6. That the secretary of the treasur;

7. When any national bank now exist ec 7. When any national bank now exists hereafter shall have deposited such tited States bonds. United States notes of or silver certificates to an amount of not stan 50 per centum of its capital it shall entitled to receive from the comproduct the currency and to issue national bank es in addition to the 50 per centum thus vided to the amount of 25 per cent of the deposits, but the circulation issued by retical banking association shall never ational banking association shall nev ny national banking association shall never e in excess of its paid up capital stock not the national banknote debt shall not be ecured by said deposit, but shall constitute first lien upon all the remaining assets of he association issuing such notes. Upon the failure of any association to redeem its irculating notes above provided, whether he same are issued against deposited secu-lify or reneral assets, the same shall be he same are issued against deposited secuity or general assets, the same shall be
promptly redeemed by the treasurer of the
United States. To secure the United States
gainst any loss arising from its guarant
to redeem such additional circulating notes
t shall be the duty of the comptroller of
the currency to levy upon and collect from
twery national banking association issuing
such unsecured circulationa tax at the rate of
ther cent per annum on such unsecured per cent per annum on such unsecure reulation; which said tax of 2 per cent pe circulation; which said tax of 2 per cent per annum shall be paid to the treasurer of the United States in equal semi-annual pay-ments in January and July of each year, and when so collected it shall constitute a safety fund out of which the United States shall be reimbursed for any redemption of said unsecured circulation it may make as herein provided. This safety fund thus created shall be invested by the secretary of the treasury in such government bonds the treasury in such government bond the may consider advisable. Said tax of per cent per annum shall be in addition per cent per annum shall be in addition the tax of one-half of 1 per centum per

unum on circulating notes hereinafter uthorized. Sec. 8. That each national banking associa Sec. 8. That each national banking associa-tion shall deposit and maintain in the treas-ury of the United States a sum of money aggregating 10 per cent of its aggregate cir-culation, such sum to be in lieu of the 5 per centum fund now required by section 3, act approved June 20, 1874, to be maintained and to be subject to all the provisions of existing law respecting said redemption fund not becomes the provisions of

or time intervening between the deposit of United States notes, treasury notes and silver, and the substitution of bonds by the secretary of the treasury, as in this ac provided, the circulating notes specifically issued therefor and secured by said United States notes or silver certificates, shall be exempt from taxation under the provisions of this net.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The senate in xecutive session today ratified the treaty for the extension for one year of the time for completing the marking of the Mexican coundary line

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Today's treasury tatement shows: Available cash balance \$228,181,151; gold reserve, \$159,378,692,

WOLCOTT IS NOT YET READY

Defers Making Statement from the Special Monetary Commission.

PROMISES TO MAKE IT AFTER HOLIDAYS

Says the Commission Will Continue Its Work So Long us There is Prospect of Securing a Conference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Mr. Wolcott, re sublican of Colorado, chairman of the comnittee appointed by President McKinley to ecure if possible the co-operation of for eign countries in an international confer ence on the silver question, said in the sen tte today that the committee had not made report to the president, and it was uncer tain when a report would be made. Nego lations for a bimetallic conference, he said, ire still pending, but Mr. Welcott assured he senate that the committee had no inention of prolonging its efforts beyond the year without reasonable hope of success should exist. Mr. Welcott promised to explain fully the work of the commission in a speech to be delivered after the holiday re-

A resolution directing the secretary of war o send supplies to Americans and other ufferers in the Klondike region was passed. Mr. Pritchard, republican of North Caro ina, chairman of the civil service investigat. ng committee, delivered a brief speech upon he execution of the civil service law as decloped by his committee.

Mr. Hanna, republican of Ohio, after an liness of a week, appeared in the senate to day and was cordially greeted by his col Mr. Free of the commerce committee favor

bly reported and the senate passed a bill freeting the secretary of the treasury to urchase or construct a suitable vessel evenue cutter service on the Yukon river, Alaska, to cost not to exceed \$40,000. AGREE ON HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. Allison of the appropriations commit ion providing for a recess of congress from ber 18, 1897, to January 5, 1898. The esolution was adopted.

esciution was acopted.

Mr. Hawley of the military affairs com-nittee reported the resolution for the relief of miners and other sufferers in the Yukon valley, Alaska. The committee struck out all but the enacting clause and amended the resolution by appropriating \$250,000, which is to be used by the secretary of war for the surchase of subsistence and supplies and for their transportation and distribution, the consent of the Canadian government first to be obtained to pass over the Canadian terri-tory. The resolution further provided that the supplies are to be distributed among the needy miners as the secretary of war may de termine and that the supplies are to be transported by means of reindeer, the rein deer to be sold after they have performed their service. Mr. Hawley asked for im mediate consideration of the resolution and t was then adopted.

Mr. Pettigrew secured the adoption of resolution directing the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate an itemized account of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Pacific railroad for each year from 1871 to 1897, the statement to show the subsidies paid to ateamboat companies. Mr. Cannon of Utah offered and had passed a resolution directing the secretary of the reasury to furnish the senate the names of the revenue cutters employed on the coas of Florida to prevent fillbustering expediions, how many expeditions were thwarted what vessels were captured, what armed expeditions taken, and by what authority o law the secretary of the treasury acted in the matter.

Mr. Allen's resolution calling on the presi dent for information about the instructions given to the International Monetary commission and the report made by the committee then came up

WOLCOTT NOT READY. Mr. Wolcott, republican of Colorado, chair man of the commission, said the commission had not made a report to the president. The he added has pul proceedings of the lahed a resume of the commission in Great Britain. That document will soon be here, and as it covers the sub-

"I desire," said Mr. Wolcott, "to make o statement concerning the work of the mone tary commission. Quite naturally the state nent will be unofficial, but it will contain some information that may be of some inter est and value to the senate.

ject thoroughly, it will be valuable to sena-

"As I have been absent from the country about nine months, I have not since my return, on account of an accumulation of business, been able to prepare such a statemen as I should like to make to the senate. I the senator from Nebraska (Allen) will per mit, the question might go over until after the recess, when, about the middle of next month, I shall be able to discuss the sub-

Mr. Wolcott asked and the senate ordered rinted a speech delivered by M. Meline in French Chamber of Deputies November 0 last, in which he dwelt at considerabl ngth on all subjects connected with bi

"M Meline shows" said Mr. Wolcott "tha the steady decline in prices for agricultura products is due solely to competition be-

ween gold and silver countries." Mr. Stewart said he had been satisfied from the first that the efforts of the commission would fail. He had always advocated inde pendent action by the United States to secure bimetallism, and he thought the effort to se cure co-operation of foreign nations would be not only unnecessary, but dangerous. He said that the co-operation of France was more than he had had reason to hope for, but he was perfectly satisfied that England could not be brought to agree to the free coinage of silver. In the course of his remarks Mr. Stewart said that the utterances of the resident and secretary of the treasury roved that this was a gold standard ad-

CHANDLER MAKES REJOINDER. This statement brought Mr. Chandler, reblican of New Hampshire, to his feet. said Secretary Gage had never announ that the present administration was in favor of a gold standard, and he did not believe

the canator from Nevada desired to misreprescrit the administration.

Mr. Stewart disclaimed any intention t misrepresent President McKinley and Secre-tary Gage, but he insisted the words and ac-tions of the secretary established the truth-

fulness of his statem Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, the author of the resolution, said he was not disposed to press it at this time, if the senator from

Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) desired to speak on it at a later day, but he thought the matter ought to be cleared away. In response to an inquiry, Mr. Wolcott said he did not think the commission had

any intention of making a report at this time, and as a matter of fact he did not know when the report would be made. "There is no desire upon the part of any-dy," said Mr. Welcott, "to prolong negotiations after all hope of success has dis appeared. No member of the commission would delay for an hour the announcement of its decision after a decision one way the other shall have been reached." Allen said he had always been satis

fied that international bimetallism was : ream—an ideality that would never be at-ained, but he was willing to allow the ommission reasonable latitude. He asked that the resolution go over until January 15, and it was so agreed.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW AGAIN. Mr. Gallinger called up the census bill to the purpose of replying briefly to a state-ment by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, incorporated in Mr. Lodge's speech of yesterday. Mr. Galliager expressed surprise that so reckless a statement should have been made by a man usually so careful as Mr. Wright. Mr. Pritchard, republican of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on civil service, which is engaged in a general investigation of the civil service commission. followed in a speech dealing with the gen-eral features of the civil service law. I was, he said, a singular coincidence that it never occurred to Mr. Cleveland to make his fessor of military science and tactics at the sweeping extensions of the civil service law, until he reached that point where it was leave of absence has been granted to Wil-obvious to him that his party was to be liam L. Stevenson, Fourth Class Military repudiated by the American people at the academy, until August 28, 1898.

At 2 o'clock the bill went over, and on of Mr. Quay the senate went lento

The executive session lasted an hour, and at 3 o'clock the session adjourned. HOUSE PASSES ALASKA MEASURES.

Bills for Relief and Prohibiting Pe-Ingle Scaling Are Adopted. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The house today

passed a bill appropriating \$175,000 for the relief of the people, in the Yukon territory, and also the bill passed by the senate yesterray to prohibit pelagic scaling by Americans. The former bill encountered practically no opposition. The bill to prohibit pelagic sealing was warmly antagonized by Mr. Johnson of North Dakota, Mr. Loud of California, Mr. Hepburn and others, and in the course of the debate there was some exceedingly caustic criticisms on the course f our Bering sea proceedings past and pres-

Mr. Cannon, republican of Illinois, brought

Mr. Cannon submitted a report by Sheldon Jackson, one of the agents of the com-missioners of education who was in the Klondike region as late as September 15, that there would be no suffering as far up the river as For: Yukon, but that the food supply on the upper Yukon would not last beyond March, and he endorses the recom dation of the secretary of war that food be sent in by reindeer via Taiva. Mr. Canno. and: "Whether these miners were in American or British territory, whether they were British or American subjects, if they were starving it did not become the American ongress to hesitate voting them relief."

Mr. Balley said he had never been able be charitable out of the public funds de believed charity ought to be voluntary and he had never voted for relief funds those stricken by fire or flood. But he realized that distress appealed to the hearts of all, and he would not protest against a ill designed to relieve that distress; but h did protest against the government setting storehouses and becoming a vender of rovisions.

The bill was passed without division. Mr. Hitt, republican of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, secure manimous consent for the eccalderation he bill passed by the senate yesterday t prohibit pelagic sealing by citizens of United States. He explained its scope and purpose and the necessity for its efactment n view of the pending negotiations wit

Hopkins, republican of Illinois thought a time limit ought to be placed of the act, so if the negotiations should coopse our citizens would not be at a disac

Mr. Hitt said our government did not ad mit that pelagic sealing was right; it was a barbarity. We were pressing upon Great Britain a negotiation for the protection of the seals that three governments had already agreed to. Mr. Johnson, republican of North Dakota

made a vigorous speech of an hour in opp ition to the bill. He argued that the effect of this bill and the negotiations now being conducted would be the bolstering up of two great British industries, one on the Bering sea and the other in London. The presen herd wes not worth protecting. was to build up a new herd. He declared that Canada would be only willing to join with us in prehibiting pelagic sealing on condition that we would allow that country to write our tariff laws. Mr. Johnson said we had been humilified and scamed by the complete surrenger of our rights at the Pari tribucal. He was sareastle in his references to Hon

John W. Foster, whom he termed "the great surrenderer." So great was his reputation in this line, he said, that China had paid him \$190,000 for surrendering to Japan. He created much amusement by enumerating some of the expenses of the Paris tribunal, and said he did not marvel that the experts who had already gotten so much out of the governmen desired to keep up an agitation which per mitted them to draw big salaries and rove over the world at the expense of the government. Mr. Johnson, on another phase of the ques

tion, described the destruction of the food fishes by the seals. The recent increase in the catch of the fisheries of the Pacific coast and Alaska he attributed to the diminution of the of the seal herd. If these wolves of the sea had been completely exterminated, he said would not be sending relief to the miners in Alaska. Each seal required ten pounds of fish a day. The coast of Alaska would be-come the greatest cod fisheries in the world if these enemies of the fish were destroyed Mr. Hepburn, republican of Iowa, ex-pressed the opinion that we had the power at

any time to compel Canada to adjust this whole question as to seals. The pelagic scaling was not worth more than \$250,000 per an num. The bonding privilege granted to Canadian roads, over which we had absolut ontrol, was worth twenty times as much t Canada as the right of pelagic sealing. He advocated retaliation as the weapon to bused to bring Canada to terms and said h uld not understand why it had not already een employed.

Mr. Loud, republican of California, argued that if our citizens were to be bound it were advisable that they be bound jointly with the subjects of Great Britain. A treaty would bind the citizens of both countries alike Why not await the outcome of the pending regotiations?

Mr. Hitt answered some flery question which had been advanced. He admitted the evil of the present condition was pelagic sealing, which evil resulted in the killing of 30,000 seals annually; and yet the gentl man from North Dakota (Mr. Johnson), pro-posed to meet this partial slaughter by an absolute slaughter of the entire seal here Was this a human proposition from a government which was urging humanity on other nations? Mr. Hatt referred to the barbarity of the practice of killing the defenseles

seal pups.

This brought a query from Mr. Living ston, democrat of Georgia: "As chairman o the foreign affairs committee you have i coor and defenseless people of Cuba. Wha do you intend doing about that? Are no Cubans as much entitled to your care as the seal pups?" Mr. Hitt repeated the seal question, saying

was asked with a view of getting a serious answer. After further debate the bill was passed; yeas, 148; nays, 78. An hour was spent on the legislative

executive and judicial appropriation bill with ut accomplishing lanything. The bankruptcy bill was reported by th judiciary committee and on extension of tim was granted in which the minority may file

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned Patents to Western Inventors. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- (Special.) -- The

ollowing catenta were granted today: Nebraska-John Byrne, Minden, calculating nachine; Henry Foecke, Crofton, sieve; Em-net G. Solomon and L. V. Morse, Omaha, evice for lighting tace tracks. Iowa-George : H., Blanchard, Davenport read knife; Simon Dewhirst, Des Moines hot sir furnace; Alexander G. Duncan, Ryan gate; Ezra Edwards, Webster City, eg: tester; Frank L. Johnson, Aibia, pipe holding and boisting machine; Mathew Kehoe, Cushing, evener for burgy coles; James W. Mohler and J. L. Foliz, Moville, stock chute; August Rainer, Villisca, boller furnace; Tim-

othy Stebbins, Davenport, pipe holder, New Regulations for Otter Hunting WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- The secretary of the treasury bas issued new regulation which will govern sea otter hunting within the territorial waters of Alaska during the year 1898. These regulations are practically the same as those of last year, with the im-portant exception that other hunting here after will not be allowed from any vessel other than the ordinary

cance, and by these only when operated from the shore. News for the Army. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- (Special Telegram.)-Second Lieutenant McA. Palmer, Fifteenth infantry, has been detailed as pro-

University of Chicago. Leave of absence has been granted to Wil-

next general effection, or until mearly all republicans had been removed from office and their places, filled by almon pure demo-

Looks as Though Uncle Sam Might Take in Hawaii.

SENTIMENT IN THE SENATE CHANGING

Some Supposed Opponents Declare in Favor of the Treaty_Disposition to Protect Interests of the Natives.

CHICAGO Dos 16-A special to the Rec-

ord from Washington says: There has been a decided change in the situation of the Hawaiian treaty within the last few days, and the members of the committee on foreign relations are now quite confident of its ratification, Senator Hear says he is not opposed to the annexation of the Hawaiian islands orward the bill for the relief of the miners as a ferritory provided the rights of natives n the Klondike region, and Mr. Sayers and are thoroughly protected. He is, however Bailey, democrats of Texas, spoke in coposed to Hawaii as a state and will resist any attempt to deprive the natives of a fair share in the responsibilities and the privileges of government. He also says that under no circumstances will be antagonize the polley of the president and expects to have a establishment of a cermanent tariff commis-consultation with him within a very few sion. A resolution urging upon congress the public accounts, Lincoln, and his brother, lays to ascertain his wishes concerning an-creation of such a commission was adopted, nexation and other subjects. Nor does Mr. as was also one recommending "such legisla-Hoar think there is any letention on the tion by congress as will unity the quaractine regulations and to interfere with the policy regulations of the country for protection of the administration in foreign affairs. He against imported dangers to health and to can to stand with the administration, Senator Morrill of Vermont has also been

> Hale, who was also counted with the oppo-sition, is quite indignant, because he has lover wavered. This leaves Mr. Pettigrew as the only republican senator opposed to annexation. Senators Gorman, Morgan and he democratic side and are making a thor ugh canvers in behalf of ratification. The action of the democratic members of

the house in caucus in leaving the Hawailan question for each man to vote according to ils own judgment takes it out of the list o olitical issues and makes it easier for Mr. forgan and Mr. Gorman to secure votes. Although the fate of the treaty has seemed oubtful ever since the assembling of gress, the prospect is now more hopeful than it ever has been.

WITH THE COMMON CARRIERS

(Continued from First Page.)

er. This is done apparently for the purpose of cutting rates; otherwise it amounts to aste of revenue. Changing the destination, ut charging the lower billed rate, is another device. It was also disclosed at the hearing that roads leading east from Chicago o the seaboard had apportioned traffic to ifferent lines according to an award of aritrators for the Joint Traffic association, and he percentages are given in full in the re-One road which turned over large mounts of traffic to competitors was sands of receivers, operating under direction f a United States court.

The proceedings had under the safety-appliance act during the year are stated, in-luding the hearing and determination of the ommission upon the applications of 259 opcrating roads for extension of time beyond January 1, 1898, within which to comply with the provisions of sections 1 and 2, which require cars and locomotives used in interstate commerce after that date created the petitioning carriers an extension of two years from January 1, 1898.

CANNOT FORCE AN ISSUE ON CUBA. Democrats in Congress Admit Their Helplessness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Leading demoives say no aggressive action is anticipated, ply. o carry out the declarations of the recent GOES OVER TILL AFTER HOLIDAYS lemocratic house caucus on Cuba, finance and bankruptcy. The action will be allowed to stand, as showing the policy of the minority. It is said, however, that it would be useless to force the Cuban question beore the house, as the rules would not permit the minority to bring the question to The senate Cuben resolution vote. which was endorsed by the caucus poses in the committee on foreign affairs. and there is no power under the rules to get it from that committee. Representative Livingston of Georgia has suggested that resolution be presented directing the foreign ommittee to report the Cuban resolution it once, but this procedure would be inefective, as the resolution directing an immedia e report would be referred to the to submit the bill to local people before any committee on rules. It is not doubted that final action was taken. Congressman Tawner this tody, representing the majority, would refuse to act favorably on a motion of this character. reason for not passing upon the bill today.

Ail parliamentarians on the democratic was due to a number of material changes

side admit that it will be impossible for the minority to force an issue on Cuba. They are more hopsful of giving expression to the caucus action on finance. jority will doubtless bring forward financial measures on the lines suggested by the president and Secretary Gage, and the democratic caucus policy will be given effect by the solid democratic vote, numbering 125. against these measures. On the bankruptcy question it is expected that the minority will frame a bankruptcy bill calculated to meet the caucus declaration for a "fair and just" measure of this character. The bill when framed will be offered as a substitute to the one to be urged by the committee on judiciary after the holidays.

BILL FOR REGULATING DIVORCES. Applies to District of Columbia and

the Territories. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Representative Ray of New York has introduced a bill regulating absolute divorces and declaring mar riages vold in certain cases in the District of Columbia and the territories. The obas the highest grade of the state codes, and to install the proposed uniform marriage and divorce law to be obtained by consit-tutional amendments. But one cause for absolute divorce is allowed—adultery—and the innocent party may remarry; legal separa. of the senace in January.

lunacy at marriage, matrimonial incapacity or lack of legal consent. The law is in-ADOPT MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

National Board of Trade Known Its Desires. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The national days' ression. The most important action of today's session was the endorsement of a cooling measure which would place this question under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission. There was a strong sectional division on the question, New York, chairman of the committee to which the matter had been referred, said:

First As which the matter had been referred, said:
"While there has been earnest opposition to a proling bill by the western forces, it is gratifying to note a growth of intelligent to the property of the prospers as to prove the property of the prospers as to prove the property of the prospers as to prove the property of the prospers as to prove the property of the prospers as to prove the provent as to prove the property of the prospers as to prove the provent the

railroads themselves." At today's session Mr. Elliott Philadelphia read a caper in favor of the onsiders it the duty of every loyal repub- give the least possible hindrance to trade and

party could object to, namely, equal com-

a skeptic on the Hawaiian question, and was counted against ratification, but like Mr. Hawaiian display will define the manufacture, sale, importation as will define the manufacture, sale, importation of the coming around all right. Mr. and experience of release the coming around all right. travel consistent with safety."

Mr. Eckert of Chicago presented a report Mr. Thurber of New York presented a re-

port on railroad transportation and kindred subjects, which contained the following: That the national board of trade advocate egislation by congress to amend the ate commerce law so as to permit pooling rallroads under the supervision and cor rol of the interstate commerce commission the end that unjust discriminations may prevented and reasonable, uniform and able rates be established.

A mirority report on this resolution was on behalf of four members of the commit tee, strongly opposing the pooling proposi-

The resolution was finally adopted by a The remaining resolutions of Mr. Thurber ere acopted as follows:

That as a start toward justice in transport That as a start toward justice in transportation rates, greater uniformity in the classification of freight is necessary and should the railroad companies fall to formulate and put into effect a uniform classification of freight within a reasonable time that the Interstate Commerce commission should be empowered to formulate and make effective such specification.

The resolutions deprecate all movements poking toward the government ownership of railroads; reaffirms its approval of the anti scalper bill, now pending in congress, and savs: That as the decisions of the United States

supreme court have so weakened the powe of the Interstate Commerce commission to perform the duties originally outlined foil, we petition congress to so amend the nterstate commerce law as to clothe the commission with power to carry out the original intentions of the act, The board, by invitation, made a call upor

President McKinley.

After the visit to the White House there was α short session, at which the report of the committee on reform in the consular serwas adopted. The report recommends tate commerce after that date to be such changes in the administration of this service as will secure permanency, judicious promotion in acordance with merit and administration. quate compensation.

The report from the committee on forestry

was adonted providing for the conservation of forest lands and the encouragement of timber culture over denuded areas. Unother measure advocated by the board was the passage of a general law to substitute weight for measure in all commodities to cratic members of the house of representa-1 which this regulation could conveniently ap-

> Action on Exposition Bill Deferred for a While,

> WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-(Special Telegrom.)-At a meeting of the subcommittee of ways and means of the house, having in charge the bill to correct certain features of the Omeha exposition measure, this morn ing, the whole bill was gone over, but s varied were the views of the members upo the proposed new legislation that it was de cided to postpone action until after the holl days. Representative Mercer was before the ommittee with several amendments he wanted but was perfectly willing to have the neasure go over, as he expressed $oldsymbol{a}$ desire of Minnesota, speaking for the sub-commit tee having the bill in charge, said: "The which the Board of Government Control co templates making in the existing law. Th proposed bill greatly enlarges the power of the board, very materially with respect the manner in which the appropriation of \$200,000 shall be expended. The proposed bit gives the board greater latitude than wa originally contemplated in the employment of subordinates without limitation as to salary of those employed, and consequently the com mittee thought it but right to inquire as to these changes for the good of the exposi-tion. While the committee has no desire to interfere with the work of the government board, it does not propose to see money appropriated on sinccures, and for that and other reasons it was deemed to hold the bil up until after the holidays."

> REPORT ON MPKENNA NOMINATION

Committee Will Not Take Action Till After the Holidays. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The nomination

of Attorney General McKenna to succeed Justice Field on the supreme bench will not be acted upon by the senate until after the ject is to make the divorce laws enacted by Christmas holidays. The nomination was congress conform to the law of New York, referred to the committee on judiciary in referred to the committee on judiciary in today's executive ression, but Senator Hoar chairman of that committee, stated that he would not ask the committee to conside

tion without permission of remarriage may be granted for drunkenness, cruelty or desertion, and marriage may be declared void in cases where a former partner is living,

Che Duritan

was started last January. The December number (now ready) completes its first year, and the first year is a critical year with publications. From the very start THE PURITAN has avoided the commonplace, the ordinary, the namby pamby.

But with all this it has been but a new publication, and no new publication strikes its pace in a single year gets its setting, its lines, well defined, and its work up to the highest standard. THE PURITAN hasn't done this, but it has been working towards it. The editor of a new publication has to grope around in the darkness, to a certain extent. Some of his pet ideas will not work out as he had thought. The "machinery" is stiff, and doesn't run smoothly. It is surprising how much polishing and pruning and toning has to be done.

Get a copy of the December PURITAN, and see how much polishing and pruning and toning has been done in a single year.

Now Ready on all news stands, 10 cts. Yearly \$1.00 FRANK A. MUNSEY, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York. recesses considerate and the considerate and t

the committee on judiciary babitually considers nominations to the supreme beach with more deliberation than is exercised by that or any other committee in the case of other nominations. The senate will adjourn on Saturday for the holidays and action would be necessary in the two days left, and this action insceed of being sufficient for mature deliberation would be considered inpoard of trade today adjourned after a three sufficient for even the most extraordinary

Pertaining to Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. (Special Telegram.)-The postmaster general today awarded the contract for carrying mail between Kittle and Harveyville, Ia., to G, the east for and the west against the mean-ure. In this connection Henry Thurber of Sutton and Indianola, Ia., to G. Cowies, at

gratifying to note a growth of intelligent 1, 1898; Ravenna, Neb., \$1,000; Valentine, sentiment in favor of the measure as to permit the endocrement of it today by a two- \$1,000; Monroe, Ia., \$1,000. One temperary thirds vote. Under the careful supervision clerk is appointed to Oskaloosa, Ia., at the of the Interstate Commerce commission it rate of \$500 per annum. will bring order and equality out of the Postmasters were appointed today as fol-

present chaotic condition of railroad affairs lows: Iowa Grand Mound, Clinton county, and scoure what no just and disinterested William C. Barber; Hastinga, Mills county, party could object to, namely, equal com-pensation for services under equal condi-tions all over the country. It is to the best South Dakota—Davis, Turner county, J. A. interests of the majority of shippers and Davis, vice J. P. Rust, removed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—(Special Tele-George W. Cornell of Auburn, are in the city, stopping at the National. Ex-Chief of Police Martin White of Omaha is at the St. James.

YOU ARE AT ALL TIMES SUBJECT TO

CATRRHAL AFFECTIONS. Exercise the Safest Precautions.

Are you a mechanic exposed to dust lalen atmosphere? Are you a wood worker constantly inhaling the penetraling dusts of he factory? Are you a laborer exposed to all kinds of weather and atmospheric hanges? Are you a clerk, or a school teacher, breathing the foul air of a badly centilated store or school room? No mator what your ocupation might be, or what you do, you are at all times more or less exposed to Catarrhal affections

Catarrh often times finds its origin in the inhalation of a dust laden atmosphere or a sudden arrest of perspiration by exposure to draft, and presents liself by that familiar feeling of a "cold in the head." Slight as may seem at first, it soon develops into chronic state of Catarrh, which is by for the most leathsome of diseases,

People cannot exercise too much care in he prevention of this disease, as it often times results in a chronic state of ill health, ind every person subject to Catarrhal afoctions can employ no remedy so safe, so effectual, so reliable and so pleasant as Jauss' Catarrh Tablets, Gauss' Catarrh Tablets are taken inter-

nally and will positively cure any case of catarrh, no matter where located, or how long standing, BECAUSE they contain in a concentrated form all the requisites esential to restoring the inflamed membranes and mucous surfaces to their natural, healthy state, and to carry all puriform matter through the natural channels and outlets. This is the whole secret of so nany marvelous cures. The great feature of Gauss' Catarrh Tab-

lets is that being neatly put up in tablet form, can be taken at any time or place, without the inconvenience of a bottle or syringe. They are taken internally, acting immediately upon the mucous surfaces and membranes. All druggists sell the tablets, or they will be sent to any point, post paid, pon receipt of price, 50c.

It is well for people to generally understand the causes and symptoms of Catarrh, and for the asking we will mail free of cost our handsome little book fully and plainly explaining the various forms of Catarrh.

Ireland In Pictures

Part XI

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This ballot must be deposited within 3 days from date. Coupons may be mailed within two days to Carnival I =p't. Be- Office, Omaha.

