MILES RESPONDS TO SUMMONS

Army Eupplies Were an "Experiment for Which Someone is Responsible."

GENERAL MERRITT ON THE MANILA FIGHT Mark Ser 18. 42 Latil Sec 20 High Tribute is Paid to the Volun-

teers Who, the General Says, Make Excellent Troops for Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, and General Wesley Merritt, commander of the American forces at the capture of Manila, were the principal figures before the War Investigating commission to-

General Miles responded to the summons of the committee only after several days' consideration. He was accompanied by his own stenographer. His examination was comparatively bri.f and not sensational. He spoke with some bitterness as to the "embalmed beef" and the canned beef furnished the army in the field. characterized as an experiment "for which some one in Washington was responsible." He said the landing facilities of the

Santiago expedition were inadequate and that the men were short of rations and medicines and might have been better protected from exposure to fever contagion. General Merritt told the commission that he regarded the Philippine expedition as a decided success and would conduct it on

the same lines if he had it to do over again.

He spoke in high terms of the troops under

him and said his army was well supplied

with medicines and food. Lieutenant Colonel Miley, General Shafter's chief of staff, testified today concerning the Santiago campaign, largely following the lines of General Shafter's testimony yesterday. Colonel Miley said that while the expeditionary fleet was lying at Tampa prior to the start the troops were given every facility for bathing and shore privileges. He spoke of the two-mile range of Spanish rifles, and describing the He spoke of the two-mile range of the Spanish rifles, and describing the American position on San Juan hill, said it would have been far more dangerous for the men to have been a half mile in

the rear than to remain where they did. Commanding General Testifies. General Miles took the stand next.

"Are you willing to be sworn?" he was

asked. "I think," was the reply, "that I can say what I have to say without being sworn." General Miles was fortified with a large package of papers and had his own stenog rapher. He gave his evidence in a clear, unhesitating way, and went into details regarding both the Santiago and Porto Rico expeditions. He opened by describing the railroad confusion in getting the war munitions to Tampa, pointed to the lack of government storehouse facilities there and said the cars at one time were held back as far as Columbia, S. C.

He said when the transports were loaded it was found impossible to put more than 15,000 men aboard and they were equipped as well as possible under the circumstances "It was most fortunate," he said, "that the transports had good weather. If they had untered a severe storm the loss of life or the suffering at least must have been fearful. As it was, with fair weather the men below crowded in with the mules and supplies could get on deck, which would have been impossible otherwise."

The commissary stores taken, he said were sufficient, but the medical supplies were inadequate. He had left the loading, except for general directions, to the corps commander, General Shafter. He found of pontoon boats being taken which would be utterly useless for the purpose, and he himself had secured two barges from the owners there and had taken other steps, but the supply of such boats taken was very insdequate.

"The expection." he continued "should have been furnished with launches, naphtha or steam, or tugs, for towing barges from the ships to the shore. We relied largely on the engineer officers and the engineer department for these. In the second expedition to Porto Rico these were furnished, but they arrived too late to render much as-

Navy Renders Good Assistance.

He said before the first fleet sailed from Tampa estimates had been definitely made of the number of boats to be furnished the transports and the number to be furnished by the navy to assist. The most cordial assistance, he added, had been promised on the part of the navy. At Santiago General Miles said that the

supply of tentage and food was very limited. Were the medical supplies at that tim sufficient for the needs of the command?" he

In reply he read a dispatch from General Shafter on August 1, which referred to "a chronic scarcity of medicines," and that four men had just died from lack of medicines There was at no time, said General Miles, sufficient medicine for the troops. He re nembered seeing one train for the sick in a drenching rain with no covering over the wagons. He had taken measures personally to correct matters and on August 12 had telegraphed for a well-equipped corps of pier and bridge builders, etc., and had ordered places burned.

General Miles said the transportation facilities were used to carry supplies to some 15,000 to 20,000 refugees from Santiago, and about 5,000 Cuban troops. "This was not expedited," he answered in reply to a question, "because I had cautioned General Shafter to keep his men out of the Spanish buildings of every character and keep the men away from the natives. Had he not done as he did the army would have been much better supplied."

Supplies for Porto Rico.

His army in Porto Rico, he said, had been supplied in a way with quartermaster and commissary stores, but not in the best way. At Porto Rico he had asked that fixed rations be sent, but instead they were sent between Paspebiac and Milford Haven, down in bulk, without invoices or bills of lading, and in many instances stores were spoiled in the hold and thrown away. This caused great embarrassment and loss stores and deprived troops of food. asserted that the scarcity of food largely caused the distress of the troops. He had advised against the shipping of beef to Porto Rico, both because there was abundance of it on the island, as well as because of his belief that it was defective. He characterized the refrigerator beef, of which there was 327 tons sent, as "embalmed beef," and said the canned fresh beef, of which 198,000 pounds had been

Comes Back to Hood's Whenever the Blood is Impure of

Health Poor. "I have used Hood's Sareaparille as a tonic and blood purifier for a number o' years and I use it whenever I become debilitated or my blood is impure and it has never failed to bring me back to my normal condition. It always strengthens and invigorates the system." R. M. PRATHER, 916 South Street, Atchison, Kanses.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Bold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get Hood's.

shipped there, was condemned by officers whose commands used tto

"Who fixed that beef as an army ra "You'll have to ask some one here in Washington. You had better ask the secretary of war, or the commissary general. It was sent as food. If they had not taken that they would have had to go hungry. Mother had sent paymesters down there, as 1 faked ; we could have bought food, but

they did not do that." General Miles suggested that the food was sent to his large army under pretense of an experiment.

General Miles stated the first plans for sending troops to Cuba were not his, as he was opposed to sending troops there until Cervera's fleet was located. The question at the outset was a naval problem and the dispatch of troops, in his judgment, then hinged on which fleet should destroy the other. If the Spanish had destroyed the United States fleet the United States would have been blocked for a number of years. "If we had had a force in Cuba then we would have lost it and it would have been

impossible to get it back here." He was opposed also to sending large forces to places like Havana or Matanzas, because of the large percentage of yellow fever cases there.

General Merritt Talks.

General Wesley R. Merritt was the first witness of the afternoon. He began his tesby a description of the operations around Manila prior to its capture. Owing to the smallness of his force, he said, the army was compelled to operate along the sea front in co-operation with the navy. Had there been a larger American force on land the city could have been taken from the high ground inland. But this was tactically impossible without without leaving our base at the mercy of both Spaniards and insurgents. The city's defenses were good. The Spaniards had excellent arms and plenty of ammunition. All they lacked was "sand." The engagement lasted over two hours. The army had both Spaniards and insurgents to contend with.

"The insurgents were very anxious to take part in the attack," said General Merritt, "but they were not notified when the attack would be made, as I was sure the entrance of the Filipinos into the city would mean unnecessary bloodshed and some loot-

General Merritt said the American losses were not correctly stated in the press reports. There were about 120 officers and men killed and wounded. No accurate account of the Spanish loss was ever obtained. The American force, however, captured over 13,000 stands of modern arms and the Spanish loss was known to be severe. There was some discussion on the com

mission over the relative merits of the Springfield and the modern small caliber rifles. This drew from General Merritt the statement that personally he should prefer the Springfield with smokeless powder to the 'caliber 30" or the Mauser.

"However, some of the line officers would be better judges than I," he added. As an instance of the lack of "stopping power" of the small rifle he said one of his officers was shot through the leg in the

Manila fight and did not know it till the next morning. General Merritt said, in reply to questions, that the volunteers were as effective and enthusiastic as could be desired. He re-

garded them as very excellent troops. The supplies were satisfactory at all times, except as to ice and milk for fever patients. He explained this by saying that there was apparently no milk-producing an-imal in that region. There were some small cattle, apparently imported from China,

but they gave no milk to speak of. All Taken Care Of at Manila.

As to medical supplies and hospital confveniences, General Merritt said he had heard no complaints. On entering the city the army took possession of an the good M and turned them over to the medical departmet. The sick and wounded were thus well provided for

The army on the island depended upon local stock for transportation. This proved quite satisfactory and he doubted the advisability of importing American horses mules. Asked if he had the cordial and effective support of the administration,

General Merritt said: "From the prosident I had the mos hearty sympathy and support and this applies also to the various departments. The only thing of which I might feel I had a right to complain was not having some contingent regulars to act as a nucleus even if they had to be taken from Tampa. I should like to have had that Fifteenth regular regiment, but I was told I could not have it unless I furnished something to take its place. But I made the best I could of the situation and distributed my staff officers to aid and train, first the volunteer officers and then the men. This worked very well and I was personally thanked, as

General Merritt paid a high tribute the civilian officers, as did General Shafter the previous day, saying they were good officers, intelligent, anxious to learn and to work.

NEW CANADIAN STEAMSHIP LINE

Effort to Secure Larger Portion of Grain from Northwest WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Consul Dickson at Casse Basin, Que., has made answer to the State department in regard to the formation of a new transatiantic steamship company to have its western terminus at Paspebiac, on Gaspe basin, with railroad connection with the Lake Superior district. The consul says that one of the objects of the enterprise is to secure the output of western grain by an all-Canadian route. Pashebiac is well situated for the purpose, the consul says, being much nearer Europe than the inland ports of Quebec and Montreal, and because it will be open at least two months longer in the winter and much earlier in the spring than the St. Lawrence cities, besides cutting off about 600 miles of difficult navigation. adds that this advantage will admit of the shipment of a larger quantity of western grain, and also allow the western farmers longer season in which to market their harvests. The proposed steamship line is of Cuba.

Entry of Art Works from Abroad. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The Treasury department has modified its ruling of October 22, 1897, as to the construction of the word "temporarily," as used in the act of July 24, 1897, which provides for the free entry of the works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad. It is now held that the free entry of such work should be allowed in all cases of American artists residing abroad who have not renounced nor intend to renounce their American citizenship and to avow their intention of returning to the Udited States at some later period. Under the former ruling the absence abroad was limited to

General Postmaster in Cuba WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The postmaster general today made the official announcement of the appointment of Major F. G. Rathbone of Ohio, ex-fourth assistant postmaster general, to take charge of and conduct the postal service in Cuba with the title of director of posts.

Astoria Terminus of Cable Line. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Senator Mc-Bride today introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the bill heretofore introduced for a cable line between the United name is now familiar in connection with States and Hawaii so as to make Astoria, Ore., instead of San Francisco, the terminus ta this country.

ETHAN HITCHCOCK THE MAN

President McKinley Names a Missourian to Succeed Bliss.

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF ETHAN ALLEN Former Wealthy Lawyer of St. Louis and President's Personal Friend

-At Present Ambassador

to Russia. souri, to be secretary of the interior. Mr

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The president today nominated Ethan A. Hitchcock of Mis-Hitchcock is at present ambassador to Russia. He was appointed minister more than year ago, and when the rank was raised to an embassy he was reappointed. F. M. Johnson of California received the

appointment of register of the land office t Marysville, Cal. Richard Lebert of Colorado was made con suf at Ghent, Belgium, and Justor Armijo

was named as postmaster at Albuquerque The president sent to the senate today a large number of recess nominations o

postmasters and army appointments.

The senate confirmed the following: F. E. McKinley, receiver of public moneys at Guthrie, O. T.; D. K. Watson of Ohlo, commissioner to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States.

Postmasters-Nebraska: F. B. Etter. South Omaha. Kansas: A. C. Whiteman, Lacrosse.

Indiana: E. E. Daugherty, Frankton; E E. Hisson, South Whitley: W. W. Tingle, Paoli; R. Ross, East Chicago; H. Schrage, jr., Whiting; Mary L. Woods, Hammond. Iowa: C. Ashton, Guthrie Center; N. L. Brownell, Pomeroy; Anna Burns, Ida Grove; G. E. Comstock, Fayette; G. A. Danforth, Hamburg; J. J. Hetherington, Greenfield; J. Kullmer, jr., Dysart; H. D. Overholt, Iowa City; C. B. Roberts, Adel; C. L. Roberts, Grinnell; L. Schooler, Des Moines: D. H. Scott, Griswold; B. H. Tamplin, Hull; G. Vandenburg, Alton; A. J. Weeks, Correctionville; J. E. Wheelock,

Illinois: J. E. Ellwood, Sycamore; J. M Joy, Waverly; J. A. Harvey, Rushville; J. A. Lauder, Carterville; J. C. Ledan, Lebanon; H. M. Martin, Shelbyville; K. Miller, Winchester; J. M. Myers, Forreston; H. M. Peoples, Shawneetown; W. D. Smith, Collinsville; J. E. Thomas, Belleville; A. S. Corl, Munster; N. L. Colby, Pecatonica.

Nevada: L. Steiner, Austin. Pennsylvania: C. W. Scott, Williams-

Idaho: R. H. Barton, Moscow. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.-Ethan Allen Hitchcock, present ambassador to Russia, who was today appointed by President McKinley to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss as secretary of the interior, was, until his acceptance of the Russian mission, the head of the Pittsburg Glass company in St. Louis.

Mr. Hitchcock was born at Mobile, Ala., sixty-three years ago. He is a great grandson of Colonel Ethan Allen, the here Ticonderoga, a grandson of Samue Hitchcock, who was prominent in the early history of Vermont and a son of Henry Hitchcock, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Alabama.

Mr. Hitchcock came to St. Louis in 1851 and engaged in business here, up to 1860, when, at the urgent request of relatives. he left for China as the representative of important business interests. Returning to St. Louis in 1874, Mr. Hitchcock was up to the time of his appointment as minister to Russia, actively engaged in business in St. Louis, as president of several large manufacturing and railway corporations, which positions he resigned to accept the portfolio tendered him by President McKinley. He and the president became close friends while Mr. McKinley was framing his tariff law. Mr. Hitchcock was at Washington frequently in connection with the making of tariff schedules on glass, and naturally, became intimate with the then chairman the ways and means committee of the

CABINET APPROVES SELECTION.

Members of Official Family Express Good Will Toward Hitchcock WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-At today's cablnet meeting Secretary Hay was the only absentee. Immediately on assembling the president stated to those members who did not accompany him on his trip south that he had decided to appoint our present ambassador to Russia, Hon, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, as secretary of the interior, to succeed Mr. Bliss, who retires from that office upon the qualification of Mr. Hitchcock, which expected to take place some time in February next. The members who were per sonally acquainted with Mr. Hitchcock, spoke of him in the highest terms, and all agreed that the selection was an admirable one.

The cabinet discussed the instructions be sent to General Otis at Manila, which will be promulgated as a proclamation by the president. These instructions are similar in import to those sent to our officers at Santiago upon the occupation of that city by

the United States troops. They assure the Filipinos that the United States assumes military control of the Philippine islands in a spirit of peace and friendship and that all civil rights and privileges that they hitherto have enjoyed will be continued and it is the purpose of this government to relieve in all possible ways the unjust burdens they have borne and asks for the co-operation of all good citizens in maintaining order to the end that peace and prosperity may be restored. So far as is practicable all efficient civil officers will be retained in the official posttions they now occupy and fair and impartial justice will be administered to all. It has been decided not to give out the text of the instructions to General Otis till about the time of his arrival in Manila, which will be a month hence. The instructions also make temporary arrangements for the coasting trade, much as in the case

The cabinet also decided that existing conditions justified a further reduction of the military forces of the United States and the secretary of war was instructed to of 50,000 volunteers. The detail for the execution of this order has not yet been arranged. Several of the volunteer organizations in the Philippines undoubtedly will be included in the number.

Hitchcock is Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The senate today confirmed the nomination of Ethan Hitchcock of Missouri to be secretary of the interior.

DONHOBORS FOR NORTHWEST

Count Tolstoi, Son of Famous Idealist, Accompanies Colony of Settlers to New Territory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- A dispatch to the Evening Post from Lake Montreal says: The Beaver line steamer Huron, which has just sailed for St. Johns, N. B., from the Russian port of Batum, has on board 1,822 persons, composing the first parties of Donhobors, who are going to settle in the Canadian northwest. In charge of the party is Count Zerge Tolstol, son of the famous idealist and author. Mr. Souleryitsky, whose the movement, will conduct a party on the will proceed directly from St. Johns to Win-

nipeg, where arrangements have been made to look after their comfort for the winter. They will not be allotted lands until the

LA GRIPPE INVADES OHIO Troublesome Epidemic Attacks Thou-

sands at Columbus-Cincinnati

Feels the Effects. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 21.—An epidemic of "grip" has struck Columbus, and it is estimated that there are several thousand cases. Local physicians all report the maiady prevalent in their practice, though not in as serious a form as the epidemic of 1891. Public Institutions are severely afflicted.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.-The grip, which seems to be prevalent in some Ohio cities north of here, has made its appearance in Cincinnati in a very mild form and to a comparatively limited extent. Adulta are rarely attacked. The disease shows a preference for male children. It is not attended by the usual sore throat and the fever is so slight as to be barely noticeable. It yields to simple treatment.

CRUELTY TO STATE CONVICTS

Suit for Damages Instituted in Which Complainant Sets Forth Sensational Facts.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 21 .- Attorneys have filed a bill in the circuit court on behalf of Ena Brown, colored, asking damages for personal injuries received while in the service of T. R. Foster and J. J. Mulligan, lessees of county convicts. The complainant alleges that the Brown woman was terribly beaten by one of the guards having charge of the convicts at work on the county farm. The woman claims that she was whipped because she was sick and unable to work. Her body was terribly lacerated and she lay sick at the point of death for five weeks at the State hospital. The complainant was convicted of a minor misdemeanor and sent to the farm for six

ACTRESS' MENTAL DECLINE Victoria Bateman on Verge of Break-

down and is Placed in an Infrmary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- The Press tomorrow will say: Victoria Bateman, the actress, last night was placed in the insane pavilion of Bellevue hospital by her mother, Mrs. John T. Burke. The young woman had been showing signs of a mental breakdown for several days and was gradually approaching the stage of mania. Her symptoms were like those she exhibited in October last in Newark and in November, when she was

in Chicago. Mrs. Burke saw that the inevitable was coming and last night took her daughter in a carriage to the hospital, where she was put under observation.

playing Roxana in "Cyrano De Bergerac"

SITUATION IS MORE SERIOUS

Grand Trunk Operators Claim They Cannot Get Fair Hearing-General Strike Likely.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.-The situation beween the Grand Trunk telegraphers and the company has again assumed a threatening aspect. When General Manager Hays agreed to recognise the committee representing the men it was thought that a step had been taken toward an amicable settlement of the existing difficulties. The committee has had several conferences with Superintendent McGuigan, but they have been fruitless.

General Manager, Hays today issued a

MURDERER CAUGHT

Jealous Woman Perpetrator of a Horrible Deed in Kansas Placed Under Arrest. JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Dec. 21 .- Mrs.

John Krebs was arrested Lere today, charged with the murder of Mrs. George Craig. The murdered woman kept house for Mrs. Krebs' husband on his farm three miles from here. She was almost beheaded with butcher knife, after her hands and arms had been terribly slashed in a struggle with her assailant. At the coroner's inquest it was shown that Mrs. Krebs was jealous of the Craig woman's relations with her husband and that she spent several hours to the farm house in the afternoon of the tragedy.

TO CARRY THE TWENTIETH Transport Held at San Francisco Will Lose to Time in Starting

After Troops' Arrival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 .- The transport Scandia will not be ready to sail for Manila again until about the 5th or 6th of January. It has been thought advisable for the Twentieth United States infantry. the regiment to take passage to the Phil ippines on it, to stay at Fort Leavenworth until the last moment, so that they will not have to go into camp at the Presidio The vessels are thoroughly equipped and if the troops are delayed at all in passing through San Francisco it will not be for

DECLARES 1 PER CENT DIVIDEND. First Declaration Since Reorganisa-

NBW YORK, Dec. 21 .- The directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, the first since the reorganization of the company. The former officers and executive committee were re-

Series of Accidents. CLAY CENTER, Kan., Dec. 21.—(Special Felegram.)—Wesley Erickson, who was run over by the Rock Island train yesterday afternoon, had his left leg amputated below the knee. A Tomlinson, living south of this town, fell from a hayrack Saturday and broke his neck. A boy by the name of Woodbury was shot and instantly killed at Bala and another boy north of this piece had Bala and another boy north of this place had his index finger shot off.

Investigating Colorado Asylum. DENVER, Colo., Dec. 21.—Governor Adams today suspended Dr. T. P. Thombs as super-intendent of the state insane asylum at Pueblo for sixty days, pending a full investi-gation of the charges that have been made against the management of the asylum. This action is taken at the request of Dr. Thombs.

Baltimore Brewerles Amalgamate. BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Seventeen of the brewing companies of Baltimore have con-solidated under the name of the Maryland Brewing company and negotiations are pend-ing for the absorption of the remaining four. The consolidation will go into effect next

Loses Both Legs.

MILAN, Mo., Dec. 21.—(Special Tele-gram.)—James Shannon, an employe of the Port Arthur route, fell between two moving cars near here this morning. Both legs were cut off at the bips. The engineer is said to be responsible for the accident.

Mooushiners Are Vanquished. MIDDLESBORO. Ky., Dec. 21.—Advices from Knex county says that three moonshipers, Jacob Lambert, Greer and an unknown man, were killed and several of their comrades wounded in a battle with revenue officers. The officers were not hurt.

Outlook is Excellent for the Convention to Go Through Senate.

MANY DEMOCRATS ARE NOW FAVORABLE

Their Policy is to Vote for it and Then Call Upon the Government to Declare Its Future

Policy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- Clark Howell, nember of the democratic committee from Georgia and editor of the Atlanta Constitution, after consulting with the leaders of both of the political parties at Washington, telegraphed as follows to his paper to-

"With the adjournment of congress for

the holidays the final decision on the peace

treaty is as clear as it will be after a vote

has been taken in the senate. Two weeks ago the matter was in doubt; today it is as certain the treaty will be ratified as it will be that it was after the vote is taken. "Mr. Bryan has been in Washington for several days and has conferred with the democrats in the senate and the house. He has advised voting for ratification. He is outspoken in the opinion that aside from the national obligation it is a matter of policy for the democrats to throw no obstacle in the way of ratification. There are leading democrats of both the senate and the house who less than a week ago were in doubt as to whether or not democrats should assist in ratifying the treaty; more than that, some of them were outspoken in the opinion that it were perhaps better to reject it. Today many of these democratic leaders take the position that the treaty should be ratified and that it

Treaty Will Be Ratified "To one who has studied the situation

from the inside there can be no reasonable doubt of ratification. It must not be understood that the ratification of the treaty will carry with it the assumption that all those who vote affirmatively are in favor of national expansion across the Pacific. "Of the senators who will vote in favor of the treaty there will be republicans as well as democrate who are opposed in principle as well as in theory to the transoceanic expansion of our national domain. They take, however-and very properlythe view that the question of expansion, per se, is not involved in the consideration of the peace treaty and that after the treaty has been ratified and Spain has been eliminated as a factor in the Philippine problem, it will be time enough to consider the policy to be pursued in dealing with the propositions and just here will come the real contest of the question of

expansion." Mr. Howell then says that after the treaty has been finally disposed of a resolution will be introduced making a declaration of the proposed policy of this government in dealing with the Philippines and that this resolution will be framed much on the basis of the Cuban resolution precedent to the declaration of war, in which it was declared the policy of this government would be to give to the people of Cuba a free and independent government of their own.

Resolution for Rallying Point.

Mr. Howell says: "It is the determination to present a resolution of this kind as a rallying point for the expansion and anti-expansion elements, both democrats and republicans, that takes from the consideration of the peace treaty such doubt as statement concerning the telegraphers' case. which now makes its ratification a foremight have existed as to the outcome and one conclusion

Mr. Howell further says that the vote on this proposed resolution will not be confined by any means to party lines and the outcome is in doubt. A large majority of the democrats will vote in favor of it and a large majority of the republicans will vote against it, but the size of either minority is sufficiently involved in doubt as to render exceedingly questionable the final action that will be taken on the resolu-

He says: "The republicans as a body will favor the ratification of the peace treaty and will oppose any further action. They will hold that it will be enough to cross the Philippine bridge when they get to it and in the meantime the islands should be beld under strict military government and that if in God's own time it is demonstrated that the Filipinos are able to take care of themselves and desire to maintain a government of their own, it will be time enough for the United States to take up the question and act accordingly."

Mr. Howell's summary concludes as fol-"As the result of the final encounter over the resolution it may be that the country may witness the spectacle of badly-severed party lines and that from it may be furnished the battle cries out of which will be formed the lines of the next presidential

FROM A NOVELIST'S VIEWPOINT. Hall Caine Says the War Makes But

Fleeting Impression on People. LONDON, Dec. 22 .- Hall Caine, the nov-United States by the Majestic, which reached Liverpool Tuesday, interviews himself this morning in the Daily Telegraph to the extent of four columns, giving his personal

impressions of America. Of American journalism Mr. Caine speaks highly, though he is "surprised at the small and fleeting impression the war has made on the minds and conditions of the American people. He thinks "there is no great life in the controversy on the expansion question," for he doubts "whether anybody feels keenly either way."

Regarding the relations between Great Britain and the United States Mr. Caine

"I believe the feeling in America toward England is the same as it was three years ago. Certainly there has been no extraordinary change as has been observed in England toward the United States. Nobody in America appears to want an alliance and an understanding. Good feeling for England is deep and widespread, but the English traveler in America is made to feel that we in England are more exprest and loyal in England in the Anglo-Saxon movement than they in America are prepared for."

Anti-Augrehist Conference Adjourns. ROME, Dec. 21.-The anti-anarchist conference, which has been in session in the Palazzo Corinti for some weeks under the residency of Admiral Canevaro, Italian pinister of foreign affairs, closed its sittings today. The delegates appended their signatures to a protocol. It is understood that a umber of practical resolutions resulted, but the proceedings have not resulted in a convention binding the states represented. Justice Overtakes Deserter.

MONETT, Mo., Dec. 21.—Private Israel McCauley, Company E. Second Missouri volunteers, was arrested here today for deserting his regiment at Albany, Ga. Capt Raupp of Company E telegraphed that oers are now en route to Monett and that Leavenworth, Kan., prison.

Bank President Declared Guilty. BOSTON, Dec. 21 .- The jury in the case of W. S. Jewett, formerly president of the Lake National bank of Wolfboro, N. H., charged with the embezzlement of \$25,000, said to have been committed while settling

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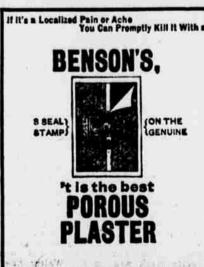


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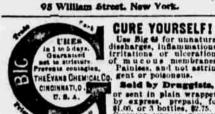
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THEEVANS CHEMICALCO. Ment or possible

the affairs of the bank, brought in a verdice of guilty on the opening of the circuit court

LIST OF MILITARY NOMINATIONS. Two Hundred Promotions in Volunteer Army Recommended. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Acting under

the provisions of the act of April 12, 1888, elist and playwright, who returned from the the president today sent to the senate long list of military nominations, covering promotions in the volunteer army, announced notwithstanding the fact that the troops have been mustered out. With the exception of the one nomination

of Major Philip Reade, to be colonel and inspector general, all of the nominations, covering about 200, are of officers of the following regiments: The First, Second and Third Volunteer cavalry, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Eighth, Ninth and Tenth volunteer infantry The nominations range down from lieutenant colonel, including in some cases privates made corporals.

CODE OF CIVIL LAWS FOR ALASKA

Attorney General Transmits to Con WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The attorney general has transmitted to congress the report of the commission appointed to prepare a code of civil laws for the territory of Alaska. The work has been completed and it is urged that the code prepared by the commission should be adopted as soon as possible. The commission took the laws of Oregon, which were extended over Alaska in 1884, as a basis for the new code. Some provisions in relation to railroad and other corporations are omitted, as it is thought congress should be left to legislate on this subject and some change and additions are made in the laws relating to insurance and mining.

WILL ADHERE TO TARIFF RATES

Baltimore & Ohio Will Complain of Other Roads that Hurt Business. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commis sion has received a letter from Receivers Cowan and Murray of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad announcing that after January 1. 1899, that railway will maintain scrupulously the published tariff and rates filed with the commission and will appeal to the commission for aid in cases coming to their attention of railroads failing to maintain rates to the detriment of their interests.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. LOST-A PURSE CONTAINING \$46, A BUNCH OF KEYS, AND TWO RESERVED SEAT TICK-ETS FOR THE EXTRA CHRIST-MAS MATINEE MONDAY, DEC. 26, AT THE CREIGHTON ORPHEUM THEATER, FINDER CAN KEEP MONEY, BUT PLEASE RETURN THE TICK-ETS TO THE BOX OFFICE AND RECEIVE REWARD. MATINEE GIRL

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PROF. LEONIDAS, And His Wonderful Troupe of PERFORMING CATS AND DOGS. DEHAVEN AND MAIE, 4-FLORENCES-4 PAULA AND DIKA, BOBBY RALSTON THE DELTORELLIS. LAWRENCE & HARRINGTON, MLLE. ARNIOTIS,

PRICES NEVER CHANGING. Evenings, reserved seats 25c and 50c, galelery 10c. Matinees, any seat 25c, children 10c, gallery 10c. BOYD'S THEATER PANTON & BURGHES.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 22. EUGENE V. DEBS

The Bhilliant Orator, Fearless Leader and Martyr to Principle, in a Lecture of Thrilling Interest, Entitled ABOR AND LIBERTY Seats now on sale at the Box Office.

Any seat in the house for 25 cents.

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5 Nights, Beginning Sunday Matince, December, 25, with Special Mon-day and Wednesday, Harry Corson Clarke

In Broadhurst's Hilarious 18-Karat Comedy Without a Flaw, WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Evening Prices—Lower floor, 75c and \$1; bal ony, 35c and 50c. Matiness—Lower floor, 35c and 50c; balcony, 25c.

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