WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The house today passed the Grout elemargarine bill by a of 196 to 92. 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 increased the penalties for violation, was defeated by a vote of 113 to 178. The bill as passed makes articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese transported into any state or territory for consumption or sale subject to the police power of such state or territory, but prevents any state or territory from forbidding the transportation or sale of such product when produced and sold free from coloration in imitation of butter. The Lill increased the tax on oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter from 2 to 10 cents per pound and decreases the tax on olemargarine uncolored from 2 cents to 14 of a cent per pound.

Object of the Bill.

long and interesting debate preceded the vote, in the course of which those who favored the Grout bill claimed the additional 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 that the real purpose of the Grout bill was to destroy the oleo industry. Those who participated in the debate were Messrs. Henry, republican of Connecticut; Grout, republican of Vermont; Lamb, democrat of Virginia; Davidson, republican of Wisconsin, and Tawney, republican of Minnesota, in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Wadsworth republican of New York; Lorimer, republican of Illinois; Bailey, republican of Kansas; Grosvenor, republican of Ohio; Williams, democrat of Mississippi; Foster, democrat of Illinois, and Bailey, democrat of Texas, against it.

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, probably on Tuesday.

Henry of Connecticut, who was in charge of the Grout measopened 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. Henry produced figures to show that the cost of manufacturing oleomargarine, including the payment of the present internal revenue tax of 2 cents, was not more than 10 cents

Mr. Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the committee on agriculture, who, with six other members of the committee, signed the minority report against the Grout bill, explained the substitute which the minority ity were just as carnest in their desire to prevent the fraud now practiced in the sale imitation butter as the majority could bill was then passed, 198 to 92. be. The only difference was that the minor ity recognized the value of eleomargarin as a wholesome and nutritious article of food and entitled to a place as a food prod uct. He charged that the purpose of the supporters of the Grout bill was to destro the manufacture of eleomargarine, not

Author Defends His Measure.

Mr. Grout of Vermont, the author of th bill, at this point assumed charge of the measure and spoke in support of it. H declared that the purpose of the bill was suppress fraud in the sale of a food prod uct by preventing the coloring of eleomar garine in imitation of butter. Mr. Grou said he did not think that the enactmen of the substitute would prevent fraud in th sale of oleomargarine.

The cause of the enormous amount fraud and the filegal selling of oleomat garine, he said, was due to the great profit derived from the sale of the imitation, because of its absolute counterfeit of butter. Thirty-two states already had absolutely forbidden the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, he said, and this fact proved conclusively the manufacturing the article to show that, including the payment of the present internal revenue tax of 2 cents, it was not more than 10 cents a pound. Mr. Henry said the increase of the tax would prevent the large PORTO RICAN SOON ARRIVES profits which were the incentive to violate the laws of the states and government and defraud innocent purchasers, while the reduction of the tax on oleomargarine in its natural color would enable those who desired to consume it to procure it at a lower cost than heretofore.

Wadsworth Speaks Against Bill. Mr. Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the committee on agriculture, who, with six ington generally, is expected at the house other members of the committee, signed the minority report against the Grout bill. amount of mail is being held for him by the asserted with emphasis that the minority were just as carnest in their desire to pre- Wisconsin, chairman of the insular comvent the fraud now practiced in the sale of imitation butter as the majority could ters of that committee. His status on the The only difference was that the minority recognized the value of oleomargarine as a wholesome and nutritious article of food and entitled to a place as a food product. In support of this statement he read the testimony of a number of all departments. There is no provision for scientific men. He charged that the purpose of the supporters of the Grout bill was for participation in debates similar to the to destroy the manufacture of oleomargarine, not to regulate its sale. The bill prepared by the minority, he added, would eliminate all possibility of fraud by compelling the sale of oleomargarine in original packages of one or two pounds, stamped with the word "oleomargarine" and bearing the internal revenue tax stamp and imposing additional and heavy penalties for riolations of the law.

Mr. Grout, in support of the bill, declared that its purpose was to suppress fraud in

You're Cheating

And you're cheating yourself, too. You are trying to make yourself believe that your cough docan't amount to much. What about that family history of weak lungs? Stop cheating and take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It soothes your throat, quiets your cough, heals your lungs. The first dose relieves.

coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter. Over 104,000,000 pounds of oleomar-

garine had been manufactured and sold lazyear. That was about one-ninth of the total consumption of the United States. "Do you not think that the enactment of the substitute would prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine?" asked Mr. Burke of

"I do not," replied Mr. Grout. "The pubile would have no more protection than it

Small Cost of Oleomargarine. Mr. Grout produced figures to show that oleomargarine cost less than 9 cents a pound and was worked off on the public by the retailer at from 18c to 30c a pound. He gave a practical illustration of the manner in which oleo is sold by having brought into the house a boxfull of packages of what looked like butter. Each was wrapped in brown wrapping paper. The packages were passed around and after they had been examined Mr. Grout defied any one to tell whether they contained butter or elecmargarine. Then he turned up a corner of the wrapping paper which had been apparently carelessly folded down and displayed the printed sign "oleomargarine."

Mr. Lorimer of Illinois ninde a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill. He also gave a practical illustration of the sale of oleo under the existing law, under the Grout bill and the minority substitute. Mr. Grout interrupted to ask how it would be possible to color cleo under his bill and

sell it for butter Mr. Lorimer replied that the 10-cent tax would be an additional incentive to people desiring to commit fraud by coloring the

eleomargarine. Mr. Bailey of Kansas supported the substitute. He said that laboring men from all parts of the country had protested to

the committee against the Grout bill.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio opposed the Grout one industry for the benefit of another. He said that if the manufacture of oleomargarine was destroyed, as the bill would destroy it, the cost of butter would increase 25 per cent to the laboring man. Mr. Lamb of Virginia and Mr. Davidson

of Wisconsin supported the bill. Legal Phases of the Law.

Mr. Williams of Masissippi, a member of the agricultural committee, who favored the substitute, devoted considerable time to the legal and constitutional phases of the proposed legislation. He said he was willing to stamp out fraud not only in the sale of oleo, but of Vermont maple syrup and every other food product.

Mr. Tawney of Minnesots, who has been closely identified with the proposed legislation, closed the general debate with a fifteen-minute speech in favor of the Grout

The bill was then read for amendment under the five-minute rule and many members secured recognition for the purpose of extending their remarks in the Record. Mr. Bartlett of Georgia moved to strike out the proviso that nothing in the bill should be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in such form as would advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration. The amendment was lost, 43 to 117. An amendment was adopted providing that the act should go into effect July

Bailey Calls the Bill a Fraud. Mr. Bailey of Texas, closed the debate against the bill. He contended that the pretense of the bill-that it was to prevent fraud-was itself a fraud.

Mr. Wadsworth of New York, on behalf would offer for it. Mr. Wadsworth asserted of the minority of the committee, then ofwith the greatest emphasis that the minor- fered the substitue prepared by the minor-

The substitute was defeated, 118 to 178. The

•	Those voting	in the nega	tive were:
0		Fox.	McRae,
12		Gaines.	Laph,
-		Gayle,	Noonan.
7.0		Griggs (Ga.),	Pearce (Mo.).
10	Batley (Kan.),	Grosvenor.	Pierce (Tenn.)
y	Balley (Tex.),	Guerton,	Ransdell,
0	Ball,	Hawley.	Rhea (Ky.).
3	Bankhead,	Hay.	Rhea (Va.),
	Barthalat	Mades	The second name
	Bartlett,	Henry (Miss.)	(Ala.
e			eneppard,
200		Johnston,	Sims.
10	Brantley (Ga.),	Joy.	Slayden,
	Bromwell,	Kitchin,	Smith (Ky.),
0	Broussard (La.	Kleberg,	Snodgrass,
	Burke (Tex.),	Lanham,	Sparkman,
1.	Burleson,	Lassiter.	Stephens (Tex
e.	Burnett, Carmack,	Lattimer,	Stewart (Wis.
ıt	Cathings.	Lester. Lewis.	Stokes,
2.70	Clayton (Ala.),	Linwis,	Talbert,
ıt	Clayton (N. Y.)	Linney,	Taylor (Ala.), Torry,
le	Cooper (Tex.),	Livingston	Thomas (N. C
	Cowherd,	Long.	Underwood,
of	Cummings,	Lorimer	Wadsworth,
	Cusnek,	Loud.	Wheeler,
•	Davis	Lovering	White,
ts	DeGraffenried.	McClellan.	Williams
Kith	Pinley	Machilloch	(Miles

Finley, Fleming. Foster, Fowler, Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported the war revenue reduction bill. He gave sotice that he policy of a large majority of the people would call up the bill after the disposition against the existence of imitation butter in of the legislative appropriation bill, probcounterfeit form. Mr. Henry went ex- ably on Tuesday. On account of the cenhaustively into the figures as to the cost of tennial exercises in the house on Wednesday, it was agreed that the session on the day should begin at \$:15 and at 5:55 the

Island's Commissioner Now Enroute to Washington and Diplomate Wonder What His Status Is.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The commissioner from Porto Rico, Mr. F. Degatau, recently elected by the people of the island to represent them in congress and in Washof representatives in a few days and a large house officials. Representative Cooper of mittee, will make him at home in the quarfloor is somewhat doubtful. He is designated in the law as a "resident" and is to receive a salary of \$5,000 annually. On filing his credentials with the State departprovision for delegates from territories. It is expected, however, that he will advise and assist committees concerning Porto Rican legislation, and steps may be taken to admit him to the floor. From the forwarding of the commissioner's mail to the house of representatives it is taken that he will give considerable attention to legislation for Porto Rico. Mr. Degetau is a citizen of the island and speaks and writes English.

A peculiar question has arisen as whother Mr. Degetau becomes commissioner at once, or comes in, like the newly elected members of congress, on March 4 next. The law provided for an election in Porto Rico last month and every two years thereafter, the apparent intention being to have the commissioner begin his service with members of congress on the succeeding March 4. But there is no provision postponing the term to March 4 and he probably will be entitled to official recognition and salary as

soon as he reports. Military Academy to Have Attention. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The military academy appropriation bill will be taken up by the house committee on military affairs next Tuesday. At that time also it is expected that the resolution asking the secretary of war to investigate the alleged hazing of Cadet Boox at West Point will be favorably reported, as Chairman Hull says the secretary of war probably has instituted an inquiry on his own account and there is no objection to expressing the wish

CONSIDER NICARAGUA CANAL

Senate Agrees to Vote on Amendment Providing for Policing Waterway.

SENATOR TELLER SPEAKS IN OPPOSITION

Coloradoan Combats the Opinion That Great Britain's Consent Should Be Asked Before Work of Building is Attempted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- No business of today in open session. Practically the entire legislative day was consumed by an the following telegram addressed to the president of the senate;

president of the senate:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—To the President of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.: The Southern Industrial convention, now in session, passed the accompanying resolutions and directed they be sent to you to be read to the senate:

"Be it resolved, That the upbuilding of our American merchant marine is very important to the further development of southern industry, and therefore we recommend to our national congress the early passage of a ship subsidy bill for all American vessels, which shall be equitably based upon the tonnage actually carried, besides compensation for carrying the mails."

N. F. THOMPSON, Secretary.

In presenting a report of a committee of

physicians upon the filtration of the water supplied to the city of Washington, Mr Gallinger called attention to the fact that the death rate in this city from that disease was seven or eight times as great as be in excess of the authorized cost, the bidin European cities of the same class. Developments in Executive Session.

the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were: An agreement was reached on the part of

The developments in the senate in ex-

canal when constructed.

to the treaty. The agreement for a vote on the commit-

tee amendment was secured soon after the executive session began. It was reached by unanimous consent as the result of a turrets. Each ship will carry four 12-inch request made by Senator Lodge. Senator Lodge did not ask to have a

be determined by the result of the vote to any 12-inch gun in the world, and at upon the amendment. Senator Morgan in his speech went over the same grounds covered by him yesterday, saying he desired simply to clear up some

misapprehensions concerning his position. Teller in Opposition. Senator Teller spoke for about two hours, giving notice of his amendment at the beginning of his address. The amendment suggested relates to section 7 of article it of

reads as follows: No fortifications shall be erected com-manding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military polics along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and dis-

vides for the striking out of the first sen-

Mr. Teller contended that if the United States desired to build the canal it should proceed to do so without trying to secure the consent 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 secretaries of state had differed in their opinions in this respect. He also showed that in some instances there had been breaches of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He quoted Secretary Evarts as saying "that the guaranty of neutrality is thing, while the question is unsettled and quite another when the canal shall be opened to the interests, ambition and cupidity of the commercial na-

Replying to Senator Morgan, Seator Teller dent action by the United States to lead her to begin hostilities, because her materfal ask England's assent to the construction of the canal was to admit that that country had a right to express dissent. That position, he said, never would be accepted by the people of this country.

tions and is occupied by populations of for-eign allegiance and discordant habits."

SPECIAL COIN FOR FILIPINO

Little Brown Islander's Ignorance Obliges Cabinet to Consider Plan of Minting Distinct Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The cabinet neeting today was largely devoted to a discussion of the question of coinage for the Philippines islands, and, as a result, it is probable the secretary of war will request a hearing on the subject before one of the committees of congress. Nearly all the business of the islands is transacted in Mexican dollars and army commissaries and others supplied with United States money are at times greatly embarrassed in making purchases from the Filipinos, by the fact that, knowing nothing of our money or its value, the latter often refuse to accept it. The proposition which seems to have met with favor by the administration is to purchase silver bullion at the present market price and coin it into distinctive dollars having a gold value of about 50 cents each. These dollars probably will contain a little less silver than the present standard dollars. The scheme has not yet been worked out in all of its details, but, as there is at present a government coinage mint in Manila, it is hoped that by the early action of congress the new coins may be put in circulation before a great while, possibly before the winter is over. The cabinet also discussed the house bill

revising the war revenue act which proposes a cut of about \$40,000,000 in the revenues. There is no difference of opinion among the members of the administration on this subject, all thinking the cut is too deep and agreeing that it would be unwise in the extreme to make the cut greater than

For Heirs of Lynched Mexican. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- In relation to the ynching in La Salle county. Texas, on Ocober 5, 1895, of Florentino Suaste, a Mexican citizen, the president, in a special message sent to the senate today, recomnends that the Mexican government be paid \$2,000 for the heirs of the victim. The recommendation is made "from motives of humanity and without reference to the question of liability of the government of the United States."

Ask Secretary Gage to Remain. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- President Homer of the Baltimore clearing house and thirty of the prominent business men representof the house that the inquiry shall be made. I ing the clearing house, the savings banks of military stores needed by the troops in

and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association of Bultimore, called in a body at the Treasury department today and urged Secretary Gage to accept the invitation of the president to remain at the head of the Treasury department for another four

MARRIAGE ANDDI VORCE LAWS

Uniform Statutes for All the States May Come Through Congressional Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Representative Taylor of Ohio, who was prominently identified in the movement to exclude Brigham Roberts of Utahe from a seat in congress, today introduced a measure inimportance was transacted by the senate tended to bring about federal prohibition of polygamy. It proposes a constitutional amendment for uniform laws on marriage executive session. Mr. Gallinger presented and divorce. Mr. Taylor says, however, that his aim goes considerably beyond a mere uniformity of such laws, and is expressly designed to reach polygamy, and put an end to it. He regarded this form of remedy as the most effective and far reaching. The measure was introduced after a conference of those interested in the subject, and although Mr. Taylor is not on the judiciary committee, which will have charge of the measure, it was deemed destrable to have him direct the active movement which will begin in its behalf.

In presenting a report of a committee of BID ON BATTLESHIPS

(Continued from First Page.)

To meet the contingency that the bids may ders were, however, invited to submit plans in each case for each of the ships. The sheathed vessels are to be of 15,000 ecutive session today in connection with tons displacement, with a length of 435

and greatest draft of twenty-six feet. The the senate to vote on Thursday on the unsheathed ships are slightly smaller and amendment offered by the committee on on the same length are seven and one-half foreign relations, providing for the policing inches narrower and 400 tons less displacement. Both classes of battleships will com-An amendment was offered by Senator pare with any in the world, not only affoat, Teller striking out the treaty prohibiting but projected, for they will have a speed of against the fortification of the Nicaraguan at least nineteen knots, which is expected to run up to nineteen and one-half, a great The conclusion of Senator Morgan's pace for a battleship, which will be maintained by twin screw engines of 19,000 A speech by Senator Teller in opposition horse-power, supplied by twenty-four water

The radical difference in the battleships to the outward appearance will lie in the of forty calibers, or twenty feet in the date fixed for a vote upon the treaty itself, bore, of the new type just turned out by the believing that the fate of the measure will ordnance bureau and superior in efficiency least equal to the 13-inch guns which have marked the maximum caliber in the American navy. In the three sheathed vessels a pair of 8-inch guns will be mounted on the top of each of the 12-inch turrets. Four

other 8-inch guns will be distributed in two turrets amidships on these two vessels. The unsheathed will have all of their eight 8-inch guns mounted in four independent turrets, one placed at each corner the treaty. As that section now stands, it of the oblong superstructure. Both classes have a broadside of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns on the main deck, besides twelve 14pounders and twelve 2-pounders and a numter of automatic guns, making the battery more formidable than any affoat, as far as ability to concentrate fire and throw weight of metal is concerned.

In the matter of defensive power the tence of this provision and for verbal battleships of both classes are unsurpassed, changes in the remaining portion, making carrying an eight-foot wide belt of armor. eight inches thick over the vitals of the ship, tapering to four inches at the ends. 15th inst. 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. steel and the turrets will vary from ten to eleven inches in thickness. A curved turtleback protective deck and a cofferdam belt all around the water line, stuffed with cellulose, will afford further protection. Electricity will be used in the battleships to much greater extent than in any other ships affoat and the use of wood will be restricted to the minimum.

Cruisers the Finest Affont. The six armored cruisers represent the lighest development of the naval constructor's art, for Chief Constructor Hichborn has not only managed to design in them ships as fleet as any foreign navy ous year of \$7,536,111. can boast, but has endowed them with the qualities of battleships at many points. Three of these ships are to be sheathed and three are to be unsheathed. Of a less displacement than the battleships, 13,800

tons in the case of the sheathed, and 13,400 Secretary Blaine also was quoted on the in the case of the unaheathed cruisers, these vessels are still considerably longer, being 502 feet on the water line, with a breadth expressed the opinion that Great Britain of seventy feet and a draft of twenty-six never permits her resentment of indepen-23,000 horse-power, supplied by thirty boilers, will propel these great ships at a minimum speed of twenty-two knots per interest in maintaining peace with this minimum speed of twenty-two knots per country is too great, but he argued that to hour, and, with capacities for 2,000 tons of ecal in their bunkers, their endurance will surpass that of any similar foreign vessel. Each cruiser will carry four 8-inch guns in Hichborn-balanced turrets, four 6-inch guns in sponsons at each corner of the superstructure, and ten 6-inch broadside guns, besides the usual second battery. Six inches of hardened steel will extend in a belt around the ships, seven feet six inches broad, and the guns in the citadel and superstructure are proportionately protected. A heavy protective deck and cofferdam belt

complete the protection. ANOTHER SHOW FOR MISSOUR Census Bureau Furnishes Figures

Under 25,000. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The population of certain incorporated places in Missouri

Showing Population of Towns

having a population of more than 2,000, but less than 25,000, is as follows:

1	Albany 2,206 Liberty	P
ı	Aurora C.191 Louisiana 5	ü
u	Bethany 2.093 Macon 4	
1	Booneville 4,277 Marceline 2	
ı	Brookfield 5,454 Marshall 5	ă
d		ij
J	California 2,181 Memphis 2	ŝ
H		
1		
d	Canton 2,365 Moberly 8	
I	Cape Girardeau. 4.813 Monett	
ı	Carrollton 2.954 Montgomery 2	
Н	Carterville 4,445 Neosho 2	
	Carthage 9.416 Nevada 7	K
	Caruthersville 2.315 Ornogo 2	d
	Chillicothe 6.966 Palmyra 2	ä
	Clinton 5,061 Pierce 2	a
	Clinton 5.061 Pierce 2 Columbia 5.651 Pieasant Hill 2	ü
	DeSoto 5,611 Poplar Bluff 4	ă,
	Eldorado Spr'gs. 2.137 Rich Hill 4	ü
		ä
	Fulton 4,883 St. Charles 7	S
	Granby 2.315 Sedalia	ä
	Hannibal 12,780 Slater 2	a
0	Higginsville 2.791 Springfield23	а
Н	Holden 2.126 Stanberry 2	a
		a
		3
		а
		ð.
	Kirkwood 2.825 Washington	ð
	Lamar 2,737 Webb City 1	ĕ
H	Lebanon 2,125 West Plains 1	١,
Ш	Lexington 4.190	

President's Nominations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.- The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: John F. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, to be commissary general of subsistence, with rank of brigadier general; Captain Frank B. McKenna, Forty-seventh infantry, U. S. V. (first lieutenant Fifteenth infantry, U. S. A.), to be inspector general of volunteers, with rank of major.

Supplies for the Campaigners. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Quartermaster General Ludington has arranged to have the transport Thomas, now at San Francisco, make an extra trip to the Philippines for the purpose of carrying a large supply

Continental Clothing Company.

Men's Saturday Suit Sale

In Order to Reduce Our HEAVY WEIGHT STOCK

Unusual values will be the order for Saturday. We will give more quality and better clothing for the price than any house in Omaha.

Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits \$10.00



Saturday we will sell men's all wool Black Clay Suits, made from 18 ounce all wool goods for

\$10.00

The common price for these suits everywhere is \$15,00. Comparo them with any others at this price and judge for your-

Men's All Wool Cheviot Suits \$6.75

Saturday we will sell another lot of those pure wool heavy weight Cheviot \$675 Suits at..... --- same as we sold two weeks ago. They will go on sale Saturday-none sold at this price before.

Men's Fancy Worsted Sack Suits \$12.

200 suits of high grade worsted-sold all season for \$15.00 and \$18.00— \$1200 go on sale Saturday at..... -No description can convey any idea of the enormous values we have Saturday. You will find it will pay you to come to

Men's Overcoats January price on overcoats, all wool

\$1000 Another big lot of

Oxford mix-tures, all wool goods at Kersey Overcoats \$10,00, \$12,00 and

You can save money now as you never could before. Come and see us Saturday.



Boys' Two Piece Suits

Ages 6 to 14.

300 high grade cassibest make, worth \$3 50 85 and \$5.50— Saturday's price...

Boys' Two Piece Suits -150 suits, broken lots. at......

Rare values - about half price Saturday-ages 5 to 14

Continental Clothing Company,

SATURDAY BIG BARGAIN SALE.

the archipelago. It will start for Manila on the 17th inst. The transport Logan will leave for Manila on its regular trip on the

the Continental first.

Reduction in Second Class Matter-

Government Officials Among the Offenders. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-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 previ-The report says that the most of the abuses of the second-class mail matter privileges have been eliminated or curtailed, but urges legislation on "book serials," "premiums for subscriptions" and the "return of unsold matter 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 report comments upon the excessive number of articles registered free by the legislative departments and says the abuse of the registered mail in this respect will continue until congress acts in the matter, It is said that could the amount paid as indemnity for lost registered first-class domestic mail 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. An indemnity fund not exceeding \$25,000 is estimated to be sufficient for this purpose.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS War Survivors Remembered by the

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted:
Issue of November 21:
Nebraska: Restoration and increase—Awry O. Mycra (dead), South Omaha, \$12.
Increase—Edward D. Davis, Clay Center, \$8.
Iowa: Increase—Michael Mahon, Russell, \$17; Edwin Moon, Glenwood, \$17. Original widows, etc.—Margaret E. Burton, Cedar Rapids, \$8; (special accrued November 23) Eliza A. Sloan, McIntire, \$8; Rachel Buchanan, Whitten, \$8.
Colorado: Original—Henry Ott, Denver, \$12. Original widows—(Special accrued November 23) Emma M. Thompson, Cripple Creek, \$8.
Wyoning: War with Spain, original—John M. Mooney, Ono, \$6.

Election Said to Be Irregular. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Representative Mondell of Wyoming has received a petition from A. N. Kepolka and A. B. Lowenstine of Hawaii stating that the election of Hawaiian Delegate Wilcox was irregular. They ask that a hearing be given for the consideration of the point they make against his admission.

Honorable Retirement for Bontelle. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The bill au-thorizing the appointment of Representative Boutelle of Maine on the retired list of the navy, upon his resignation from congress, was favorably reported today by the house committee on naval affairs, over which Mr. Boutelle presided until his present affic-

Foss Succeeds Boutelle. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The house committee on naval affairs today complimented the acting chairman of the committee, Representative Foss of Illinois, by unanimously selecting him to the important chairmanship of that committee made vacant by the recent resignation of Mr. Boutelle of Maine

Deadwood's Public Building. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The house committee on public buildings and grounds today had a hearing on the public building projects for Deadwood, S. D., Leadville, Colo., and several other cities, but no decision was reached.

> For a Cold in the Head. LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS.

OurAnnual Holiday Sale of Oriental Rugs

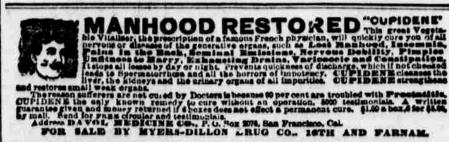
in Charge of Mr. G. T. Pushman Commenced Today and Continues Until Xmas.

The collection is by far greater in extent, in variety and in number of rare pleces than any similar showing. An opportunity for supplying some of your holiday wants, as an Oriental Rug makes a lasting and appreciable gift. You are cordially invited to come and gratify your artistic tastes in viewing this wonderful collection of Oriental Rugs, with all the beautiwal coloring known to the dreamy far east. Woven to withstand years of use and yet show no trace of wear, but become more beautiful with ago.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co., 1414-16-18 Douglas Street, Omaha.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSE FUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO



50 Years in the Lead. Quality All Sizes. High. All Prices. Every one

All Styles. guaranteed. The Leading Stove Dealers of the United States sell Charter Oaks.

If no Dealer in your Town does—WRITE DIRECT TO US.

CHARTER OAK STOVE AND RANGE CO., ST. LOUIS.

WOMEN FEMALE BEANS Great monthly regulator for wo-