HEARINGS ARE OVER

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ALL IN.

All Sorts of Interests are Represented on the Last Day Devoted to This Preliminary Stage of the New Tariff Bill—Session Devoted to Miscellaneous Articles and the Free List—Everything From Moss Peat and Clay Pipes to Slate Pencils and the Goodly Apparel of Returning Tourists.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The formal hearings by the ways and means committee of representatives of various industries who seek to have the tariff rates changed were concluded today. The committee has held sessions for this purpose during the past several weeks, and in that time a large number of persons have appeared before it. The varied character of the schedules today under consideration brought a large assemblage to the rooms from all sections. The largest delegation was that headed by ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, who asked for a higher duty on coal. During the afternoon the dull current of facts and statistics delivered by the speakers was broken by Mr. Kraft of New Jersey, who, by his manner of delivery, was vastly amusing to the committee and spectators. He explained that a Dutchman had a right to speak three times to make himself understood.

Washington, Jan .11.—The ways and means committee considered the miscellaneous articles coming under the tariff law, and the free list, as well, today. The subjects brought a large crowd to the capitol.

William Golder of Chicago recommended duties on moss peat, which is now on the free list. Foreign dealers had charged $30 a ton before Americans entered the business, and it had dropped to $12, less than it could be produced for. Four dollars a ton duty was asked for. The chief cost was for labor, and sufficient material could be found in Jackson county, Wisconsin, to supply the United States.

Kenny Barnhart, a representative of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, advocated moderation in the tariff and specific duties, as an average of 50 per cent ad valorem duty yielded but 35 per cent. The bulk of the importing trade was in the hands of foreign manufacturers who were able to sell goods here cheaper than Marshall Field & Co. could land them in New York. The paragraph allowing duties equal to the manufacturer's cost plus 8 per cent, was the most disadvantageous to Americans, under the system of consignment. In many instances the firm found it cheaper to buy goods of consignees on this side than to buy them abroad.

"That is proof positive of fraud," Mr. Dingley remarked.

Abraham Gruber of New York spoke for duties on wearing apparel brought into the United States by foreign tourists. The present system worked to the advantage of the rich, who were able to travel abroad, Mr. Gruber continued. He would tax all clothing worn by tourists entering the United States.

"But it is necessary for persons to wear clothing when they enter," said Chairman Dingley.

"Not if the fashions of our swell dinners in New York become prevalent," Mr. Gruber replied. He continued that many rich people went abroad annually to do their shopping, making money by the evasion of duties.

Lucius Littauer of New York asked the following rates on gloves: Schmascham $2 a dozen; lamb $3; kid $4. The average labor cost on kid was in Europe $1.50 a dozen, in the United States $3.50.

An importer of lamb gloves, Mr. W. J. Curtis of New York, made a plea for a system which would not discriminate against the cheaper gloves. He claimed that the rates asked by Mr. Littauer for the manufacturers were much higher than the McKinley rates. He was willing to accept rates of 50 cents a dozen, all grades, less than those asked by Mr. Littauer. Specific duties would be satisfactory to all.

Charles E. Smith, representing the New York glove importers, presented a schedule, which, he said, averaged 20 per cent higher than the present rates. From 300,000 to 400,000 pairs of high grade gloves were brought over by tourists annually. All importers desired a specific rate, to save them trouble.

Representative Kiefer of Minnesota presented a petition from residents of Minnesota asking that rates imposed on potatoes and starch by the McKinley law be re-established.

Hallenem of New York, representing importers of shoe leather, said certain kinds of enameled and shoe leather could not be made in this country, and that the duty should be reduced.

Henry Burke said that tanned and finished leather was fully protected but he thought it would be well to change the duty to a specific one. A higher duty should be placed on East India tanned goat and sheepskins, advancing it from 10 per cent 15 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Kraft of New York said he was one of the two manufacturers of buckskin piano forte action leather. He asked that the duty be restored to 35 per cent.

Representative Morse of Massachusetts introduced speakers who desired an increase of the duty on jewelry, in which entire towns in his state are interested.

Mr. Thresher of Addleboro presented a plea for a new classification of jewelry, in order that it should not be placed in a lower scale. Much jewelry, he said, was imported under the head of hat pins, cuff buttons, etc., paying 25 instead of 35 per cent.

Representative Sparkman of Florida asked that the grape fruit be included in the classification with oranges, lemons, etc.

A. Gompers of New York, representing diamond workers, asked that rough diamonds be admitted free and the duty on finished diamonds be advanced from 10 to 15 per cent.

Colvin Tampkins of New York City followed and asked that gypsum rock be placed on the free list. Unless it was admitted free, he said, the eastern manufacturers could not compete with those of the west.

Representative Hinaker of Illinois thought that a tariff of 30 per cent should be placed upon asbestos. When bulbs, flower-seeds and shrubbery were placed upon the free list it greatly injured the nursery business in his state. These should be placed on the dutiable list. The rates upon delkomania work should be increased in order to overcome the inferior work of Germany.

R. H. Gregory of Chicago, representing importers and manufacturers of musical instruments, said that those articles were now unclassified, which worked a hardship to the trade. He did not ask for a change of duty, but if it were changed he thought it should be made 35 per cent.

Ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia spoke upon the subject of coal. The duty upon bituminous coal, he said, is entirely too low, being 14 per cent, while the average duty upon all articles in the Wilson law is 41 per cent. The duty, he said, is much less than at any previous time and should be made at least 75 cents per ton, this being about 23 per cent ad valorem.

Colonel William Lamb of Norfolk, Va., said that when 35 cents was taken from the duty it became apparent that unless reductions were made in charges of railroads and operators for handling coal, the miners would be placed on starvation wages. The railroads did not reduce charges and went into bankruptcy. Then the railroad receivers were compelled to raise the price of freight and the strike in the Pocahontas mines was the result. The old rate of 75 cents, he said, should be restored.

W. C. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., representing the nurserymen of the United States, said there had been no duty on nursery stock for years, to the great detriment of the native industry. A duty of from 35 to 40 per cent should be imposed.

J. W. Harrison of California desired a duty upon anthracite coal. He had imported coal from Wales and one shipload from China. The foreign coal had a serious effect upon the price of domestic anthracite. A California man, he said, brought the warning to Pennsylvania miners. Ships outward bound returned with a load of coal and it sold lower than the native product. All kinds of coal, he thought, should pay a duty of 40 per cent.

Silas Wilson of Iowa, representing a nurserymen's association, asked a duty upon nursery stock of 30 to 40 per cent.

S. W. Cox of Charlottesville, Pa., asked that a duty be imposed upon slate pencils.

James Ross of Philadelphia desired an increased duty on clay pipes.

Chairman Dingley announced before adjournment that the formal hearings on the tariff were now concluded.

MONETARY CONFERENCE

Already Sees the Danger of Queering Itself With Congress.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11.—The monetary conference composed of delegates selected by the boards of trade and commercial bodies of most of the large cities of the United States will convene at Tomlinson hall tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is now assured that there will be at least 350 delegates in attendance, among them some of the greatest authorities on financial questions in the country. It is probable that the conference will be organized with E. O. Stannard of St. Louis, ex-governor of Missouri, as temporary chairman and M. C. Stewart Patterson, dean of the University of Pennsylvania, will be made permanent chairman.

Evans Woolen of Indianapolis, who was secretary of the National Democratic convention, will probably be permanent secretary.

Among the delegates already arrived are the following: W. E. Dodge, George Foster Peabody, Henry Villard, Evan Thomas, ex-Mayor Frank Edson, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, all of New York; Prof. W. F. Taussig of Harvard, Prof. Henry Ferguson, Hartford, Conn.; E. V. Smalley, St. Paul, Minn., and M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati.

From the opinions gathered from the delegates already here, it is safe to say that a carefully selected commission will be named, composed of from seven to fifteen men, which will be instructed to submit an elaborate report to congress next November.

Already, however, the impression is gaining ground that congress may not take kindly to the commission idea and it may be decided to at once memorialize that body instead.

HAMILTON CLUB BANQUETS

Grosvenor Predicts That Spain Will be Blown Out of the Water.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The seventh annual banquet of the Hamilton club, on the anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, was held at the Auditorium tonight. Nearly five hundred members of the club were present. The guest of honor was to have been Mark Hanna, but he was obliged to send a letter of regret. Among the speakers of note were Congressmen Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio and Charles A. Boutelle of Maine. General Grosvenor spoke of "Our Next Administration," though he was particular to state that he spoke by no authority and reproduced the utterance of no man. He bound no individual but himself by his utterances. The re-enactment of a protective tariff policy would be an important feature of the administration; foreign affairs would be dealt with from the standpoint of American interests and there would be "no prostitution of power to hold upon a throne in the waters of America a discarded representative of a discarded despotism." He predicted also, that the incoming administration would carefully protect the United States from all embroilments with foreign powers, though "standing firmly by the dignity and history of our nationality."

Congressman Cousins spoke of "Alexander Hamilton" and Mr. McCall spoke of "Some Responsibilities of Our Victory."

Frank Drew Is Appointed.

South McAlester, I. T., Jan. 11.—Effective February 1, Frank Drew is appointed general freight and passenger agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway in Kansas and Indian Territory, with headquarters at Parsons, Kan.

SENSE shines with a double luster when set in humility.—Penn.

THE CURSE

Of mankind—contagious blood poison—claimed as its victim Mr. Frank B. Martin, 926 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and the usual physician's treatment did him not the slightest good. His condition reached that deplorable stage which only this terrible disease can produce.

THE CURE

After all else failed, was at last found in S. S. S.—the greatest of all blood remedies. Eighteen bottles removed the disease permanently, and left his skin without a blemish.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable; and is the only known cure for this most terrible disease. Books free; address, Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

A SLIGHT MISTAKE

The Eyes Sometimes Deceive.

There are a number of experiences in real life from which interesting facts can be gathered. The treasurer of a large manufacturing concern, whose name need not be given for the purpose of this article, has been compelled to give up drinking coffee on account of its effect upon his stomach and nervous system.

It was suggested that he try the health coffee "Postum Cereal," as that is made of the healthful grains and takes the place of coffee very nicely.

He rather felt that it was a foolish step to undertake to use any article with the expectation that it would take the place of coffee, which his family used of the best grade of Mocha and Java mixed. However, a package was ordered for the house and the next morning at breakfast the coffee pot came on as usual; when the beverage was poured out and served to him he told the servant that he had ordered some Postum, a new drink, and did not care for the coffee.

A laugh went 'round the table, and he declined to believe that the rich liquid with the aroma and fragrance that reached his nostrils was the health coffee. Investigation, however, convinced him of the fact, and its use day by day without the old sick feeling clinches the argument.

Postum is made by the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., of Battle Creek, Mich., and has a winning way of its own; when once introduced into the family it answers every purpose of the finest coffee without the attendant aches and ills. Being composed strictly and wholly of the purest cereals, there is no question or argument or possible doubt regarding the healthful and nourishing properties, for children as well as adults.

There is but one genuine original Postum Cereal coffee, with a multitude of imitations offered as "just as good."

ALTGELD LEFT OUT

SENSATIONAL SCENE AT TANNER'S INAUGURATION.

On the Stage is the Retiring Governor, by Customary Invitation to Deliver the Retiring Governor's Address—By What Democratic Members Call an Outrageous Insult and What Republican Members Call an Oversight, He is Not Called Upon, and There is Bitterness in Springfield—Bryan's Opinion of the Matter.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11.—The inauguration of Governor Tanner today developed a sensation, at the close of the state house ceremony, when the retiring governor, John P. Altgeld, was not permitted to deliver the farewell address which has been one of the features of previous inaugurations in Illinois. Governor Altgeld had prepared his speech, it had been given a place on the printed program, and much interest had centered in its anticipated delivery. The snub was made the more painful to the ex-governor and his friends from the fact that Mrs. Altgeld occupied a seat beside him on the stage and shared the confusion resulting from the affair. Early in the course of the exercises it was moved that Mr. Altgeld be requested to address the joint assembly present at the inauguration. Speaker Curtis, of the lower house, declared the motion out of order, and subsequently refused to recognize any Democratic member who attempted to address the chair. The majority of the members of the joint assembly and the large audience did not appreciate the significance of this course until a motion to adjourn carried and put an unexpected end to the ceremonies, without letting the governor have an opportunity to deliver the address which he carried with him to the stage. Much indignation was expressed at the snub and the Democratic members tonight are bitter in their denunciation of what they term as an "outrageous insult," while the Republican leaders declare that the whole affair was nothing more or less than the oversight on the part of the speaker in failing to call upon Mr. Altgeld for his speech. Ex-Governor Altgeld left the state house immediately upon the conclusion of the inauguration ceremony and returned to Chicago without permitting himself to be interviewed upon the affair. His friends were very indignant.

BRYAN'S OPINION OF IT.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—William J. Bryan arrived in Chicago early this morning on a business trip. A representative of the Associated Press tonight asked him if he had read of the slight offered to Governor Altgeld by the legislature. He replied:

"I have just noticed in an evening paper that the legislature refused to hear the customary address from the retiring governor. If it is true that the Republicans did this in order to show their dislike for Governor Altgeld, it will probably result, as such insults always do, in more harm to those who offer it than to the people against whom it was directed.

"The fact that Governor Altgeld ran ahead of the national ticket in this state is evidence that his defeat was not due to personal hostility to him, and I hardly think the people will approve of any slight offered to him in his official position."

Questioned about the defeat of the Pacific railroad bill Mr. Bryan said:

"I am very much gratified to know of the defeat of that bill. Its purpose was to fasten a heavy burden upon the west-rejoice at this, their escape from so unern states for eighty years to come, and the people in those states have reason to just a measure."

ELIMINATE PARTISANSHIP

Says Brand-New Governor Stephens, and Then Talks Free Silver.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 11.—At high noon today Governor Lon V. Stephens was inaugurated governor of Missouri in the hall of the house of representatives in joint session. There was an immense crowd present and citizens from all parts of the state were in attendance. Chief Justice Barclay of the supreme court administered the oath of office. After the inauguration Governor Stephens delivered his inaugural address to the legislature, the salient points of which follow:

Governor Stephens declares that his ambition is to make his administration a distinctively business administration and calls upon the legislature to make the present session a business one.

"Partisanship," he says, "should be moderated, if not suppressed, and unseemly strife should be avoided."

Referring to the condition of state affairs, he says:

The most rigid economy should be practiced. It is my opinion that under the prevailing gold standard and financial policies of the federal government, general business conditions will no materially or permanently improve, but, on the contrary, we can reasonably anticipate a continuance of the experience which has so distressed the country in recent years.

"I see nothing in the immediate future to warrant a substantial hope for better times."

He recommends the establishment of a banking bureau and the creation of the office of a bank commissioner. The power of trust companies should be limited so that they could not engage in the banking business. Laws to suppress trusts should be enacted and laws to prevent the coercion of employes should be passed, that voters may exercise the elective franchise without hindrance. The passage of a fellow-servant bill is asked.

WITHIN THREE OF CERTAINTY

Perkins of California Begins to Feel Himself Pretty Safe.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 11.—Tomorrow a vote will be taken in both houses of the legislature for the election of a United States senator. On the eve of the election the situation remains the same as it was last week. Tonight Mr. Perkins' managers claimed 58 votes on the first ballot. Samuel M. Shortbridge conceded the truth of the estimate and said that the remaining sixteen votes would be thrown to him. There is a strong likelihood that Shortbridge is mistaken, however, as the story became current today that the four votes hitherto unplaced would not in any emergency be cast for Mr. Shortbridge.

With 58 votes it seems impossible to bring about the defeat of Perkins, as he has only to secure three more to make his election certain.

Scott's Emulsion

is, above all other things, the remedy for sickly, wasted children. It nourishes and builds them up when ordinary foods absolutely fail.

50c. and $1.00 at all druggists.

TO BE SETTLED TONIGHT

Indiana's Senatorial Aspirants Will Soon Know Their Fate.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11.—The senatorial contest for the successor of Daniel W. Voorhees will be settled tomorrow night. William R. McKean returned last night accompanied by ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson. There are hints that it is the intention to support Judge Baker. Supporters of Charles W. Fairbanks are confident that their candidate has not less than seventy votes in the caucus and they will not be surprised if he reaches seventy-five.

UTAH'S LEGISLATURE

Second Assembly Meets and Proceeds to Organization.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 11.—The second legislature of the state of Utah met and organized today.

The senate was called to order by Mrs. Lilly R. Pardee, clerk of the last senate. She read the official roll and asked for the further pleasure of the senate.

The senate then organized by the election of Hon. Aquilla Nebeller of Rich county as president.

The house was called to order by Secretary of State Hamomnd and John N. Perkins of Weber county was elected speaker.

The governor's message will be read tomorrow.

INAUGURATION IN INDIANA

Governor Mount Succeeds Governor Mathews in the Hoosier State.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11.—James A. Mount and William S. Haggart were inaugurated governor and lieutenant governor of Indiana at noon today. The ceremonies were held at the capitol. Governor Matthews made a brief speech introducing Mr. Mount. The latter made a long inaugural address touching on state affairs. The new executive will hold a public reception in the governor's parlors at the capitol tonight.

BACK AGAIN AT CANTON

Major and Mrs. McKinley at Home Until About March 1.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11.—Major and Mrs. McKinley left Cleveland for Canton at 11:15 this morning. No unusual crowd was present. The homeward journey was made in the private car of General Superintendent Caniff of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railway, which was attached to the regular 11:15 train over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road.

It could not be learned today just when the expected visit of Senator Sherman to Canton will take place, although it is known that it will be during the present week. It is acknowledged by those who are very near to the president-elect that much depends on this conference, so far as the cabinet is concerned.

Canton, O., Jan. 11.—President-elect McKinley and wife returned to Canton via the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad at 1:30 this afternoon. Besides the newspaper correspondents, Manager J. H. Wardwell and General Superintendent H. A. Kennedy accompanied them. They were driven to their home for lunch and will probably not leave Canton until they take their departure for Washington about March 1.

Canton, O., Jan. 11.—With the return of President-elect and Mrs. McKinley come fresh bits of cabinet gossip. It is talked about tonight that Hon. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, and ex-minister to Russia, has been slated for the treasury portfolio. No authoritative statement can be obtained, however, in confirmation or rejection of the report.

Columbus, O., Jan. 11.—President-elect McKinley has promised to attend, if possible, the meeting of the army of the Cumberland society here September 21, 22 and 23. General Boynton, subject to his approval, has been placed on the executive committee, which includes Governor Bushnell and ex-Governor John B. McNiel.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BANK DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Institutions at Cherryvale and Newton, Kan., on the List.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Th comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows:

Twelve and one-quarter per cent, the First National bank of Texarkana, Tex.

Fifteen per cent, the Cherryvale National bank of Cherryvale, Kan.

Seven and one-half per cent, the First National bank of Cedar Falls, Ia.

Three and four-tenths per cent, the Newton National bank of Newton, Kan.

WOLCOTT IN LONDON

Visits Bayard and is Himself Sought by Bimetallists.

London, Jan. 11.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, who is visiting Europe in the interest of bimetallism, called at the United States embassy today and had an hour's interview with Ambassador Bayard. Senator Wolcott tonight dined with Henry White, formerly first Secretary of the United States embassy.

The Bimetallic league has been besieged with callers, anxious to see Senator Wolcott.

WRECKS ON THE ENGLISH COAST

Fogs and Storms Continue, With Their Inevitable Disasters.

London, Jan. 11.—The storms and fogs continue along the coast ,and wrecks have been reported at many points. A trawler with six men has been lost off Yarmouth. The steamer Gulf of Siam is ashore in Moroock Bay. Other ships' boats have been picked up.

The Allan line steamer Laurentian, Capiain McDougal, from Portland, Me., on December 31, and Halifax on January 2, for Liverpool, struck off Malin Head yesterday evening, and arrived today at Moville with her fore-compartment full of water.

The crew of the British steamer Strathmore, from Genoa, numbering twenty men, has been taken off that vessel by a trawler and landed at Hull. The Strathmore, which was bound from Algeria to Sunderland, was wrecked in the North Sea on Wednesday. When it became apparent that she was sinking the crew took to the bridge and remained there without food until Sunday, when they were rescued by the trawler.

QUEEN WILL SAY NOTHING

In Her Behalf the Prince of Wales Makes a Statement.

London, Jan. 11.—In reply to numerous inquiries on the subject, the Prince of Wales issued a statement tonight saying that the queen still adheres to her decision to refrain from expressing an opinion on the proposals to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her regin. He adds: "I am confident, however, that the queen will readily appreciate any such undertakings which are the outcome of the wishes of the people, and that in considering the various suggestions, due support will be given to works of mercy among the sick and suffering and to anything that will tend to brighten the lives and ameliorate the condition of her majesty's subjects."

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO

Have Become Chronic on the Coast of Oaxaca.

City of Mexico, Jan. 11.—At 4:35 this morning an undulatory earthquake was experienced in the city of Oaxaca, the first shock being general, but the second was very sharp and caused consternation, but no harm was done of any consequence. There is much seismic activity in the state of Oaxaca and at one point on the Pacific coast earthquakes have kept fishermen in continual alarm.

TREATY IS SIGNED

(Continued from First Page.)

Storrow, attorney for the Venezuelan government.

While there have been some objections raised in Venezuela to the arrangement for a settlement of the long standing boundary dispute, it is understood that these objections are not potent enough to prevent ratification of the agreement in the face of its strong indorsement by President Crespo and the members of his cabinet. The final settlement of this dispute, which at one time threatened to seriously interrupt the amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain, will be hailed with satisfaction, both in this country and Great Britain.

The intervention of the United States to adjust the dispute has had one result not foreseen nor contemplated at the time, viz: The drawing closer together of the two great representatives of the English speaking race. As a result of the mutual understanding effected in consequence of their negotiations over Venezuela, the United States and Great Britain at this time are probably more nearly in accord in their diplomatic relations than ever before in our history, and the result has been an agreement on a great scheme of arbitration of all disputes between the two nations save those in which national honor is involved. It is probable also that closely following the consumption of the agreement as to the Venezuelan boundary dispute there will be a resumption of the diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, which have been severed for some years as the result of this dispute, and that the United States will be the intermediary in bringing this about.

The selection of King Oscar of Sweden as the final arbitrator is regarded as a fortunate one because of the high regard in which he is held.

As a rule the details of treaties are shrouded in the greatest mystery, but in this case the Associated Press was able to give such complete and exclusive information as to the exact details of both of the agreements that the public has been fully informed of them and it is unnecessary to repeat them.

Aside from the consummation of the agreements, it has been an interesting feature that all the negotiations were carried on in Washington, both the Venezuelan and general arbitration treaties having been signed here. It has been largely a work between Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, although the latter at all times was in close communication with the British foreign office. Sir Julian handled the consummation in a way which would have been impossible if he had not felt a deep interest in the successful conclusion of the negotiations. When they halted for a time and seemed in danger of failure through a misunderstanding of some detail the ambassador went to London, where extended conferences were held with Lord Salisbury, the result being that Sir Julian returned and continued negotiations to the successful end now secured.

The consummation of the Venezuelan and general arbitration agreement is considered in official and diplomatic circles as a most eventful achievement. The scope of the general arbitration treaty has been made very wide, the purpose being to have it cover all the subjects which usually arise to disturb the relations between countries.

Persons intimately familiar with every detail of the negotiations say that the parties were inspired at all times with the purpose of bringing the two great English-speaking peoples together. With that end in view there was an absence of sharp fencing incident to lesser accomplishments of diplomacy. The thing to be done rather than the manner of its performance was never lost sight of. The joining hands of the two great nations, it is stated, far transcended the consideration of the skill of the negotiators in gaining a point of advantage.

MADE PUBLIC IN LONDON

Summary of the Terms of the Treaty of General Arbitration.

London, Eng., Jan. 12.—The Chronicle says in an editorial:

"We announce this morning the event of the nineteenth century," and followes this with the preamble and the text of the 12 articles of the general arbitration treaty signed yesterday at Washington between the United States and Great Britain.

Article 1 of the treaty is merely a formal statement that the contracting parties agree to arbitrate, in accordance with the treaty, all disputes failing to adjust themselves by diplomacy.

The second article of the treaty provides that all the pecuniary claims or groups of claims not exceeding an aggregate of £100,000 sterling and which shall not involve a determination of territorial claims shall be decided by an arbitration tribunal to be constituted as provided in the third article.

The third article provides that each of the high contracting parties shall nominate ex arbiter a jurist of national reputation, and these two, within two months, shall select an umpire. If they fail in this the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members of the supreme court of the United States and the judicial committee of the privy council of Great Britain, each nominating body acting by a majority.

If they fail to agree within three months the umpire shall be selected in accordance with article 10, namely, by the king of Sweden. The umpire shall preside over the tribunal and the award of the majority shall be final.

Article four provides that all pecuniary claims exceeding £100,000 sterling, or disputes involving treaty rights, but not territorial claims, shall be decided by the tribunal in accordance with articlet 5.

Article 5 provides for the submission of the foregoing to the tribunal, where awards if unanimous, shall be final, but if not unanimous either of the contracting parties may within six months from the date of the award demand a review thereof. The matter shall then be submitted to a tribunal of five entirely fresh jurists, each side selecting two and the four thus chosen selecting an umpire. In the event of a failure the umpire shall be chosen in accordance with article 3, or, failing that, by King Oscar of Sweden. The award of a majority of the tribunal shall be final.

Article 6 provides that territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal of six, three of whom, subject to the provisions of article 8, shall be judges of the supreme court of the United States or judges of the circuit court, nominated by the president of the United States, and the other three, also subject to article 8, shall be judges of the British supreme court or members of the judicial committee of the privy council, nominated by the queen, whose award, by a majority of not less than five to one, shall be final. In case the award is made by a less majority it shall also be final, unless either power shall, within three months, protest that the award was erroneous, when it shall be invalid. There shall even then be no recourse to hostile measures until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both parties.

Article 7 provides that objection to the jurisdiction of the tribunal shall only be taken as follows:

Before the conclusions of a hearing of a claim under articles 3 or 5 either party may invite the tribunal to decide whether that question involves a grave matter of national rights. If the tribunal so decides, the jurisdiction of the tribunal shall cease and the dispute shall be settled under article 2.

Article 8 provides that where the question involved concerns a particular state or territory they may appoint a judicial officer of such state or territry to be one of the arbitrators. The same principle applies to Great Britain.

Article 9 provides that the term "territorial claims" shall include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights to navigation, fisheries and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of territory.

Article 11 is not given.

Article 12 provides that each government shall pay its own counsel and arbiters, and the tribunal, in finally disposing of the matter, shall direct whatever if any of the expenses of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party.

Article 13 deals with the routine of the tribunal, the place of meeting, etc., these to be decided by the tribunal itself.

Article 14 provides that the article shall remain in force for five years, and further until the expiration of a year after either party gives notice of its termination.

Article 15 provides that the treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States and Queen Victoria, and that the exchange of ratifications shall occur in Washington or London within six months from date of the treaty, or earlier if possible.

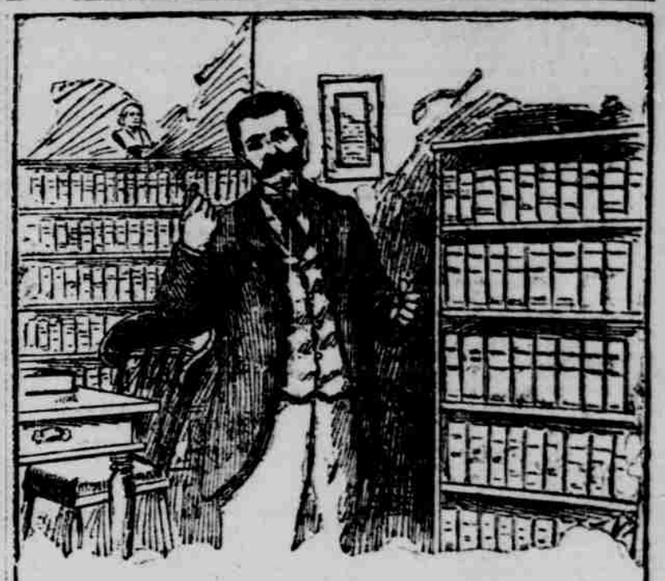
Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 9.—David J. Hennessey, brother of Archbishop Hennessey, died tonight, aged 60 years.

London, Eng., Jan. 9.—Sir Charles and Lady Tupper will sail for Canada on the Allan Line steamship Mongolia February 6.

BEST with a big B. Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham is in a class by itself. You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.



"Some time ago," said the County Attorney of Bourbon County, Ky., "I saw the advertisements of

Ripans Tabules

and believing it was the remedy I needed, I determined to get some. I had been greatly troubled with sick headache, but since I secured Ripans Tabules, whenever I begin to feel symptoms of sick headache or sour stomach, I take one or two Tabules and escape all the terrors of a splitting headache. One taken after eating has aided my digestion and made me feel like a different person."

BEFORE AND AFTER

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 3000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2078, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by G. GEHRING, Wichita, Kan.

"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH

SAPOLIO

Still Here And Are After Your Printing.

We still have a large supply of those excellent XX 6¾ ENVELOPES in lots of 5000 For $5.00

But cash must accompany the order.

If you expect to pay in 30 days they will cost you more.

We Are Printers.

Our series of ads, with prices, has been the cause of a general reduction on the prices of printing in all the printing houses in town. We always lead in reforms of this kind.

While we employ nothing but the best workmen, our prices are lower than the fellows who kick a press, up stairs in some dark room, and who have not credit enough to buy a ream of wrapping paper.

The Eagle pays more in salaries each week than all the other houses combined pay in a month. You, as a merchant, receive the benefit of these pay rolls and we ask that you patronize us so long as we give you the best in the market for the same you are paying for the inferior grades.

THE EAGLE PRESS

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.