the American people. Public opinion has been enlightened, the common interest has been made clear, the popular conscience has been awakened. Not only is the gold standard established by law, but it is fixed in the popular purpose. All American dollars are to be honest and equal. Money cannot be created by the fiat of Congress, but the fiat of all our people can guarantee that no kind of money shall be allowed to circulate that shall not be at par with the best, shall not command gold at any office of the treasury. That fiat has gone forth and will not be nullified."

The distinguished speaker was given an enthusiastic ovation, both at the opening and close of his address, and later a tender of thanks was made him by the convention through a rising vote, which he acknowledged gracefully.

ALLEN M. FLETCHER HEARD.

His Brief Talk Well Received—The Closing Business.

President Coulter announced that, in the absence of Mr. Percival Kuhne, of New York, he had requested Mr. Allen M. Fletcher, formerly of this city, now of New York, to favor the convention with a talk on a subject of his own choosing. Many of the delegates had evidently heard Mr. Fletcher talk on other occasions or else his reputation as a witty and entertaining speaker had reached their ears, since he was greeted with spontaneous applause when he arose to address the convention. Mr. Fletcher spoke as follows:

"I confess I hardly know what I am going to say to you. I do not know how to put you in closer touch with my present frame of mind than to tell you a little story, which perhaps you have all heard, although some of you may not. A number of years ago a clergyman was visiting another, and the friend he was visiting was all the time at work writing a sermon—so much so that it rather embarrassed his friend. Finally he said to him, 'You should not do that. I never write out my sermons. While you are writing that with a view of bettering some of your people in your church the devil is looking right over your shoulder, preparing arguments to refute all you are going to say. When I go into the pulpit the devil don't know what I am going to say, because I don't know myself.' Well, that is a good deal my present frame of mind. I am always ready to help a gentleman from Indiana; I owe that to the State. It has occurred to me that perhaps some of the other members here might be interested in hearing something relative to methods that are fatal to conservative banking. I do not know that I can say anything on that subject that would interest the older ones or that they do not already know or that experience has not taught you already.

"To that end let me say to you that the city of Indianapolis only fifteen years ago had sixteen banks. Of the sixteen then existing only three now remain. Now it might occur to you that that was owing to the fact that this was not a good place to bank. That is not the case. It is a good place to bank, it is a safe place, a profitable place, limited only by the limitation of its natural environment. The same is true of any business here. But that result I have given you was brought about by methods in almost every case, yes, in every case, that were fatal to conservative banking.

FATE OF THE BANKS.

"Of the various banks in existence at the time I speak of, one, the Citizens' National Bank, went into voluntary liquidation with credit to itself, and the Meridian National Bank was absorbed by the Merchants'. It was a solvent bank and went out of business. The other eleven failed—failed. Now if you analyze the cause and effect that led to that result in those various banks you will find in the main that it was owing to three particular, not exactly methods, but facts, and put them under three heads. First, inability to say 'No' when it should be said, and emphatically. When there is any question about a transaction, the making of a loan—any question at all in the mind of the banker—I think it should be said, even if it leads to the loss of a good customer. The banker, standing as he does a trusteee of those whose money he has, should not give the customer the benefit of a doubt if a doubt really exists in his mind. Second, the want of courage to face a loss when it has been made, the courage not to put good money with bad. I believe that in nine cases out of ten where a customer has become seriously embarrassed, especially where it is the result of a slow growth, a continuing process of getting into that condition, that it is wiser not to help him, not to try, because the difficulty, the root of it, is below any assistance or advice that you can give him. Of course, where the case is the result of a calamity, something of the kind that is unexpected, that presents quite a different proposition, but a number of the failures here that passed before my eyes have been the result of not sufficient courage to meet the loss and meet it then, not sufficient courage to refrain from putting good money with that which was in effect already gone. The third and greatest trouble of the institutions that I have referred to I think was the desire to create volume, volume at the expense of conservative business management, and when I speak at the expense of conservative business management there are a multitude of little things that come under that head that I won't attempt to go into. I put it broadly on that specification. The habit of rushing out in the clothing store fashion and grabbing of a customer and bringing him in, sometimes—pretty often—results in a misfit. I don't think in the long run it pays. The taking of a customer because, while he is not all right, simply because you are afraid some other bank is going to get him. I have known that not to be very profitable.

NOT A GOOD STEADY DIET.

"As a steady diet it don't pay. I think you are justified in knowing all you can about a customer and knowing he is just what you want. If it comes to this, that you are prepared to take him because you think he is all right and yet won't make you a fair statement—I have known that to cause a failure. I don't think the bankers of this State ever had a case of swollen credit—mistaken credit, if you please—which was more difficult and which caused them more trouble than one which occurred in the southern part of the State here, and which you are all familiar with. The advertisement of one's indebtedness for the purpose of creation of volume is all right where you have use for your money, but where call loans don't exist, where collateral security don't exist, in smooth-sailing times it is all right, but clouds come to the banker sometimes, depressed conditions come to him sometimes. The banker who has not been through a panic and an acute one is not a banker in the broad sense of the word; he has yet something to learn. A bank should be evenly balanced, not top-heavy in any respect. It should at all times have sufficient money on hand to stand any reasonably strong run. The mere fact that a bank is solvent, that it stands high, that it has good directors and good stockholders, is not necessarily proof against disaster.

"I well remember the case of the Meridian National Bank here. On the day after the failure of Mr. Haughey, its president, Mr. Gallup, a man of large means personally, worth more than the capital stock of his bank, decidedly more, with available securities in the shape of bonds and stocks—he had not gauged the situation he had before him and taken in his sail, and he found himself needing assistance, and if he had not obtained it he would have closed his doors. And yet the bank was solvent; he was good enough himself for all its debts, and yet you have a case there where all that is not an absolute guard against danger. I simply speak of this to some of you who are somewhat new in banking—it will all come to you in time. I address my my remarks to that element here, and I know that you who have been banking a number of years do not need it. I confess I did not know what to talk to you about, Mr. President.

HAS COME TO STAY.

"This occurs to me when I look around this room and see the number of people here. A number of years ago as your first presiding officer at your first banquet I took occasion to say that this association had come to stay and was an established fact. What I see here removes any question I might have had in my mind upon that subject, and I sincerely hope while men may come and men may go this association will go on with time. Gentlemen, you have my best wishes. As some of you know, I shall shortly open a banking house in New York. I shall be glad to see any and all of you there when you come to New York. I shall be glad to render you any assistance in my power. My offices are so arranged that the bulls and bears are all fenced off and you can come with perfect impunity.

"In speaking of the history of banking here in the last fifteen years it is proper that I should say that I am satisfied the banks that are here have profited by the experiences of the past, and it is fair to assume that they have, and if they shall in the future depart from the lessons that have been learned I take it that it will be a temporary aberration of the mind. It would not be good form for me to talk to you about the bank whose name I bear, but the other two of the three now named I trust I may speak of.

"The Merchants' National Bank at the time I refer to—fifteen years ago—had a capital stock of $200,000. It has grown. It has in my judgment been ably managed, and conservatively.

"The Indiana National Bank, I think, is a very good example of a conservative and yet at the same time a progressive bank. I do not think in 1885 that the Indiana National Bank—about the time Mr. Malott went into it—knew very much about what a surplus account was. At [illegible] time he planted some 'surplus seed,' and he has been cultivating it very actively and successfully since, and that surplus crop seems to be growing and growing very much to his credit. I take pleasure in saying that I regard him as one of the best and most conservative bankers in the West."

MR. DOUGHERTY HEARD.

Mr. Fletcher took his seat amid a veritable ovation, which testified the esteem in which his forceful address was held by those who listened to it. President Coulter next called upon Mr. Hugh Dougherty, president of the Studebaker Bank, of Bluffton, to talk to the convention upon the subject of investments. Mr. Dougherty was given a cordial reception when he came from the rear of the hall to the speaker's platform. After a few pleasantries at his own expense, refering to himself as one of the "minority who were salted so thoroughly recently that they would certainly keep nicely for another four years." Mr. Dougherty launched into an exceedingly interesting talk upon the subject assigned him. He recounted the evolution of bank investments from loans to farmers to the buying of many varieties of securities. He declared that the inability of the old forms of investment to absorb all the available capital of prosperous times necessitated looking about for new forms. Of these, he asserted that, in his opinion, telephone and electric railway securities are the best. He predicted a glowing future for the independent telephone companies, saying that even in panicky times they will hold their own since telephones are coming to be more and more a necessity to all classes of people, even agriculturists. Mr. Dougherty also offered a word in favor of loaning money to promote the raising of stock, saying that his experience with this form of investment has been uniformly satisfactory. The speaker was thanked warmly by the convention for his valuable contribution to its stock of financial knowledge.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Joseph I. Little presented a resolution on the subject of the stamp tax on bank checks, which was quickly adopted by the convention by unanimous vote. The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, The present stamp tax on bank checks yields the government but a small amount of revenue in proportion to the inconvenience and annoyance which it causes all persons doing business with banks, and

"Whereas, It affects a larger class of people than any other revenue measure now in force in our government and is a constant detriment to all legitimate business, be it therefore

"Resolved by this association, That in its opinion said tax should be first abolished in the proposed reduction of revenues to come before the coming session of Congress, and that we will endeavor to accomplish this end."

A resolution offered by E. L. Elliott, president of the Farmers' Bank of Middletown, did not meet with such a hearty reception. On the contrary it precipitated the only lively and acrimonious discussion that marked the sessions of the convention. The resolution was worded as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Bankers' Association of the State of Indiana in convention assembled, That for the better security of depositors and the general welfare of the banking business in Indiana, all institutions or individuals doing a banking business in this State shall make and publish in some newspaper of general circulation where said bank is located quarterly reports under oath giving a succinct statement of the financial condition of such bank, as is now required of banks organized under the state banking law; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee of three members of this association be appointed to present a copy of this resolution to the committee on banking in the House of Representatives and the same committee of the Senate on the organization of the next General Assembly, and to ask that legislation in accordance with this resolution be enacted."

EXCEPTIONS TAKEN.

Immediately upon the reading of this resolution by Assistant Secretary Farrell, Mr. Joseph I. Little, of Connersville, arose and inquired if the author of this resolution was a representative of a national or state bank. Mr. Elliott said he was president of a state bank, whereupon Mr. Little proceeded to argue that the same reason does not exist for the passing of such legislation against private banks as against state or national banks. Mr. Applegate, of Corydon, declared his belief that the proposed resolution was intended to discriminate in an invidious sense against the private banks, which he asserted to be better than national banks, because everybody owning stock in a private bank is liable to depositors to the full extent of his personal fortune. Both Messrs. Little and Applegate called attention to the fact that private banks are required to make reports of their condition to the auditor of state, through their county assessor, at stated intervals, and they insisted that the additional reports would only be an unnecessary hardship. "After all," declared Mr. Little, "the best safeguard behind any banking institution is an honest man," a sentiment that was applauded to the echo. Mr. James T. Walker, of Evansville, caused a hearty laugh by saying that if the resolution offered by Mr. Little was really a good one it might be put in serious jeopardy by being indorsed by the association. Mr. Samuel A. Morrison, assistant cashier of the Fletcher National Bank, of this city, put an effectual stop to the discussion and the resolution as well by pointing out that, under the constitution of the association, such resolutions must first be presented to the executive council for its approval. Mr. Elliott remarked, sarcastically, that the convention found no difficulty whatever in listening to and unanimously passing a resolution referring to the stamp tax, without first going through the formality of sending it through the executive council, but his suggestion did not meet with favor.

A REPORT MADE.

George B. Caldwell acted as spokesman for the delegation sent to the convention of the American Bankers' Association at Richmond, Va., last year, and presented its report to the convention. Mr. Caldwell said that the attendance from Indiana was remarkably good, seventeen bankers being present, and the general attendance was better than ever before in the history of the association. He complained, however, that the Indiana delegates to these conventions have always heretofore been without any form of organization. This has prevented them from being properly recognized in the big convention, to say nothing of being unable to secure adequate accommodations at hotels where all could be together. At the close of Mr. Caldwell's talk a motion was offered and carried that the new secretary should be instructed to find out how many Indiana bankers will attend the next annual convention of the American Bankers' Association and arrange for suitable hotel accommodations for them.

The report of the auditing committee, consisting of Walter Vail, of Michigan City, A. M. Jacobs, of Kendallville, and G. A. Gagg, of Terre Haute, was then read, showing that the accounts of the treasurer were found to be absolutely correct.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring secretary, Orlando M. Packard, for the very efficient service he has rendered the association during the past year. Mr. Packard was also tendered the heartfelt sympathy of the convention in his illness.

The Commercial Club, its president, Charles E. Coffin, the local committee on arrangements and the bankers and business men generally of Indianapolis were extended the sincere thanks of the association for their splendid efforts to royally entertain the delegates. The smoker "with variations," given in the assembly room of the Commercial Club Wednesday night, and the reception at the Propylaeum last night, were especially mentioned.

A BADGE PRESENTED.

The retiring president, David A. Coulter, in a neatly worded speech presented his successor, Hugh Dougherty, with the insignia of the presidential office—a handsome gold badge, which Mr. Dougherty received with a few graceful remarks. Mr. Coulter was given a unanimous rising vote of thanks for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Indiana Bankers' Association during the year he has held the office of president. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Yesterday's increased attendance is explained partly by the fact that a large number of delegates did not reach the city until yesterday forenoon. This is proven by the book of registry, which was found to contain thirty-eight names of delegates and four names of visitors in addition to those printed in yesterday's Journal, making a total registration of 144. President Coulter and Assistant Secretary Farrell said that something like fifty men who were delegates and present at the convention failed to register and also that the Indianapolis financiers who belong to the association do not usually remember to put their names in the registration book, so that the actual attendance was doubtless something like two hundred. The consensus of opinion among the officials of the Commercial Club and business men generally in this city is that the assembling of such a representative body of men in Indianapolis can but be of positive benefit to the city. Several prominent men remarked yesterday that there has been no more distinguished gathering in Indianapolis during the past year.

The executive council of the Bankers' Association held a meeting late yesterday afternoon and balloted for a man to succeed Orlando M. Packard in the office of secretary, Mr. Packard's health preventing his continuance in the position. Charles L. Farrell, assistant cashier of the Capital National Bank, of this city, was the choice of the council.

RECEPTION FOR BANKERS.

A Brilliant Function Is Given at the Propylaeum.

One of the most brilliant assemblages of the season was the reception last night at the Propylaeum tendered to the visiting delegates to the bankers' convention by the Indianapolis banks and trust companies. The main entrance of the Propylaeum was closed, the guests entering from the basement. The corridor floors were canvased with white and palms were grouped about in the corners and niches. The wide stairway leading to the assembly hall was also canvased and outlined with palms and at the first landing there was a background of green.

The guests were received in the west parlor, and in the receiving line were Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, Admiral and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Volney T. Malott, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dougherty, of Bluffton, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Frenzel, Major and Mrs. Charles Shaler, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Coulter, of Frankfort, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Wilson, Mr. Stoughton J. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. McKee and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Morrison. In the assembly hall Hart's orchestra played a varied programme during the reception, which was followed by a dance. The hall was prettily decorated and the bright colored costumes of the women, with the brilliant light and flash of jewels made an attractive picture. The principal decoration in the hall was in green. A drop ceiling of tufted white material was outlined in a frieze of Southern smilax. The chandeliers were draped with the smilax and the mantel was banked with palms. The musicians' corner on the platform was screened by palms and the remainder of the platform was converted into a cozy corner with settees and cushions. The punch was also served here. A buffet luncheon was served in the east parlor at 11 o'clock. The refreshment table had a tall French basket of yellow chrysanthemums for a centerpiece, with individual vases surrounding it, also filled with chrysanthemums, around which was arranged garlands of smilax.

Among the guests from out of town were Mrs. D. F. Paul, of Chicago; Mrs. Olney and Miss Olney, of Clinton, Ia.; Miss Fenton, of Chicago; Miss Avery, of Buffalo; Mrs. Theodore Varney, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ray, of Shelbyville; Mr. and Mrs. George Applegate, of Corydon; Miss Avery, of Buffalo; Mrs. Edward Carey, of Memphis; Dr. and Mrs. Milton Carey, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davis, of Cincinnati; Miss Goodsell, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Rufer, of Louisville; Miss Needham, of Washington; Mr. William G. Irvin, of Columbus, Ind.; Mr. G. H. Hull, of Lafayette; Mr. William Y. Barnett and son, of Chicago; Mr. D. V. Waddell and Mr. John J. Abbott, of Chicago; Mr. L. M. Bronson, of Farmland; Mr. E. S. Walton, of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Reynolds, of South Bend; Mr. C. F. Linsley, of South Bend; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Pitcher, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Thorne, of New York; Mr. Henry Chapin, of New York; Mr. Arthur L. Kemper, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Reed, of Muncie; Mr. J. H. Andrews, of Seymour; Mr. Clay Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. C. G. White, of Arcadia; Mr. W. C. Thomas, of Logansport; Mrs. Wilbur Serviss, Miss May Serviss and Mr. Harold Serviss, of Marion; Miss Crafts, of Buffalo; Miss Stevenson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. N. Bearnes, of Minneapolis; Mr. George W. Bell, of Plainfield; Mr. J. S. Little, of Connersville; Mr. W. A. Bryson, of Liberty; Mr. Victor Smith, of Franklin; Mr. T. J. Vestal, of Knightstown; Mr. J. W. Goodyear, of Bluffton; Mr. A. H. Wiggins, of New York; Mr. August Blum, of Chicago; Mr. F. P. Judson, of Chicago, and Mr. A. Meyer, of St. Louis. Many of the above-named gentlemen were accompanied by their wives.

The committee who had charge of the affair was composed of Mr. Charles E. Coffin, Mr. M. B. Wilson, Mr. Edward L. McKee and Mr. Samuel A. Morrison.

Additional Delegates.

The following delegates to the convention of the Indiana Bankers' Association have registered since a list was printed in yesterday's issue: L. F. Simons, Lewisville; J. W. Goodyear, Bluffton; F. J. Vestal, Knightstown; E. H. Gough, Boonville; George W. Hoover, Eaton; Preston Hussey, Terre Haute; R. L. O'Hair, Greencastle; D. E. Conrad, Lapel; Charles A. Francisco, Richmond; L. N. Davis, Farmland; W. E. Dunn, Noblesville; I. H. C. Royse, Terre Haute; B. Baker, Anderson; Samuel Dickinson, Richmond; Joseph T. Elliott, Indianapolis; A. T. Brockway, Rockville; W. H. McNamee, Wabash; C. A. McCracken, Martinsville; Fred W. Wilson, Marion; C. B. Phelps, Lafayette; Frank L. Powell, Madison; George S. Christian, Noblesville; W. B. Schermerhorn, Attica; Jesse Martin, Wingate; T. L. Hildebrand, Columbia City; George N. Edger, Redkey; Lee Dinwiddie, Fowler; Walter S. Ball, Lafayette; Warren T. McCray, Kentland; J. H. Binford, Greenfield; R. E. Niven, Thorntown; Jacob P. Foley, Attica; John W. Rhode, Pine Village; Frank M. Davis, Scottsburg; Joe Irvin, Veedersburg; Hardin Roads, Muncie; M. Y. Carroll, Rossville; John Messick, Shelbyville; M. E. Cox, Westfield; Harry Wetz, Veedersburg.

The following are the additional visitors registered since yesterday: L. W. Pitcher, American Guaranty Company, Chicago; Philip Robson, financier, New York; Frank P. Judson, Bankers' National Bank, Chicago; H. Chapin, jr., New York.

The Journal's Reduction in Price Is Permanent.

A wrong impression seems to prevail among certain of the subscribers to the Journal, namely, that the recent reduction in the subscription price of the paper was only temporary, and that a return to former rates would take effect when the campaign closed. This is an error. The present published price of the paper will be permanently maintained and its high standard will in no way be impaired. Send in your subscriptions to us at the published rates or have the paper delivered to you by our agent in your locality.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Made from pure cream of tartar.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AT WORK ON THE BILL

REPUBLICANS FRAMING A REVENUE REDUCTION MEASURE.

Unique Reasons Given by Insurance Companies for Urging a Cut in Tax on Casualty Policies.

CAPT. W. M. MEREDITH IN LUCK

REAPPOINTED TO HIS FORMER RESPONSIBLE POSITION.

Will Serve Another Term as Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee to-day decided to present the bill for the reduction of the revenue to the full committee on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock. The bill, however, probably will be prepared some time before that. Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was before the committee for some time to-day, giving information concerning the effect of the reduction of certain schedules and also as to the amount of revenue raised by portions of the present law, which it is proposed to reduce. The committee has agreed on a number of schedules to be reduced, while on others there is a disagreement. It is probable a subcommittee soon will be appointed to make a final draft of the measure.

The members of the committee, after adjournment this afternoon, said they believed there would be no differences when the bill was presented in full committee or in the House, either among the Democrats or Republicans. Although they have not consulted the Democratic members it is understood, from information some of the Republican members have, that the Democrats do not intend to make any factious opposition to the measure.

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A delegation representing the fire and casualty insurance companies of New York appeared before the internal revenue commissioner to-day and appealed to him to recommend a reduction of the tax on fire and casualty policies on the rather unique ground that the great prosperity of the country had made them suffer unusual loss. They said that factories and mills had been run overtime, with the result of increasing the number of fires and casualties. Commissioner Wilson replied to the delegation that the subject was now in the hands of Congress.

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Captain W. M. Meredith, of Illinois, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Captain Meredith served in the same capacity during the Harrison administration. He is a practical printer and at present is in charge of the plate-printing department of the Western Bank Note Company of Chicago. He is well known in Indianapolis, having at one time been foreman of the Journal composing room.

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The population of the State of Missouri, as officially announced by the Census Bureau to-day, is 3,160,665, as against 2,679,184 in 1890. This is an increase of 427,481, or 15.9 per cent.

The population of West Virginia is 958,800, as against 762,794 in 1890. This is an increase of 196,006, or 25.6 per cent.

The population of Mississippi is 1,551,270, as against 1,289,600 in 1890. This is an increase of 261,670, or 20.2 per cent.

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Monitor No. 8, formerly known as the Connecticut, building at Bath, Me., has been renamed the Nevada by Secretary Long. The state authorities of Connecticut considered that their commonwealth was entitled to the courtesy of a battleship in naval nomenclature, and consequently declined the compliment bestowed by the secretary of the navy in naming one of the four large monitors now under construction in honor of the State.

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Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Taylor to-day gave a second hearing to the legal representatives of the lace workers imported by Dr. Dowie for employment at the lace establishment which he has projected at Zion, Wis., and who were detained at Philadelphia on the ground that their admission was a violation of the alien contract labor law. The representatives of the Amalgamated Lace Workers' Association of this country had no attorney present at the first hearing to controvert the legal propositions, and the hearing to-day was given in order that the opposing legal questions might be presented together.

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Chairman Burton, of the House committee on rivers and harbors, stated to-day that the committee would meet next Monday to begin the preparation of a river and harbor bill, and he expected to get it through the House before the holidays. Mr. Burton said that nothing definite had been decided on, but that the committee would draw a strict line between improvements which were for the public good and those for private interests. He also stated that some policy regarding the permanent improvement of the Mississippi river would be determined upon.

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Admiral Remey informed the Navy Department that the old Monocacy will spend the coming winter in a mud dock in the Pei river, in China. This is nothing more than a hole excavated in the soft bank of the river where the ship is laid up and roofed over, thus escaping the severe weather and the running ice in the river. The little Petrel passed the winter in one of these muddy streams five years ago at Nieu-Chwang.

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It was announced at the War Department to-day that Webb C. Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes, and late lieutenant colonel of United States volunteers, having reported in person at the headquarters of the China relief expedition at Peking, Sept. 8, was appointed a volunteer aid-de-camp on the staff of Major General Chaffee, commanding the relief expedition.

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The Weather Bureau experiments with lights for the warning of sailors far out at sea of impending storms have been concluded, and American lamps fitted with pressed glass lenses have been decided on in preference to the French makes, which cost five times as much. A system of three beacon lamps will be established along the Atlantic coast and great lakes, in addition to the signal service now in operation in many ports. The new method of signaling from lofty steel towers will far surpass all that has been heretofore done. As each beacon will be visible about twelve miles in any direction, the lights from 108 of them, which is the proposed number, would give a continuous series of warnings visible for nearly 2,500 miles along the sea coast.

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The controller of the currency has authorized the Franklin County National Bank, of Brookville, to commence business with a capital of $25,000. Joseph A. Fritz is president and Richard S. Taylor cashier.

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Rural free delivery will be established Dec. 1 at Ridgeville, Randolph county. Length of route, twenty-four miles; area covered, thirty square miles; population served, 760; number of houses on route, 170; carrier, L. E. Addington.

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The quartermaster general has been informed that the transport McClellan left San Juan, Porto Rico, to-day for New York with Batteries E and G, of the Fifth Artillery, and Company I, of the Eleventh Infantry.

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The receipts from the war revenue act for the first four months of the present fiscal year were $38,398,956.

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Rev. Oliver C. Miller, chaplain, voluntarily attached to the Fourth Cavalry, who served under Generals Bates, Young and Lawton, has just reported at the War Department, having been invalided home from the Philippines. He has made an interesting statement respecting vice and immorality in the Philippines, taking occasion to reply in detail to certain recently published criticisms directed against the canteen and the military administration there. He says he knows of no city in the United States where there is so little crime or where crime is followed so quickly by punishment as in Manila. He adds that he has found a larger degree of drunkenness and immorality in the cities of our home land than in the cities of the Philippine archipelago.

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The cruiser Albany arrived at Manila to-day. The Amphitrite is at Norfolk. The Monterey arrived at Canton to-day. The Scorpion has sailed from Port-au-Prince for Kingston. The torpedo boat Farragut has reported to Admiral Kautz, the commander of the Pacific station, for duty.

ARID LAND IRRIGATION

AND PRESERVATION OF FORESTS DISCUSSED BY ABLE MEN.

Matter That Concerns All the People, Says Governor Roosevelt—Prof. Wiley on Sugar Beets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Many papers were read at to-day's sessions of the National Irrigation Congress, which were held in Central Music Hall. President Elwood Mead presided. Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, of the United States engineer corps, the first speaker, spoke on "Relations of the General Government to Reservoir Construction." Among other papers was one on "The Sugar Beet as a Profitable Arid Land Crop," by Harvey W. Wiley, chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture. He said in part:

"The sugar beet is a plant especially well adapted for growth on irrigated lands. In order to secure profitable results with the sugar beet, intensive culture is absolutely necessary. The careful preparation of the land, the proper fertilization thereof and the careful culture of the growing plant are three essential points to success. The water supply is the most important meteorological condition connected with beet growth, aside from the other natural conditions which attend the summer weather of temperate climates. If the growing beets can be supplied with the proper quantity of water at the proper time, its progress towards maturity is never arrested and there is no tendency for the plant to ripen prematurely and afterwards undergo a second growth. Experiments in Egypt have shown that the sugar beet can be grown in semi-tropical climates with a high per cent. of sugar, provided the water supply be carefully controlled. There is no other agricultural crop which will produce so large a return as the sugar beet. Inasmuch as irrigated land is usually worth from $200 to $300 per acre, it is absolutely necessary to grow a crop thereon which will not only pay the cost of growth, but also pay the fixed charges which are attached to land of the value mentioned above, and still have enough money over to pay a profit to the grower. Twelve tons of beets per acre are worth in round numbers $50, and this sum would meet all the requirements above. On the other hand, if the land were planted in wheat or Indian corn, although the yield might be very satisfactory, the moneyed value of the crops would be too little to pay the charges mentioned. Beet culture on irrigated lands can be practiced over a wide area, and it is quite certain that there is no other crop which presents as hopeful an aspect for our irrigated lands as the sugar beet. These lands, it must also be remembered, contain quantities of soluble salts. The sugar beet is pre-eminently a mineral eating plant, and a growth of beets upon lands impregnated with soluble salts will tend to remove them from the soil and thus improve the quality of the land thereby. The sugar beet, therefore, is confidently recommended to all owners of irrigated lands as a crop which promises the most favorable returns."

The night session of the congress was held at the Auditorium Theater. A letter of regret from Governor Roosevelt, of New York, at his inability to attend the meeting was read by the secretary. The letter elicited considerable applause and shouts of "Teddy's all right." In part, it follows:

"Any man who has ever dwelt upon the great plains knows what a serious matter not only the water supply, but the wood supply is to the farmer, and, of course, every miner knows the same thing. Not only does the farmer need the water which the preservation of the forest itself also preserves, but he needs the wood, too. So does the miner, so does the manufacturer and so does the railroad man. The reservoirs cannot last if they fill full of silt, and the only way to prevent this filling with silt is to preserve the forests themselves. The forest is a great sponge for absorbing and distilling water. It is the great preventer of erosion and erosion is always the danger point in any irrigation system.

"Without pretending to outline definitely a working scheme I venture to point out that without the attainment of the following objects your plans must measurably fail: First, government study of the streams upon which your plans depend; second, government construction and control of great irrigation plants; third, the preservation of forests by the extension of the forest reserve system and hence of government control of the forests; fourth, national protection and use of the forests under expert supervision.

"I urge upon you to see that private owners of the forests in the West and in the East alike understand that timber can be cut without forest destruction (the Department of Agriculture will tell them how) and that the ownership of water rights in the arid country and of forest lands anywhere entails public as well as private duties and responsibilities.

"The East is interested in the commercial developments of the arid lands of the West just as the West is interested in the proper development of our harbor system and of our commerce on the high seas. No part of this country can be permanently benefited without a reflex benefit to the other parts. As Americans we are all interested in the progress in any part of our common country, and while your movement is of immediate benefit to the West its ultimate benefit will be shared by the East as well. I earnestly hope that all far-sighted citizens, whether they dwell on the Atlantic or on the Pacific seaboard or in the great Mississippi valley, will appreciate this, and that Congress will give to your efforts the substantial backing they deserve."

Gifford Pinchet, the government forester, gave an illustrated lecture entitled "Forestry in Business." With the aid of a stereopticon Mr. Pinchet showed the need of preserving the American forests.

A letter was read by President Meade from General Miles, of the United States army, in which the general said that although he was unable to attend the congress he wished the movement the utmost success.

Hon. Addison G. Foster, United States senator from the State of Washington, then addressed the congress. His theme was "Lumber Supplies for Irrigators."

The session closed with an address on "The Mountain Rainfall" by Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau.

Adjournment of the Grange.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The National Grange, which has been in session in this city for several days, adjourned sine die to-day after transacting routine business. A resolution introduced by Mr. Naudaine, of Maine, recommending the establishment of a Department of Commerce, with representation in the President's Cabinet, was referred without recommendation, the prevailing opinion seeming to be that the first interest of the Grange is in the Department of Agriculture. A resolution was adopted advocating legislation for the protection of song birds. A communication was received from the White House saying that the President would be pleased to confer with the executive committee of the organization on legislation pertaining to agricultural questions. The Grange is especially interested in the Grout oleomargarine bill and will ask the President's good offices in behalf of that measure. The committee consists of Messrs. Jones of Indiana, Morris of New York and Batchelder of New Hampshire.

Running Race Winners.

At Newport—Aaron, Loyal Prince, Governor Boyd, Brulove, Miss Aubrey, Joe Martin.

At San Francisco—Andrissa, Morcorito, Vesuvian, Diderol, Asian, Billy Lyons.

At Bennings—Maribert, Pigeon Roost, Higbie, Blueskin, Huitzilopochtli, Knight of the Garter.

TRAIN ROBBERS HIDING

SUPPOSED TO BE NEAR GIFFORD, THE SCENE OF THEIR CRIME.

Details of the Hold-Up of the Iron Mountain "Cannon Ball"—Reward of $500 Offered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22.—Reports to-night from the vicinity of last night's train robbery on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad show that the robbers are still at large. The posse today was close to the fugitives and it was thought capture was certain. Officers are confident the bandits are still around Gifford, where the robbery occurred, and it is suspected one or more of the gang joined a posse to throw the authorities off the clew they are working upon. Accurate descriptions of the men have been secured from the train crew and several arrests are likely to be made soon. Governor Jones could offer no reward to-day, the State's reward fund having been exhausted.

Conductor Whiteside, who had charge of the train, and Baggageman Todd both reside at Poplar Bluff. Mr. Whiteside says that at least six men were engaged in the robbery. He said that two of the men guarded the engineer and fireman; that two kept the passengers quiet and that the other pair broke open the express car. Several shots were fired at Whiteside and he was compelled to remain quietly in the car. One of the men engaged in blowing open the safe compelled Todd, at the muzzle of a revolver, to accompany him to the express car and take the keys of the local safe from Samuel Avery, the express messenger, who had been badly wounded. He was then ordered to select the right key to the safe and unlock it, after which the robbers extracted several bags of coin it contained and departed. Baggageman Todd says the robbers wore masks and that one was short and stout, while a third was a very tall man. They were, he said, evidently new hands at train robbing, for their attempts to blow open the safe were bungling.

The Safe Wrecked.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The large express safe which was subjected to five explosions of dynamite, but did not yield up its strong box to the Arkansas train robbers was brought to St. Louis. In all its exterior portions and its cement linings it is a complete wreck. The inner casing, against which the strong box rests, however, is intact, although battered and twisted out of shape. Another charge of dynamite would have made all the funds in the box accessible.

Officials at the headquarters of the Pacific Express Company would make no statement as to the amount of money taken by the robbers except to say that it was small. Only the way safe was broken into.

General Manager Russell Harding, of the Iron Mountain, and General Superintendent L. A. Fuller, of the Pacific Express Company, to-day issued a joint circular, offering $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of each person engaged in the hold-up and robbery. The circular also states that the Pacific Express Company will pay 10 per cent. of the money recovered and returned to it, which was stolen from the express car Wednesday night, the reward to go to the persons who actually return the money, but no portion of it to go to persons engaged in the robbery.

Bank Safe Looted.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 22.—Robbers blew open the safe of the Farmers' Bank at Orland with nitroglycerin last night and secured more than $5,000.

FOR CATHOLIC WOMEN.

Trinity College, Planned by Sisters of Notre Dame, Dedicated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Trinity College, the newly founded Catholic institution for the higher education of women, was dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Martinelli, the papal delegate, and other high dignitaries of the church conducted the services in the presence of a large assemblage, including prominent officials, many members of the diplomatic corps and representative educators from various parts of the country.

The institution is one of the most ambitious projects of higher education that has yet received the attention of Catholic authorities. Its inception is due to the Sisters of Notre Dame. The plan is comprehensive, covering the first hall dedicated to-day, a science building for physics, psychology, geology and chemistry, an art school, library building, music hall, gymnasium and residence building. The art school is promised. Boston is giving a library. St. Louis is founding a scholarship. In Kansas City a scholarship is planned in memory of Richard P. Bland. The college is located near the Catholic University and the grounds cover twenty-seven acres overlooking the Capitol and the national library.

Cardinal Gibbons in giving his first blessing to the project said it would relieve the university from the embarrassment of refusing admission to women, many of whom had applied for its higher instruction, and would complete and crown the whole system of Catholic education. The ceremonies concluded with celebration of pontifical high mass by Mgr. Martinelli. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University.

The Papal Consistory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The approaching papal consistory at Rome is attracting much attention in the highest ecclesiastical circles of the Catholic Church, owing to the growing impression that honors may be conferred upon one or more of the representatives of the church in America. Private unofficial advices received recently from sources close to the Vatican express the belief that Mgr. Martinelli, the present papal delegate to the United States, will be elevated to the cardinalate. The name of Archbishop Chappelle, of the archdiocese of New Orleans, and papal delegate for Cuba and the Philippines, also is being mentioned as a possible recipient of distinguished honors. Archbishop Chappelle is expected to be in Rome at Christmas time, about the time of the consistory, after having spent some time in the Philippines adjusting affairs relating to the church. His visit to Rome is understood to be for the purpose of making a report of his work as delegate to the new American acquisitions. In previous rumors concerning the bestowal of the red hat the names of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, has figured, and there is a renewal of this comment now, as there is said to have been some recent movement in that direction. In official church quarters it is stated that all rumors on the subject must be considered conjectured in the absence of official advices from Rome.

STOCK BROKERS ARRESTED.

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