

PANAMA AND THE SENATE

Mr. Morgan Attacks the President's Policy.

Washington, Nov. 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale presented the list of committees as adopted by the Republican and Democratic caucuses. On the motion to adopt the report Mr. Morgan took the floor and spoke on the isthmian canal question. He said he did not regard his retirement as chairman of the committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. He disavowed partisanship in the conduct of the affairs of that committee and declared that he had not reversed and would not reverse his position on the canal question at the instance of any party caucus. He discussed at some length the attitude of the President in the selection of a route for the proposed isthmian canal, and accused him of using an official position to advance his personal views. One man in the Presidential office may be able, he said, to crush all opposition, but it remained to be seen whether he could crush the statutes of Congress. He referred to the Spooner act, and said no one could nullify it. The revolution in Panama, he said, was a clear-cut operation which took Panama alive from the womb of Colombia. Mr. Morgan charged that the President had made the canal question a party question, and added: "I think that the President's appeal to party discipline to force his opinions on the country and his measures of aggression on the foreign world, in addition to his power as commander in chief of the army and navy, which he uses with a dreadful latitude of construction, is so strong a proof of heart failure in the present wild moments that I am encouraged to hope that there are still some barriers that we may rely upon to protect the peace and save the commerce of the country. I regret that party discipline is to be used as a domestic police force to protect the transit in Panama and to guard the interests of the new canal company. That we will get a canal, if one can be built in Panama, I have no doubt, for the President has said so. Yet this result is not nearly so certain or so safe as if he should obey the Spooner law."

Mr. Morgan said he had only consented to the enactment of the Spooner bill because of his confidence in the good faith of the President in enforcing the law, and now that the President had not seen fit to keep that faith it remained to be seen whether the Senate would support him in that position. The President, he said, had completed his campaign against the Spooner act by having Mr. Hay sign a treaty with "somebody from Panama" who had no authority except that conveyed in a cable dispatch from a junta at Panama. He read the correspondence bearing on the revolution to show, as he said, "that the President had known and had stood ready with armed ships to protect those engaged in it." The presence in Assistant Secretary Loomis's dispatch that it was our desire to maintain peace, Mr. Morgan declared, was the grimmest piece of treachery that had ever graced diplomatic annals. Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that Mr. Hay had been asleep when some of the messages of his undersecretaries had been flying over the wires to the President. He said: "No power sleeps on his post of duty or desire, although he sometimes closes his eyes, but he is ever on about him." He contended that Colombia had a perfect right to express an opinion on the isthmian canal, and declared that the United States had solemnly undertaken to observe its treaty obligations in pursuing the course it had taken. Indeed, he said, our course there had been such that it would bring the enmity of future generations on us, and he predicted that the immediate result would be disastrous and the consequences would be such, he said, that the President would have no time for dreams of diplomatic triumphs. Mr. Hay had not, in Mr. Morgan's opinion, been a free agent in signing the Spooner bill. Mr. Morgan charged that the President had resolved when the Hay-Herran treaty was considered in the Senate, that he would not sign it, and if authority did not exist, had made up his mind to create it. He contended that the President's speech to-morrow, Mr. Morgan yielded the floor.

REYES'S PROPOSITION.

Equivalent to Annexation of Colombia by Panama, It Is Thought.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Navy Department has received a cable dispatch from Rear Admiral Glass, commander in chief of the Pacific Squadron, from Panama, under date of November 21st, saying that the conference of General Reyes and the authorities of Panama was without result, and that General Reyes had sailed for the United States. It is believed here that, aside from a proposition for Panama to assume part of the Colombian foreign debt, General Reyes's main purpose is to advance the suggestion that the capital of Colombia be transferred to the city of Panama. This is equivalent to the annexation of Colombia by Panama. The opinion in official circles here is that, although flattering, the proposition will be rejected by the Panama commissioners, if for no other reason than because, through sheer weight of numbers, the Colombians soon would control the administration of the Panama Republic, and the situation as to Panama would be as it was before the revolution and the separation. Rear Admiral Coghlan, commander of the Caribbean Squadron, under date of November 21st, that General Reyes, the special commissioner of the Bogota government, tenders his sincere thanks to President Roosevelt and Secretary Moody for his gracious treatment at Colon by the United States naval force. Admiral Coghlan further says that General Reyes expects to establish amicable relations with the special commissioners from Panama now in Washington.

COLON VESSELS BARRED.

Not Allowed to Clear from Cartagena or to Enter.

Colon, Nov. 23.—A decree was issued at Cartagena on November 16, setting forth that no steamships shall be allowed to clear from Cartagena for Colon, or enter Cartagena coming from Colon. All the foreign consuls and steamship agents at Cartagena have protested, without effect, against the decree.

GERMAN RECOGNITION ORDERED.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Emperor William has directed the German authorities to recognize officially the Republic of Panama. An announcement of the recognition of the new State is expected daily.

BONDS FOR CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Senator Fairbanks to-day introduced a bill to permit national banking associations to deposit bonds issued for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal to secure circulation. It provides for the amendment of the canal act so that "every national banking association having on deposit, as provided by law, bonds of the United States, or the provisions of said act to secure its circulating notes, in the month of January and July, for the purpose of the purchase of such half year upon the average amount of such of its notes in circulation as are secured upon the deposit of said bonds, and such notes shall be in lieu of existing notes, and such notes in circulation imposed by Section 5214 of the Revised Statutes."

NEW \$2,000,000 LOAN.

Harvey Fisk & Sons and Farnon, Leach & Co. offer to investors a new loan of \$2,000,000 New York City 2 1/2 per cent tax exempt gold bonds, principal due 1913. These bonds are investments for trust money. The firms report an active demand, caused by the near approach of tax day. Reports made to the commission on their own part January 1. It is understood that this is the last sale the city will make until after the new year.

LUNATIC FIGHTS HIM.

In Struggle with Freeholder—Latter Has to Leave Railroad Train.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 23 (Special).—After a struggle with a lunatic on the platform of the railroad station at Dover, and after the lunatic had followed him into the train and insisted on occupying a seat with him, Freeholder Colfax, of Pompton, jumped from the Erie train as it slowed down for Mountain View Station the other day and cut across the mountain roads to his home, thoroughly terrified.

The lunatic was on his way to Morris Plains asylum, and was too much for his one keeper. He walked up to Colfax and demanded \$10,000. Colfax tried to parley with him, but he jumped for Colfax's throat, and a fight followed. Other passengers got the lunatic away from Colfax.

The Freeholder kept out of sight until the train came along, and no sooner had settled in his seat than the lunatic appeared and sat down in the other half.

Colfax finally bolted for the rear platform and there remained in the cold until Mountain View was reached, when he deserted the train and struck across lots, rather than ride further on the train with the crazy man. The latter finally reached Morris Plains.

C. U. CITY COMMITTEE.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger Chosen Chairman in XXIst District.

The primaries of the Citizens Union to elect the city committee were held last night in the headquarters in Union Square. Chairman and delegates from all wardman districts of the city were elected. Cyrus L. Sulzberger was chosen chairman of the XXIst district. Of the elected members of the committee there is only one vote from a district, and the delegate has it instead of the chairman.

The city committee elected last night meets on December 7 to organize. No delegates at large will be elected this year. The chief change last night was the election of Cyrus L. Sulzberger, city editor of the Tribune, as chairman of the XXIst district. The fusion ticket, as chairman in the XXIst district, was elected from each Assembly district heretofore. Of the elected members of the committee there is only one vote from a district, and the delegate has it instead of the chairman.

TO NAIL IT ON MCARTY'S DOOR.

Court Allows Service of Summons in This Way at Ex-Senator's Home.

An order was granted yesterday by Justice Dickey directing the service of a summons on an ex-Senator John McCarty by nailing it on the door of McCarty's home, in Goshen, N. Y. The order was granted in an action brought by the Sprague National Bank against McCarty and Patrick H. Flynn, a wealthy Brooklyn contractor. It is alleged that a promissory note to the bank was executed in April of last year. The note was for \$50,000, payable in four months. When the note was due it was not paid, and the motion was begun on November 9. A clerk then visited Goshen to see McCarty. A woman who the clerk says, was Mrs. McCarty, met him in the street and refused to allow him to enter the house. She then refused to allow Justice Dickey directs that a copy of the summons be sent to McCarty in a registered letter, besides the one to be nailed on the door.

WANTS LEDERLE AND FOLKS TO STAY.

Doctor Makes Suggestion at County Medical Meeting—Tuberculosis Discussed.

The Medical Society of the County of New York held a meeting at the academy of medicine last night. The subject of the evening was tuberculosis, and the manner in which it was treated made it interesting to the layman as well as the physician. Dr. Charles N. Dowd, the retiring president, reviewed the work of the society for the last year, and Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, the new president, endorsed the work of Health Commissioner Lederle and Commissioner of Public Charities Homer Folks, telling of the work that has made those departments conspicuous in the low administration. In his address he expressed the hope that Mayor-elect McClellan would retain these two efficient heads.

RECEPTION FOR HIS PASTORS.

In connection with the twentieth anniversary of the dedication of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, a reception was given last evening in the church, Sixty-sixth-st. and Madison-ave., for the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMillen, and the former pastors, the Rev. Dr. M. S. Terry, the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Mason, the Rev. Dr. Ehsig McChesney and the Rev. Dr. Andrew Lougans.

ART EXHIBITION AT WALDORF.

One of the interesting exhibits at the Lewis N. Sheldahl Art Club exhibition and sale, which opens this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the small ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, will be a machine in full operation for the weaving of remarkably beautiful antique pictures. It is the invention of Frida Hansen, of Christiania, Norway, and is to be operated here by Mrs. Oscar von Irgens Bergh. A frieze ordered by the Emperor of Germany, entitled "Libelle," is being made on a similar machine in Norway. Mrs. Russell Sage heads the list of patronesses of the Art Club, which is organized for the assistance and encouragement of young and deserving artists with limited means. Many rare paintings and works of art by members of the club will be exhibited. The pictures will be on view to-day, and on Wednesday, from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. Following are the patronesses of the art club: Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. John E. Weeks, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Edward Adelbert Stuart, Mrs. Bertrand Adcox, of Galveston, Tex.; Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Leon Harward, Mrs. J. G. W. Wainwright, Mrs. B. F. Herresford, Mrs. Charles H. Koberitz, of the City of Mexico; Mrs. Richard Butler, Mrs. George Selig, of Galveston, Tex.; Mrs. J. C. Taylor, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Zachary Taylor Jones, Mrs. Malcolm Peters, Mrs. Clarence Gilman Hatch, of Texas; Mrs. Henry Owsley, of Chicago; Mrs. Annie Russell des Tores, of Kentucky; Mrs. H. D. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Miss J. L. Doty, Mrs. J. Franklin Hitchcock, Mrs. W. S. Fleming, Mrs. James Branch, Mrs. Alfred De Forest Selick, of Washington; Mrs. Robert M. Franklin, of Galveston, Tex., and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago.

NO ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

ALL DOUBT REMOVED.

Opposition of Senate Leaders to Newlands Resolution Made Plain.

Washington, Nov. 23.—If there has been any doubt in the minds of the people of the United States or of Cuba as to the attitude of the Senate toward that republic, such doubt must have been removed by the debate which occurred in the Senate to-day. It was brought about by a motion made by Senator Hale to reconsider the resolution of Senator Newlands providing that an invitation be extended to Cuba to become a sovereign State of the United States, with Porto Rico as a county of Cuba.

Mr. Hale spoke to his own motion, and deprecated the attitude in which the Senate had been placed by the Newlands resolution. He called attention to the Teller resolution pledging the United States not to seek to acquire the territory of Cuba. He also referred to the Chamberlain tariff policy, which he predicted would eventually drive Canada to seek a union with the United States for commercial reasons.

Senator Newlands replied to Senator Hale and defended his resolution. He pointed out that Cuba was trying to sell her bonds at 90. As a State of the Union she could sell them at 100, and thus make \$3,500,000. Porto Rico, he said, would not become a dependency of Cuba, but a county in a sovereign State, and would thus have a voice in selecting the Senators from that State, and would have her own Representative in the House. In conclusion he urged that his motives were entirely friendly to Cuba.

O. H. PLATT'S FORCEFUL WORDS.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, followed Senator Newlands with a forceful exposition of the attitude of this country. He said in part: "I can scarcely find words to express admiration for what has been done in Cuba up to the present time. I would have loved to see a desire to enliven not only its President, but its leading men, its legislature and its citizens in what they have shown the dearest thought and the liveliest wish for the establishment of a good, sound, permanent republic."

They had something which it seemed to me would bring about this. They had the pride of nationality and their love of liberty. They had the assurance that the United States was their friend. Those three things—love of liberty, pride of nationality, reliance upon the United States for the closest and most friendly relations to build the new republic."

It has been said that Cuba is our ward. If that be so, Mr. President, more reason that we should not have been misunderstood. If we were our equal in strength, in power, in ability to maintain herself, perhaps she would not misunderstand an invitation of this sort, but if she regards herself as our ward, the invitation to what she supposed an invitation of this sort meant something more than an invitation.

But, Mr. President, I think that our relation with Cuba has been misunderstood. I do not think we are exercising any protectorate over Cuba. I do not think that we have even constituted ourselves the guardian of Cuba and made Cuba our ward. I do think that we have done what was best for the United States and Cuba. We have expressed in every way that we could our desire that there should exist between the United States and Cuba the closest and most friendly relationship. I remember a phrase in one of President McKinley's messages, in which he said: "We are neighbors; we must be close friends."

It is an unselfish friendship, and it will be the everlasting glory of the United States that for the first time in the history of wars, in the history of nations, she exercised her power for purposes of friendship, and not for purposes of aggrandizement. There is no such thing as a free lunch. We are not to be taken in. We have a right to be proud of it. Do not let us mar that magnificent record by raising the suspicion anywhere on the face of this broad earth that we intend to appropriate Cuba, either by implication or in any other way.

With perfect friendship existing between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, there is a great future for Cuba. The new world to the United States as well, and I do not believe that this resolution, looking to the incorporation of Cuba into our body politic as a State, with full control in the hands of the Cuban people, in the hearts and minds of the American people any considerable response, and I therefore regret its introduction.

Senator Lodge, who followed Senator Platt, said that the people of the United States were unaware how little a bill or resolution introduced in the Senate reflected the sentiments of that body, and of the member introducing it, sometimes, and he viewed with grave regret Senator Newlands's resolution. If the people of the United States did not understand how very insignificant and how very far from legislation was a bill or resolution which had been merely introduced, "read twice and referred," how much less would the people of Cuba understand it, and how unfortunate it was that the efforts of the Cubans to establish a permanent republic should be embarrassed by the course of the Senator from Nevada. In the course of his remarks Senator Lodge made use of these significant words: "I have a flag of Spain in my back pocket, Europe, where I hope in the fullness of time all European flags will return."

Mr. Lodge said Cuba and the United States each had acted toward the other in absolute good faith in all respects. He added: "We have all the control in a military point of view, and a political point of view that we can possibly desire." He was opposed to island States.

Mr. Spooner gave notice that he wished to address the Senate in opposition to the resolution, and the motion to reconsider the vote of reference went over.

STATE HEALTH BOARD IGNORED.

Williamstown Officials Said to Have Violated the Massachusetts Law.

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 23.—A representative here of the Massachusetts State Board of Health declares that the rigid statutes relating to contagious diseases are ignored by the local health and town officials in a movement to "freeze out" the State officials. The law requires that if the Board of Health of a town has had notice of a case of any disease dangerous to the public health therein, it shall within twenty-four hours inform the State Board of Health, stating the name and location of the patient. Nine cases are under treatment here, but the State Board, according to its officials, has never been informed, experts having been summoned from New-York City, instead, when the necessity became urgent.

RUNKLE TO APPEAL TO HIGHEST COURT.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down an opinion denying the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Franklin Ing on behalf of Maurice Runkle, the New-York merchant, indicted in Washington with August W. Machen and A. F. McGregor in the postal frauds. Counsel said an appeal would be taken to the United States Supreme Court, but the opinion of the court that the certified copy of the indictment was the evidence required by law.

AN INDIAN OFFICIAL SUSPENDED.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Interior has suspended from office D. F. Campbell, clerk of the town site commission of the Creek Nation in Indian Territory, pending the outcome of an investigation based on an indictment charging him with unlawfully obtaining money while a member of the Kansas legislature. The indictment alleges that he received \$100 from the clerk of the District Court at Denver, Colo., for the signing of a bill raising the clerk's salary. The court dismissed the indictment, but Inspector Wright is making a full investigation and has obtained an order from the court for the stenographic minutes of the grand jury.

ROBERT GRAU OUT OF COMPANY.

Robert Grau has severed all connection with the corporation, Robert Grau, Incorporated, and all connection with the present Patti tour. This will enable him to bring litigation that is entirely personal to him.

NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. Hill's Measure Intended to Make Currency More Elastic.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Representative Hill, of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and an authority on finance, firmly believes in the necessity for remedial financial legislation. For this reason he will to-morrow introduce a bill, wholly administrative in its nature and carrying no element of debatable financial reform, which in the judgment of its author will contribute materially to the public solving of the question of convenience to the public. Section 1 provides for the uniform treatment of public moneys and abolishes the distinction which has heretofore obtained under which internal revenue receipts and customs receipts have been segregated. Section 2 seeks to repeal that provision of existing law which prohibits the withdrawal of more than \$3,000,000 in national bank notes in any one calendar month.

Section 3 provides for an increase of subsidiary coinage by authorizing the recoinage of silver dollars instead of purchasing more silver. As the law now stands, greenbacks can be issued only in denominations of \$5 and upward, and 99 per cent of the silver certificates must be in denominations of \$10 or less. This results, in the opinion of Mr. Hill, in an embarrassing scarcity of \$1 and \$2 bills, as national banks are not permitted to issue bills of those denominations. To remedy this Section 4 of the bill permits the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize at his discretion such silver certificates and United States notes as the public convenience requires.

Section 5, in order to fill the gap caused by cutting up \$10 notes into smaller denominations, authorizes the issue of a \$10 gold certificate instead of the line now placed \$5 and upward. The gold standard act of 1900 restricted each national bank in its note issue to one-third of such national bank in its note issue to one-third of the total issue in \$5 notes, reserving the remaining field to the silver certificate.

Section 6 of the bill removes this restriction, and allows banks to issue such denominations as public convenience demands.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Republican Assignments Announced—Hanna Succeeds Morgan.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The following is the Republican membership on Senate committees as agreed upon in the Republican caucus to-day: Agriculture and Forestry—PROCTOR, chairman; HANSBROUGH, WARREN, FOSTER (Wash.), DOLLIVER, QUARLES and HOAR. Chairman: HALE, CULLOM, PENROSE, WARREN, WETMORE, QUAY and GALLINGER.

Audits and Control of the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—KEAN, chairman; WARREN and MILLARD. Canadian Relations—FULTON, chairman; DRYDEN, HOAR, BARR, ALGER and BURTON. Census—QUARLES, chairman; HALE, PLATT (N. Y.), M'CUMBER, M'COMAS, BURTON, KEARNS, chairman; Civil Service and Retirement—PLATT (N. Y.) and MILLARD. Claims—WARREN, chairman; STEWART, KEAN, CLAPP, BURHAM, BURTON, ALGER, FULTON and HOAR.

Coast and Inland Survey—ANKNEY, chairman; FOSTER (Wash.), HAWLEY, FAIRBANKS and ALGER. Coast, Defense and Harbor—HAWLEY, ALGER, BALL, ANKENY and HEYBURN. Commerce—FRYE, chairman; ELKINS, DEWEY, PENROSE, FOSTER (Wash.), QUARLES and ALGER. Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia—ALDRICH, HOPKINS and LONG.

Cuban Relations—PLATT (Conn.), chairman; ALDRICH, SPOONER, BURHAM, MITCHELL, KITTREDGE and HOPKINS. District of Columbia—GALLINGER, chairman; HANSBROUGH, FOSTER, FORAKER, SCOTT and GAMBLE. Education and Labor—M'COMAS, chairman; PENROSE, DOLLIVER, CLAPP and BURTON. Engraving—HOAR and CLAPP.

Enrolled bills—DRYDEN, chairman, and HOPKINS. Examiners for Special Branches of Civil Service—CLAPP, chairman; HOAR, BURHAM and SMOOT. Finance—ALGER, chairman; ALLISON, PLATT (Conn.), BURROWS, PLATT (N. Y.), HANSBROUGH, SPOONER and PENROSE. Fisheries—HOPKINS, chairman; PROCTOR, FRYE, PERKINS and FULTON. Foreign Relations—CULLOM, chairman; FRYE, LODGE, CLARK (Wyo.), FORAKER, SPOONER, FAIRBANKS and KEAN.

Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game—BURTON, chairman; HOPKINS, KITTREDGE, BURHAM and ANKENY. Geological Survey—FOSTER (Wash.), chairman; ELKINS, HOPKINS and FAIRBANKS. Immigration—DILLINGHAM, chairman; PENROSE, FAIRBANKS, LODGE, DRYDEN and M'COMAS. Indian Affairs—STEWART, chairman; PLATT (N. Y.), M'COMBER, BURTON, CLAPP, GAMBLE, CLARK (Wyo.) and LONG.

Indian Depredations—ALGER, chairman; BEVERIDGE, BURTON, HOPKINS, DIETRICH and SMOOT. Inter-oceanic Canals—HANNA, chairman; PLATT (N. Y.), MITCHELL, MILLARD, KITTREDGE, DRYDEN and HOAR. Interstate Commerce—ELKINS, chairman; CULLOM, ALDRICH, KEAN, DOLLIVER, FORAKER, CLAPP and M'COMAS.

Irrigation—BARD, chairman; WARREN, STEWART, KEARNS, DIETRICH, HANSBROUGH, ANKENY and FULTON. Judiciary—HOAR, chairman; PLATT (Conn.), CLARK (Wyo.), FAIRBANKS, NELSON, M'COMAS, DEWEY and WETMORE, chairman; HANSBROUGH and DRYDEN. Manufactures—HEYBURN, chairman; GALLINGER, ALGER and HOPKINS.

Military Affairs—HAWLEY, chairman; PROCTOR, WARREN, QUARLES, SCOTT, FORAKER and HOAR. Mining and Minerals—SCOTT, chairman; STEWART, HANNA, KEARNS and HEYBURN. Mississippi River and Its Tributaries—NELSON, chairman; DOLLIVER, HOPKINS and HOAR. Navar—FORAKER, chairman; PERKINS, PLATT (N. Y.), HANNA, PENROSE, GALLINGER and BURTON.

Patents—KITTREDGE, chairman; M'COMAS, M'CUMBER and CLAPP. Penalties—M'COMBER, chairman; SCOTT, FOSTER (Wash.), BURTON, BURHAM, ALGER, BALL and SMOOT. Philippines—LODGE, chairman; HALE, PROCTOR, BEVERIDGE, BURROWS, M'COMAS, DIETRICH and LONG. Postoffice and Postroads—PENROSE, chairman; DOLLIVER, LODGE, BEVERIDGE, MITCHELL, PROCTOR, BURROWS, SCOTT and BURTON. Printing—PLATT (N. Y.), chairman, and ELKINS. Private Land Claims—HALE, KEAN, GAMBLE, BURTON.

Privileges and Elections—BURROWS, chairman; HOAR, FORAKER, DEWEY, BEVERIDGE, DILLINGHAM and HOPKINS. Public Buildings and Grounds—FAIRBANKS, chairman; WETMORE, QUARLES, M'CUMBER, WETMORE and QUAY. Public Health and National Quarantine—SPOONER, DEWEY, BALL, HEYBURN and LONG. Public Lands and National Quarantine—SPOONER, DEWEY, BALL, HEYBURN, chairman; NELSON, CLARK (Wyo.), BARR, KEARNS, GAMBLE, BURTON, DIETRICH and HOPKINS. Railroads—CLARK (Wyo.), chairman; NELSON, HAWLEY, BARR, ALGER, ANKENY and SMOOT.

Revision of the Laws—DEWEY, chairman; PROCTOR, FULTON, HOPKINS and LONG. Revolutionary Claims—PLATT (Conn.), chairman; ALGER and BALL. Rules—SPOONER, chairman; ALDRICH, HOAR and ELKINS. Territories—BEVERIDGE, chairman; DILLINGHAM, NELSON, BARR, QUAY, BURHAM and KEAN. Transcontinental Railroad—GAMBLE, chairman; CLARK (Wyo.), PERKINS, BALL and ALGER. University of the United States—LONG, chairman; FRYE, WETMORE, BURHAM, DILLINGHAM, DRYDEN and ALLISON.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front—MILLARD, chairman; FRYE, BEVERIDGE and ALGER. Writ of Habeas Corpus—BARD and MITCHELL. Additional Accommodations for the Library—CULLOM, ALLISON and MITCHELL. Transportation and Sale of Meat Products—M'CUMBER, QUARLES and BALL. Five Civilized Tribes of Indians—DIETRICH, KITTREDGE and BURROWS. Indian Reservations—BURHAM, chairman; HAWLEY, HANSBROUGH, LODGE, CLAPP, ALGER and FULTON. National Banks—KEARNS, chairman; PENROSE and ANKENY.

RYAN CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

Cincinnati, Nov. 23.—John J. Ryan, the principal witness in the trial of D. V. Miller and J. M. Johns, has been summoned to Washington by the Postoffice Department. The purpose of the call is unknown.

BLUE LABEL SOUPS. 20 VARIETIES. READY FOR USE AFTER HEATING. CURTICE BROTHERS CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y. ASK YOUR GROCER

Just this side of Paradise. The word California was first used by a Spanish writer more than four hundred years ago to describe an imaginary land which, he claimed, was "Just this side of Paradise." Little did he know how nearly right he was, for of all the spots the sun's rays shine upon, California most nearly approaches one's idea of an earthly Paradise. And it isn't far away—you can make the round trip from Chicago in a week. But you'll stay longer. Before you buy your ticket give me an opportunity of laying before you the advantages which the Rock Island System offers. I think I can satisfy you that it is the line to take. A. H. MORRIS, General Eastern Passenger Agent, Downtown office, 421 Broadway, Uptown office, 5th Ave. and 56th St., New York, N. Y. Rock Island System

Across the Continent. One may travel through Europe and explore the Far East, but the trip to California never fails to impress the tourist with a new sense of the grandeur, the immensity and the possibilities of this republic. California is quickly reached by the three through trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Line. Of these, The Overland Limited is the most famous. A handsome book descriptive of California and the Overland service there mailed for postage. W. S. HOWELL, G. E. A. 381 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NO CONGRESS INQUIRY. Tiffany & Co. Carmack Wants the Senate to Investigate Postoffice Department. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, Nov. 23.—Mr. Carmack introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day providing that the Committee on Organization, Conduct and Expenditures of the Executive Departments be instructed to probe Postoffice Department affairs. The resolution will come up for reference to-morrow, and then the Senator from Tennessee expects to make a speech, which he hopes will serve the Democrats as political capital. But the resolution itself is destined to be short lived, and it may be safely predicted that there will be no Senate investigation of the Postoffice Department. In the first place, Senator Carmack forgot to confer with his Democratic friends, and those on the Committee on Organization and Conduct are so indignant that any Postoffice and Post Roads bill charged with such an other committee as a result, a motion to refer the investigation to that committee will pass without opposition, and the resolution will be buried in committee for all time. Later, after the opening of the regular session and the publication of the summary of the Bristol report, Mr. Carmack, chairman of the Postoffice Committee, will introduce a resolution calling for the President's people to reduce a resolution of the Postoffice Department. The reply will be the full Bristol report, and it is practically certain that when the committee finds how thoroughly Mr. Bristol has done his work it will decide that any further investigation would be superfluous.

DIETRICH IN OMAHA. Will Plead to Indictment in a Few Days, Counsel Says. Omaha, Nov. 23.—United States Senator Dietrich arrived here to-day and went directly to the office of his attorney, with whom he had a conference. He said with regard to his indictment: "I am in Omaha to secure an immediate trial. I want all the evidence brought before the court, which will show a complete vindication. I consider this not merely a trial before a federal judge, but also before the great body of the people of Nebraska, and of the whole country. It is a case in which the honor of the United States Senate is involved, and I wish to have the people of the country know all the facts." Senator Dietrich conferred also with a number of friends, among them Edward Rosewater, editor of "The Omaha Bee," and left here on an afternoon train for Hastings, his home, where he expects to remain two or three days. He did not appear in the federal court, and his attorney stated that he would not plead to the indictment for a few days, it being necessary to confer further with his counsel, all the members of which have not yet been engaged.

SUMMERS AT DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Washington, Nov. 23.—W. S. Summers, United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska, was at the Department of Justice to-day, and had a conference with Assistant Attorney General Purdy regarding the indictment now pending against Senator Dietrich. Mr. Summers, who is here at his own request, presented to Mr. Purdy the substance of the testimony submitted to the grand jury which resulted in the indictment of Senator Dietrich. It was said at the department that it would be improper at this time to make public the character of this testimony. The charges which have been made by Senator Dietrich and others affecting the official conduct of Mr. Summers' connection with this case are not now under consideration by the department.

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