New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXIII....No. 20,841. To-day, fair, with colder at night. To-morrow, cloudy, probably with snow. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SURE TO BE ROOSEVELT.

PARTY LEADERS SPEAK.

No Doubt of President's Nomination and Election Next Year.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Dec. 7.—If there has existed in any quarter the slightest doubt as to the high estimation in which President Roosevelt is held by leading members of his party from all parts of the country, or of the high confidence with which they regard him as unquestionably to be the victorious Republican standard bearer for 1904, that doubt must be promptly dispelled by a correct knowledge of the views of the very men of whom it has been erroneously said that they were dubious regarding Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy.

"The Washington Post" reprinted prominently this morning an editorial from "The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune," a newspaper formerly edited by Perry S. Heath, and which has been regarded as being particularly close to Senator Hanna. The editorial, which has been conspicuously displayed under the caption, "Let Us Reason Together," urged the necessity of immediately considering for the nomination some other Republican than President Roosevelt, who, it alleged, lacked the strength to carry New-York or to lead the party to victory. The republication of the article in Washington attracted much attention at the Capitol, and resulted in unequivocal declarations from some of the most prominent Republicans.

The desirability of disabusing the public mind of any question of a lack of harmony in the Republican party, and furnishing to the country the assurance that Theodore Roosevelt will be the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1904, is regarded as important by some of the ablest members of the party. It was believed that the extent to which the President had been indorsed by State conventions would have proved sufficient for this purpose, but, in view of the persistent efforts in certain quarters by those whose unselfish loyalty to the party has wavered lately, leading them to becloud the facts and mislead the public, party leaders in the Senate deem it opportune to express themselves in terms which must eliminate all further possibility of doubt from the situation.

SENATOR O. H. PLATT'S PREDICTION.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, when asked if President Roosevelt would be the Republican standard bearer next year, said:

I have no doubt of it. I regard that as settled, and settled it ought to be. I am for him first, last and all the time, and I believe the great majority of the Republicans in the country feel that way. President Roosevelt is a great man. He does what he thinks is right without fear or favor, and the people want just such a man for President. The murmurs which we hear come from politicians, capitalists, speculators and labor agitators who cannot control him. I do not believe there will be any other candidate for the nomination, and if it were possible for any other candidate to wrest the nomination from President Roosevelt, I believe he would be defeated at the polls.

SENATOR FORAKER'S VIEWS.

Senator Foraker, whose judgment of national as well as Ohio political opinion has always proved singularly accurate, declared:

I was surprised, and not very much surprised, either, to see the editorial referred to. There are some men in the party who have the belief expressed by the author of that editorial. It is not to be wondered at that there should be talk about Senator Hanna for the Presidency. He is a strong, forcible man, with many friends and with a deserved popularity for the good work he has done for his party. Nevertheless, there is not, in my opinion, any question about the nomination of President Roosevelt as our candidate. He is in office. He came in under the most difficult and trying conditions and circumstances. He has acquitted himself splendidly. He has made no mistakes, certainly not of any importance. He is a popular man with the great masses of people the whole country over. He is broad-minded and aggressive in his patriotism and in his Americanism. He represents the highest and best morals of the party and the country, and stands before the people to-day known to all as one who has been tried and who has been found faithful. He has earned a nomination, and I have no doubt that it will be given to him. There are, of course, one or two places where he may not be as strong as somebody else would be, but it would be difficult to find any man in whom weakness of some kind or another would not be developed if he were to be seriously considered as a candidate.

Everybody is criticising and looking for weak spots in the record of President Roosevelt, because it is regarded generally, I think, as a foregone conclusion that he will be our candidate. They are anticipating, in looking for these weak spots, the fight that will come after the nomination has been made; but if anybody else should enter the race for the nomination against Mr. Roosevelt and become a serious candidate, then these same hunters for weak spots would be looking after his weak spots, and you would have quite as many developed against any other man as there can be against President Roosevelt, if not a great many more.

Looking the whole field over, I think President Roosevelt has given us a splendid administration. Upon the record he has made we must make the Presidential fight, no matter who our candidate is. It goes without saying that we shall be stronger standing on his record, with him as the leader, than we could be possibly under any other leadership, if we should depose him.

MR. HANNA NOT A CANDIDATE.

"Do you think Senator Hanna is pleased or displeased at the frequent mention of his name as a candidate?" The Tribune correspondent asked. Mr. Foraker replied:

I do not want to speak of my colleague in connection with this matter, but I don't know of any reason why we should not regard him as entirely sincere in saying that he is not and does not intend to become a candidate. I have no doubt, however, that it is pleasing to be mentioned in that connection. It must be rather a gratifying evidence to him of the friendship and good will of his many friends. For me to say anything beyond this would be mere speculation, and I do not care to indulge in that.

SENATOR PROCTOR HAS NO DOUBT.

Senator Proctor, when asked for his opinion, replied:

There is no doubt in my mind as to who will be the Republican standard bearer in 1904. President Roosevelt has given the country a careful, able, and even brilliant administration, and the Republican party will nominate and elect him President for four years more. I do not believe that the name of any other candidate will be considered by the Republican convention. When it comes to the election, Mr. Roosevelt will lead his party to a signal victory. He is nearer to the great heart of the people than any candidate that could possibly be selected by either party. Some few malcontents in the Republican ranks may hold back, but for every Republican vote that we lose we will gain ten Democrats. President Roosevelt's fearless honesty appeals to the people of the United States with irresistible force. His nomination and election are a foregone conclusion.

MR. DOLLIVER ON WESTERN SENTIMENT.

Senator Dolliver, whose familiarity with the sentiment of the West qualifies him to speak positively, said:

I have not the slightest doubt that President Roosevelt will be the standard bearer in 1904. Iowa has spoken for itself. I believe that I can speak for the entire Middle West. It is absolutely solid for Roosevelt. No, there is no question as to who will be the Republican candidate for President, and there is no question regarding the Republican victory. Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated by acclamation and elected by a tremendous majority. His Message to-day was an admirable document, careful, conservative and fearless, dealing with every important question

Continued on third page.

REPRESENTATIVES HEMENWAY (centre) AND OVERSTREET (right) CALLING ON SPEAKER CANNON AT HIS ROOM IN THE CAPITOL.

(Taken yesterday by a Tribune photographer.)

MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE.

FOURTH CALL ISSUED.

List of Sheldon Syndicate Subscribers for Shipbuilding Bonds.

The fourth call was issued yesterday to the subscribers to the so-called Sheldon syndicate, which was formed about a year ago for the purpose of relieving the Trust Company of the Republic of its obligations in relation to $5,500,000 of the 5 per cent bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company, with which were lodged in the trust company's vaults $5,500,000 common and $2,750,000 preferred stock of the shipbuilding company. The syndicate, as appears from an abstract of its agreement with the trust company, published a few weeks ago, bound itself to furnish the sum of $4,125,000, taking in exchange the securities referred to, at the rate of $750 and accrued interest for each $1,000 bond, with a bonus of five shares of preferred stock and ten shares of common stock. Three calls of 20 per cent each had been made upon the underwriters up to yesterday, when a 15 per cent call was issued, making a total of 75 per cent of the subscriptions already called up. The marketing of the bonds and stocks was left with the syndicate managers, during fifteen months terminating on January 29, 1904.

What is believed to be an accurate list of the subscribers to the Sheldon syndicate is herewith given, the names of the members and the amounts subscribed by them respectively being published for the first time:

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$500,000	E. C. Converse, president of the Liberty National Bank	$50,000
E. H. Harriman	100,000	Moore & Schley	50,000
George J. Gould	100,000	W. C. Sheldon & Co.	250,000
Harvey Fisk & Sons	300,000	Stuyvesant Fish	305,000
President and directors of Manhattan Company	250,000	Lewis Nixon	100,000
Harris, Gates & Co.	200,000	Manton B. Metcalf	25,000
The North American Company	200,000	Charles W. Wetmore	100,000
Speyer & Co.	100,000	Charles D. Marvin	50,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	100,000	Alex Greig	20,000
John W. Griggs	100,000	Richard Delafield	15,000
George F. Baker	100,000	James H. Hoyt	10,000
Valentine P. Snyder, president of the Western National Bank	100,000	Sullivan & Cromwell	50,000
Dumont Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank	100,000	C. C. Cuyler	25,000
James H. Eckels, Chicago	50,000	Soloman A. Guiterman	5,000
Charles M. Schwab	250,000	Perry Belmont	25,000
W. D. Baldwin	50,000	George S. Hart	15,000
Charles F. Brooker	50,000	W. F. White	20,000
George C. Boldt	100,000	John M. Parker	10,000
Henry C. Rouse	50,000	James McMahon	20,000
T. W. Stephens & Co.	50,000	Edward C. Hoyt	15,000
City Trust Company	50,000	T. F. Goodrich	10,000
W. Rockhill Potts	15,000	George F. Vietor	15,000
		Albert A. Levy	10,000
		Timmermann, Dahlgren & Co.	15,000
		H. L. Satterlee	10,000
		C. G. Hedge	10,000
		Seligman & Meyer	10,000
		Charles Scribner	15,000

Of the members of the Sheldon syndicate fifteen were members of the original board of directors of the Trust Company of the Republic: Perry Belmont, Charles D. Marvin, of A. M. Kidder & Co.; George C. Boldt, George J. Gould, Henry C. Rouse, president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company; Charles F. Booker, president of the American Brass Company, James McMahon, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Thomas F. Goodrich, vice-president of the National Surety Company; James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago; W. D. Baldwin, president of the Otis Elevator Company; Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; H. L. Satterlee, Alexander Greig, Charles W. Wetmore, president of the North American Company, and John M. Parker, of New-Orleans. Thomas Crimmins, another director, is a son of John D. Crimmins, vice-president of the City Trust Company, which is a member of the syndicate.

Another group in the syndicate of which George R. Sheldon and the North American Company are the managers is composed of the presidents of several local banks—E. C. Converse, of the Liberty National Bank; George F. Baker, of the First National Bank; Valentine P. Snyder, of the Western National Bank (now consolidated with the National Bank of Commerce); Richard Delafield, of the National Park Bank; Dumont Clarke, of the American Exchange National Bank, and the president and directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. With this group may be included several banking houses—J. P. Morgan & Co., Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co, Harvey Fisk & Sons and C. C. Cuyler, of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. The Stock Exchange houses interested are W. C. Sheldon & Co., of which George R. Sheldon is the head; Harris, Gates & Co., Moore & Schley, Seligman & Meyer, and Zimmerman, Dahlgren & Co. The North American company is a subscriber, as well as President Wetmore. Sullivan & Cromwell are of counsel for the United States Shipbuilding reorganization committee, of which Mr. Sheldon is chairman. Mr. Schwab's interest in the United States Shipbuilding Company is well known.

Up to a late hour yesterday no postponement had been arranged of the United States Shipbuilding hearing, which, according to the present outlook, will be resumed this morning before Special Examiner Oliphant. The redirect examination of Lewis Nixon by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the bondholders' protective committee, will be continued, and then William D. Guthrie, who returned to this city yesterday from Chicago, where he had been engaged in the People's Gas case, will again cross-examine Mr. Nixon. It is believed that George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., will follow Mr. Nixon on the witness stand.

Delettrez' Perfumes are the best and most costly. The most costly because they are the best.—Advt.

GOT AWAY WITH $100,000.

AND STAYED FOR A YEAR.

But J. M. Edge Is Coming Back to Paterson with a Detective Now.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 7.—James M. Edge, the defaulting note teller of the First National Bank, of Paterson, N. J., missing since August 2, 1902, was arrested here this afternoon by Detectives Wolffe and Lawless, of the local Police Department, after he had been traced to this city by William H. Field, assistant superintendent of the New-York office of the Pinkertons. Edge has been living in this city since the latter part of August last, and, when taken, was employed as a solicitor for the Elgin Butter Company. He admits being about $100,000 short in his accounts, and says that the money was spent in playing the races. He was completely without funds when arrested, and dependent upon his salary for a living. Since leaving Paterson he has visited all the larger cities of the country, together with Canada and Cuba. He waived extradition, and will return to-morrow to Paterson in charge of the detective.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 7.—James M. Edge left Paterson when R. J. Neldon, cashier of the First National Bank, discovered a shortage in his accounts of $87,000. When confronted with the supposed error in his books Edge excused himself for a few moments, and, escaping by way of the cellar unobserved, passed out of the building. An alarm was immediately given, but no clew to his whereabouts could be obtained. Edge lost the money he stole in big poolrooms of New-York, where he was called a "well known Paterson manufacturer." He left his wife and children in want, and Mrs. Edge took up her old work as a school teacher. Edge was treasurer of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, but its funds were found intact.

KAISER NOT FAILING.

German Chancellor's Statement of Emperor's Condition.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Chancellor von Bülow, in view of the alarming reports abroad concerning Emperor William's health and in response to messages of sympathy from American friends of his majesty, authorizes The Associated Press to express his sincere thanks for the good wishes for his imperial master. The Chancellor brought the mesage to the Emperor's knowledge, and adds that his majesty expressed his pleasure over these marks of sympathy.

Chancellor von Bülow is willing to be authority for the statement that the Emperor's recovery has continued naturally and uninterruptedly; that the Emperor's condition is excellent, and that he fells very well. The continued issuance of bulletins is regarded as superfluous, the attendance of physicians is really no longer necessary, and there is not the slightest occasion for concern.

The Chancellor is glad to be able to communicate this message to the American friends of the Emperor.

ALARMING NEWS AT PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 7.—Information received here through authoritative channels from Berlin represents the condition of Emperor William as being less satisfactory than officially admitted. It is said that the Emperor himself is seriously apprehensive.

TO RAISE GALVESTON.

The Entire City, Streets, Alleys and the Whole Business, To Be Lifted.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 7.—Bids were opened today for the raising of the entire city of Galveston. This includes not only the streets and alleys, but the soil under the houses and the streets in the business sections up to the curb line. The curb line has been considerably above the street since the city was established, but now the streets are to be raised to a level with the stores. The grade is to be raised from seventeen and twenty feet on the Gulf shore to one and two feet on the bay.

There were two bids for the work. One was from R. A. Elzy, of Marshalltown, Iowa, and the other from Goodhart & Bates, of No. 74 Broadway, New-York. Each was accompanied by a certified check for $10,000, according to the terms of the specifications. After being opened and read the proposals were referred to Richie and Boschke, the engineers. It is expected that they will report on the acceptance of either one of the propositions, or the rejection of both within a few days.

HERBERT SPENCER BARELY ALIVE.

London, Dec. 7.—A bulletin issued late to-night says that Herbert Spencer is still alive, but that he is very feeble, and that his condition is most serious.

DEWEY'S WINES ARE PURE.
Buy of the makers. We are the makers. Special Holiday assorted cases. Send for descriptive price list. Dewey's, 138 Fulton Street, New York City.—Advt.

REGULAR SESSION OPENS.

MESSAGE APPLAUDED.

Both Houses of Congress Ready for Work.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Dec. 7.—What was practically a continuation of the extraordinary session of the LVIIIth Congress, although in reality, under a constitutional provision, the beginning of the regular session, was called to order at noon today with an entire absence of the picturesque scenes usually characteristic of the opening day of a session. The Speaker and officers of the House had been selected, and the wheels of legislation had moved serenely, if intermittently, since November 9, when Congress assembled at the call of the President.

At that time an avalanche of floral tributes from admiring constituents greeted the legislative veterans and newly elected members, and the customary features that make the opening day so interesting to the public, were enjoyed to the utmost by the great crowds present. To-day all was different. The galleries of both the Senate and the House were only comfortably filled by spectators, who looked down on the quiet, uneventful scene with only a passing interest. They saw no hurried greetings, hasty handclasps or welcoming smiles between members meeting after a long recess. There was simply the ordinary daily routine, with the exception that both houses were called to order for the regular session, which made necessary a rollcall and the notice to the President that Congress had convened and was ready to transact business.

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS APPROVED.

After the return of the joint committee from the White House the President's Message was received and read in both branches. Ordinarily, because of the fact that the first day is devoted to the organization of the House, the message is not transmitted until Tuesday. It was a voluminous document, and fully two hours were required to read it. Its reading claimed the closest attention of the members, many of whom followed the clerk line by line as he proceeded. When it was ended there was a spontaneous outburst of applause from the Republicans in the House, who regarded it as a peculiarly able and comprehensive state paper. They were particularly impressed with the forcible presentation of the relations of the United States Government to the matter of transit across the Isthmus of Panama and looked upon the President's arguments as unanswerable and his position as unassailable. Even among the Democrats who are not prone to praise communications from a Republican President, many commendations were heard, Northern and Southern members of the minority both expressing approval of the course of the government with reference to Panama, as explained in the message.

BEGINNING WORK AT ONCE.

Indisputable proof of the advantages which have accrued through the convening of the extraordinary session may be indicated by the rapidity with which both houses began the work of the regular session. Senator Cullom in the upper branch made his opening speech on the bill carrying into effect the provisions of the Cuban treaty immediately after the reading of the President's Message, and the House, with its committee in full working order, proceeded at once to the transaction of the ordinary routine business. By this the saving of fully a month's time is clearly demonstrated, and reciprocity with Cuba is assured at a comparatively early date.

IN THE SENATE.

After Half an Hour in Special Session, the Regular Begins.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The first regular session of the LVIIIth Congress began at noon to-day, but the Senate met half an hour before that time, in accordance with the adjournment of Saturday, for the purpose of permitting an orderly termination of the called session. The galleries were by no means crowded, but there was a larger attendance than usual, and there was an air of expectancy which is noticeable only on unusual occasions.

The greater portion of the half hour remaining of the extra session was devoted to executive business, but before the doors were closed the Senate passed a bill amending the law relative to Congressional franks.

The motion for an executive session was made by Mr. Allison, who said there was some business necessary to be transacted behind closed doors before the end of the called session. The motion prevailed, and at 11.40 the executive session began.

After the doors were opened, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, presided during the consideration and adoption of a resolution of thanks to Senator Frye "for the courteous manner in which he has presided over the Senate." The resolution was offered by Mr. Gorman.

Mr. Kean made a favorable report from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, on the resolution of Mr. Penrose, requesting the transmission to the Senate by the Postmaster General of all the papers relating to the postoffice investigation.

Mr. Gorman objected to present consideration of the resolution, and it went to the calendar.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BEFORE CONGRESS.

IT WAS SUBMITTED TO BOTH HOUSES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—SUMMARY OF ITS CONTENTS.

For full text of the message see Page Four.

PANAMA.

The President "submits to Congress" the treaty for the building of an isthmian canal just entered into with the new Republic of Panama, declaring that the question of the particular route to be chosen is irrevocably decided.

He maintains that the new treaty is better in its terms than the treaties offered to us by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and that by it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia, which was ratified by the United States Senate, but was unanimously rejected by the Colombian Congress at a session in which "it does not appear that the (Colombian) government made any real effort to secure ratification" of the treaty which that government had itself made.

Moreover, he maintains that the treaty was repudiated in such a manner "as to make it evident by the time the Colombian Congress adjourned that not the scantiest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them," though all the while the government which made the treaty "had absolute control over the situation, but did not choose to exercise this control." Evidence of duplicity is adduced.

The President reviews the relations of the United States to the question of transit across the Isthmus of Panama from the year 1846, when this government entered into a treaty with New-Granada, the predecessor upon the isthmus of the Republic of Colombia and of the present Republic of Panama, and he reaches the conclusion that when Congress in 1902 directed him to take the Panama route under treaty with Colombia, "the essence of the condition, of course, referred not to the government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the territory across which the route lay, not to the name which for the moment the territory bore on the map. The purpose of the law was to authorize the President to make a treaty with the power in actual control of the Isthmus of Panama."

This purpose has been fulfilled, he says, by treating with the new Republic of Panama, because "the government of Colombia has ceased to own any property in the isthmus."

Reasons for promptly recognizing the new Republic of Panama as such are set out at length. Emphasis is laid on the fact that in the last fifty-seven years there have been fifty-three revolutions and violent attempts at revolution on the isthmus, proving Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order there, and the conclusion is drawn that, in the interest of the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, and in view of our obligations under the treaty of 1846 with New-Granada to maintain uninterrupted transit across the isthmus at all times, the government of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of November 3 last took place in Panama.

The President sent in the Canal Treaty yesterday to the Senate.

CORPORATIONS.

The message opens with congratulations for the nation on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, by means of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Bureau of Corporations thereunder. He declares that the work of this department has been conducted upon the theory of securing fair treatment alike for capital and labor, asserts that publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and adds significantly that "we need not be oversensitive about the welfare of corporations which shrink from the light."

POSTAL FRAUDS.

Regarding the postal frauds, he declares that exposure and punishment of public corruption are an honor to a nation, not a disgrace, since the shame lies in toleration, not in correction, and he urgently recommends that the Attorney General be allowed, for the purpose of prosecuting this class of offenders as well as violators of the naturalization and land grant laws, to use part of the $500,000 appropriated in February, 1903, for enforcing the various federal trust and interstate commerce laws.

In connection with this the President urges the advisability of negotiating treaties with foreign powers, making bribery an extraditable offence until there exists "no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace."

ARMY AND NAVY.

For the army, permanent camp sites suitable for military manoeuvres in various sections of the country are declared desirable, and also "a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter." The President declares that "the only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence."

For the navy, a general staff is recommended on lines similar to those of the General Staff lately created for the army, and the President thinks "there should be no cessation in adding to the effective units of the fighting strength of the fleet."

The establishment of a naval base at Subig Bay, in the Philippines, is advised, and the condition of the islanders is so favorably reported that the President says: "No one people ever benefited another people more than we have benefited the Filipinos by taking possession of the islands."

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

Congress is asked:—To consider granting to the Secretary of the Treasury the same liberty to deposit customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit of receipts from other sources; to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to pay the expenses of the further labors of the commission appointed to issue a fixed rate of exchange between gold standard countries and silver standard countries; to appoint a commission for the purpose of investigating what legislation is desirable for the development of the American merchant marine and ocean mail service; to provide for the expenses of commissioners to lay down the Alaska boundary line in accordance with the decision of the majority of the recent tribunal, and to enact remedial legislation for the cotton boll weevil menace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is pointed out that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any at all. The need of strict economy is pointed out, but qualified by the warning that "we cannot afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essential to our own national well being."

It is declared that the immigration service at New-York has been greatly improved, "and the corruption and inefficiency which formerly obtained there have been eradicated."

Satisfaction is expressed with the submission of the Venezuela dispute to the Hague court of arbitration, with the progress of our claims against the Turkish government, with our new commercial treaty with China, with the reduced cost of our consular service, with the material progress of Porto Rico, with the increased use of safety appliances on railroads, with the work of the Pension Bureau and with the extension of Civil Service rules.

M'CLELLAND CONFIRMED.

Also Military Nominations Not Affected by General Wood.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Charles P. McClelland, of New-York, to be General Appraiser of Merchandise, and a number of military nominations not affected by the Wood case.

CANAL TREATY SENT TO SENATE.

Not Yet Referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Panama Canal Treaty was sent to the Senate to-day, but as there was no executive session after it was received, it was not referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.