

ALASKANS AT ODDS.

Governor and Delegate in Congress Disagree as to Needs of Territory.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Dec. 15.—Alaska's entrance into the National Legislature this session has been already emphasized by a sharp exchange of views in letters to the President by the Governor of the territory and the new Delegate regarding the needs of the territory in matters of legislation and government.

F. H. Waskey, who comes to Congress as Alaska's first spokesman in the House of Representatives, recently submitted to the President a written statement relative to territorial necessities, in which he advocated a revision of the mining laws, and especially urged a home government, declaring that this was the main plank in the platform on which all the candidates made the campaign at the election held last August. In this letter he declared to the President:

While the most urgent need of Alaska is special mining legislation, the important matter politically is that of home government. Until Congress granted Alaska the privilege of a Delegate in the House of Representatives, it had the spectacle of a new American citizen totally without governmental representation.

We have now the anomalous proposition of a large and important possession geographically contiguous and populated by United States citizens, and yet not an integral part of the United States, and a territorial government there can be no argument as to the justice of such a government for Alaska. We are all American, and we are all entitled to the same rights and privileges of self-government.

The Governor of Alaska then sent a communication to the President, questioning Mr. Waskey's statement as to the issues in the campaign. He writes:

Mr. Waskey's statements regarding the issues at the election are not accurate. The issue was not clearly drawn on that occasion. The issue was the selection of a commission to consider the government and all other schemes for the betterment of the territory. The election was the result primarily of a combination of the men engaged in mining in two localities of Alaska.

That the question of territorial government was not seriously considered is clearly shown by the fact that ex-Governor A. P. Swineford, who for twenty years has been advocating a territorial government for Alaska, and is regarded by every one as the apostle of that particular form of government, received the smallest number of votes of all the three candidates for the short term. A large portion of the legislation for territorial government comes from the saloon element in Alaska, which is desirous of decreasing the burdens now imposed upon that business and at the same time obtain a greater liberty than they now have in the conduct of their business.

Another large portion comes from the mining element that our people are deprived of some of the essential rights of citizenship, with which I take a decided issue.

The people have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by American citizens, except the right to vote for county officers and to make some minor regulations and laws respecting internal affairs. These are not essential to the health, safety and well-being of the population.

Regarding the changes in the United States mining laws, as they apply to Alaska, proposed by Delegate Waskey, Governor Hoggatt takes exception in several particulars, and says that it is not advisable to revise them for the benefit of the placer miners.

The correspondence of Governor Hoggatt and the Alaskan Delegate, which has been made public, has caused some confusion in the minds of the members of Congress interested in Alaska as to just what legislation would be best for the welfare of the territory, and may complicate matters if efforts are made to legislate for it at this session.

With a great many Congressmen the proposition which seems most practicable is that a commission should be sent to Alaska to study the needs of the various districts and to present a report to Congress recommending such changes in the laws as seem advisable. This commission, it is maintained, could present in one bill everything that would be useful in the way of legislation for a considerable period of years, and would decrease the demands upon Congress for frequent legislation.

President Roosevelt, in transmitting the papers of Governor Hoggatt and Delegate Waskey, commented especially on Governor Hoggatt's report, and as this contains the recommendation for an Alaskan commission, the President evidently favors this plan.

FOR CREDIT CURRENCY.

Mr. Ridgely Urges It Before House Committee on Banking.

Washington, Dec. 15.—William B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, advocated before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day the proposed credit currency plan. There was, he said, no question regarding the necessity of relief. He believed a graduated tax should be placed on the credit notes, which would create an ample reserve for their redemption. This, he thought, was a much superior method to the high tax plan, with no provision for reserves. Mr. Ridgely was strongly in favor of having the government guarantee such credit currency. No risk would be involved in this, he said, as the 5 per cent guarantee fund would make the government safe against possible loss.

The Controller did not regard the administration of the proposed plan as necessarily expensive. The proposed 2 1/2 per cent tax, he said, would create a fund of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 a year, which would be abundantly ample to meet all expenses and create a reserve fund. Redemption agencies, he said, would have to be established in many cities of the country, but these would cost comparatively little.

Mr. Ridgely favored increasing the present \$100,000,000 monthly limit on the retirement of national bank circulation to \$150,000,000, and giving the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power to modify or restrict the limit to meet any arising condition. This limit was fixed, he said, when the circulation of the country was something like \$180,000,000. It is now more than \$200,000,000.

An important stipulation regarding the credit notes, Mr. Ridgely pointed out, would be a provision allowing state and private banks and trust companies credit on sub-secured credit notes returned by them. This would prevent the accumulation of such notes in the vaults of the class of banks, and consequently a hardship on national banks holding and thus made unable to retire their credit notes.

William H. Berry, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, followed Mr. Ridgely. He opposed the credit currency, although he believes the bankers will support it, their determined efforts to secure its trial. This, in his opinion, will be abortive.

Henry W. Peabody appeared for the Boston Merchants Association. He urged the removal of the restriction on the payment of notes, saying that there was no reason to believe that the banks would abuse the privilege, and that it would do a large amount of good of greater elasticity of the currency. If further legislation should be needed, he said, that fact would soon appear.

PORTO RICO HAS RATE TROUBLES.

Governor Winthrop Wants the Island's Railroads Investigated.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Governor Winthrop of Porto Rico had a conference with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day regarding railroad affairs in the island. The conditions affecting rates and other features of the system on the island are unsatisfactory, and it is charged there are discriminations of various kinds prevailing which have given much trouble to Governor Winthrop and other United States officials in the island. The Governor is anxious that the commission should send an expert to the island to make a thorough study of the whole situation and propose some remedy for the existing defects. It is probable that the Governor's wish will be gratified.

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FOUNDED 1840 For every course at each meal, the choicest Table Dainties from the best sources and all things are gathered together in vast comprehensive assortments and sold at lowest prices in Park & Tilford's Stores.

If a catalogue can assist your holiday selection, we will mail promptly Broadway and Twenty-first Street, Broadway and Forty-first Street, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Sixth Avenue near Ninth Street, Columbus Ave. & Seventy-second St.

A Christmas Present of a barrel containing 10 dozen bottles of good old Evans Practice the Golden Rule. Necessary dealer will supply it, or write to C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, December 15.

GENERAL STAFF UNSENTIMENTAL.—Marching by song will not be enacted of infantrymen. Suggestions have been made to the War Department of the advisability of having the men sing as they march. This is done in some of the foreign armies. The question of the arms and music, but the next best thing many people think is to have the men sing as they march through the "shortening" distance. The proposition has recently been made to the War Department that soldiers be taught to sing. The Secretary of War has obtained a report on the subject from the General Staff, which considers that such instruction is not of sufficient importance to be added to the regular work of the soldier, whose time may be more profitably taken up with something more essential to his occupation.

EVERYTHING COSTS MORE.—The Navy Department finds that the increase in the cost of labor and material of every kind in all lines must result in a revision of all the estimates which were made a year or more ago for public works. The same is true, of course, under the War Department. The higher rate of wages and the greater cost of material will result in failure to obtain all the material which was thought could be purchased with available funds. An instance of the change in conditions is afforded by the bids recently opened for some six-inch gun carriages, which a few years ago did not cost more than \$10,000. It was thought that the increase in cost of labor and material would probably bring the cost of these carriages up to \$15,000, but it is now found that they cannot be obtained for much less than \$20,000. This will mean that, whatever attempts may be made to decrease the appropriations for military and naval material, there is a good argument on the side of trying nothing radical in that direction.

CAUTIOUS ABOUT FLIGHT.—The War Department is not inclined to take up with seriousness and enthusiasm or encouragement the problem of aerial navigation, and the army board of ordnance and fortification, to which all such propositions are submitted, has so far refrained from going on record with any definiteness concerning the qualities which must be possessed by so-called flying machines before such devices are officially considered. An Ohio firm has been conducting some interesting and progressive experiments on the North Carolina coast. It is reported to be discouraged with the lack of military interest in the subject and contemplates going abroad, possibly to France, for that suggestion, not found at home. The board of ordnance and fortification has done little with the flying machine since it made an appropriation for one Langley's experiments, and the ridicule visited on those trials has made the board somewhat careful of taking up the subject again in an official way. The Ohio firm complains that the board has not been willing to do what would be of sufficient promise in the way of mechanism to justify government recognition of the experiments.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued: ARMY. Major GEORGE J. NEWGARDEN, surgeon, from Newport News to Fort Jay, New York; Captain ROBERT E. J. INFANTRY, before retiring board, Atlanta, for examination. NAVY. Captain L. C. LOGAN, detached from the Ohio, home, wait orders.

Captain L. C. HEINER, detached from the navy yard, League Island, to command the Ohio. Commander F. A. WILNER, to the navy yard, League Island. Lieutenant Commander J. A. DOUGHERTY, detached from the Navy Department, home, wait orders. Surgeon G. F. LUMEDEN, to the marine recruiting party, Dallas. Passed Assistant Paymaster A. M. PIPPIN, detached from Navy Department, navy yard, New York. Second Lieutenant T. BUNCH, United States Marine Corps, resignation accepted. Commander B. G. BROWN, retired, died, Garfield Hospital, Washington, December 14.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported at the Navy Department: ARRIVED. Dec. 12.—The Leonidas, at Hampton Roads. Dec. 14.—The Rocket, at Norfolk; the Pomona, the Star and the King, at navy yard, New York; the Hopkins, at Norfolk; the Sterling, at Philadelphia.

SAILED. Dec. 15.—The Tacoma, from Washington for Hampton Roads. Dec. 16.—The Rocket, at Norfolk; the Pomona, the Star and the King, at navy yard, New York; the Hopkins, at Norfolk; the Sterling, at Philadelphia.

BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT SAILS.

Goes South for Winter Manoeuvres Without Preliminary Trial.

Firing a salute of thirteen guns in honor of Admiral Coghlan, the battleship Connecticut left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning on her maiden voyage. The Connecticut is fully equipped for sea service, and will proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., to take part in the winter manoeuvres of the Atlantic fleet.

This is the first time that a war vessel has been sent to sea without a preliminary trial in deep water. A large number of navy yard officials and employes thronged the Cob Dock and cheered the giant battleship as she swung out into the channel of the river and proceeded under her own steam.

Rear Admiral Evans, Admiral Coghlan, William J. Baxter, naval constructor, and several naval officers who have had charge of the building of the various parts of the Connecticut, were also on the pier to watch her depart.

The keel of the Connecticut was laid March 10, 1902. The launching took place on September 23, 1904, and she was placed in commission in the navy yard at Captain W. M. Swift is in command of the Connecticut.

WOULD NOT CHANGE INDIAN LAWS.

Mr. Hitchcock Thinks Interior Department Safest Guardian for Red Men.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Secretary Hitchcock unequivocally declared yesterday that he believed the Interior Department the only agency through which the rights of Indians may be secured against real estate agents of Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The declaration was made before a special Senate committee, which is investigating the property rights of the Five Civilized Tribes, with especial reference to the value of coal and oil deposits. Secretary Hitchcock explained the methods of the agents and said that the Indians had no chance against their cunning and Yankee trading instincts. He would recommend no change in the law in regard to the alienation of the Indian lands.

The plan of permitting the courts to name guardians for Indians in the matter of alienating their lands was condemned by Mr. Hitchcock, who said the department was now investigating charges that certain of these professional guardians had worked in too close harmony with the alleged grafters. It was shown that in one place the courts had appointed one man as guardian for Indians in ninety distinct cases.

STAMPING OUT FEVER IN CUBA.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Already the energetic work of Surgeon Kean, who was sent to Cuba to look after the sanitation of the island, is beginning to tell, and a report just received by Surgeon General O'Reilly from Havana shows a remarkable improvement in the fever cases. On the 12th there were only three cases of yellow fever in the whole island, one being in Havana and two outside. In the corresponding date of last year there were twenty-three cases in Havana alone. It is believed that there are now only two cases in the island, and the reports for yesterday and to-day show that no new cases have occurred.

CONSOLIDATED FIRM SUSPENDS.

The suspension of the Consolidated Exchange firm of H. W. Generech & Co., of No. 4 Exchange Place, was announced yesterday morning on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange. The firm was formerly president of the United National Bank and entered the brokerage business only a few months ago. Mr. Generech could not be reached at his office, but it was said there that he was believed the suspension was only temporary. Under the rules of the Consolidated Exchange the firm has until to-morrow to settle its obligations. His failure can be finally announced. No estimate of the liabilities could be obtained yesterday, but it is learned what had caused the day, but it is reported that the concern had been caught short of the market.

Lord & Taylor Sale of Oriental Rugs, Continuing Until Christmas. 368 Mousouls, long and square sizes, unusually silky, \$10.50 to \$35.00, regularly sold from \$15.00 to \$50.00.

A Specially Important Assortment of 726 Antique Daghestans from \$10.00 to \$60.00, we call special attention to the \$12.50 lot. They cannot be bought in the import market for this price.

179 Small Size Kermanshah, Tabriz, Senna and Saruk Rugs, sizes about 4x6 ft., at \$35.00 to \$75.00, the finest goods that come to the market and usually sold at \$50.00 to \$100.00.

Large Persian and Turkey Carpets for Libraries and Dining Rooms at most satisfactory prices.

Purchases will be held for Christmas Delivery if requested. Broadway and 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

A Christmas Gift for the Whole Family. WHAT better present to your own home or to any home than a Victor Talking Machine or an Edison Phonograph? A gift for all, enjoyed for years. Our Broadway store is the home of everything in musical instruments of the present.



Victor Talking Machines, \$17 to \$500 Edison Phonographs, \$10 to \$60 Regina Player Pianos, \$450 to \$750 Regina Music Boxes, \$8 to \$425 Regina Chime Clocks, \$175 to \$370.

A small initial payment will secure any of the above. The balance can be paid at your convenience.

Open Evenings THE REGINA Broadway and 17th Street. The only manufacturers of music boxes in America.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK BROADWAY & LISPENARD ST. BROADWAY & 72d ST. Present money market conditions enable this Company to offer exceptionally favorable rates of interest for surplus funds on demand or time deposit.

PRIVATE ALLEN ON SALARIES. Think It a Good Thing the House Did Not Raise Them. [From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Dec. 15.—"Private" John Allen, of Tupelo, Miss., called on President Roosevelt to-day to pay his respects and exchange greetings. Mr. Allen is now practicing law and farming it by turns at Tupelo.

Every Train a Two-Hour Train From 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. To PHILADELPHIA via New Jersey Central Train Every Hour on the Hour Leave W. 24th St. to midnight before the hour Stations WEST 20th ST. EXCELLENT DINING SERVICE LIBERTY ST.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Brand of Coffee. There is no substitute for it. Callahan's Maltine mailed on request. Tel. 5285 Cord. L. J. CALLANAN 41 and 43 Vesey St.

SPECIAL LECTURES THIS WEEK. Although last week marked the ending of the public lectures under the Board of Education, special lectures will be given this week in four Manhattan centres and one in Richmond. Owing to the political campaign, it was impossible to begin the lectures at Cooper Union until after election, and as a result they will be held on Wednesday and Saturday evenings throughout the month.

B. Y. TIFFANY LOSES POINT. Justice Bischoff, of the Supreme Court, in sustaining a demurrer interposed by Herts Brothers to the defence of Burnett Y. Tiffany that none of his income of \$18,000 a year can be taken by his creditors, said that, as he viewed the case, the right of the creditors to reach so much of the income was not needed for Tiffany's maintenance clearly existed, and that the creditor was entitled to a determination which will fix the amount of income reasonably applicable to Tiffany's maintenance. The amount that the plaintiffs can take must be determined at the trial of the action. In 1904 Herts Brothers got a judgment against Tiffany for \$746, and they have been trying to collect the money ever since.

CHILD LABOR CONVENTION ADJOURNS. Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—The National Child Labor Convention adjourned late this afternoon. The next meeting will be held at Atlanta, Ga. Publicity as a remedy for social evils was advocated by Arthur T. Vance, of New York, in a paper on "The Value of Publicity in Reform," this afternoon.

MAD DOG SCARE IN GREENWICH. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 15.—Many dogs left in the country by their owners on returning to the city are likely to be killed. A dog supposed to be mad bit several persons in East Port Chester last week, and the Greenwich selectmen have accordingly issued an order that every dog running at large unlicensed shall be killed.

B. Altman & Co. FIFTH AVENUE, 34th and 35th Streets, New York. MEN'S FURNISHINGS. AUTOMOBILE AND DRIVING GARMENTS.

Coats for motoring and driving, of various furs and Storm-proof Fabrics; Lap Robes, Foot Muffs, Fur Caps, etc.

Men's Silk Neckwear and imported materials for making scarfs to order; Mufflers, Full Dress Protectors; Gloves and Waistcoats for dress and business wear; Dressing Robes and House Coats.

Men's Kimonos: Gowns and Jackets of silk and wool fabrics and double-faced cloths. Bath Gowns, Pajamas and Night Robes of silk, silk mixtures, flannels, etc.

A number of SMOKING JACKETS have been reduced to the low prices of \$4.25 and \$6.50.

Leather Luncheon Hampers, Bags and Suit Cases; Automobile Bags, Leather Encased Cushions, Automobile and Traveling Clocks, Hat Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Tablets and Folios; also fine novelties in Mounted Purses and Card Cases, Bill Folds, etc.

Electroliers, Cabinets, Teakwood Stands, Marble and Onyx Pedestals, Clocks and Clock Sets, Porcelains and Bronzes, Miniatures, Bronze Jewel Boxes and Photograph Frames, Ivories, Silver Enamels, and various practical and decorative pieces of Cut and Engraved Glass.

Draught and Fire Screens in a variety of sizes and designs. Lace Scarfs, for bureau, dressing table or chiffonier; ties, etc., also Antique Lace Strips.

Embroidered Lounging Pillows, Mouchairs, Ribbon-trimmed Baskets, for gloves and handkerchiefs; Fancy Scrap and Work Baskets, Embroidered Leather Novelties.

A large collection of unusually choice ORIENTAL RUGS in small sizes.

BLOUSE PATTERNS and LACE NECKWEAR (Lace Department) French Hand-embroidered Sheer Linen Blouse Patterns, in exclusive designs with incrustations of Irish Crochet, and other real laces, at the following attractive prices:

\$3.85, \$5.50 and \$6.75 each Regular prices \$6.25, \$8.00, \$10.00 each

Also the following special selection of Brussels Hand-made Neckwear, at much below the usual prices:

Duchesse Lace Stock and Turn-over Collars, each, \$1.25 Duchesse Lace Collar and Cuff Sets, per set, \$2.25 with Point Lace Medallions, \$3.50

Duchesse Lace Chemisettes, each, \$2.85 with Point Lace Medallions, \$6.00

And a limited number of Brussels Lace Berthas, usually sold for \$35.00 to \$95.00, at \$22.00, \$35.00 and \$65.00 each.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY A special selection of Women's Fine Silk Hosiery, including plain and openwork, with embroidery, at the following attractive prices:

\$2.75 per pair. Per box of Three pairs, \$7.50 4.50 per pair. Per box of Three pairs, 12.50 6.00 per pair. Per box of Three pairs, 16.50 7.50 per pair. Per box of Three pairs, 20.00

SILKS for Early Spring Wear A large assortment of Novelty Rough Tussore Silks have been placed on sale in anticipation of the early Spring demand for motoring and outing costumes and coats of these materials.

B. Altman & Co. WILL PLACE ON SALE FUR GARMENTS, MUFFS AND NECKPIECES AT SPECIAL PRICES. ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19th. STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT SIX P. M.