ANARCHY MUST BE SUPPRESSED

SENATOR M'COMAS PLEADS FOR LAWS TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

Assault on the President, Vice-President, or Any Officer in Line of Succession to the Presidency, He Declares, Should Be Made Punishable With Death—Equally Severe Punishment Should Be Inflicted on Persons Engaged in Conspiracy to Kill the Head of the Government—Federal Courts Should Have Jurisdiction Over Such Crimes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. McComas (Rep., Md.) moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday as to the expulsion and deportation of Anarchists, and as to Federal legislation on the subject, and he addressed the Senate in explanation and support of it.

"Within seven years," he said, "President Carnot, Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, the Empress of Austria, King Humbert, and President McKinley have been foully assassinated by Anarchists. Our homes are still under the shadow of national grief for our best-beloved President, and the heart of the world is with us in our sorrow. A ruler at once so gentle, so serene, so wise, so strong, the world hitherto had never known. This brutal Anarchist, of Polish descent, slew that President whom all the people most loved and who most loved all the people.

"This tragedy came just when our republic had advanced to the front rank of International Powers and when we began to realize our illimitable greatness. The unspeakable assassin received capital punishment under the law of a State, though his crime assailed the sovereignty of the nation, changed the head of the Government, endangered the nation's policies, and rudely disturbed the business and pursuits of the whole people.

"It is humiliating to consider how impotent are our Federal laws to punish this fearful crime. These tragic assassinations in five countries, widely separate, in so short a time, show that this hideous crime of anarchy is increasing. Congress must legislate against the new peril with courage, with firmness, but also with conservatism and prudence. The Constitution permits Congress to enact a law to punish such crimes against the very existence of the Government the Constitution ordained.

"We must provide that the person or persons who wilfully kill or assault with intent to kill the President or the Vice-President of the United States, or both, or any officer upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States may devolve under the Constitution and laws of the United States, are guilty of felony and shall be punished with death; shall be tried for such offence in any of the Federal district courts to be given exclusive jurisdiction under such statute, and that the punishment shall be executed under Federal authority.

"Also, such statute should provide that any person or persons who shall counsel, advise, incite, or procure, or in any manner aid or assist any other person or persons to assault with intent to kill the President or Vice-President, or any officer upon whom the office of President shall so devolve, shall be guilty of felony, punishable with death or imprisonment for life or for a term prescribed, in the discretion of the Federal court. Accessories after the fact should be dealt with in such statute in like fashion.

"Congress should enact a law to give Federal courts jurisdiction to try and punish by imprisonment for a term of years two or more who confederate and conspire to murder the President or Vice-President, or both, or any of the officers in line of succession to the President, or two or more who confederate and conspire to advise, incite, or procure another or others to wilfully kill the President or Vice-President, or both, or any of the officers in line of succession to the President, or two or more persons who advise or incite or procure any person or persons to overthrow or to attempt to overthrow the Federal Government or destroy it by force and violence by wilfully killing or assaulting with intent to kill the President or Vice-President, or both, or any of the officers in line of succession to the President.

"This statute should make it a crime with penalty of imprisonment for a term of years for any person to knowingly become or continue to be a member of any association, club or assembly where any person or persons advise or incite any of the offences before mentioned.

"Such statute should make it a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years for any person or persons to threaten or to speak, write, print or publish any words or declarations counselling, advising or inciting other persons to wilfully kill or to assault with intent to kill the President or Vice-President, or both, or any officer in the line of succession to the President. The prohibitions, crimes and penalties of the postal laws to suppress fraudulent and lottery schemes should by amendment be extended to include the sending through the mails written or printed Anarchist documents or newspapers counselling or advising the crimes in this statute mentioned, or counselling or advising the subversion or destruction by force and violence of the Government of the United States.

"But this statute would be incomplete unless it included one other feature. It should make it a crime punishable with term of imprisonment for two or more persons, while in the United States, to conspire and confederate to commit any one of the crimes mentioned upon any President, King, or other head of a State of any republic, kingdom or empire, or other sovereign State, or for any person to solicit, persuade or propose to any other person to murder the head of a State of any republic, kingdom, empire, or other sovereign State. International comity requires this. No one doubts that a conspiracy in one nation to kill the head of another state is an offence against the law of nations."

The statute empowering executive officers to expel or deport alien Anarchists should be brief and simple, said the Senator. He suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury should have power to deport them.

Senator McComas also declared that the first section of the immigration act of March 3, 1891, should be amended by adding to the classes of aliens to be excluded from admission into the United States "criminal Anarchists," which term should be carefully defined in the act. He would also amend the naturalization laws so as to make ten years residence in the United States and ability to read and write the English language requisite to the admission of an alien to citizenship.

"Finally," he said, "I propose to all our extradition treaties (except those with the Russian Empire) an amendment that the crime now in our extradition treaties with Russia, namely, the attempt to murder the Emperor and his family, shall not be considered political offence or an act connected with such an offence. Our existing extradition treaties should all be so modified, and the conspiracy alleged to have led to the murder of the Czar, President and Vice-President and other officers in line of succession to the Presidency should not be considered a political offence, though be honored to facilitate the expulsion of criminal Anarchists upon our demand."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) said that while he thoroughly agreed with almost all that Mr. McComas had said, he was afraid that the law already against anarchy would be the getting rather of the agreement of all civilized governments of a place to which all Anarchists should be deported. Instinct had no terrors for Anarchists' souls. They would to their disciples as readily as Christian martyrs. If there could be by common consent of the civilized nations a place that could be kept between us, to which everybody should be deported who committed the assassination of rulers or the overthrow of governments, that would be the effectual remedy. It would give to Anarchists and to the world an object lesson. Certainly the Anarchists could not complain of such a punishment, as it would be merely sending them to what they deemed a Paradise, a Utopia.

No action was taken on Mr. McComas's resolution which still lies on the table.

The presiding officer announced the appointment of the committee of eleven Senators to coöperate with a House committee on the subject of respect for the memory of the murdered President as follows:

Foraker of Ohio, Allison of Iowa, Fairbanks of Indiana, Kean of New Jersey, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Nelson of Minnesota, and Perkins of California—all Republicans—with Jones of Arkansas, Morgan of Alabama, Cockrell of Missouri and McEnery of Louisiana—all Democrats.

A bill to continue the existence of the Industrial Commission till Feb. 15, 1902, was reported by Mr. Penrose (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on Education and Labor, and was passed, after explanation that the object of the extension was to have the index completed.

At 2:30 the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned till Monday next.

USE OF THE MAILS DENIED.

Fraud Orders Against Two Schemes for Swindling the Public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A clearance grab sale is not looked upon with favor by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, and consequently the use of the mails has been denied a man living in Rolfe, Ind., who invented the new name for an old game. The advertisements explaining the scheme said the promoter had selected a large number of articles from his stock, ranging in value from 25 cents to $10, which he would dispose of for the uniform price of 25 cents. The articles were to be placed separately in boxes or packages, the advertisements said, without anything on the outside to denote the contents, and for the small consideration named a patron of the scheme had the privilege of making a "grab." The element of chance in the scheme made it attractive to those who thought they could contribute a quarter and win a ten-dollar article, and the promoter was doing a lucrative business when the postal authorities took a hand in the game.

The inspector who worked on the case hasn't found any one yet who is $9.75 to the good, and there are lots of people who think they didn't get even a quarter's worth. But that isn't the reason why the Department ended the "clearance grab sale." The scheme is a violation of that section of the postal regulation which prohibits the passage through the mails of anything bearing on an "enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance."

"Big, rosy-cheeked, choice winter apples" got Wilbur S. Graves of Monroe, Mich., into trouble. Graves advertised apples as described above for sale at a very low price. He was swamped with orders for pecks, bushels and barrels of the fruit. After the first two or three days Graves was so busy opening his mail, cashing checks and money orders and figuring out his credit balance that he forgot to ship the apples to his customers. The Attorney-General thought Graves was not running his business exactly on the square and the privilege of opening his mail was denied him.

SMUGGLED FURS FROM CANADA.

Montreal Firm Sold Them to Americans to Be Delivered Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It is understood at the Treasury Department that a number of persons who recently bought furs in Montreal, to be delivered to them in the United States at Canadian prices, have agreed to bunch their claims for compensation on account of the confiscation of the goods, and place them in the hands of an attorney. The Montreal firm sold the furs to Americans at Canadian prices, the understanding being that the customers should have the goods without being required to pay the duties. While the customers probably knew that the duty would not be paid, the Treasury Department has no desire to institute proceedings against them for smuggling, but it does not intend to give up the furs, even on the payment of the duties. The situation is, therefore, that the Montreal firm has the money, the United States Government the furs and the American customers neither.

The attorney employed will bring suit in the Canadian courts against the Montreal firm if the money is not refunded. Much of the smuggling was done over the Vermont border line, brakemen and other railroad employees hiding the packages under the train seats and about the cars, and expressing them from this side of the border. One of the smuggling brakemen has been convicted and another is to be tried. About $40,000 worth of furs have been confiscated.

Dinner at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt gave the second of his series of formal dinners at the White House to-night. The guests were: Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Senator Foraker, Senator Morgan, Senator Ledge, Senator Hale, Senator Cockrell, Senator Fairbanks, Senator McEnery, Senator Quarles, Senator Clapp, Representative Hitt, Representative Henry A. Cooper, Representative William H. Moody and Gen. Leonard Wood.

The President's Guests at Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day Mr. Henry T. Scott, Gen. O. O. Howard, Mr. James W. Alexander, Gen. Metcalf, Col. Russell B. Harrison, William Marion Reedy and Mr. Charles Lounsle.

B&K
WHAT YOU WANT.
If it's a Suit, "No Clothing Fits Like Ours."
$12 to $25.
Our Overcoats are right—whether you want the Short, Long, Regular or Swagger.
$12 to $30.
Natural Wool Underwear, very good $1 value, at 65 cents.
In fact everything in Clothing or Furnishings
Browning, King & Co.
Cooper Square West, New York
Broadway & Fourteenth St.

IMPORTERS OF
DIAMONDS
Chester Billings & Son
Established 1840.
No. 20 Maiden Lane, New York.
Other Precious Stones, & Pearls
DIAMOND JEWELRY

TEXT OF THE CANAL TREATY.

AN AMERICAN CANAL TO BE UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL.

The New Treaty Supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer Convention and Gives to the United States Exclusive Right of Providing for Regulation and Management.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been called for to-morrow, when the Canal treaty will be considered. It is expected that a favorable report will be at once ordered, but as the Senate will not meet until Monday, it cannot be reported back to that body before then. A decision was made in the executive session this afternoon to have the injunction of secrecy removed from the treaty, and its terms were made public. The treaty is as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty Edward the VII. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by whatever route may be considered expedient, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States without impairing the "general principle" of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and his Majesty Edward the VII., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States:

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.—The high contracting parties agree that the present treaty shall supersede the aforementioned convention of the 19th of April, 1850.

Article II.—It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provision of the present treaty, that the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Article III.—The United States adopts as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention of Constantinople, signed the 28th of October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, that is to say:

1.—The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

2.—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

3.—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not re-victual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4.—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials used in the canal except in case of accidental hinderance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

5.—The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such cases shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of the other belligerent.

6.—The plant, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal, shall be deemed to be parts thereof for the purpose of this treaty, and in time of war, as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents, and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

Article IV.—It is agreed that no change of territorial sovereignty or of international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the high contracting parties under the present treaty.

Article V.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London at the earliest possible time within six months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and one.

JOHN HAY [Seal.]
PAUNCEFOTE [Seal.]

Bills Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator McEnery of Louisiana to-day broke the record of the Senate in the number of bills introduced by contributing 154 measures. These were almost entirely private claim bills in the interest of his constituents, and were not only before the last Congress, but many of them have been pending for years.

Among the other bills introduced were memorials by the immigration laws by Senators Pettigrew of Pennsylvania and Perkins of California to establish the University of the United States by Senator Depew of New York, and to create a national bar for the officers of the revenue cutter service by Senator Frye of Maine.

Miss Helen Mackay Smith Makes Her Debut in Washington Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Miss Helen Mackay Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay Smith, made her debut this afternoon at a tea. Mrs. White, wife of Justice White of the Supreme Court, Mrs. Lodge and Miss Rodney were in the receiving room. Mrs. Mackay Smith and her daughter were assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Lodge, granddaughter of Justice Harlan, who made her debut at a tea on Tuesday, and a number of the other debutantes of the season.

Army and Navy Orders.

[illegible]

FROM SPAIN VIA MANILA.

What About the Duties on Merchandise So Imported?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Since the Philippines tariff decision the question has been raised whether goods imported from Spain, dutiable here, can now get in free, coming by way of the Philippines.

As far as can be learned bought goods coming to the United States from Spain through the Philippines cannot altogether escape the payment of duties as they would be subject to the rates imposed by the military tariff on importations into the Philippines. That tariff gives Spain the same rates as the United States. Some articles may be free and on some the rates may be lower than those imposed by the Dingley law on importations from foreign countries into the United States. One of the arguments for prompt action on the Lodge bill applying the Dingley rates on importations from the Philippines is that a loophole is left by the Supreme Court decision for Spain to get goods into the United States through the Philippines free or by the payment of lower rates than are imposed against other foreign countries.

The Supreme Court decided in its Porto Rican case last spring that only Congress had authority to impose tariff in that island, and the duties collected there after the ratification of the Paris treaty and before the Foraker act were ordered refunded. The question of the legality of the duties in the Philippines was not raised in the case decided on Monday, but the same principle undoubtedly applies there. The duties are still being collected, however, and will probably continue until the Government is forced to refund them by a direct decision. Theoretically, therefore, goods can be shipped from Spain into the Philippines and thence into the United States free of duty, but actually they will pay duty at the rate fixed by the Philippine tariff.

"CAPITAL AND SURPLUS."

Internal Revenue Ruling Affecting the Taxation of Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a ruling on the term "capital and surplus" as used in the Internal Revenue law, providing for the taxation of banks.

"The opinion of this office," he says, "is that capital and surplus include all the funds employed by the bank in the business of banking and that naturally and in the ordinary course of banking business are so employed, excluding only such funds as, though temporarily used by the bank, are of necessity withdrawn from the banking business through the payment of dividends, taxes, ascertained losses or fixed charges of whatever character."

The same decision holds that the undivided profits of a bank are to be regarded as a part of its surplus, within the meaning of the Internal Revenue law.

$21,526,000 Wanted for Navy Yards and Dry Docks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, Rear-Admiral M. T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, submits estimates aggregating $21,526,359 for work at all the navy yards and stations for the next fiscal year. To complete the dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, League Island, Pa., and Mare Island, Cal., $1,050,000 is asked, and to begin the work of establishing a fortified naval station at Olongapo, P. I., the amount requested is $1,443,000. In the past year the losses from fire at the navy yards and stations have amounted to $215,740.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Collectors of Customs—George W. Allen of Florida, for the District of Key West, Fla., and Hiram H. Mackintosh of Massachusetts for the District of Newburyport, Mass.

To be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, James M. Simpson.

The President also nominated the following postmasters: Frank W. Swanton, Nome, Alaska; William H. Heald, Wilmington, Del.; Vetle A. Vetlesen, Wailuku, Hawaii; Frank E. Goss, Hyannis, Mass.; Herbert C. Van Arsdale, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.; Frank Leser, Jr., Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Proposition to Make the House Barber Shop Free to Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A proposition is on foot to place the House barbers on a regular roll and make the shop free to members. This is the case on the Senate side and the Senate presents a much better "barbered" appearance than the House. "I predict," said a member to-day, "that if this is done many members who brought along their razors for fear of catching the 'barber's itch' by being shaved in the House barber shop will have their fears removed."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The collier Hannibal has arrived at Lambert's Point, Va.; the battleships Alabama and Massachusetts at Charleston, and the gunboat Unas at San Juan, Porto Rico. The gunboat Yankton has sailed from Norfolk for Key West, the trading ship Buffalo from Fort de France for San Juan, the gunboat Helena from Chefoo for Shanghai, and the tender Potomac from Boston for Key West.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Private Secretary Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Miss Belle Hagner, private secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, is quite ill at her father's residence, Hotel Cecil, with typhoid fever.

ASTHMA
Spasm, Coughing, Gasping, Wheezing and Choking prevented. Lungs healthy, sound and healed. Cold-catching over. Bronchitis and acquired lesions cured. Health and full up to the mark in physical bearing. Will you try a treatment free from every trace of morphine or synthetic Antipyrin.
75TH STREET LADY CURED
FREE
P. HAROLD HAYES, M. D.
DETROIT, MICH.

Soup Spoons,
Soup Ladles,
Soup Tureens.
The Mauser Mfg. Co.,
SILVERSMITHS.
15th St., Bet. Broadway & Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CUBA

BILL DRAFTED BY THE CUBAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

It Provides for Half-Rate Duties on Cuban Products Admitted Into the United States and on Our Products Admitted Into Cuba—Raw Sugar to Come in Free.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Cuban Economic Commission, under the guidance of counsel, State Senator Pavy of New York, called at the War Department again to-day to pay their respects to Adjutant-General Corbin. Incidentally the members met Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker and talked to them about reciprocity with Cuba. Senator Hanna asked a number of questions and assured the commission that he was firmly of the opinion that some form of reciprocity should be adopted to assist the Cubans. Senator Hanna was anxious to know what the commission would advise in the way of legislation. They argued that the duty on sugar and tobacco coming into the United States from Cuba should be reduced, but were not prepared to say just how this could be accomplished at this time.

The commission came upon Senator Foraker in the reception room of the Secretary of War and, upon being presented, brought up the same subject. Senator Foraker assured them of his sympathy with the general principle that the duty should be reduced, but said that he had not studied the subject enough to say what reduction he would favor.

The delegates afterward had a conference with Gen. Wood and left for New York this evening. They gave out a statement saying:

"The Cuban delegates have been given to understand that they can get reductions in the American tariff on Cuban products from Congress alone. They know, too, that they cannot expect undue legislative interference in their behalf. The President told them so himself. He informed them that he should recommend in strong language the importance of doing something at once in aid of Cuban commerce and industry. Beyond this, he told them, they must look to Congress and advised them to see Senator Platt as chairman of the Senate Committee on Cuban Affairs. When they had their interview with Senator Platt he requested them to put their request for reductions in the American tariff in some definite form that would show that it was practicable to secure corresponding reductions in the Cuban tariff on American products. Senator Depew gave them the same advice."

Acting upon Senator Platt's advice, they drafted a bill for a special tariff law with Cuba, providing that after Jan. 1, 1902, Cuban molasses and raw sugar shall be admitted into the United States free and all other Cuban products upon the payment of one-half the rates of duties now collected, providing the people of Cuba shall consent that all products of the United States shall be admitted into Cuba upon the payment of one-half the rates of duty collected under the tariff laws of Cuba. The bill says further: "Whenever the Military Governor of Cuba shall report to the President of the United States that the people of Cuba have given such consent the President shall, by proclamation, declare that the rates of duties provided for in this act shall take effect."

The letter of the commission transmitting this bill to Congress says:

"We know the needs and wishes of the Cuban people. They need access to the markets of the United States for the sale of their products. It is essential to their prosperity. They wish the sale of American products extended in Cuba. Under present conditions that is impossible. American sales in Cuba are decreasing. The reason is simple. Under a uniform tariff European products can be sold in Cuba for less than American products. Unless the United States secures a preferential tariff rate in Cuba in favor of American products, American merchants will be driven from the field."

MRS. BONINE'S TRIAL.

Expert Testimony Relative to Blood Stains on Her Clothing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The hearing of expert testimony was resumed in the Bonine trial this morning. During the day the evidence of Miss J. W. Carr, George Barrie, J. Wesley Bovee and James Carroll was heard relative to the blood stains on Mrs. Bonine's wrapper and slippers and to her physical condition at the time of the shooting and immediately afterward. Both defence and prosecution hope the case will go to the jury within a week. At all events the trial is not expected to last longer than ten days more.

Almost the entire morning session to-day was taken up by the wrangling of counsel concerning the admissibility of Dr. Fry's testimony relative to his analysis of a certain garment claimed to have been worn by Mrs. Bonine on the night of the tragedy. Justice Anderson generally ruled that unless the defence could establish beyond a doubt that the garment in question had been worn by Mrs. Bonine, as stated, it was not admissible as evidence. If the defence establishes this fact the court room will be cleared of women before the witness is allowed to proceed.

Dr. Fry said today that the bruises on Mrs. Bonine's limbs when he made an examination of her after the tragedy showed unmistakable signs of having been received in a struggle. Dr. George Barrie and Dr. Daniel Carroll were also called to the witness stand to testify regarding the bruises on Mrs. Bonine's limbs and the blood stains upon her wrapper. Both witnesses said they thought it probable that the bruises described as Mrs. Bonine's had been received in her having a struggle. The expert testimony of Dr. Fry had caused those in touch with Mrs. Bonine's interests and those who were acquainted with the witness to be surprised at Dr. Fry's testimony of this morning.

A number of other witnesses testified, but their testimony was of no very great importance. Despite the unpleasantness of the day's testimony a large crowd, composed largely of women, crowded the court room as they and appeared now accustomed than Mrs. Bonine, who sat the greater part of the time with bowed head and evidently checks.

Miss Lorimer's Marriage Set for Jan. 8.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator and Mrs. Foraker have announced the date for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Julia Foraker, to Mr. Eugene King Wright of Washington, for Jan. 8. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, 1700 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, and will be attended by only the members of the immediate family and a few intimate friends. The bridegroom is a lawyer, and will follow the marriage.

The Colombian Minister Back at His Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Dr. Carlos Arosemena, the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister to the United States, has returned to Washington from the City of Mexico, where he has been attending the congress of the Pan-American conference.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of William Hudson Forbes, of Indiana, to be a Civil Service Commissioner.

Kansas Business Man.

[illegible]

IN MAKING A CHOICE OF
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
now, any want of complete satisfaction in selection due to hurry or diminution in the stock of choice individual designs may be avoided.
The present exceptional facilities for prompt attention are also abundantly at your service. Deliveries are made to suit any particular time.
The GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths
Broadway & Nineteenth Street, New York

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.
Quitting Retail Business. Fine Clothing at 60 cts. on the Dollar.
Three months of wind and biting cold now face you. Protect yourself. Keep warm in one of our excellent overcoats. They are beautiful coats—long, loose, wide-shouldered—and, like all our clothes, are thoroughly reliable.
Prices all are low—extremely low—the lowest ever quoted for fine clothing. We are quitting retail business and are sacrificing our entire stock at 60 cts. on the dollar.
The values are wonderful. The merest trifle buys here now the finest clothing made. Overcoats of finest English Kerseys, genuine friezes, imported Carr's Meltons, &c. Suits in exclusive patterns of fine imported fabrics, silk-lined full dress and Tuxedo suits, prince Albert coats and vests, &c. All will wear well and give thorough satisfaction, but all go now at 60 cts. on the dollar.
OUR FINEST $30 SUITS Reduced to $15
OUR FINEST $20 SUITS Reduced to $12
OUR FINEST $18 SUITS Reduced to $8.50
OUR FINEST $35 Overcoats Reduced to $18
OUR FINEST $22 Overcoats Reduced to $12
OUR FINEST $18 Overcoats Reduced to $8.50
Included among the fine suits reduced to $8.50 are neat checks in worsteds and Scotch mixtures; unfinished worsted suits in black, blue and gray; imported black thibet and diagonal suits, &c.
Among the overcoats reduced to $8.50 are long, loose, broad-shouldered coats of Irish frieze in black and Oxford gray; fine English whipcords, black thibet and vicunas, &c. Some silk-lined.
OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 9.
HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 32nd and 33rd Sts.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES DEAD.

Little Hope of Their Resurrection at This Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President to-day sent to the Senate for ratification extradition treaties with Belgium and Servia, a trade-mark convention with Guatemala, and four treaties with Great Britain extending the time for ratifying the reciprocity treaties with Jamaica and the various other British possessions in the West Indies. The reciprocity treaties have been pending in the Senate for nearly two years, and the time limit for their ratification has already been extended once before. The extensions are necessary in order to keep the treaties alive.

There is general agreement among the Senators who are able to speak for the majority that the French reciprocity treaty and the other reciprocity treaties that are pending, with possibly one or two unimportant exceptions, are as dead as the traditional door nail. They have been so effectually pigeonholed that, as one Senator said to-day, it will not be possible to pry them out with a jimmy. A body blow was struck at these treaties by the reciprocity convention which met here last month. It was called for the purpose of furthering reciprocity, and wound up by a show of hands which demonstrated that there was a majority of about two to one in the convention against the French treaty, the one that was put forward as the bellwether. The agricultural implement manufacturers came here to get a resolution from the convention indorsing the French treaty, but the manufacturers of kid goods, under the captaincy of Titus Sheard, had organized an opposition in advance that was invincible, and the convention, after sitting two of the three days for which it was called, suddenly adjourned after passing a set of meaningless resolutions and after a very large majority of the delegates had admitted that they had changed their minds about the advisability of asking the Senate to ratify the pending reciprocity treaties.

Those treaties still have some friends at court, of course, and it is probable that an effort will be made to have them acted upon favorably in legislative session, but it will not succeed. If they are not acted to be dead already they will be killed beyond resurrection by a new weapon that has been discovered and which can be used with fatal effect. It is contained in the following language of Section 4 of the Dingley Tariff act of 1897, under which the treaties were negotiated: The language of that section is:

"That whenever the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall enter into reciprocal trade agreements with any foreign nation which shall be in force for a period of three years, and after the passage of this act, which shall not be a commercial treaty or treaties with any country or countries, &c."

The point of the discovery here in Washington just put forward by the opponents of the treaties is that they are all at least two years old, because they have not been ratified by the Senate within the two years. The terms of the Dingley act which expire on July 1, 1897. It is contended that the passage of Section 4 of that act is a mandate to the President to put into force the reciprocity treaties which have been negotiated for two years, and that if he has not done so he has violated the law. It is true that the President has not attempted to put the treaties into force, and some of the best lawyers in the land have declared that the President has no power to do so. The Dingley act was passed in 1897, and the time for the ratification of the treaties has long ago expired.

To Investigate Agricultural Conditions in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Prof. J. H. Barrows, agricultural expert of the Department of Agriculture, will sail from here for the Philippines to make a thorough investigation of the agricultural conditions in the islands. He will be accompanied by Mr. Fairchild, a botanist, who will be stationed at the Manila Botanical Station.

Proposed Vault for Mahmoud's Remains.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—J. C. Breide, of Pittsburg, asked for permission to construct a bomb-proof, air and water-tight grave, which will probably long be occupied by the late President McKinley at Canton. It is said that the vault will be made of the best of portable materials and large enough for two bodies, and will be placed beside the tomb of the late President. Mr. Breide has been granted a special audience by the Sultan, who has promised to give the request his personal attention. It is said that the Sultan will be glad to have the remains of the late President McKinley at Canton. It is said that the vault will be made of the best of portable materials and large enough for two bodies, and will be placed beside the tomb of the late President. The request has been granted