

proposes to continue the commercial situation as between ourselves and Porto Rico for any considerable time, and I will hasten the consideration of that question.

Mr. Jones asked Mr. Allison to state the objects for which the money was to be used. Those objects were stated by Mr. Allison as public works, sanitation, and schools.

Mr. Jones said that that statement made him less inclined to vote for the bill, as he had supposed the object to be the relief of destitution on the island.

Mr. Jones remarked that it seemed impossible to find out the purpose of the appropriation and he would content himself with offering the following amendment:

From and after the passage of this act no duty shall be collected on articles coming into Porto Rico from other parts of the United States, or on goods coming from Porto Rico into other parts of the United States.

Mr. Pettus criticized the bill as something contrary to the practice of the Government, and objected to it as being too general in its terms. He was reminded by Mr. Wolcott of the various former occasions when appropriations were made for the relief of sufferers in the Mississippi Valley, in Chicago, in Ireland, and in India, and was asked whether those bills were not even more general in their provisions than the pending bill.

"No, sir," Mr. Pettus replied, "they were not. They were specific appropriations for a specific purpose. This bill will not do. It is bad policy; it is dangerous policy."

He proposed to strike out of the bill everything as to where the money comes from. That would not make a "raw patch" difference to the validity of the bill. And he would then support the bill as an honorable, just, and wise measure.

Mr. Tiltman criticized Mr. Allison, whom he spoke of as "an encyclopedia of legislative information," and said that he had been floundering about and unable to answer the question asked by Mr. Allison. The chairman of the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico Committee, Mr. Foraker, had also, Mr. Tiltman said, been unwilling or unable to give light.

Mr. Foraker objected to the statement regarding him, and said he had heard no question asked, and he was not willing and ready to answer.

"O'kay," Mr. Foraker remarked pleasantly, "I will not interfere with the amendment."

Mr. Tiltman went on with his remarks. He said he would vote for the bill because it would restore to the people of Porto Rico taxes which had been taken from them unconstitutionally and in contravention of the law of the land.

Mr. Tiltman said that Spain had never imposed customs duties on Porto Rican products, and that was not a far-fetched thought, although he saw some of his Republican friends smiling at it.

"A little visionary," Mr. Gallinger interposed.

In the course of further remarks Mr. Tiltman said that Spain had never imposed customs duties on Porto Rican products, and that was not a far-fetched thought, although he saw some of his Republican friends smiling at it.

"I am glad," Mr. Tiltman exclaimed, "to find somebody who knows something about the fiscal affairs of the island. He is the first one I have seen who does."

Further on, speaking of schools, he said: "Let us manage this bill like honest white men; let us have no hypocrisy and rummy-pummy philanthropy about it. That is all I am attempting to get Senators to agree to. The question as to what shall be done with Porto Rico hereafter and whether the tariff shall continue will be adjusted either by the Senate and Congress or by the people of the United States next November."

Starting off on another tack, he warned Republicans against establishing a "Freedom Bureau" in Porto Rico. "If you do," he said, "your effort to rehabilitate that island and put it on its feet will be unsuccessful. If you're going to spend a million dollars in building roads (as somebody proposes) you will take from the farmer (the very labor he needs to cut the trees off his coffee plantation and to rehabilitate his farm).

Mr. Gallinger remarked that the trouble was not to cut down the trees, as the hurricane had uprooted them all.

"Let the Senator from New Hampshire," Mr. Tiltman ejaculated, "talk about medicine, and I will yield to him, but when he comes to agriculture he is all wrong."

He recalled a remark he had made when ratification was being served, and that the Chesapeake earthquake. "So long as that ratification lasts you cannot get anybody to pick cotton."

Mr. McKimley's Partners. Mr. Foraker said he had been informed that the President had said to one of the commissioners appointed to serve on the commission, and who had accepted, that the salaries attached would not be in any event exceed \$10,000.

"Well," said Mr. Tiltman, "that is better than I hoped for."

"You are disappointed," Mr. Foraker suggested.

"No," said Mr. Tiltman, "I am grateful. I am always willing to trust William McKimley. It is his bad and wicked partners that I am afraid of. Let us pass this bill and then fight out the tariff question on the bill for the government of Porto Rico."

Mr. Jones then withdrew his amendment, Mr. Pettus amendment was voted down, and the bill was passed without the yeas and nays.

A PROMISE IMPROBABLE. Republican Agreement on the Porto Rican Tariff Question Doubtful. Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Republican caucus, yesterday announced the appointment of the committee of seven whose duty it will be to bring about a party agreement on the Porto Rican question, as follows: Senator Foraker, Chairman, and Senators Davis, McMillan, Keon, Hale, Spooner, and Warren.

These Senators will at once take up the work assigned them, and in order that no time may be lost in harmonizing the various factions, a meeting was held during the afternoon in the room of the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which Mr. McMillan is chairman.

The committee is generally called a compromise committee, but this is something of a misnomer, as it will undoubtedly be found impracticable, because of the personality of the members, to arrange a compromise of any sort. One of the members, Senator Davis, declares that he will not free an inch from his attitude of absolute free trade, as recommended by the President in his annual message and endorsed by Secretary Root in his report.

If Mr. Davis refuses to yield, therefore, the functions of the committee will be confined to bringing about an agreement by which forty-four Republican Senators, a majority of the body as now constituted, will pass the House bill fixing a tariff rate

of 10 per cent of the Dingley law rates, probably with an amendment admitting products from the United States Free into Porto Rico. The committee of seven will, as a fact, act as a board of canvassers to make an official poll of the Senate rather than as compromisers.

Senator Allison stated in open Senate yesterday that the Republicans proposed to pass the House bill, and there seems little doubt now that this will be done as a matter of party policy. It is thought that there are not more than seven or eight Republican Senators who will adhere to the free trade policy, and as the whole number is fifty-two, they could lose eight and still have enough to pass the House bill. It is claimed, moreover, that there are two or three men on the Democratic side of the chamber, including Mr. McHenry of Louisiana, and counting Mr. Teller as a Democrat, who have given assurances that if their votes are necessary they will give for the proposition to maintain a tariff against Porto Rico.

All that the committee of seven has to do is to get the pledges of the forty-four of the fifty-two Republican Senators to stand by the House bill, and when this is accomplished it will be promptly passed.

When the committee of seven have succeeded in solidifying the party in the Senate in support of the House bill they will announce the result to the press work and a party caucus will be called at once to ratify it. Then the House bill, probably amended as suggested above, will be passed as a separate measure, if the Senate is not then ready to vote on the Foraker bill. In the meantime that measure, which provides for a form of government for Porto Rico, will be the unfinished business in the Senate and general debate will be continued upon it until a vote can be had. When this will be nobody seems to know.

Postal Check Notes. A New Means for Conveying Money. Senator McMillan, by request, has introduced a bill "to prevent the robbing of the mails and to provide a safer and easier method of sending money by mail, and to increase the postal revenues." It provides for issuance of United States "postal check notes" for the transmission of money through the mails. The notes are to be in denominations of \$5, \$2, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, and in the aggregate not to exceed \$50,000,000, that amount of United States notes to be retired.

Each note is to be 4 inches long and 2-1/4 inches in width and to contain blank space for the name of the payee and his address or that of the person to whom he may endorse it. In lieu of the fee for issuing the note a 2-cent stamp is to be affixed to those of \$1 or upward and a 1-cent stamp to the fractional parts of a dollar. The notes are to be legal without proper stamps. When redeemed the notes are to be reissued.

Placed Permanently in Charge of Third Avenue Line. NEW YORK, March 16.—Hugh J. Grant was appointed permanent receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company this afternoon. The appointment was made through an order issued by Judge Lacomb, in the United States Circuit Court, after hearing parties in interest in the matter of the Old Colony Trust Company against the Third Avenue company. When the case was called Judge Lacomb stated that the chief question to be determined was whether or not the condition of the property warranted the continuance of the receiver. Upon that question, he said, he was ready to hear all those in interest.

Francis Lynde Stetson, representing the creditors' protective committee, said there appeared to be no doubt that the receiver-ship should be continued. He said he had a list of creditors holding \$12,000,000 of the \$15,000,000 total indebtedness of the company, and that Mr. Grant had made the permanent receiver, William G. Guthrie and Adrian H. Johnson representing other interests, also asked for Mr. Grant's appointment. Judge Lacomb, looking toward Edward Lauterbach, asked if the relations between the plaintiff corporation and the defendant corporation were practically the same as two weeks ago. Mr. Lauterbach said that two weeks ago he had no objection to the appointment of Mr. Grant.

The court thereupon signed the order which made Mr. Grant the permanent receiver. His bond of \$250,000 being continued. Judge Lacomb then asked what should be done in reference to the issue of receiver's certificates. Mr. Stetson said that he believed no conclusion had been reached as yet as to what amount of receiver's certificates should be issued. He took it for granted that the court would designate a standing master in chancery to examine and report on all claims.

When the report was made, Mr. Stetson said some motion would then be obtained as to the amount of certificates to be issued.

STRICKEN WITH SMALLPOX. A Washington Boy at Yale Affected With the Disease. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—Rufus Parks, Jr., of Washington, D. C., a junior in the Yale-Sheffield Scientific School, is down with smallpox. The young man had been ill a few days when the physicians diagnosed the case as that of smallpox, and they notified the health authorities. Parks was then quarantined.

He was rooming in Berzelius, known as "the colony," a dormitory or chapter-house on Hillhouse Avenue, used by the members of Berzelius Society of the Sheffield Scientific School. There are less than twenty-five students rooming in this building.

Parks is the third Yale student to be attacked with smallpox. The first was Galus W. Perkins, a freshman in the Sheffield Scientific School, who is recovering. The other, Roland Bailey, an academician, was in the college in New York City, and went to his home in Middletown, Conn., when the cause of Perkins' illness became known to the college officials.

Yesterday it was given out that he was ill and that in all likelihood he had smallpox. How Parks contracted the disease is a mystery to the health officials of this city. Parks was in New York just before he was taken ill, and it is believed he contracted the disease on that visit.

A TRAILER JUMPS THE TRACK. Alexandria Theatre-Goes Bound for Washington, March 15.—The north-bound electric train, known as the theatre train, which leaves this city at 7:15 o'clock for Washington, met with a slight accident tonight which came near resulting seriously. The train is supposed to make the trip in twenty minutes. After leaving the theatre, but, strange to say, no one attempted to leave the car. The passengers state that the accident happened so quickly that they had no time to think of their condition. The body of the car was not damaged, but there was considerable damage done to the under part. Shortly after the accident the motor car proceeded in Washington with the passengers, and was stopped at the depot about two hours afterward and taken to the power house, at Four Mile Run.

Impure Blood. "I am pleased to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and blood medicine." Miss Nellie Hilenbrant, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE BOERS DISCUSSED

Montagu White Speaks Before the Geographic Society.

The Destruction of Johannesburg. In His Opinion, a Necessity in Case the British Threaten It—A Defence of the Position of Kruger Toward England Before the War Began.

Montagu White, the former Consul General of the South African Republic to England, and who is in Washington, presumably as the accredited envoy from that country to the United States, spoke before an audience of 1,500 last night at the Congressional Church, Tenth and G Streets.

The address was made under the auspices of the National Geographic Society of this city, the members of which were present.

The audience was made up largely of Boer sympathizers, who were present to hear the personal opinions of a man who had lived with and was familiar with the people now fighting in the Transvaal. There were many women present, and when Mr. White had finished his sympathy that had been aroused for the Boers was manifested by the manner in which he was congratulated by hundreds of ladies who came up to the platform to shake his hand.

Mr. White was introduced after a pleasing little speech by Prof. McGee, Chief of the Bureau of Geographical Names. Mr. White's first remarks related to a newspaper article which had been written on a speech which he recently made in New York City, and which alluded to his speech as being somewhat anti-administration in tone. Mr. White desired to correct this statement, which, he said, was not true.

The speaker then took up the subject of Johannesburg, which he said was "South Africa" and spoke at considerable length upon the geographical features of that country. He gave a careful description of the inhabited portions of the country, and while this was being made the Geographic Society his subsequent remarks were of more interest to the audience generally.

Speaking of the present danger that Johannesburg will be destroyed by the Boers to prevent the British from advancing British Army, Mr. White said: "Johannesburg, thirty-seven miles from Pretoria, while representing great wealth, is now a point looked at by all eyes because of its strategic importance. Johannesburg is not important in this respect, and it would be a waste to waste to destroy it. But Johannesburg lies on a stepping stone. This city, with its facilities, would be a great help to the British army, and it has never occurred to me that the Boers would hesitate to remove stepping stones from the path of the English soldiers."

"I read in an American paper recently," continued Mr. White, "that Johannesburg was soon to be captured and Oom Paul hanged. I do not think that possible. Oom Paul can take care of himself, and in case he cannot, the world would intervene to prevent such an action."

"It has always been one of my dreams that the English speaking people would unite. It was not to be a hands-across-the-sea union, but, instead, an understanding which would be only naturally helpful to America and England, but of great benefit to every civilized country."

"When I renounced my allegiance to England and foresaw Her Majesty's cause for that of the South African Republic, I thought I might still realize that dream. But then it never occurred to me that such an alliance might prove a menace to the life of the Republic. I have seen the same principles as Great Britain and America."

"In my boyhood Lord Salisbury was a faithful ally, admired and respected him. When the trouble between the two nations and assumed a dangerous form I counted on Salisbury's great skill to avert the horrible disasters and tragedies that have taken place since that time."

"But my love for him suffered a severe shock when I saw that not only did he refuse to interfere on our behalf, but made our position much more difficult than I think the facts warrant. Oom Paul's communication, which Lord Salisbury chose to regard as an ultimatum, was merely a necessity."

"We the citizens of the Boer Republic array themselves so that they could be more easily killed. The British kept making the situation harder and harder for the Boers until the receipt of this communication. Had not this step been taken the British would have continued the mauling of troops and making ready to strike with greater effect. This move upon the part of President Kruger was that could not have been easily escaped."

Mr. White said that his sentiments regarding the ultimatum were expressed in an article which appeared recently in print to this effect: "Of course, Oom Paul is a fool to send in the ultimatum, but he would have been ten times a greater fool had he not done so."

"By the many questions that have been asked me, together with the editorials of many papers, my attention is drawn to the matter of franchise. It has been represented in numerous instances that the British subjects have been crowded out of the right of citizenship in the Transvaal, but that is really not Oom Paul's fault."

Here Mr. White told the story of a conversation which occurred between Oom Paul and a man named Carpenter, an Englishman, who resided in the Transvaal. Carpenter desired to become a citizen and was asked by President Kruger if he would renounce his allegiance to the Queen.

"Indeed not," answered Carpenter. "I can be a good subject of the Queen and still serve you well."

"You have only to read your Bible," answered Oom Paul, "to learn that you cannot serve two masters."

"I do not know a great deal about American history," continued the speaker, "but my attention has been called to an incident that took place in 1811."

He referred to the burning of the United States Capitol building, and to illustrate British methods, saying that in his opinion it was unforgivable vandalism.

Mr. White gave a brief history of the building of the Transvaal Republic, telling of the trials and sufferings experienced by the Boers. He referred, during the speech, to Rudyard Kipling as a "wandering Jew," and feared that the novelist had gone to South Africa on a mission that would do no good to man.

Mr. White said that in the possible fall of Johannesburg \$50,000 worth of his property is jeopardized. In concluding he said that all the Boers want is liberty and independence, which they have desired and fought for during a great number of years.

"Saying and Doing Are Two Things." It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Its great record of cures of all forms of blood diseases, including scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, prove its power to cure you also. You may be sure Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you good. The Blood—"A grand blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This and Hood's Pills have greatly benefited me." Mrs. F. G. Smith, Cleburne, Tex.

Impure Blood. "I am pleased to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and blood medicine." Miss Nellie Hilenbrant, Rochester, N. Y.

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A WARSHIP FOR CHINA.

Admiral Watson Ordered to Dispatch a Vessel to Taku Fort.

Information received at the State Department from Minister Conner at Peking that the anti-foreign organization known as the "Boxers," was making threatening demonstrations against American missionaries and other foreigners, resulted yesterday in orders, issued by Secretary Long to Rear Admiral Watson at Manila, to send a warship to Taku Fort, near Tientsin, where disturbances are expected. The selection of the vessel for this service was left to Admiral Watson's discretion.

It was said at the State Department that the Navy Department was not asked to select the vessel, but that the vessel was selected by the American Association of Shanghai that the open door policy was in jeopardy through the hatred of the Empress Dowager for the reform or civilization element, but because of official reports from Minister Conner about the attitude of the "Boxers." At the Navy Department the expedition was made that Admiral Watson was instructed to send the warship to protect American missionary interests.

Officials say they do not understand how the open door policy, which is dictated by the European powers, Japan, and the United States, and not by the Empress Dowager, can be affected by the opposition of the Dowager to the reform movement, but they admit that the "Boxers" may make it troublesome for the foreigners in the Russian, German, and French spheres of influence in China.

Taku Fort is at the mouth of the Taku River, on which Peking is situated. Large vessels cannot go farther up the river than Tientsin, and at this season of the year the ice may prevent the regular light draft vessels from ascending it for any distance.

THE NEW NAVAL BOARD. Formal Orders Establishing It Issued by Secretary Long.

Secretary Long's order creating a board of officers, with Admiral Dewey at the head, corresponding to the general staff of continental navies, the details of which were printed in the Times yesterday, was promulgated yesterday afternoon. Its provisions have created a great deal of discussion in naval circles, where it is regarded as one of the most important departures ever undertaken by the Navy Department. Many officers say that the board will exert an all-powerful influence not only in matters pertaining to preparation of the fleet, but in the general staff, but in questions of general and specific naval policy.

While there is apparently no objection on the part of naval officers to the fact that the general board is copied after the "general staff" in European navies, there is considerable criticism of the Department's determination to create such a board. This criticism is directed mainly at the belief that the service is already sufficiently provided with advisory bodies. It is evident that some officers fear that the board will curtail the authority of the fleet commander, and that it will tend to secure efficient preparation of the fleet in case of war and for the naval defence of the coast, to mean that it has the right to advise the Department as to the character of ships to be built and the manner in which they shall be constructed and fitted out with a view to their use in war, thus coming in conflict with the branch of the service which has the most important charge.

Another objection pointed out is that there is no provision in the order which will permit the appointment of a staff officer on the board, thus making it a line body exclusively of the order, and that in addition to the ex-officio members, the board shall be composed of three other officers of or above the grade of lieutenant commander, and above any staff corps designations in the staff being merely given to determine the relative rank of its members.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR BANQUET. Mary Commandery of Philadelphia Pleasurably Entertained.

Amid flowers, light, and music, 250 sir knights of Mary Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia, and Columbia Commandery No. 2, of the District of Columbia, accompanied by the ladies of the Auxiliary Association of Mary Commandery, and the ladies of the Columbia Commandery, were entertained at a banquet last night in the large ballroom of the Willard Hotel.

A large and brilliant company of guests, including the visiting sir knights and their ladies, were present. The banquet was given by the Auxiliary Association of Mary Commandery, and the ladies of the Columbia Commandery. The evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner, and the banquet was a great success.

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CHICAGO MEN THE BOERS

A Banquet for the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

Plan for a Canal to the Mississippi Discussed in After-Dinner Speech—Endorsement of the Project by Senator Cullom and Others—Government Aid Hoped For.

The banquet given at the Raleigh last night by representatives of the Illinois River Improvement Association in honor of the Illinois delegation in Congress was in many ways one of the most perfectly carried out affairs which have so far marked the political-social season of the Capital. The formal decorations, the tables, which were in an adapted form of adirons, were superb in their artistic simplicity. Long sprays of American Beauty roses, Marechal Niels, and poppies of variegated hues were cast between the guests, and the full length of each section of the tables, white ferns and small leafed feathery aid to the floral tot ensemble, and an orchestra rendered delightful music from behind a screen of palms in the foyer of the banquet hall.

The Chicago delegation is here in the interest of an appropriation from Congress for a ship canal from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and will make a strong plea to the Senate for the bill from Lockport to the Mississippi. The business men of Illinois raised a fund of \$5,000 to allow the delegation to come to Washington.

The first speaker introduced by the toastmaster, Frank Wenter, who is Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and who spoke glowingly of the hopes of the Chicago Canal as a future perfected waterway to the Gulf of Mexico, was Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who said:

"Away back in '75 I made a speech in Ottawa, Ill., in which I said I was anxious for the construction of the Hennepin Canal, and I then said that I hoped to see the day when a great canal would float upon its bosom ships from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. I said in that speech that I wished and longed for that, and I say now that ever since I have been wishing the same thing. I want to live to see free transportation from the Lakes to the Gulf, let it cost \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 as it may. In my judgment the canal ought to be completed, as it has been so magnificently begun, and in the better judgment of the body, the mass of the legislative body, to it, I think, seen in that light. We want that canal built; for the best interests of the world at large it ought to be built, and I am sure it will be built. We want our productions to go in the wide world by the simplest and cheapest way, and the Chicago Canal is that way. When the city of Chicago has expended \$10,000,000 for this magnificent artificial river, it is a small matter for the United States to undertake to supply the trifling balance. I want to see the products of the Mississippi Valley get out into the world of commerce by the cheapest and most accessible way, and I can see no better way at hand than the way you Chicagoans have inaugurated. Let us to the advantage of our interests in commerce, and we have solved the most vexing problem of our commercial relations with the world. Let your goods to the Gulf and you have done the act of God."

Senator Cullom retired early, and the next speaker was Representative Cannon, who made a speech from a party standpoint, endorsing the expansion policy of the Administration and applying the same principle to the canal system, which the company had in mind. In part he said:

"Be not fearful; be not dismayed. The great contest which preserved the Union shall not be forgotten. It was waged for just such principles as these, and so sure as you have so far advanced the struggle for commercial recognition, just so sure will we in Congress help you and see that you get what we can by right give you. The markets of the world are ours if we can reach them by the cheapest way, and we are inclined to think that this is one of the ways. There has been an organization of the House and the Senate along the same principle of a policy which will see the welfare of no community is overlooked, and it is upon this that you may build. We will march right along; we'll meet every condition, and we'll open that door in China that has for so long been a bone of international contention."

There are 400,000,000 people there waiting for our productions, and we are going to give them the benefit of our goods through the Chicago and the Nicaragua Canals."

Following Representative Cannon came Z. R. Carter, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Sanitary Committee, who advocated the extension of the canal at Federal expense, and brought statistics to bear to uphold what he held to be a just claim for aid.

Charles Littlefield was introduced as the "worthy follower of James G. Baine," in the House, and made a witty speech of commendation, although he had occupied the allotted ten minutes due each speaker. He said that a trifling appropriation of \$100,000,000, or twenty-five millions was a small matter when it was taken into consideration that the stupendous result would be the linking of the two gigantic waterways of the continent into a bond which would connect our inner seaboard towns with the tidewaters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. "We all appreciate the financial resources of the central States, and have to offer to the world, and if you condescend us thoroughly in open meeting, you'll have a unanimous vote for your proposition."

Representative Littlefield was followed by Isaac Vinton, Commander Lawrence Reeves, William Loring, and Senator Hanson, each of whom spoke of the canal as if his whole heart had never conceived anything more to be desired by the waiting world.

For five minutes there were cast upon a screen a series of stereoscopic views of the hatched canal, and the evening concluded with an appropriate air from the orchestra. "Auld Lang Syne."

Among those present were: Smith, McPherson, Washington Gardner, D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett, Isaac Taylor, W. E. Williams, J. B. Williams, Hugh B. Holman, Henry Ives Cobb, Amos J. Cummings, George Edmund Foss, Claude A. Stinson, William Loring, Henry Littlefield, W. R. L. L. D. S. D. A. B. Thomas, E. J. Littlefield, William M. Springer, Alex. J. Jones, Thomas M. Jett