# DEBATE ON WAR TAX BILL BEGINS

## Payne, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, Is Heard.

### Opposes the Removal of the Tax on Beer, as the Government's Expenses Will Not Warrant It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Consideration of the bill for the reduction of the war taxes was begun in the House to-day. Payne of New York, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, opened the debate. He said that in reporting the pending bill the committee felt as though they had gone to the farthest limit in the amount of reduction with due regard to the prevention of deficits. The sixty-five million dollars remaining after the reduction proposed by the committee took effect would not equal the extraordinary expenses sure to follow as a result of the Spanish war. Among such expenses was the interest on the bonds issued to prosecute the war, amounting to five millions; the increased army, which both sides admit should amount to 100,000 for the next two or three years. This increase in expenditures would amount at least to sixty million dollars. The increase in naval expenditures for equipment, together with the pensions growing out of the late war, would add to our expenditures ten millions more.

"While there is no reason from any domestic causes to apprehend any disaster to business during the next few years," said he, "yet there is a possibility of foreign complications which might have that result. Of course, depression in business would mean a loss of revenue. A large portion of our importations on which tariff duties are paid is of goods going directly into the manufacture of articles both for our domestic and foreign trade. Anything that cuts off this trade in either direction would result in loss of revenue.

"Some members of the minority of the committee have proposed to abolish all the war revenue and offer in place thereof an income tax. Of course," said he, "it is perfectly obvious to every thinking man that this would cause an immediate deficiency in our revenues. The enactment of a new income law would not furnish a dollar of additional revenue. We have already an income tax law upon the statute books which has not been repealed. The Supreme Court has decided it unconstitutional. What reason is there to suppose that a new enactment of this kind would meet with any other fate?

"Another proposition has been made by the minority to abolish the entire additional tax upon beer. This would result in an additional reduction of twenty-three millions of dollars. It would produce the grossest injustice. What argument is there in favor of reducing the entire tax on beer which does not apply with as great force to the reduction of the entire additional tax on tobacco, amounting to eighteen millions of dollars, or the tax on bankers and brokers, amounting to nearly four millions of dollars, and the remaining taxes amounting to fifteen millions of dollars? Certainly the tax upon beer should never be wiped out until every other vestige of the war taxes is removed."

Swanson of Virginia, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, followed, presenting the views of the minority. Swanson said the Democratic party fully recognized the urgent necessity for a reduction in the revenues of this Government. During four years taxation had increased over $260,000,000, and he declared that if this heavy burden was continued business and commerce would seriously suffer. He expressed regret that the Republicans had failed to avail themselves of the present excellent opportunity to devise a more just, equitable and permanent system of taxation. He argued that there should be a reformation of the tariff and an abolition of the customs duties which have created trusts and monopolies. He insisted also that this Government should collect more revenue from capital, incomes and profits, rather than from the consumption and business and the occupation of the people; that "taxes should be levied upon what a man has and not upon what he needs."

He said there should be a reduction made now in the revenues of at least $70,000,000, instead of $40,000,000. With the organization of a home government in Cuba, with the pacification of the Philippine Islands and with a settlement of the Chinese complications, all of which the administration assured in less than two years, there ought to be an immense reduction in Government expenses.

Swanson asserted that the only persons who were benefited by a large surplus in the treasury were those who were seeking extravagant and unjust appropriations, the national banks that were desirous of continuing the large governmental deposits free of interest, and the bondholders, who desired the Government to redeem their bonds at a high and an exorbitant premium.

In conclusion Swanson stated that the minority would move to recommit the bill with instructions to provide for the reduction of at least $70,000,000.

## FREIGHT WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINE

### Brakeman and Fireman Lose Their Lives, Four Others of the Crew Being Injured.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 11.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Southern Pacific one mile west of Fenelon station, near Wells, Nev., at noon to-day, a helper engine crashing into a double-header freight. The dead:

TIMOTHY KENNEDY, Ogden, brakeman.

— Duncan, fireman, residence unknown.

The seriously injured: Fred C. Stokes, Ogden, engineer; — Brandish, brakeman, residence unknown; C. G. Sadler, engineer, Ogden; Fireman Oliver.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSCLE AND NOT FAT.

What Thin People Need to Round Off the Corners.

What thin folks need is flesh or muscle, not fat.

To be symmetrical and properly proportioned every person should have a certain amount of excess flesh, but to be plump does not necessarily mean to be fat.

Fat is undesirable; it clogs and retards the action of the muscles, interferes with the healthy action of the heart and lungs and when very excessive, predisposes too fatty degeneration of vital organs, to say nothing of the discomfort resulting from too much adipose tissue.

Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump the thing most needed would be flesh forming food—that is, albuminous foods like eggs, beef, oatmeal, etc.

The kinds of food which make flesh are the foods we have on our tables every day; but the trouble is that our stomachs from weakness or derangement of some kind do not promptly and properly digest it.

Really, the principal reason so many people remain thin is because their stomachs do not properly and completely digest and assimilate the flesh forming beefsteak and eggs we eat every day.

There are thousands of such people, and they are really dyspeptics, although they may not suffer any particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs.

If such persons and all thin people would take after their meals some simple and natural digestive, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the food would be quickly digested and the proper degree of plumpness very soon result because these tablets are prepared exactly for that purpose. They digest every variety of flesh forming food, which is the real reason why they so quickly build up and strengthen thin, dyspeptic men and women.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure every form of indigestion on this common-sense plan, that they thoroughly digest the food promptly, giving strength to every nerve and organ in the body, and the weakened stomach a chance to rest and recover its natural vigor. Nothing further is required to cure any stomach trouble, except cancer of the stomach. They make thin, dyspeptic people strong, plump and well.

This excellent preparation is sold at 50c for full-sized treatment by all druggists in United States, Canada and Great Britain.

# NAMED AS A BENEFICIARY IN THE LAST TESTAMENT OF THE LATE SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN

JOHN FRANCIS STANLEY, EARL RUSSELL, AND THE COUNTESS RUSSELL, WHO WAS THE WIFE OF GEORGE JOHN SOMERVILLE, FROM WHOM SHE WAS DIVORCED IN NEVADA.

## Mrs. Stephens of Los Angeles, a Niece of the Noted English Composer, Will Inherit a Small Portion of His Estate

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The late Sir Arthur Sullivan left an estate of about £50,000, nearly all of which goes to his nephew, H. Sullivan. He made small bequests to his other two nephews and to Mrs. Stephens, a niece, who resides at Los Angeles, Cal., and he bequeathed £1000 each to his housekeeper and valet. The deceased also left a number of mementoes from his silver and china to personal friends, men and women, among them being Mrs. Beach Grant, mother of Lady Essex; Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. D'Oyly Carte and Mrs. Crutchley, and also left a number of his original scores to musical institutions and friends. Mrs. Ronalds getting the score of the "Lost Chord." The deceased left his portrait to the Nation.

**Russell Must Pay Damages.**

George J Somerville was this morning granted a decree of divorce against Marion Somerville and £1500 damages against Earl Russell, with whom the defendant was accused of having intimate relations. No defense was entered against Mr. Somerville's petition.

John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, was married to Marion, daughter of the late George Cooke of Combernauld, Scotland, April 15, at Reno, Nev. They had been living for several months in Nevada, where both had obtained decrees of divorce from their wife and husband, respectively, the husband being George John Somerville.

Earl Russell obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion, alleging that she had left him nearly ten years previously. He was married to her on February 6, 1890. She was Miss Mabel Edith Scott, youngest daughter of the late Sir Claude Edward Scott. The couple's domestic troubles first came to public notice in 1891, when Countess Russell brought suit for divorce, based on cruelty and other charges. This suit failed, and the Judge took the unusual course of requiring her to pay its costs, amounting to more than $25,000. As the result of that suit the Earl obtained a judicial separation. Countess Russell in April, 1895, unsuccessfully sued for a restoration of her conjugal rights, withdrawing the charges which she had made in her suit for divorce. She went on the stage last March.

The second Countess Russell obtained her divorce from George John Somerville on the ground of cruel treatment. She was married to Mr. Somerville in Aberdeen, Scotland, July 23, 1889. She ceased living with him July 4, 1899. Earl Russell and the new Countess arrived in England May 7 last. On his arrival he declared that he was long past being surprised at anything his former wife did, when told that a suit alleging bigamy was theratened.

**Farewell to Hays.**

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad to-day, the purchase of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad was ratified. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk, maintained that the new arrangement would reduce the obligations $60,000 a year, and enable the whole length of the line to be double tracked within a short time. He paid a glowing tribute to the former general manager of the Grand Trunk, C. M. Hays, saying it was impossible to find a second Hays, but, he added, he believed George Bell Reeve, the former traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad and now the general manager, was the best man whose services could be obtained. He dilated upon the sacrifice Mr. Reeve had made in giving up his retirement to take on the onerous duties of general manager.

The shareholders congratulated the directors on the action taken, and gratefully bid farewell to Mr. Hays. It was announced at the meeting that Mr. Hays' staff will all remain with Mr. Reeve.

**Typhoid in South Africa.**

The question put to the Government in the House of Commons to-day elicited the statement that there had been 15,625 cases of typhoid fever among the British troops in South Africa, and that of this number 3642 proved fatal.

# HERR BEBEL DENOUNCES THE REBUFF TO KRUGER

## Socialist Leader in the Reichstag Bitterly Criticizes the Policy of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—In the Reichstag to-day, on the resumption of the debate on the estimates, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, concurring in the remarks in the Reichstag yesterday of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, as to Germany's policy in the Transvaal question, said:

"We have every reason to be on friendly terms with England without thereby restricting our freedom. At the same time I consider England's methods of waging war in the Transvaal as being barbarous and detestable."

Continuing, Herr Bebel trenchantly criticized the German rebuff to Mr. Kruger, saying that if President Loubet received him Emperor William could have done the same. For two hours Herr Bebel bitterly criticized the general policy of the Government, and the Chamber, which was evidently ready to touch other questions than those of the budget, followed him intently.

"We are only at the beginning of a financial and economical depression," he said. "The official figures show that the finances of the empire are in a horrible condition.

"Emperor William," he continued, "ought, least of all, to have turned his back upon Mr. Kruger, especially after the telegram of 1896, which the Socialists disapproved, but which the Center and the whole Right approved."

What the Imperial Chancellor had said yesterday in the Reichstag was precisely what he (Herr Bebel) had said in 1896.

Herr Richter, the Radical leader, who spoke even more powerfully, said he had come to the conclusion from the speech of Count von Posadowsky-Wehner that the latter was not in accord with the views and promises of the Imperial Chancellor.

After criticizing Emperor William for "allowing himself on very important occasion to be carried away by momentary impulses," Herr Bebel said that this instability had crept into Germany's foreign and internal policies. He demanded succinct explanations from Count von Bulow, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, General von Gossler and Admiral von Tirpitz as to why a number of steps had been decided upon, such as the offer of voluntary contributions through Emperor William for building gunboats for Chinese waters without permission from the Reichstag.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner in the course of a long speech, principally defensive, said:

"I cannot admit that the American President spoke about tariff retaliation as Herren Bebel and Richter have asserted, for those important prohibitions which we have issued are minimal as against the still existing American prohibitory measures."

He went on to advise members of all parties to be careful when conducting the tariff debate not to furnish ammunition to the enemies of Germany.

## PROBABLE ESCAPE OF DEWET.

### Fresh Disaster to the British Near Barberton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Sun has the following from London: The prolonged silence regarding the operations of General Dewet, the Boer commander, is causing an uneasy suspicion that he has again escaped from his British pursuers. Unofficial rumors, which cannot be confirmed, of continuous fighting over a large area, do not allay anxiety.

A fresh mishap to the British is reported to have occurred near Barberton, where the Boers, taking advantage of a fog, got to close quarters with the British post, which lost three killed, five wounded and thirteen missing.

## BRITAIN VOTES WAR FUNDS.

### Supplementary Fund of Sixteen Million Pounds Advanced.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—When the House of Commons went into committee of the supply to-day William St. John Broderick, the Secretary of State for War, introduced the supplementary estimates of £16,000,000 for the army. He admitted that the Government's expectations had not been oversanguine and that it anticipated that the expenditure to March 1 would be little short of the outlay the Government had been incurring during the whole fiscal year. He added that the Government's policy was to pursue the war with the strongest possible force and a continuous stream of supplies so that peace may the more quickly be achieved. Mr. Broderick added that he believed the Government was now asking for the final sum required for this abnormal war.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, expressed the opinion that the House had not heard a more distressing confession. Although his original opinion of the circumstances leading to the unhappy war was not altered he would oppose the vote. The whole secret of the Government's miscalculations, he said, was this: It was in no wise a conflict of governments, but a conflict of races. He thought that now they had overthrown the governments of the republics by overwhelming force of arms they should deal with the brave burghers remaining, not by perpetually increasing the expenditure but by a policy of reconciliation.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that the Secretary of State for War had made a frank statement as to the new condition of affairs, and he expressed a hope that the Government would bring home the volunteers. Mr. Broderick replied that it would be impossible for the Government to give any pledge on that point, as Lord Kitchener must be supplied with many mounted men.

Timothy Healy remarked: "A war begun in braggadocio and hypocrisy has brought humiliation to England, and the culprit is in the Colonial Office."

Henry Labouchere expressed the opinion that the guerrilla warfare in South Africa might last for two years. The supplementary estimate of £16,000,000 was then adopted by a vote of 284 against 8.

The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, explained that the existing borrowing powers of the Chancellor amounted to only £5,000,000. He moved, therefore, a resolution authorizing him to borrow by war loan exchequer bonds or treasury bills £11,000,000. He said he did not expect to use his borrowing powers until February or March, and he asked the House to postpone any discussion on the subject until the third reading next week.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman expressed his approval of the resolution, which was agreed to. The committee then arose and the House adjourned.

### Denies Report of Czar's Action.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.—The Transvaal legation says it is authorized to contradict the report that Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed to Mr. Kruger an intimation that he will not receive him.

Stops the Cough

And works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

# GREAT INVENTION IN TELEGRAPHY

## Does Away With Cumbersome and Expensive Batteries.

### Another Application of the Principle Makes It of Immense Value in the Ordinary Fire Alarm System.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—By means of an invention in which a magnetic electric machine is utilized to develop an induced current of high potential, capable of acting over a long distance or through strong resistance, there has been developed a system of electric signaling which, by dispensing with cumbersome and costly batteries, bids fair to revolutionize modern telegraphy and materially lessen its cost. Another application of the principle of the invention adds to the ordinary fire alarm system safety, surety and economy. As heretofore developed, the current has not been available for long distances or against strong resistance, and hence not commercially practical except in a small way.

To L. G. Woolley of Kenton, Ohio, who is secretary of the National Magneto-Electric Telegraph Company, is due the credit for perfecting the application of the principle involved, and the commercial utility of which has been shown to the satisfaction of many electric experts.

In the offices of the company in Park Row Dr. Louis E. Niles, president, to-day showed the operation of the invention by telegraphing through a resistance equivalent to that of 1800 miles of wire. Ten thousand volts were used.

**California Lemons Excel.**

The Journal of Commerce prints the following: Reports giving the comparative citric acid test by Stillwell & Gladding, chemists to the New York Produce Exchange, of selections of California and Sicily lemons have attracted much attention in green fruit circles. The comparisons were as follows: Ninety-one and one-half California lemons would yield one United States gallon of juice; 128½ Mediterranean lemons would yield one United States gallon of juice. The specific gravity of the juice in each was 1.041.

Three hundred California lemons would yield 450 ounces avoidupois juice containing 26.64 ounces avoidupois crystal citric acid; 300 Mediterranean lemons would yield 325 ounces avoidupois juice, containing 19.70 ounces avoidupois crystal cirtric acid.

**Illness of Four Notables.**

It is reported to-night that August Belmont, the banker, is seriously ill of pneumonia at his country seat near Hempstead, L. I. His physician, however, hopes that the worst has past.

Oswald Ottendorfer is still ill at his residence, and there has been no change since yesterday.

Roland Reed's condition also is unchanged.

J. A. Fillmore, manager of the Southern Pacific Company, is lying quite ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is suffering with kidney trouble. His private car is here, but he has been too ill to travel thus far.

**Californians in New York.**

From San Francisco—F. Farrar at the Netherland; W. M. Newhall at the Holland; D. Sachs at the Savoy; N. F. Shaw at the Netherland; L. S. Simons at the Imperial; G. D. Adams at the Union Square; D. A. Hulse at the Normandie; C. C. Lacey at the St. Denis; Miss C. Walker at the Westminster; J. Wand at the Cadillac.

From Los Angeles—W. R. Greene at the Park Avenue; A. Cole at the Grand Union.

**Inspecting Hospital Service.**

Dr. Coffey, Southern Pacific surgeon, after being here several weeks inspecting the hospital service with a view of improving that of the Southern Pacific, will leave for home to-morrow. He will stop in Washington a day or two.

# DEPRECATES WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

## Convention of Irishmen at Dublin Passes Strong Res lutions.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—Delegates to the number of several thousand representing County Councils, borough corporations, district councils, branches of the United Irish League and kindred bodies met today in national convention in the Dublin Rotunda to "recreate the Irish party."

John Redmond, who presided, said it was the "parliament of the Irish people." Seventy-five Irish members of the House of Commons were present and several priests were on the platform.

John Dillon, amid cheers, proposed a resolution to the effect that the South African war was entered upon in pursuance of a conspiracy to deprive two free nations of their liberty, in the interest of capitalists and mine owners.

He read letters from Boer generals giving instances of the alleged brutality of British soldiers in South Africa, and also the death notice of a Boer boy of eight in the camp at Port Elizabeth, whose father had refused to surrender and whose home was blown up with dynamite. According to the notice, the child and his mother were deported hundreds of miles and fed upon pea soup. The lad's death Mr. Dillon described as "cowardly murder." Intensely excited by Mr. Dillon's speech, the assembly broke forth into fierce cries and protests against the conduct of the war.

The resolution was adopted unanimously and the convention ordered it telegraphed to the president of the Afrikander Bund.

William O'Brien introduced a resolution excluding Timothy M. Healy from the Parliamentary party. While their differences are of a personal character, he urged that for the sake of unity Mr. Healy's exclusion was necessary.

Timothy Harrington, who was frequently interrupted, said that if the action of the delegates plunged the country into the vortex of despair future generations would curse the convention and those who participated in it.

"Hogwash!" yelled an O'Brienite in the gallery.

"I know where the hog is," said Mr. Harrington, which caused protests and cries of "He is calling his fellow patriots 'hogs.'"

Mr. Harrington, after the chairman had admonished the convention to give him a fair hearing, made a temperate appeal for harmony.

After other speeches, an amendment taking the bitterness out of the resolution was proposed by Father McNeece, but this was rejected overwhelmingly, and Mr. O'Brien's resolution adopted, only twenty-five hands showing against it. The convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

Camera Supplies.

Cameras, photographic supplies, kodaks, albums for unmounted photographs, printing and developing. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market st.

## ROBERTS HOMEWARD BOUND.

### Field Marshal Sails From Cape Town for England.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 11.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, with his wife and daughters, sailed for England to-day on the Canada.

PORT ELIZABETH, Monday, Dec. 10.—A number of persons suspected of plotting to murder Lord Roberts during his visit here recently abandoned their schemes on learning that they were shadowed.

"Mira Valle," P. Klein, Sauterne type, claret. Grand Vin. Depot 612 Geary street.

# CAPTAIN STREETER OF CHICAGO CLAIMS HE IS A STEPFATHER OF THE PRINCESS CHIMAY

THE NOTORIOUS PRINCESS CHIMAY, WHO AFTER HAVING OBTAINED A DIVORCE FROM HER TITLED HUSBAND MARRIED THE HUNGARIAN GYPSY RIGO.

## Declares the Woman Who Eloped With the Gypsy Rigo Was Only an Adopted Daughter of Millionaire Eben Ward of Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Captain George Streeter, who has gained much notoriety because of his claim to 186 acres of land washed up by Lake Michigan and abutting the city of Chicago, has found a new title to distinction. He says he is the stepfather of the beautiful Princess Chimay, who, after her divorce from her titled husband married the Hungarian gypsy, Rigo. The Princess Chimay was formerly known as Clara Ward, daughter of Eben Ward, a Detroit millionaire. Captain Streeter says his wife was a cousin of Eben Ward and the mother of Clara Ward and that the child was adopted by the lumberman.

"Mrs. Streeter is the mother of Clara Ward, who afterward became the Princess Chimay," said Streeter to-day. "She was then the wife of John Jordan, who was killed in the Civil War. Eben Ward wished to adopt the child, whose name was Maud Jordan, and bring here up as his own. Since the father of the child was dead, Mrs. Jordan consented. I was at that time working for Eben Ward as draughtsman and shipbuilder and I well remember the day the baby was brought to Ward's house in a cracker box. It was by mutual agreement of the child's mother and adopted father that she was called Clara Ward.

"Several years afterward I fell in love with Mrs. Jordan and it was about ten years after the adoption of the child that we were married. The child grew up as Mr. Ward's own daughter. My wife received a sunstroke a few years ago and since then has been scarcely herself. She was a woman of the best connections and refinement. She has, of course, felt keenly the disgrace brought on all her relations by the actions of the Princess.

"My wife is also a niece of Mrs. O. W. Potter of Lake Shore drive. Her mother was Mrs. Mulholland, sister of John Ward of Detroit. I understand that Mr. O. W. Potter does not admit any relationship with my wife. Well, we never sought to work into the good graces of that family, so it is not a matter of great importance."

"There is no relationship between my family and Mrs. Streeter," said O. W. Potter to-night. "They probably have in mind some other Potter in that connection. I do not know Captain Streeter—never saw him in my life."

## COLONEL LISCUM BURIED.

### Remains of the Hero of Tientsin Now at Rest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The remains of Colonel Emerson H. Liscum, which have been lying in state in this city since yesterday, were interred in Arlington Cemetery this afternoon. The escort, under command of Colonel William A. Rafferty, consisted of a squadron of cavalry under Major E. D. Thomas, Battery F, Second Artillery, Captain C. D. Parkhurst, and a battalion of Marines, commanded by Major Carman.

At the cemetery Rev. Mackey Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, conducted the services for the dead. Three volleys were fired over the grave and the sounding of "taps" completed the ceremonies.

President McKinley, members of the Cabinet and members of the Vermont delegation in Congress attended the funeral.

The honorary pallbearers were: Brigadier General A. W. Greely, Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge, Brigadier General N. G. Liebter, Brigadier General M. E. Bates, Captain Thomas Perry, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Edwards, U. S. V.

**Concert Hall Destroyed.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Fire to-day completely destroyed the four-story brick building, 263-265-267 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, causing a loss of $300,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The building was owned and used by John Kolle as a concert hall. The cause of the fire is unknown.

## EIGHT ARE INJURED.

### Wreck Occurs on the Illinois Central Railroad.

ILSLEY, Ky., Dec. 11.—Eight persons were injured in a wreck on the Illinois Central Railroad here to-day. The accident was caused by the trucks of the tender of the engine drawing the New Orleans limited passenger train No. 103 leaving the track while running forty-five miles an hour.

The injured are: C. W. Northrop, Colfax, Md.; Mrs. A. M. Cool of Princeton, Ky.; J. W. Scott of Battle Creek, Mich.; Ed Menefee, Covington, Ky.; C. N. Underwood, engineer; G. H. Summons, Owensboro, Ky.; Miss Nora Munns, Danville; James Franklin, Pullman car conductor.

All the injured will recover.

## CZAR TO LEAVE LIVADIA.

### Imperial Family Soon to Return to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—The imperial train has been ordered to be in readiness to leave the Crimea December 28. It is deduced from this fact that the Czar and the imperial family will return here early in January.

LIVADIA, Dec. 11.—The Czar's physicians issued the following bulletin today:

"His Majesty's recovery is pursuing a perfectly normal course. He has a good appetite, gains strength daily and his temperature and pulse are normal."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Are usually hard to choose, but an inspection of our stock of HOLIDAY GOODS will be sure to help you.

We cannot mention all the appropriate articles we have, but invite you to call and see the offerings in our several departments, no matter whether you desire to purchase or not.

CARPET DEPARTMENT—ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS. There is always a place for another rug about the house. We have them in all sizes and prices—small and inexpensive, and as large and fine as you please.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—SILK and LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, TABLE COVERS, SOFA PILLOWS, COUCH COVERS, COMFORTERS, DRAPERIES, ETC.
SOFA PILLOWS from $1.00 each and upwards.
COMFORTERS from $1.25 each and upwards.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—An endless variety of USEFUL and DAINTY PIECES, especially suited for presents, AT MODERATE COST.

DAINTY WRITING DESKS, in either Bird's-Eye Maple, Golden Oak or Mahogany Finish, from $7.00 each and upwards.
HANDSOME CHAIRS and ROCKERS, from $4.50 each and upwards.

OUR GOODS ARE DISTINGUISHED FOR EXCELLENCE. STYLE. VALUE.
Largest Stock on the Coast to select from.

W. & J. SLOANE & CO.,
CARPETS. FURNITURE. UPHOLSTERY.
114-116-118-120-122 POST STREET.

# TALKS AGAINST SUBSIDY BILL

## Clay of Georgia Opposes the Measure Before the Senate.

### Sharp Debate Occurs Over the Montana Senatorship Tangle, but No Action Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The first speech in opposition to the ship subsidy bill in the Senate was delivered to-day by Clay of Georgia, one of the minority members of the Committee on Commerce, which reported it to the Senate. He is recognized as one of the most vigorous opponents of the bill in the Senate and during nearly two hours he was accorded close attention by Senators on both sides of the chamber. Hanna, who expects to reply to Clay's argument, gave him a particularly attentive hearing.

In the early part of the session a lively colloquy was precipitated over the reference to committee of the oleomargarine bill, just passed by the House. It finally went to the Committee on Agriculture. This was a victory for the friends of the bill.

There also was a sharp debate over the Montana Senatorship case, but no action was taken, the matter by consent going over temporarily.

To-morrow no business session of the Senate will be held as the time will be devoted to the centennial of the establishment of the seat of government in Washington.

The resolution offered yesterday by Hanna for the appointment by the president pro tem of a committee of three Senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President on the 4th of March was adopted without debate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. KATSCHINSKI,
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
10 Third St., San Francisco.

$1

What You Can Buy for $1

Useful articles for home and fireside. Ladies' black beaver lace shoes, flannel lined, with soft pliable turned soles; particularly adapted for these cold mornings. Reduced to $1.00.

Ladies' dressy felt house slippers in red or brown, and trimmed with braid and turned soles. Reduced to $1.00.

Men's embroidered black velvet slippers, opera or Everett cut, and trimmed with patent leather; something swell. Reduced to $1.00.

SHOE ORDERS—If you desire to make a present and do not know the size, buy a shoe order.

Country orders solicited.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
10 THIRD ST. San Francisco.

## STATEMENT —OF THE— CONDITION AND AFFAIRS —OF THE— New Amsterdam Casualty COMPANY

OF NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF NEW York, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1899, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Capital Stock, paid up in Cash | $200,000 00 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash Market Value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by Company | $275,000 00 | |
| Cash in Company's Office | | 3,847 24 |
| Cash in Banks | | 11,893 34 |
| Interest due and accrued on all Stocks and Loans | | 1,453 33 |
| Premiums in due Course of Collection | | 24,766 02 |
| Total Assets | | $316,964 93 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Losses in process of Adjustment or in Suspense | $5,683 13 |
| Losses resisted, including expenses | 2,375 00 |
| Gross premiums on Risks running one year or less, $....; reinsurance 50 per cent | 60,370 92 |
| Gross premiums on Risks running more than one year, $....; reinsurance pro rata | 549 28 |
| Due and accrued for salaries, rent, etc | 145 67 |
| Due for reinsurance | 3,507 95 |
| Total Liabilities | $72,631 75 |

INCOME.

| | |
|---|---|
| Net cash actually received for premiums | $111,373 78 |
| Received for interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans, and from all other sources | 7,459 39 |
| Total Income | $118,833 17 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Net amount paid for Losses | $20,761 18 |
| Paid or allowed for Commission or Brokerage | 39,691 44 |
| Paid for Salaries, Fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc | 21,740 96 |
| Paid for State, National and Local taxes | 3,087 78 |
| All other payments and expenditures | 44,231 88 |
| Total Expenditures | $129,512 78 |

EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
CHARLES T. HOPPER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1900.

CHARLES EDGAR MILLS,
Commissioner for California.

E. F. GREENE,
GENERAL AGENT,
405 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
PHONE MAIN 5018.