

Resume of the News.



Washington Notes.

The house passed the Grout oleomargarine bill.

The house passed the legislative appropriation bill in short order.

A determined fight for a further reduction in the beer tax will be made.

Bids were opened recently for the construction of five battleships and six armored cruisers.

The centennial anniversary of the removal of the capital from Philadelphia to Washington was celebrated at the national capital.

The federal board of eighteen engineers reported as impracticable the plan for a deep waterway from the lakes to the Mississippi river.

Reciprocity treaties have been arranged with Nicaragua, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic, and with Denmark for the Island of St. Croix.

The entire Iowa delegation in congress, including Speaker Henderson, united in a petition to the secretary of the navy to name one of the new gunboats the Dubuque.

In response to Secretary Hay's representations, through United States Ambassador Choate, the British foreign office has replied that the authorities at Hongkong have been unable to discover a Filipino junta there.

The possibility of Secretary Hay's resigning in case the foreign relations committee's amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should prevail having been alluded to in the senate, Senator Frye said he was in a position to make official denial of the report. The secretary had no such intention.

Casualties.

The St. Mary's German Catholic church at Kankakee, Ill., was destroyed by fire; loss, \$5,000. It will be rebuilt at once.

In a fire at Gollins three children of E. W. Grubbs perished. The extreme pressure of gas caused overheating of the stove, igniting the building.

At the Phoenix, Ariz., carnival James Borsalino, a stage carpenter, while handling electrical fittings, was electrocuted in the presence of 2,000 persons.

A fire at the arsenal in Cherbourg has destroyed several workshops and a number of historical relics, including Napoleon's launch. The damage done is estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

Four persons were injured and many severely shaken up in a head-on collision between a construction gravel train and the St. Louis express train on the Chicago & Alton road near Sag Bridge, thirty miles out of Chicago.

Fire completely destroyed the four-story brick building 263-267 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, causing a loss of \$200,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The building was opened and used by John Kolle as a concert hall.

Sins and Sinners.

A New York stock exchange seat has been sold to John H. McCullough for \$47,500.

The safe in the Grand Ledge, Mich., postoffice was blown open and \$400 in money taken.

Jacob Stumpf, president of the Stumpf carpet company of St. Louis, committed suicide. Ill health was the cause.

At Hamilton, Ont., George Arthur Pearson, the youthful murderer of his sweetheart, Annie Griffin, aged seventeen, was hanged.

Jacob Stumpf, president of the Stumpf Carpet company, was found dead in bed at St. Louis, shot through the heart. A revolver was grasped in his right hand.

At Seville, Ohio, six masked men seized the town marshal and, after binding and gagging him, robbed High's bank. They secured about \$1,600 and escaped.

Cornelius L. Alvord, formerly note teller of the First National Bank of New York, accused of having embezzled \$600,000 from that institution, has been indicted by the grand jury.

Supervisor Chamberlain of Lebanon, Ill., received a letter from Davenport, Iowa, stating that Annie Hughes, a girl stolen by gypsies some time ago, is thought to be in a gypsy camp near that city.

S. Oleson, the blacksmith shop by W. G. Genitmean, a wealthy stockman at Platte Center, Neb., died of his injuries. Henry Ance is reported dying at Columbus. The other two victims are recovering.

At Akron, Ohio, four of the men indicted for rioting, Augustin Simmette, Frank Wooster, Arthur Sprague and Lew High, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to thirty days each in the workhouse. Eighteen in all of the rioters have been convicted.

Foreign Notes.

The alliance between Great Britain and Portugal has been publicly proclaimed.

Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein has challenged his brother-in-law to fight a duel.

The Pan-American Medical congress will meet at Havana, Feb. 4, for a four-days' convention.

The National Zeitung at Berlin declares that the United States is a world power arrayed against Europe.

The Canadian cabinet has decided to summon parliament for the transaction of business on Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Chamberlain says that civil government will soon be established in the Transvaal and Orange River colony.

Mr. Kruger seeks a conference with Lord Salisbury in order to discuss terms of settlement.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, with his wife and daughters, sailed from Cape town for England on the Canada.

The Boers are driving the Boer women and children from their homes because their kinsmen refuse to continue fighting.

It is said that Gen. Ian Hamilton, who is returning with Lord Roberts, will receive a high appointment in the war office.

In a memorandum to the premier of Cape Colony, Sir Gordon Sprigg, Lord Roberts explains that farm-burning has been ordered strictly in accordance with the usages of war.

Holland and Portugal have agreed that three months be allowed for rendering a report on the Lorenzo Marques consulate affair, which threatened to disrupt friendly relations between those nations.

A detachment of the Fifth cavalry had a fight with a hundred Filipino insurgents south of Santa Cruz Sunday. The insurgents were chased four miles. Fourteen of them were found dead. No American casualties.

A question put to the government in the house of commons elicited the statement that there have been 15,625 cases of typhoid fever among the British troops in South Africa, and that of this number 3,642 died fatal.

People Talked About.

Charles A. Cheesebrough, the wealthy manufacturer of New York, is dead.

Michael G. Mulhall, the statistician, is dead in London. He was born in 1836.

John Lawrence Manning Irby, formerly United States senator, died at his home in Laurens, S. C., of Bright's disease.

F. Peter Dunne, creator of "Philo-sophyphoo Dooley," who has been ill with typhoid fever in Chicago, is reported to be on the road to recovery.

Phil Spooner, brother of the senator, denies emphatically that his brother will go into the cabinet, saying that if he continued in public life, he would prefer the senate to any other place.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Department of the Missouri, has accepted the invitation of the commercial club to be its guest at a John Jay banquet to be held in Kansas City Jan. 9.

The regents of the University of California have formally appointed Prof. W. W. Campbell director of the Lick observatory. Prof. Campbell has been acting as director since the death of Prof. Keeler.

An engagement shortly to be announced is that of Miss Martha Hichborn, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Philip Hichborn, and James G. Blaine, youngest son of the late secretary of state.

J. Henry Miller, a noted breeder and turfman and for many years secretary of the Kentucky association and manager of the Western Bookmakers' association, died from a stroke of paralysis at Lexington, Ky.

Prof. Alex. Czeke, a talented violinist and prominent citizen of Montgomery, Ala., fell dead just as he was concluding a sonata on his violin. He was engaged for many years in giving concerts, in company with such artists as Mme. Essipoff, Mme. Trebelli and Rudolph Willmers.

Otherwise.

The Yale football team has elected Charles Gould captain for the next year.

Andrew Carnegie favors the Isthmian canal, but opposes any treaty with Great Britain on the subject.

An uprising is being investigated at the University of Alabama. They complain of certain strict military features of discipline.

President McKinley, at the White House, touched the button which formally opened the territorial exposition at Phoenix, Ariz.

Hawaiian statistics of immigration for the past two months show that there is a considerable movement of Orientals away from the islands.

The Young People's union, United Presbyterian church, has selected Wilona, Ind., as the next place of meeting in 1901, to be held the second week in August.

The Ohio supreme court has dismissed the contempt proceedings brought some time ago by the attorney general of Ohio against the Standard Oil company.

A Washington dispatch to the New York World says that there is to be another coal strike next April, and that every coal miner in the United States will be called out.

At Frankfort, Ky., Gov. Beckham was inaugurated for a term of three years. The inaugural ceremonies were the most elaborate witnessed in the state in the present decade.

A deal has just been consummated whereby the Standard Oil company acquires all of the interests of the Pacific Coast Oil company. The purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

The directors of the American Steel and Wire company have declared a dividend on the preferred stock of 1 1/4 per cent, and directed the payment of the quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock.

The transport Hancock has arrived at San Francisco from Manila, via Nagasaki, with the bodies of about 1,500 soldiers and sailors who either died in battle of succumbed to disease in the Philippines, China, Guam and Honolulu.

William Boulton, said to be the son of a well known Englishman, dropped dead in Vancouver, B. C., on being confronted by a woman who claimed to have been his wife, and who alleges Boulton deserted her in England for another woman. Physicians who examined Boulton's body state that he died from fright.

The German squadron, commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, has arrived at Lurevig, Norway. Thence it will go to Kiel, and, later, to Holland, where Prince Henry will attend the wedding of Queen Wilhelmina.

The Pekin correspondent of the Berlin Deutsche Zeitung writes that several German marine officers discovered Minister Claude MacDonald, former British ambassador at Pekin, and Lady MacDonald personally superintending coolies who were carrying off treasure from the Chinese Imperial palace to the British legation buildings.

MANY CADETS LOST

GERMAN TRAINING SHIP IS COMPLETELY WRECKED.

Goes Down While Entering Malaga Harbor to Seek Shelter From a Storm—Her Commander and Many of the Naval Cadets Are Drowned—A Boat With Forty Persons Left the Wreck and Has Not Since Been Heard Of—It Is Feared That All Have Been Lost.

Madrid, Dec. 18.—While the German training ship Gneisenau was entering the harbor of Malaga yesterday, where she was putting in to seek shelter from a storm, she was completely wrecked. Her commander and many of the cadets were drowned. A boat with forty persons in it left the wreck, and has not since been heard of. It is feared that it has been lost, with all its occupants. The Gneisenau's masts were left projecting above the water when she settled to the bottom, and many of the officers and cadets sought safety in the rigging. The Gneisenau, which was built in Dantzig in 1879, was an iron vessel sheathed with wood and had a displacement of 2,856 tons. She was 242 feet 9 inches in length and 45 feet 11 inches in the beam, having a mean draft of 19 feet 8 inches and a coal capacity of 400 tons. Her speed was 13 knots. Her armament consisted of fourteen 5.9-inch Krupp breech-loading, two 3.4-inch quick-firers, one boiler field gun and several torpedo tubes. Her complement was 461, and she was used for training boys. The total loss is now thought to be no less than 100. Some dispatches say 140. Forty of those saved are badly hurt.

ENGLAND INSISTS.

On a Modification of the Joint Note.

Pekin, Dec. 18.—Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British minister, on definite instructions from London, has demanded a modification of a point in the joint note which the foreign envoys generally regard as important. This means further delay, as all the ministers must communicate anew with their respective governments. Just what is the nature of the objection raised by Great Britain the ministers decline to say, but they admit that the new demand will involve a good deal more diplomatic negotiation.

The "army" of the Netherlands, Col. Knobbe commanding, has arrived here. This force consists of four men, which is not a very formidable array of strength, but it is sufficient to enable for increased indemnities on the ground of the Dutch military operations.

There is increasing frequency in the reports of Boxer activity. A story that Col. Tullock, commanding an English force, had killed forty Boxers on his recent expedition in search of alleged buried treasure at Tschaying tends to corroborate these reports, but the best information is to the effect that the country is overrun with disorderly characters and disbanded soldiers who have turned bandits, and the outrages committed by them are attributed to Boxers. This condition of affairs was to be expected after the conduct of certain of the allied forces.

Parasites and Shooting the Imperial forces wherever they were encountered. These imperial soldiers were driven from the places they were protecting and everything was consequently left unguarded, which left great quantities of personal property of every description.

The condition will undoubtedly continue until the Chinese government is permitted to send back sufficient troops to preserve order. In the meantime, as said before, the disturbances of every description are laid to the Boxers. The reports, however, have stirred the Germans to renewed activity. It is a serious matter for China, to be accused of being Boxers when they are denounced to the Germans, and in a number of cases the unfortunate Chinamen have been beheaded when the evidence tended to show that they were ordinary robbers and not Boxers.

SHE WAS TIRED OF LIFE.

Young Woman Makes Elaborate Plans for Suicide.

Cincinnati, Dec. 18.—A woman calling herself Gladys Emond committed suicide in a rooming house here. The suicide was carefully planned. The bed upon which she was found had been dragged from its original position in order to bring it in close proximity to the gas jet. Over the face of the suicide was a piece of muslin, upon which was stitched a quantity of cotton batting. Fitted upon the gas jet was a paper tube, the other end of which was under the face covering. The gas was then turned on. Examination of the bedding proved that it had been saturated with chloroform. On the bed and within easy reach was a sharp knife. The woman was about thirty years of age, and it is believed she gave a fictitious name when she rented the room last Saturday. She was well dressed and appeared to be of considerable refinement. In a letter addressed to the coroner, which was found in the room, the woman stated that she was an orphan and usually made her home in Chicago; that she had been in poor health and was tired of life.

PRIVATE DINNER FOR KRUGER.

Queen Wilhelmina Entertains for Former Boer President.

The Hague, Dec. 18.—The dinner given by Queen Wilhelmina at the palace Friday evening, was private. Mr. Kruger sat next to her majesty, opposite the queen's mother and Dr. Leyds. Otherwise only the ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present. Afterward Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds conversed for an hour with the queen in the drawing room on the agricultural and ethnological conditions of South Africa.

PRETORIA CUT OFF.

Boers Command the Line of Communication.

Pretoria, Dec. 18.—Communication by mail with Lourenzo Marques is entirely cut off, the Boers infesting nearly the whole of the line to the Portuguese border. The military guard in Pretoria has been increased owing to the boldness of the Dutch inhabitants since the news of the Boer success in the fight with Gen. Clements.

Almost a panic prevails among loyal civilians, who fear that the Boers may dash through the lines and take vengeance on those who have been friendly to the British. The outposts have been strengthened to withstand a sudden attack.

A party of Brabant's horse, consisting mainly of raw recruits, engaged a superior force of Boers Dec. 13 near Zastron, Orange River Colony, losing four killed, sixteen wounded and 120 taken prisoners.

Boer Victory Angers London.

London, Dec. 18.—Lord Kitchener officially reports that in the battle at the Magaliesberg, twenty-two miles from Pretoria, last Thursday, Gen. Clements lost 14 men killed, including 5 officers, and had 555 of his men taken prisoners, 18 of them being officers. He makes no mention of the wounded.

It is reported that the Boer loss was heavy, and Lord Kitchener reports that a son of Gen. Joubert was killed. This news of the latest British disaster, coming on the anniversary of the day when, a year ago, Gen. Buller's army was defeated at Colenso on the banks of the Tugela, has effectually disposed of the impression that the war is nearly ended. All England realizes now that the campaign is likely to drag along for many months.

All sources of information have been crowded all day with anxious people seeking news, but the only details at hand are those supplied by Lord Kitchener's official dispatches. These, although lacking in many details, tell of Clements' disaster and his subsequent retreat. They indicate small advantage over the Boers in other parts of the Transvaal, but even the most optimistic are unable to extract comfort from them.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Dec. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72 1/2-73 1/4; No. 2 Northern, 69 1/2-70 1/2; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 35 1/2-36 1/4; No. 3, 35 1/2-36 1/4; Oats—No. 3 white, 24 1/2-25; No. 2, 24 1/2-25; Seeds—Timothy, \$1.75-1.80; clover, \$3.20-3.50; flax, No. 1, \$1.57-1.60.

Minneapolis, Dec. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 74 1/2-75; No. 1 Northern, 72 1/2-73; No. 2 Northern, 69 @ 70c; Corn—New No. 3 yellow, 33 1/2-34; No. 3, 33 1/2-34; No. 4, 33c; Oats—No. 3 white, 23 1/2-24; No. 3, 23 1/2-24; Rye—No. 2, 45c; Barley—No. 5, 42 1/2-43c; no grade, 40c; feed grades, 37 @ 41c; malting grades, 46-50c.

Duluth, Dec. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 73c; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 61 1/2-62 1/2; No. 3 spring, 52 1/2-53 @ 55-5; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 73 1/4-74; No. 1 Northern, 71 1/4-72; December, No. 1 Northern, 71c; May, No. 1 Northern, 71 1/4-72; oats, 23 1/2-24; rye, 47c; barley, 40 1/2-41 1/2; to arrive, \$1.63; cash, \$1.62; December, \$1.62; May, \$1.63; corn, 31 1/2-32.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 18.—Flour is steady. Wheat easier; No. 1 Northern, 73 @ 73 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 69 @ 70c; Rye steady; No. 1, 61c; Barley steady; No. 2, 50c; sample, 48 1/2-50c; Oats steady; No. 2 white, 25 1/2-26 1/2.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 72 3/4-74 3/4; No. 3 red, 70 3/4-72 3/4; No. 2 hard winter, 68 3/4-70 1/2; No. 3 hard winter, 67 3/4-69 1/2; No. 1 Northern spring, 71 3/4-73 1/4; No. 3 spring, 66 3/4-68 1/2; Corn—No. 2, 37 1/2-38 1/4; No. 3, 35 1/2-36 3/4; Oats—No. 2, 22 1/2-23 1/2; No. 3, 22 1/2-23 1/2.

St. Louis, Iowa, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Beaves, \$4.50 @ 5.40; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 @ 4.10; calves and yearlings, \$3.25 @ 4.10; Hogs, \$4.75 @ 4.85; bulk, \$4.71 1/2-4.80.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 @ 6.25; poor to medium, \$3.75 @ 4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 @ 2.75; cows and heifers, \$2.50 @ 3; Texas steers, \$3.25 @ 4; Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$4.70 @ 5; good to choice heavy, \$4.75 @ 5; rough heavy, \$4.60 @ 4.70; light, \$4.70 @ 4.85; 1-2; bulk of sales, \$4.85 @ 4.95. Sheep, \$2.50 @ 4.50; lambs, \$4.25 @ 5.50.

St. Paul, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Good to choice butcher steers, \$4.50 @ 5.25; fair to good, \$4 @ 4.50; common to fair, \$2.40 @ 3; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to good, \$2.75 @ 3.50; thin cows and canners, \$1.50 @ 2.50; choice corn-fed bulls, \$3 @ 4; fair to good butchers, \$2.75 @ 3; bologna hams, \$2 @ 2.75; good to choice veals, \$3 @ 3.75; fair to good, \$4 @ 5; good to choice feeders, \$2 @ 2.50; good to choice stock steers, \$3 @ 3.40; fair to good, \$2.70 @ 3.10; common, \$2 @ 2.60; good to choice stock cows and heifers, \$2.50 @ 2.75; fair to good, \$2 @ 2.50; common, \$1.75 @ 2.25; good to choice steer calves, \$3.25 @ 3.50; fair to good, \$2.75 @ 3; good to choice heifer calves, \$2.50 @ 2.75; fair to good, \$2.25 @ 2.50; stock and feeding bulls, \$2 @ 2.40; good to choice milkers and springers, \$3 @ 4; good to fair, \$3 @ 3.50; common, \$2 @ 2.25; Hogs—Good to choice light, \$4.65 @ 4.80; mixed and butchers, \$4.60 @ 4.80; good to prime heavy, \$4.65 @ 4.75; common to fair, \$4.50 @ 4.60; rough packers, \$4.50 @ 4.55; boars, \$1.75 @ 2.50; pigs and skips, \$2 @ 2.75. Sheep—Good to choice butchers lambs, \$4.50 @ 5.10; fair to good, \$4.25 @ 4.40; good to choice fat wethers, \$3.60 @ 4; fair to good, \$3.25 @ 3.50; fat ewes, \$3.35 @ 3.75; good to choice stock and feeding lambs \$3.75 @ 4.25; fair to good, \$3.25 @ 3.75; feeding wethers, \$3.25 @ 3.75; stock and feeding ewes, \$2.75 @ 3.10; thin sheep, \$2 @ 2.50; buck lambs, \$2.75 @ 3.10; killing bucks, \$2 @ 2.75.

Summary Justice.

Oversboro, Ky., Dec. 18.—Jim Henderson and Bud Rowland, negroes, were hanged by a mob of 500 persons in the jail yard at Rockport, Ind. Henderson and Rowland waylaid, murdered and then robbed H. S. Simmons, a white barber, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The two were suspected and arrested and by the aid of a bloodhound their guilt was established. Henderson was shot to death in his cell and then hung. Rowland confessed before he was strung up. The bodies were riddled with bullets.

HOUSE MEMBERSHIP.

Constitutional Amendment Fixing It at 357, the Present Number.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Representative Brocius of Pennsylvania has introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment designed to permanently fix the membership of the house of representatives at 357, the present number. The proposed amendment recites that the membership of the house shall remain at 357; that when a new state is admitted it shall have one member, which shall be in addition to 357 until the next reapportionment, when it shall return to that number and that the electors of each state shall have the qualifications of electors for the most numerous branch of the state legislature. Mr. Brocius says the present representation is bulky enough, and that future changes should be confined to readjusting the ratio of state representations without increasing the total.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

Mr. Hopkins said that the bill has no special significance as coming from him as chairman of the census committee and will take its chances with propositions. The changes it makes are:

Losses one each, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia. Gains one each, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. Gains two, Texas.

