

CONGRESS IN SESSION

Crowds Witness the Opening. Many Floral Tributes.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

Both Houses Adjourn Out of Respect to Memory of Deceased Members. Republican Caucus Gives Ship Subsidy Bill Precedence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The two houses met at noon yesterday and opened the second and last session of the Fifty-sixth congress of the United States.

As the hour of noon approached the chamber looked as if all the florists' stores in the city had been sacked to furnish flowers for senators.

It had been the purpose of the senate to announce the deaths of Senators Gear of Iowa and Davis of Minnesota immediately after assembling and then to adjourn and to receive the message of the president today.

Aside from the reading of the message and the administration of the oath of office to William B. Dillingham, the new senator from Vermont, who succeeds the late Justin S. Morrill, no business was transacted.

The opening of the session in the house was brilliant, but not exciting. There were the usual throngs in the galleries and the usual display of floral pieces on the floor.



SENATOR FRYE.

lain, the roll call of members, the appointment of the formal committees to study the president and the senate that the house was ready to do business and the reception and reading of the president's message.

The deaths of the late Representatives Daly of New Jersey and Hoeffcker of Delaware and Senators Davis of Minnesota and Gear of Iowa were announced, and as a further mark of respect to their memories the house adjourned until today.

Subsidy Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The programme of the senate leaders for a business session was taken up in earnest yesterday, and material progress was made. What is popularly known as the ship subsidy bill was made the unfinished business of the senate instead of the Spooner Philippine measure.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Annual Recommendations for Congress to Consider.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The president's message delivered to congress is an able and exhaustive document of some 18,000 words.

"At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions.

"In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy."

The president then rehearses the origin and growth of the recent disturbances in China, the fighting at Taku, the siege and relief of the legations at Peking and the occupation of Tien-tsin and outlines the policy of the United States as follows:

"OUR POLICY IN CHINA. The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers dated July 3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southeast had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship.

"The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action."

"Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress."

seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

"Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment.

"The settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pago-Pago."

"The Alaskan boundary question is next referred to. The growth of Japan is commented upon, as is also our thriving commercial intercourse with Mexico. After speaking of the international arbitration movement the president turns to the subject of an interoceanic canal. He says:

"The all important matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal company, which was terminated for alleged non-compliance in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so styled Eye-Craig option void for nonpayment of the stipulated advance.

"Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of the congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various transisthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited."

"I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

"Our relations with Spain and Turkey are next treated, and then follows a statement of the gratifying financial condition of the country, with comment upon our increasing foreign trade, the growth of manufactures and agricultural production. Regarding the internal revenue the president says:

"I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of \$30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people."

"I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character."

"American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers."

"Besides realizing a proper national aspiration, this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for the profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the seaboard for export and will strengthen an arm of the national defense upon which the founders of the government and their successors have relied. In again urging immediate action by the congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages."

"THE TRUST EVIL. In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with those words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained and that means may be found for the congress, within the limitations of its constitutional powers, so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred."

"The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action."

"Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress."

thines the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing to that end at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law."

"Progress in the hoped for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to begot insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them."

"By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago."

"The president then speaks of the appointment of and instructions to the Philippine commission and the proclamation of amnesty and says:

"Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self supporting and self administering community in those far eastern seas. I would impress upon the congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine Islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged and developed upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke."

"I have on another occasion called the Filipinos 'the wards of the nation.' Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed. It must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development."

"The situation in Porto Rico and Cuba receives extended treatment, and the president renews the recommendation made in a special message of Feb. 10, 1898, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila."

"THE ARMY. The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged, and the regular army will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men."

"We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured."

"In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which includes 879 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here."

"It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000 and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believes will be more effective in deterring and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and traitors than our own soldiers."

"I favor the recommendation of the secretary of war for the detail of officers from the line of the army when vacancies occur in the adjutant general's department, inspector general's department, quartermaster's department, subsistence department, pay department, ordnance department and signal corps."

"The rapid growth of the postal service is next touched upon and extension of rural free delivery urged. The efficiency of the navy is briefly spoken of, and the recent armor plate settlement receives favorable comment. Pensions, territories, the twelfth census and agriculture each receives consideration. Reapportionment of representation according to the census returns is recommended. In closing the president says:

"In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations, and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, out strengthen, confidence; it will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion."

"Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happyness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure, peace."

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 5.—The Porto Rican house of delegates was harmoniously organized, Senator Manuel E. Rosay being elected speaker. While in a joint session with the executive council the two bodies adopted a resolution to cable greetings to President McKinley."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly and tersely Told.

The czar has so far recovered that he sits up at intervals.

Lloyd J. Smith has been expelled from Chicago board of trade.

Professor F. A. Starr of Chicago university was nearly killed in attempting to board a street car.

The schooner Oliver Schofield, lumber laden, from Norfolk to New York, went ashore on the New Jersey coast.

The annual report of the New York state treasurer shows a balance greater than last year's by more than \$1,000,000.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

It is reported that the queen has decided to confer a dukedom upon Lord Roberts.

Loren W. Collins of Minneapolis has declined appointment as successor of the late Senator Davis.

The new British parliament met. Sir William Court Gully was re-elected speaker by the commons.

The Prince of Wales inspected retraining Canadian troops in London and welcomed the officers to England.

An express train was wrecked on the New Jersey Central railroad at Vulcaire, N. J., and its engine killed.

Ex-President Kruger declared at Cologne that he would renew his request for an audience with Emperor William later.

The night express train on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad ran into a freight train at Millvale, Pa. No person was seriously hurt.

General W. L. White, formerly quartermaster general of the Michigan national guard, was sentenced to ten years in prison for complicity in military clothing frauds.

Monday, Dec. 3.

Chicago dealers were reported to have cornered the egg market.

The overflow of the Tiber flooded the lower portions of the city of Rome.

At the close of the moose season in Maine the number killed was reported at 140.

Lieutenant Hobson, U. S. N., is in a New York hospital, threatened with typhoid fever.

The annual cost to Greater New York of the city's police department was estimated at \$11,162,328.

The American Transvaal league has issued an invitation to ex-President Kruger to visit this country.

The steamer St. Marc, trading between Naples and Marseilles, has been wrecked, and 45 of her passengers and a part of her crew have been lost.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

Preston Todd fell dead while playing in a football game at Chicago.

Fire did slight damage in the floorroom of the treasury department at Washington.

The attempt by the government to introduce reindeer from Lapland into Alaska has proved a failure.

Oscar Borz, a student of West Point Military academy, was reported dying at Bristol, Pa., the result of hazing.

Lieutenant Commander Southland in a report on the naval militia advocated the establishment of a national naval reserve.

Charles Stewart Smith has appointed 15 representative New Yorkers as a committee to undertake the task of purifying the city.

Friday, Nov. 30.

John R. Wilkins of Chicago lost his life in saving a woman from a runaway team.

It was discovered that many counterfeit gold pieces are in circulation in Haiti.

The mayor of Omaha has ordered glove contests or prizefights to be stopped in that city.

The French chamber of deputies unanimously adopted a vote of sympathy with Mr. Kruger.

A large shipment of potatoes, first of the kind, will soon be made from Washington to China.

Monsted's oleomargarine factory at Aarhus, Denmark, was burned, with a loss of 1,000,000 kroner.

All the members of the president's cabinet except Attorney General Griggs have decided to remain in office after March 4.

Robert Winstet, assistant bookkeeper of the German National bank of Newport, Ky., was arrested for complicity with Frank Brown in wrecking the bank.

The Panama Railroad company has begun chartering steamships and seeking dock facilities at San Francisco in anticipation of war with the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

Little Time Needed.

"I choost vant to tell you a vick proom or a tuster, or—" "Oh! I'm busy!" "Vell, it von't take a minute—unless you vant to beat down der brice!"—Pack.

Clearing the Mystery.

Jail Official—Come, now, you might as well tell us how you escaped. Recaptured Convict—Well, I offered de warden a bribe, and he was so mad he fell down in a fit and I took his keys and went out.—Harlem Life.

Tommy Was Right.

"What is bread chiefly used for, Tommy?" asked the teacher of a small pupil in the juvenile class. "To spread butter on," was the logical but unexpected reply.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reasonable.

Husband—I don't see why you have accounts in so many dry goods stores. Wife—Because, my dear, it makes the bills so much smaller.—Harper's Bazar.

A Perpetual Parting.

"An umbrella is a good deal like a fellow's hair," remarked the Observer of Events and Things; "if you lose it you seldom get it back again."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Flurry.

Mr. Gotham (looking over the market reports)—The paper says there was quite a flurry in beef yesterday. Mrs. Gotham—Gracious me! Did some steers break loose?—N. Y. Weekly.

When a horse picks up a nail in his foot what does the driver do? Does he whip the limping, lagging animal and force him a cog? Not unless he wants to run the horse. At the first sign of lameness he jumps down, examines the foot, and carefully removes the cause of the lameness. What is called "weak stomach" is like the lameness of the horse, only to be cured by removing the cause of the trouble. If you simulate the stomach with "whisky medicine" you keep it going, but every day the condition is growing worse. A few doses sometimes of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will put the disordered stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition in perfect condition. Ninety-eight times in every hundred "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure the worst ailments originating in diseases of the stomach. It always helps. It almost always cures. To care constipation use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're sure.

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THE MARKETS.

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