

ROBERTS GETS A SEAT.

But He Was Not Allowed to Take the Oath of Office.

CASE REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

Mr. McRae, an Arkansas Democrat, joined with Mr. Taylor in objecting to the administering of the oath to the Utah Representative.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Enormous crowds witnessed the opening scenes in the house yesterday. The objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Roberts was entered by Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, as predicted, and he stepped aside without protest, except to ask if by doing so he waived any of his rights. To this the speaker responded in the negative. There was not a protest from any quarter against the objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Roberts. But on the contrary the only voice raised except that of Mr. Taylor's was that of Mr. McRae, a Democrat, of Arkansas, who joined with Mr. Taylor in his protest. Mr. Taylor offered his resolution to refer the case to a special committee, but by mutual arrangement the consideration of the resolution was postponed until today, in order that the routine business in connection with the organization might be transacted.

Although Mr. Roberts was not sworn in, he secured a seat. This, however, was by an accident, pure and simple. In the seat drawing lottery no provision had been made for Mr. Roberts, but when the drawing was completed two others as well as himself had not been provided with seats, and the speaker asked and secured from the house general permission for those members who had not drawn seats to make such selections as they could. Under this authority Mr. Roberts got a seat in an obscure portion of the hall. Mr. Roberts was the observed of all observers throughout the day. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings from beginning to end.

The election of Speaker Henderson and his induction into office, the appointment of the usual committees to wait upon the president and the seat drawing contest, with the usual amusing features, went off without a hitch. The only other feature out of the ordinary was the adoption of the Reed rules for the present congress.

Appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Vice President Hobart was paid by the senate at its first session of the Fifty-sixth congress. The session lasted only 33 minutes and only the most formal and necessary business was transacted. After the adoption of the usual routine resolutions and the administration to the new members of the oath of office, Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, presented resolutions upon the death of the vice president. The resolutions were ordered to be communicated to the house of representatives, and the session, on motion of Mr. Kean, of New Jersey, was suspended. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, appointed by Governor Stone, was not present to be sworn in, and those who expected a protest were disappointed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL SMITH

Points Out the Way for Saving Twenty Millions Annually.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was made public last night. Its chief feature is a plea for congressional action to stop the abuse of second class mail privileges, which he says results in an annual waste of upwards of \$20,000,000. The financial exhibit for the fiscal year shows total expenditures of \$101,632,161 and total receipts of \$95,021,384, the deficiency being \$2,422,747 less than last year. The postmaster general says in part:

"There are many improvements and advances waiting development and advancement; opportunities for speedier transmission and delivery; fields for broadening the scope of the mail service and bringing closer home to the people possibilities of reduced postage, but above and beneath and beyond all is the redemption of the special concession which congress granted for a distinct and justifiable object from the fungus growths and the flagrant evils that have fastened upon it."

"The postal deficit for the current year is \$6,410,776. But for this wrongful application of the second class rate instead of a deficit there would be a clear surplus of many millions. It is not now proposed to restrict the privileges of legitimate publications or to modify the design of the law, but only to bring back its application to its original and just scope. It is believed that fully one-half of all the matter mailed as second class, and paid for at the pound rate, is not properly second class within the intent of the law."

"If there is to be a favored class, let it embrace all the people. With this class paying properly even penny postage, with reasonable limitations, could be applied to letters without entailing a deficit larger than that of the last few years, and possibly with none at all."

Secretary of the Navy Long's report is a document of unusual interest, dealing not only with the work of the navy during the past year and important recommendations for the future, but also discussing the more important questions relating to the navy, including the authorization of 18 new warships, the imperative need of special legislation in the early days of congress for armor of the best quality that can be obtained, and the proposition that the thanks of congress be given to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron and to the officers and men under his command for the part they took in the operations at Santiago.

Iron Molders Win Their Strike. Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—The iron molders have practically won their strike. At the headquarters yesterday it was announced that all of the firms in the two cities, with but six exceptions, had conceded the terms demanded. It is believed that all will be in line before the end of the week. The 41 foundries where the advance has been granted were in operation yesterday.

WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Wednesday, Nov. 20. Silver Republicans, in conference at Chicago, practically declared for William J. Bryan.

A Philadelphia fire destroyed nearly \$2,000,000 of property and threw 2,000 out of employment.

Dr. William B. Canfield, a Baltimore physician, fell from the steps of a New York residence and fractured his skull.

President McKinley will urge a congressional medal of honor for Colonel J. Franklin Bell for gallantry in the Philippines.

Montyloo A. Cole, former University of Pennsylvania student, was sentenced at Wilmington, Del., to five years' imprisonment, \$500 fine and costs for killing W. A. Montague.

Thursday, Nov. 30. General Fitzhugh Lee left Richmond hurriedly for his station in Havana.

Aguinaldo is ten days ahead of General Young, if the latest report sent here from Manila is correct.

The Italian supreme court has decided that the Vatican cannot be considered as foreign territory.

An advance of 10 per cent in wages has been granted to the thousands employed in Fall River's cotton mills.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company's employees are now getting the best wages in ten years.

In a speech at Leicester Sir Joseph Chamberlain, British colonial secretary, declared that the understanding between England, Germany and America assured the peace of the world.

Friday, Dec. 1. General Joseph Wheeler will soon return from Manila to take his seat in congress.

The long strike of coal miners in Nanticoke, Pa., is practically ended. The company made minor concessions.

The transports Dolni Vostock and Columbia sailed from San Francisco for Manila last evening with the Forty-second Infantry on board.

In a railroad wreck at Paterson, N. J., six persons were killed, including Alexander Craig, his wife and two children, of Scranton, Pa.

Andrew Wind, Spanish war veteran, fought with R. B. Harman, an engineer, in St. Louis. Wind grasped the elevator lever. The elevator ascended and crushed him to death.

The annual Thanksgiving banquet of the American Society in London was attended by 275 guests and was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations of friendship for England in the war against the Boers.

Saturday, Dec. 2. The Elgin (Ills.) Watch company, employing 2,400 men, voluntarily restores the wages paid in 1892.

Ex-Senator Edmunds will represent the protestants against the seating of Quay before the senate committee.

By the will of the late Vice President Hobart Mrs. Hobart is bequeathed one-half of the estate, or \$1,000,000. The rest is disposed of privately and to charities.

Near Branchville, a white masked man held up two express messengers on a moving train, secured \$1,700, pulled the bell cord and escaped as the train slowed up.

National Committeeman Henry C. Payne says that Senator Hanna will decline a re-election as chairman of the Republican national committee, on account of feeble health.

Monday, Dec. 4. At the close of the fiscal year there were 991,519 pensioners on the rolls.

John I. Blair, the multi-millionaire and railroad magnate, died at Blairtown, N. J., aged 97.

An investigation of the Franklin syndicate, Brooklyn, shows that Miller escaped with \$600,000.

Philadelphia's export exposition, closed Saturday, had over 1,300,000 visitors and had a profit of \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Saturday's football game at Philadelphia between West Point and Annapolis cadets resulted in a victory for the army, 17 to 5.

Edward Williams, colored, arrested at Trenton, confesses the murder of Miss Miss Minnie Easley at Lawrence, N. J. He denies attempted assault.

Tuesday, Dec. 5. A Wabash train demolished a street car in Chicago, injuring 11 persons.

Paris police are seizing caricatures and songs insulting to Queen Victoria and the British army.

By a rear end collision between a freight and a passenger car at Greensboro, N. C., the passenger fireman, a negro, was killed.

During a fire in Chicago John Bohannon was killed and James Donnelly seriously injured by a falling wall. Both were firemen.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year, the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$11,338,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated \$610,882,044.35. Customs receipts were \$206,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue \$273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$500,092,564.02, leaving a deficit of \$99,115,523.67.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was \$278,004,837.72, of which \$239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

The strong position of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3,394, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$13,413,289.91, and the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,000 at the end of the year. The treasury department, therefore, offered to purchase during November \$5,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1897, the 4 per cent funded loan of 1897 at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was \$18,408,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was \$2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about \$2,885,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 22d day of December, unless the remainder of the \$25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

In its earlier history the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needed additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modification can be made in the national banking act as will render its service more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that the national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875.

I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commerce and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the congress. Our national development will be one sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our island industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the congress.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the production of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer are obnoxious, not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils evolved in such organizations. If the present law be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts it should be done without delay.

A review of our relations with foreign states is presented with such recommendations as are deemed appropriate.

The long pending boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission, on which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire.

Progress has been made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Having been advised and consented to by the United States senate and ratified by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States.

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress held at Brussels to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government preferred not to be represented by a plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this government has from the outset urgently advocated. The amended general act will be laid before the senate, with a view to its advice and consent.

Then follows references to our relations with the governments of South and Central America, the work of the Isthmian canal commission under Rear Admiral Walker is commended, and then the president discusses our interests in China, as follows:

In view of the disturbances in the populous provinces of northern China, where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed during last winter in the legation compound of Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the imperial government is wisely encouraging, and our trade with China has continued to grow.

The extension of the area open to international foreign settlement at Shanghai and the opening of the ports of Nanking, Tsing-Tao (Kiao Chao) and Ta-Lien-Wan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford any enterprise additional facilities and new fields, of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

I renew the recommendation made to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for, and the obstacles to, the enlargement of markets in China for the new products and manufactures of the United States.

Referring to our exhibits at the Paris exposition the president says: I am informed by our commissioner general that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors from every state in our country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those who exhibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba, Porto Rico or Hawaii, for which arrangements have been made.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, on the North sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on Sept. 2 of a parcels port convention with the German empire. In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this government and people.

The several governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection. Our system of control over food staples invites examination from any quarter.

It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other.

The president declares that although our government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the South African war, it is asserted that the good offices of the United States to preserve the peace would have been freely given. The work of our own consul as a guardian of British interests is commended.

The president deals at length with the lynching of Italians at Tallulah, La., and urgently recommends action by the present congress to prevent "these distressing manifestations."

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan on Nov. 22, 1894, took effect in accordance with the terms of its sixth article on the 17th of July last, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into operation until Aug. 4, the United States being, however, granted up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French citizens under the old French treaty. By this notable convention reform Japan's position as a fully independent sovereign power is assured.

Without repeating the observations of my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it. I recommend that, in case the congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government, the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable.

A chapter on our relations with Mexico is followed by reference to the claims growing out of the seizure of American sailing vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, with "the recent happy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator." Then comes reference to Samoa. After referring to the abolition of the kingship and the appointment of the joint commission and the new partition of the Samoan Islands the president refers to the war claims made by the republic of Samoa, which will be referred to a neutral arbitrator.

The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the first of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining, under the direction of the executive, such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long disturbed and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition to interfere to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept. I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. We must see to it that free Cuba be a reality.

Regarding our march in the Philippines the president says: Whatever the future of the Philippines may be there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them.

The president urges speedy action on the bill creating "the territory of Hawaii," and calls attention to the necessity for immediate legislative relief for Alaska. The president also recommends action for the government of Porto Rico, calling attention to the necessity of establishing federal courts, ports of entry and delivery, the extension of education, etc.

After referring to the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington, on the 14th inst., the message concludes: Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power conferred to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country.

WILLIAM McKINLEY. Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

Globe Warehouse.

We offer nothing but Goods that are seasonable and in demand. Don't miss this sale of Table Linens, Napkins, &c.

72 inch all Linen Table Damask, full bleached, real value \$1.25, special price 89 cts.
72 inch all Linen Table Damask, full bleached, real value 75 cts., special rate 59 cts.

Napkins
20 inch square Linen Napkins, full bleached, worth \$1.25, special price 89c.
20 inch square, Linen Napkins, full bleached, worth 85c., special price 69c.
Napkins worth \$1.55, special price \$1.12 1/2 cts.

Blankets
11-4 Part wool Blankets, white or gray, actual value \$1.25 a pair, special price 98 cts.
Full size Bed Comforters, chintz covered, white cotton filling, actual value \$1.25, special price, 98 cts.

Bed Spreads
White Bed Spreads, full size, marcelles patterns, choice designs hemmed, actual value \$5 cts., special at 69 cts.

Lace Curtains
Special Values.—Nottingham Lace Curtains, Brussels and Renaissance effects, button hole edges worth \$2.75 a pair, special value at \$1.98 a pair.
Lace Curtains worth \$2.00 a pair, special at \$1.69 a pair.

Gloves
Ladies two clasp Prime Lambskin Gloves—Black and leading colors, all sizes, special price 69 cts.

Special Corset Announcement
A GOOD CORSET invariably costs no more than a poor one, and a poorly made, ill-fitting corset is dear at any price. Ask to see our line of American lady Corsets. They are good corsets and superior to all others in perfect fitting qualities and in excellence of the material used in their manufacture. The only full-gored Corset in America at the price of \$1.00.

Globe Warehouse,
343 Market St., Sunbury, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
REALESTATE

The undersigned attorney in fact for the heirs of Joseph Walter of Franklin Township, Snyder county, Pa., will offer at public sale at the site residue of said decedent, about one half mile west of Middleburg, Pa.

Tuesday, Dec: 26, 1899.

The following described real estate to wit: TRACT NO. 1. A valuable farm which deserves admiration. Situate on such a beautiful elevation, affording a most exquisite view all over town and its surrounding. No brush, and every field entirely free from stone. Good limestone soil.

All that certain tract of land situate in county and township aforesaid bounded on the north by lands of Chas. Moyer and Chas. Steininger, on the east by lands of Geo. Kern, dec'd, and Michael Schoch, on the south by Middle creek and on the west by Evans' farm and lands of W. W. Wittenmyer, containing 30 acres more or less, on which are erected a good TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE and good BARN BARN.

TRACT NO. 2. Woodland south of Middle creek containing 17 acres and 97 perches, bounded on the north by Geo. Kern, dec'd, on the east and south by the same and on the west by lands of William Hassinger.

TRACT NO. 3. The half interest in a farm known as the Allen Schoch farm, in the township aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Hop. Mitchell and John W. Walter, on the east by lands of John Duck and Uriah Klose, on the south by lands of John W. Walter and on the west by J. C. Schoch and public road, containing 150 acres more or less, whereon are erected a valuable HOUSE and BARN and all the usual OUTBUILDINGS.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day when terms and conditions will be made known by

K. C. WALTER, Attorney in fact.

TERMS.—20 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid cash on day of sale, 50 per cent. on or before Feb. 26, 1900 and the balance on or before April 1, 1900 when deeds will be delivered to the purchaser and possession given.

MIDDLEBURGH MARKET.

Butter.....	18	Wheat.....	68
Eggs.....	24	Rye.....	50
Onions.....	—	Corn.....	35
Lard.....	6	Oats (old)....	00
Tallow.....	4	Oats (new)....	25
Chickens.....	7	Potatoes.....	30
Turkeys.....	10	Bran per 100.	80
Shoulder.....	8	Middlings "	90
Ham.....	12	Chop.....	90

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Visitor at my Jewelry Store and examine my stock of jewelry, consisting of

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WARE AND
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Rings, guaranteed for five years, at 35 cents.

Gold Rings from \$1 to \$5. My stock of Silverware is so complete that seeing is buying.

EYES EXAMINED FREE. I am a graduate from Philadelphia and can fit any eye with spectacles.

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