

PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD.

Matter Earnestly Discussed in the Congress at City of Mexico.

QUESTION OF NEUTRALITY.

South American Delegates Are Firmly Set Against Any Such Provision.

Mexico City, Dec. 5.—At this morning's session of the Pan-American conference Mr. Baez, of Paraguay, arose and said that at the close of the previous session the president had given him the floor to reply to Walker Martinez, of Chile. He desired now to waive his right and to make no reply.

He was sorry that what he had said at the previous session had caused any unpleasantness. President Riosmena then announced Walker Martinez, of Chile, and Mr. Baez, of Paraguay, having asked for the floor at the previous meeting, had waited their right and therefore the incident of the last session was to be considered as closed. When Lopez Portillo, of Mexico, presented his amendment to put in the neutrality clause of the Pan-American railway project, Senator Davis first asked that his recommendation be passed on in their present form, and that Mr. Portillo's amendment be incorporated as an addition. The chair ruled, however, that the amendment must go to the committee on Pan-American railway. The amendment leaves each nation to act as it sees fit in the matter of declaring the railway neutral.

Mr. Davis then read several reasons in favor of the construction of the road. A vote was then taken on the project in general and it was approved by 17 votes, Santo Domingo and Haiti not voting. Thus seven recommendations of Mr. Davis' report were approved by the votes of 17 delegates. Clause 8, the neutrality clause, was omitted. In regard to clause 9, Mr. Baez, of Argentina, said it was unnecessary as clause 7 made exactly the same recommendation. When put to a vote clause 9 was approved by 16 votes. Haiti and Santo Domingo abstained, and Argentina voting adversely. Clause 10, which suggests that the United States send a commissioner, person to all the republics of America to study the resources of the several countries, locations and status of existing railways, the present trade conditions, prospective traffic and other matters, each government would be disposed to grant, elicited observations from Mr. Pineda, of Mexico. He thought that all the countries of America should concur in this preliminary work and that it should not be done by the United States alone. Mr. Matte, of Chile, supported Mr. Pineda, and Senator Davis asked that the clause be referred back to the committee. In regard to clause 11, which calls for a permanent committee to interest itself in the railroad, Mr. Guachalla, of Bolivia, wanted information about the personnel of the committee. Senator Davis said that the present committee would be best able to handle the question. Finally clause 11 was sent back to the committee. The South Americans are only set against the neutrality clause.

THE SHIP NELSON SINKS.

Twenty-Eight Men Go Down with ill-Fated Vessel.

Astoria, Or., Dec. 4.—The British ship Nelson, which left Astoria yesterday with a cargo of lumber for South Africa, turned turtle before the gale last night and sank, with her crew of twenty-eight men. News of the disaster reached the city this afternoon. The Nelson was commanded by Captain Young, of this city. The following is a partial list of the crew:

VICTIMS OF WRECK.

Capt. Perriam.
First Mate W. Strachan.
Second Mate J. J. Tully.
Seaman—
Vickman.
M. Peterson.
Lars Peterson.
D. Beste.
A. Johnson.
J. Jensen.
J. Larsen.
J. Torrell.
John Mealey, St. John, N. B.
J. Erickson.
E. Sheehan, Queenstown.
Apprentice W. Terry.
J. Beste.
The Nelson's cargo shifted shortly after she departed and yesterday the tug Tatosworth went to her assistance. As the ship had a starboard list it was necessary to tow her off shore. During the tug the vessel broke in two and sank. The ship was commanded by Capt. Perriam.
The tug remained out until noon, but saw nothing more of the Nelson. The pilot claims the ship was in a safe condition and may have resumed her voyage.

TAXATION OF BANKS.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Makes Important Decision.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The commissioner of internal revenue has rendered a decision in which he holds that bankers must return for taxation, surplus, undivided profits and borrowed money used in the business of banking. The commissioner holds that capital is taxable whether invested, as in the case of the United States bonds, or the bank lending or circulating, as in the case of money, including money borrowed, also surplus, including undivided profits. "In providing that surplus shall be included as capital," the decision says, "it is obviously the purpose of the law to have the tax imposed apply to all money used or employed by banks as capital in carrying on their business."
"Money borrowed by banks, and used as capital is held to be taxable, and it is clearly no less liable to tax because of the fact that it is borrowed by a bank from its own undivided profits."
"The fact that surplus is used to conduct wholly, or in part, of undivided profits, or that such undivided profits have or have not been formally set apart from such surplus, wholly immaterial, so far as the purpose of the act is concerned. It is the use, and not the authority to use, that brings such profits within the taxing provisions of the act."

Toilet's Condition Causes No Alarm.
New York, Dec. 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times and New York Times, commenting upon the circumstantial reports of the illness, death and burial of Count Tolstoy, which have recently appeared, contradicts them on the best authority. He says Count Tolstoy is suffering from a severe cold and fatigue, resulting from over-indulgence in riding.

WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause is Curable, but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafness, and very often it is difficult to trace a cause. Some people inherit deafness.

Acute diseases like scarlet fever sometimes cause deafness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh of the head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness are traced to this trouble; this is probably overstated, but it is certainly true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused by catarrh.

The catarrhal secretion in the nose and throat finds its way into the Eustachian tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing, and the hardening of the secretion makes the loss of hearing permanent, unless the catarrh which caused the trouble is cured. Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far fetched, but any one who has suffered from a cold in the head or a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing and that catarrh if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness.

If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secretions of catarrh, the hearing will at once greatly improve and anyone suffering from deafness arising from catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approval of thousands of catarrh sufferers, as well as physicians, because it is in convenient form to use, contains no cocaine or opiate and is as safe and pleasant for children as for their elders.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a whole-some combination of Blood root, Guaiac, Eucalyptol and similar antiseptics and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by cleansing the blood and mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it: "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken." All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full sized package and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays and other nostrums will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Cheers and groans greeted his statement that he would accept no vote of censure on Lord Milner and the chairman was compelled to intervene to restore order.

Receiver for Earl and Dumont.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—The publishing business of Earl & Dumont has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Dumont has filed a petition in bankruptcy, asking to be relieved of an indebtedness of \$250,000. The assets amount to \$377,000.

M. Labori Makes a Denial.
Paris, Dec. 5.—In his second article in the Journal published this morning, M. Labori replying to the interview in the Echo de Paris denies that he wanted Dreyfus to refuse his pardon. Labori deprecates the conduct under which this pardon was granted and accepted and the silence which seems to have been imposed on an innocent man in whose behalf he, Labori, and others have been working for an ideal, had not hesitated to stir up the country.

Replying to the charge that he wanted to live off the affair Labori declares that his connection with the case has cost him almost his entire practice, which only began to pick up again after the amnesty was granted and against which, contrary to his own interests, he had unconsciously struggled. The Sicile says that Dreyfus repudiates the Echo de Paris interview, which he neither directly nor indirectly inspired.

FOOD FACTS.

How to Properly Feed the Body.

Physicians nowadays realize how necessary it is that the food contain the right elements that the body requires to rebuild itself, and replace the loss that occurs each day from activity and energy. If one lifts an arm, that means the expenditure of a small amount of energy, and the burning up, so to speak, of certain deposits from the food. This means a certain loss, and this loss must be made up each day from food. If the food does not contain the things required, nature holds a flag of distress, and the weakness of some sort sets in, meaning that there is something lacking in the food.

The reason physicians so generally advise the use of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food is that they know from what it is made and what it contains. The medical journals in various parts of the world have given the analysis. The famous "London Lancet" went so far as to make a careful analysis by its own chemist. Its remarks are worth repeating.

"The preparatory process undoubtedly converts the food constituents into a much more digestible condition than in the raw cereals. This is evident from the remarkable solubility of the preparation. No less than one-half of it being soluble in water. The soluble portion contains chiefly dextrin and no starch. According to our analysis the following is the proportion:

Moisture..... 6.02 per cent.
Albumen..... 2.91 per cent.
Fat..... 1.59 per cent.
Proteids..... 15.00 per cent.
Soluble Carbohydrates..... 49.49 per cent.
Unsoluble carbohydrates..... 25.97 per cent.
The features worthy of note in this analysis are the excellent proportion of proteids and mineral matter, and soluble carbohydrates.

The mineral matter is rich in phosphoric acid. Our analysis shows that it is a nutritive of high order, since it contains the constituents of a complete food in the right proportions, and in an easily assimilable state.

Notice the carbohydrate total is about 75 per cent. These produce energy and warmth. The phosphoric acid in the mineral matter comes, as do all of the other ingredients, from the field grain, not one particle being introduced as a drug. Physicians know that the soft matter in the brain and nerve centers throughout the body is made from the elements of albumen acted upon by phosphate of potash. Albumen is a very common article in almost every food, but phosphate of potash does not exist in all foods, nor is it found in easily digestible form always. However, in Grape-Nuts these elements exist, and are presented to the body in an easily digestible form, and explain the reason why you feel the new spring of life, the brain and nerve power increase, after they have been using Grape-Nuts for a time. There is a reason for it. The doctor knows it, therefore they prescribe Grape-Nuts.

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To Reclaim Arid Lands.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Hansbrough today reintroduced his irrigation bill of last session, with various amendments. It provides for the setting aside of the moneys derived from the sale of public lands in the arid and semi-arid regions of the United States and the collection of the same to be used to fund to be used for the reclamation of the arid lands.

The secretary of the interior is given charge of this fund and of all the details of its collection and expenditure. He is authorized to make surveys and construct reservoirs where necessary and to condemn the lands necessary to do so. Water is to be distributed and persons whose lands are benefited are to pay for the same, the funds thus collected to go into the reclamation fund. Senator Hansbrough has borrowed one section from the Nevada bill, providing that no one whose proposed law shall be allowed to conflict with it.

New Paris Palace of Art.

New York, Dec. 5.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says the Petit Palais of the Champs Elysees facing the Grand Palais is to be used hereafter as a palace of fine art for the city of Paris. Thither will be moved the works of art stored at Auteuil and in the various municipal edifices after careful selection by a committee.

Germans Not Popular in Austria.

New York, Dec. 5.—Since the new German tariff bill was proposed, says the Vienna correspondent of the London Times and New York Times, there has been a perceptible change in the tone of the Austro-Hungarian press in regard to Germany. It may, says the correspondent, be confidently stated that the long standing intimacy with Germany has lost some of its popularity.

Crude Oil as Fuel Successful.

New York, Dec. 5.—A successful demonstration of the use and efficiency of Texas crude oil as fuel has just been given at the plant of an ice company in this city. The test proved of intense interest to members who were present from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, now holding its annual session in this city.

Washington's Farewell Celebrated.

New York, Dec. 5.—The Woman's auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society has just held its second annual memorial banquet in France's tavern. The occasion is the 11th anniversary of Washington's "Farewell." Several addresses were made in which ways and means for preserving the tavern as a public historical landmark were discussed but nothing definite was decided upon.

EDUCATION IN PHILIPPINES

Congressman Weeks Says Present System is All a Mistake.

NO PLACE FOR VASSAR GIRLS

Discharged Soldiers of Good Education Should be Employed to Instruct the Natives.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5.—Congressman Edgar Weeks of Michigan, who arrived from Manila on the transport Hancock, when asked about conditions in the Philippines, said:

"I saw Aguinaldo and spent half a day with him. He is not an intelligent man, and I think feels that he is inferior in intellect to the Americans. He seemed to me not clever, but cunning. The general opinion among the military men is that Aguinaldo should be allowed to escape. He is a dead issue and is no longer a menace to the United States. It is supposed that he does not want to run away, but he would at once be assassinated by the friends of Gen. Luna, whom he ordered to be killed."

The new method of educating the natives adopted by this government, is wrong. Refined, handsome young ladies from Vassar and other colleges went down to the Philippines to educate these natives. They have had to put up with all kinds of privations and to eat native food and in some places their lives have been in danger. I think this is entirely unnecessary. In place of these young ladies discharged soldiers of education, who had become acclimated, should be appointed and the young ladies should be sent home. "The question of the Sultan of Sulu and his harem is another matter which you are confronted with the great questions that are now involved. The Sultan lives in a dirty, tumbled down house and he may have several wives, but he is a very insignificant individual. I do not fear any trouble with him."

BURNING OF NEGROES.

A Louisiana Grand Jury Brings in Report Exculpating Participants.

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—Judge James M. Thompson in opening the district court in Washington parish, the scene of the recent burning of a negro at the stake, followed by a riot at Balltown, where several lives were lost, called the attention of the grand jury to these occurrences and urged it to take action. The grand jury, however, brought in the following report:

The men who participated in the burning were among the best citizens of the country and nothing but a desire to protect those who are nearest and dearest to them would move them to undertake such measures."

SUPPLIES FOR INSURGENTS.

Gen. Chaffee Issues Orders Intended to Cut Them Off.

Manila, Dec. 5.—Gen. Chaffee has issued orders for the closing of all ports in the Laguna and Batangas provinces. The quarantines there will cease paying rents to the Filipinos for buildings used for military purposes, as it is known that a large proportion of the money finds its way to the insurgents. The quarters of the insurgents will be closed and the military supplies will be cut off. Gen. Chaffee intends giving Gen. Bell, commanding the troops in the Batangas province, every assistance he may require to subdue the insurrection. Gov. Taft is improving rapidly and now expects to return to the United States on the government transport Grant, which will sail before Christmas.

Cherokee Enrolling Party.

Denton, Tex., Dec. 5.—The Cherokee enrolling party of the Dawes commission has returned to Muskogee after a stay at Tahlequah. They secured the names of only about 200 full bloods to the rolls.

French Cruiser at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5.—The French cruiser Protet has arrived here from San Diego, and will go to Mare Island within a day or two to be cleaned, after which she will return to the stream and remain until the latter part of January.

Coast's Biggest Mercantile Concern.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—The Chronicle says that the Chronicle has been reached between the controlling interests in the Geo. W. Gibbs company and Miller, Sloss and Scott that these two business houses shall be united early in the new year. A new corporation is to be formed with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, thereby making it the largest mercantile concern on the Pacific coast. The corporation will deal in iron, steel and general hardware.

Gen. Domingo Diaz Surrenders.

New York, Dec. 5.—Gen. Domingo Diaz, the insurgent leader, with ten of his followers, surrendered to the government troops at Gorgona, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico. All the others of Diaz' force have joined Gen. Porras, who will resist the government troops under Gen. Alcan.

A Peculiar Suicide.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 5.—A special to the Tribune from Holland, Mich., says: Nelson Culver, running a fit of temporary insanity, ran away from his home at Holland and climbed to the top of a tall tree. When he saw his friends at the foot of the tree trying to rescue him he pulled a revolver and blew his brains out. His body dropped to the ground and he lay there for some time before his life blood ebbed away.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHISM.

A Number of Bills Dealing with it Introduced in the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Practically the entire time of the Senate today was devoted to the introduction of bills and resolutions. Two of these measures, relating to the suppression of anarchy, and dealing with anarchists, were allowed to lie on the table so that their authors, Mr. McCombs of Maryland and Mr. Vest of Missouri, may bring them to the early attention of the Senate. Mr. McCombs' plan provides: That any person who shall within the limits of the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, willfully kill or cause the death of the President of the United States, or any officer thereof, or who shall willfully

kill or cause the death of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country shall be punished with death.

That any person who shall, within the limits of the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, make an attempt upon the life of the President of the United States, or any officer thereof, or who shall make an attempt on the life of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death.

That any person who shall within the limits of the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, advise the killing of the President of the United States, or any officer, or shall conspire to accomplish the same, or who shall advise or counsel the killing of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country or shall conspire to accomplish the same, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years.

That any person who has conspired as aforesaid may be indicted and convicted separately, although the other party or parties to the conspiracy are not indicted or convicted.

That any person who shall willfully and knowingly aid in the escape from punishment of any person guilty of either of the acts mentioned in the foregoing sections shall be deemed an accomplice after the fact, and shall be punished as if a principal, although the other party or parties to said offenses shall not be indicted or convicted.

SENATOR VEST'S PLAN.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, offered a resolution proposing an inquiry by the committee on judiciary as to the powers of Congress to deal with anarchy, to suppress the teaching of anarchy and to provide a penal colony for convicted anarchists.

The resolution directs the Judiciary committee to inquire if Congress has the power to legislate for the punishment of anarchists who assassinate or attempt to assassinate the President of the United States and if not whether it is expedient to amend the Federal constitution to enable Congress so to legislate. Also whether it is necessary it is expedient to amend the Federal constitution as to empower Congress to prevent by such means as may be deemed necessary the teaching by anarchists of the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed; also whether it is necessary and expedient so to amend the Federal constitution that Congress shall have power to punish all persons belonging to anarchist

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