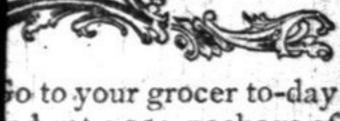
## ak Stomach

erfectly Well Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilia. e been troubled for over two h a weak stomach. I conclude god's Sarsaparilla. After taking tles 1 felt perfectly well, and I peak too highly of Hood's." L. WHIGHT, Akron, Ohio.



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erves and restoring woman's relieves all these troubleconfirmation of this we, by he following women, all of penience: Miss CELIA VAN St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, O.; son St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; MRS. estnut St., Woburn, Mass., Rochelle. N. Y., and many

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in, Mass., if you are not quite vate questions to a woman.

SPECIAL SESSION MEETS.

The Illinois Legislature Ready to Make New Laws.

After Organization a Message Is Re deived from Gov. Tanner-He Advocates Assessment Reforms and Reapportionment.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 8 .- The Fortieth general assembly met in special sessidered and treated as such, if it is to be mental principles and theories of our govsion yesterday, and after organization studied in an intelligent manner, and with ernment. I therefore earnestly urge that received the governor's message and then adjourned for the day. The message is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of subject of a revision of the primary election Representatives: I regret the necessity for laws. I realize the long strides which our calling you to Springfield on so short a state has taken in every substantial refollowing subjects:

than that of the assessment of property perhaps in other large cities. The present law, which gives the assessor, who is for which it was originally intended and elected in April, the two months from the in which it has been in operation, wher-1st day of May to the 30th day of June to make and complete the assessment, may be reasonably sufficient for the townships of the state outside of such cities, but for such towns as lie within the city of Chicago it is grossly inadequate. The west town of the city of Chicago, at the November election; 1896, polled 149,728 votes. Allowing five inhabitants for each elector would give said town a population of 748,-Allowing 41/2 inhabitants to each elector, which is perhaps more nearly correct. gives a population to West Chicago of There are perhaps more units of real property to be assessed in said town than there are upon the assessment rolls of 1,000 townships in other portions of the

Plainly, the conditions in Chicago and other portions of the state are so unlike that in order to reach the same desired results in each-viz., an equal, uniform and fair assessment of all property subject to taxation-there must be entirely different times allotted and machinery provided for making and revising the assessment:

New Law Imperative. Every other county and town in the state is deeply concerned in providing a law under which the result may be reached in Cook county and in every other county, viz.: that the property therein may be fairly and equally assessed. This result cannot be reached under the present law. The assessor is required to make an entire new assessment within the short space of 60 days. This requirement, as applied to such towns as make up the city of Chicago, is absolutely absurd, and must and does result in an assessment, which is partial and incomplete, unequal and unjust. There must be ample time provided and the assessment must be made with more care and skill than the present law permits.

While the valuation must be on the first day of May, so that the law in that respect be uniform throughout the state the entire time throughout the year should be devoted by the assessors and the revising board to the work which shall be required to make the assessment complete equal and fair. There must be adequate opportunity for the revision of the assessment in large cities. The property owner should be permitted to know not only what his own assessment is, but what the assessment of others is. He should be given the opportunity to know what property is assessed and to know what property is as-

sessed too low or not assessed at all. Under the present w substantially no revision or review of the assessor's work is permitted. His work, however inaccurate or partial, discriminating or corrupt, must stand. The errors, inequalities and favoritism in the assessment of the property listed and the emission of taxable property which should have been but has not been listed, remain uncorrected, and are usually repeated in the next year's assessment, becoming more numerous and San Francisco, Cleveland, and, in fact, glaring from year to year, as an assess- all the principal cities of the United States, ment under the present practices and sys- proves that they succeeded in obtaining tem is merely a copying of the former as- an efficient police service only after they scheme of autonomy, American intersessment books. There should be the had secured the government of their pomost ample opportunity for the revision

and correction of the assessment. Taxation Must Be Equal. It is possible to make an assesment of all the property subject to taxation only by assessment of all should be on the same basis and standard of valuation. The strongest inducement to withhold and conceal property from the assessor's eye is the fear which is provoked by the present law of

unfust and unequal assessment thereof. this greatly varies as between different city and between different lots and tracts. some lots and tracts varying from one-sixth | power of politicians to control him by makto one-thirtieth of the fair valuation. In the one case one property pays a tax rate five times as high as the other. So long as there is any likelihood of such inequalities there is the strongest inducement to the hiding of property which can be successful-

ly concealed It is believed that if a fair law is passed under which a fair and equal assessment of property may be looked for and assured the result will be assessment of much more property and a substantial increase in the state and municipal revenues, without any inconvenience at all in the tax rate.

Suggestion of Changes. the description of the lot and block, by the constitution, number and street, with the number of feet front and depth and also the amount of a democratic legislature, is unjust and in-

There should be a board of review, con- arranged that it requires the republican fending the sultan.' sisting of three persons, appointed by the | party to carry the state by a majority of at county judge, who should have full power least 80,000 to insure a republican legislato raise or lower individual assessments.

The law should not read that the assessor aside this apportionment and in its place may swear each owner or agent to his as- | make an apportionment fair and just to all sessment list, but it should emphatically political parties, and one which will give say that he shall swear each person to to every voter his full share of control in the assessment. The penalty for violation the election of senators and representaof the assessment law by the assessor, tives in the general assembly. With such either by omission or commission, should an apportionment there will be no ground be pointed and severe.

What the people want is equality of assessments, so that each individual shall

or descends to a lower level it fulfills or cratic on national and state ticket by 21,fails in the important service which has | 000 majority and the democrats again had with the concurrence of the public been a large majority in both branches of the delegated to it to perform.

state and nation, than the proper adminis- stated, it is impossible for the republicans tration of the affairs of our municipalities. to secure the legislature with less than 80,-It demands the best thought of our wisest | 000 majority on the popular vote. statesmen. It calls for the maturest judg- The senatorial districts should be so ment and wisest experience of our broad- formed at to make it possible for any politest minds. It appeals not only to the municipalities and their residents, but also war vote of 15,000 to 25,000 majority to elect to every good citizen of our rapidly devel- at the same time the legislature, which is oping state. No part of Illinois can suffer the lawmaking branch of our government. without the remainder of the state being | An apportionment that does not guarantee acutely affected. The body politic is most sufficient breadth of view as to the future.

led me to include in the call for a special session of the general assembly the notice, to urge your consideration of the form movement in recent years. It was a pronounced step in this direction when the An amendment of our laws in relation | Crawford primary act was passed by the to the assessment of property for taxation. general assembly 12 years ago. The peo-Upon no subject is legislation more needed | ple previous to the enactment of that law were without statutory provision on this for taxation in the city of Chicago and subject. It has well served its day and generation. The great city of Chicago. ever it was possible to fully comply with its provisions, has grown to such proportions that it has been feltite be highly desirable, and, indeed, absolutely necessary, to have a careful and thorough revision of our primary election laws to meet existing and coming conditions.

I have always been heartily in favor of this advance in our party nominating system. The difficulties in obtaining a just and satisfactory measure have been neither few nor trifling. That an act will be passed which shall meet every phase of reform thought and at the same time be practical I somewhat doubt. That a decided improvement can be attained over the present provisions of the law I thoroughly be-

The general assembly should throw around the primary election caucus such safeguards as would raise it to the dignity of a regular election. Every legal voter should be given the right to rote and should be made to feel that his ballot shall be counted by the returning board as he casts it. The iniquities of the "freefor-all" primary must by statute be made no longer possible. The duty of the citizen will not thereby be diminished, rather increased. No good citizen has a moral or political right to remain away do, that it is only a few months since you from the primaries because it is, or he thinks it is, useless for him to go there, feel that the importance of the matters But, on the other hand, every guard should | upon which you are called to legislate will be placed around it to make it safe and sat- be fully recognized and will justify my istactory, to induce all good citizens to action. It seems to me, however, that your participate freely in such primary or po- session at this time should be a brief one whatever it may be.

neglect their plain duty and the important | which always come before a regular sesprivilege to take an active personal interest n the nomination of candidates for public office without shamelessly admitting can see no reason why you should not fintheir utter inability to discharge properly the high citizenship which our great state and nation has so generously conferred upon them.

For a Police Bill. I desire to call your attention to the necessity of an act to establish a nonpartisan police force in the cities of this state which contain over 100,000 inhabitants. In including this subject in the call at the earnest request of hundreds of our best citizens of all parties, I am influenced by a desire to secure for our great metropolis a police system second to none in the world.

Every interest of the people who pay taxes to support it demands that the vast machinery of the police system shall be ishment of crime and the vigilant protection of property. Evidence proves that these results can be secured only by divorcing it entirely from politics. Experience of the cities of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Nashville, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, lice force by metropolitan boards of either bipartizan or mixed politics.

Chicago presents the only instance of a police force used as an instrument for the sole benefit of the political party which making a fair and equal assessment. The happens to be in power after each election. Both parties have been to blame in this respect, but the time has now come when all good citizens should make an effort to correct this great evil. The efforts of the civil service commission are and will be of no effect until they are supplemented In the city of Chicago the average stand- by a board of control, which, composed of ard of assessment is usually made one- the best citizens of all parties, shall eneighth, but even in the case of real estate force an honest and practical service, assuring to every member of the force, who towns, districts and individuals within the is competent and faithful, permanence in his position and putting it beyond the ing his tenure of office depend upon his political complexion.

The opportunity offered by a special session to consider and mature such a measure, without political prejudice, I feel fully warrants me in asking for your earnest attention at this time.

Reapportionment Is Urged. to redistrict the state legislatively at least once in ten years. The right to do so oftener can hardly be questioned. The senatorial districts are required to be formed "of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and containing In the first place, I would recommend as nearly as practicable an equal number lengthening the time for making the assess- of inhabitants." The object of the constiment, beginning on the 1st day of Jan- tution undoubtedly is that the apportionuary in place of the 1st day of May. Then, ment when made is to secure to every whole, it looks like an early confession of in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants, I should | voter his full voice in controlling the legrequire the assessment of each ward, as islature, and any apportionment which disoon as made, to be published in pamphlet I vests the voter of his right in that regard form and a copy left either at the place of is unjust and inequitable and destructive business or residence of each person in of the right of the majority to control legisthe ward. Each assessment should give lative power of the state, as provided by Times, remarking that it is as "impos-

> The present apportionment, made ture. I insist that it is your duty to set

Under the apportionment bill passed in 1882 by a republican legislature there were six general elections held. From 1882 to 1882 the democratic scarled a majority of the state went 25,000 majority of the flux state went 25,000 majority of the house of representatives. In 1884 the state went democratic candidate for state treasurer was elected by il.000 and an executive. As it reaches a higher plane

Under the apportionment bill passed in 1882 by a republican legislature there were six general elections. To Give More Space.

To Give More Space.

To Give More Space.

Washington, Dec. 8.—There was a conference at the treasury department the state went 25,000 majority for Blaine, the democratic candidate for of the plans of the first floor of the new Chicago public building, to give about 3,000 additional feet of space than was at first contemplated.

Under the apportionment bill passed in 1882 by a republican legislature there were aggregate to about \$625,000.

The report contains the latest compiled aggregate to about \$625,000.

The report contains the latest compiled statistics relative to the world's monetary agreement is the per capita was elected 25 of the 31 senators at the treasury department Tuesday respecting the proposed changes in the plans of the first floor of the new Chicago public building, to give about 3,000 additional feet of space than was at first contemplated. Republican Law Praised.

general assembly, whereas under the pres-No graver problem confronts us, as a est democratic gerrymander, as I before

this practically disfranchises thousands of sensitive organization, and must be con- electors, which is contrary to the fundayou pass a legislative apportionment bill in These considerations, among others, have harmony with the foregoing suggestions. On Minor Subjects.

An appropriation for the maintenance of the soldiers' and sailors' home at Quincy: In relation to the necessity of this appropriation, I refer you to suggestions set forth in my proclamation convening the general assembly.

An appropriation to defray the expenses of testing the constitutionality of the inheritance tax law and its enforcement: | constitute the principal benefit to be con-In 1895 the legislature of this state passed | ferred, has remained comparatively una law entitled: "An act to tax gifts, legacies and inheritances in certain cases and tion. Whatever justification there was in to provide for the collection of the same." I am advised that upward of \$500,000 is now due to the state by virtue of said law, but collection of the same has been prevented by litigation involving the constitutionality of said act, both under the state and fed- the report of every comptroller of the cureral constitutions. There are at present | rency during the past 20 years the wisdom three suits pending before the supreme of changing the existing law so that the court of the United States in which it is banks, and through them the communicontended that the act in question is a | ties in which located, might have the adviolation of the fourteenth article of the ditional benefit of an added loanable capiamendment to the constitution of the tal has been urged. Despite all this the United States, and in my opinion a reason- law still remains without amendment. Not | tered the oath of office to them. They able appropriation is necessary to enable only should the bank act be amended in the attorney-general to properly defend this particular, but congress should sesuch suits and to meet the necessary expenses thereof, and I therefore recommend that a reasonable appropriation for that purpose be made.

An appropriation to pay the per diem and expenses of this special session: This action is made necessary by reason of the fact that no appropriation is now available for the expenses of the special session, and such expenses can only be paid in pursuance of an appropriation made at this session under authority contained in the call.

For a Short Session. A call upon the senators and representatives to meet in extraordinary session was issued with reluctance, remembering, as I closed a long and laborious session. But I litical assemblage of their own party, and I urge upon you a prompt consideration of the questions coming before you, and With such conditions and provisions none an early adjournment. Relieved as you can fairly or in good conscience evade or are of the great multiplicity of subjects sion, and your action being confined to the consideration of half a dozen subjects. I ish your work before the Christmas holidays, and I had this in mind in calling you together at this time.

I indulge the hope that your deliberations will be harmonious and feel confident that the work of this session will redound to the good of the state.

JOHN R. TANNER. Governor.

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE Opinious from Various Sources-The Cuban Section.

New York, Dec. 8.-T. Estrada Palma representative of the Cuban provisional government in the United States, comused only for the prevention and pun- menting upon President McKinley's message, says:

> "I did not expect any recommendation to congress for immediate action, but the president has left congress to decide the time within which an enduring peace must be established in Cuba and intimates the necessity of haste by the use, in this connection, of the words 'in the near future.' He further says that in case of the failure of Spain to pacify the island with the ests, humanity and civilization will demand forcible intervention. As Capt. Gen. Blanco himself admits that the Cubans in arms will not accept autonomy, the time the president speaks of has

"It will be noticed that the president does not even suggest the acceptance of autonomy by the Cubans, and it is evident he would not have written the last paragraph in the terms he did if he believed that autonomy would bring peace to

New York, Dec. 8 .- A dispatch from Havana says:

"President McKinley's message is ceived quietly. Satisfaction is felt in official circles over the statement that the recognition of either belligerency or independence is not justifiable under present conditions. The credit which the president gives for conducting the war on humane principles and for improving the condition of the reconcentrades will strengthen Capt. Gen. Blanco in carrying

out this policy. "In official circles there is a strong feeling that congress will take no action in Our constitution requires the legislature | conflict with the president's recommenda-

> London, Dec. 8 .- The St. James Gazette, commenting upon President McKinley's message to congress, says: "It has disappointed everybody, in the attempt to give universal satisfaction. President McKinley is in an unp. ant position, having to sit on the fence. As a a great failure."

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a favorable view of the presidential message and criticises the comments of the sible to deal with the Cuban question without offending Spain as it, would equitable in this, that the districts are so be to deal with Armenia without of-

The Globe is of the opinion that it "would have taxed the abilities even of question satisfactorily, adding:

"Although all the arguments against the annexation of Cuba are equally applicable to Hawali, the United States is determined to have the latter, though America, a fourth-rate naval power as it is, can only

REPORT MADE.

Interesting Information Concerning National Banks.

Comptroller of the Currency Tells the Growth of the System, and Argues at Length in Favor of Bank Note Circulation,

Washington, Dec. 6.—The annual report of James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, for the year ended October 31, 1897, opens with a brief review of the history of the legislation which constitutes the present national bank act and invites to the law recommended in former reports without specifically repeating them.

On the subject of bank note circulation the comptroller says: "It is noticeable that in all the changes which have been wrought in the national currency act from its inception to the present time the feature subject to criticism, but which was intended should changed, namely, the note-issuing functhe first instance for restricting the issuing of notes against the bonds of the government, deposited with the treasurer of the United States to 90 per cent, of the par value thereof, long since ceased. In riously consider such a change in the method of bank note issues as will enable the banks of the country to more adequately meet the demands of trade and commerce in all sections of the country. The business of banking, like every other form of investment, must be made attractive to capital. If it is placed upon a footing different from other undertakings, embarrassed through unnecessary restrictions and deprived of proper sources of rofit, the result cannot be otherwise than that investable capital will seek other means of employment, and to such an extent deprive the people of the benefits of the agency; most requisite to commercial activity.

"It is considered by every great commercial government except the United States to be the sole province of banks to issue the paper which circulates as currency. The belief in a bank note currency as being better and safer than a government paper currency prevailed unquestioned in this country until, under the apparent exigencies of the war, the government undertook to issue paper currency. Even ader such circumstances the promise was always given, however, that it should be retired at the earliest practicable moment and the admission freely made that it was neither'a wise measure nor a safe form of currency. Between the competition of the government note issues on the one hand and the unnecessary restrictions imposed by law upon the other, together with the increasing price of bonds required to be deposited as security, the note-issuing function of the banks has been permitted to become merely an incident to the conduct of the national banking associations of the country.

"It has been seriously suggested more than once that the bank note issues be done away with and all paper be issued by the government instead. The danger of such a course is not to be overestimated. The experience of every government has been that governmental currency paper is a source of weakness and danger. In the United States, where there has been the nearest approach to success, with the volume of the federal paper comparatively limited in amount, the credit of the government has been more than once put in jeopardy through it and the business interests of the country subjected to unnecessary loss and confusion.

"The argument that the government, better than the banks, can provide for the restand the test of a careful analysis. The Senator George. Out of respect to their government has no means for caring for its demand liabilities except through borrowing and through the levying of taxes. Upon the other hand, the banks have assets which can be promptly converted into cash to meet their outstanding notes when presented. Their ability to command gold has always been beyond that of the government, for in each financial exigency which has confronted the government the banks have furnished to it the amounts necessary to maintain its solvency. It is impossible to believe that with a system of bank note issues based in part upon securities and in part upon bank assets the order. The invocation was delivered country cannot be provided with a sound, safe and elastic bank note issue, always commensurate with and responsive to the demands of trade. "

The total number of national banks organized since the system was put into operation in 1863 is shown to have been 5.095. On October 31 last there were in active operation 3,617, having an authorized capital of \$630,230,295. The total outstanding circulation of the banks then in operation was \$229,199,880, of which \$202,994,555 was secured | retary inform the house that the senate by bonds of the United States and the balance by lawful money deposited with the treasurer of the United States. The total circulation outstanding of all national banks on October 31 last was \$230,131,005, of which amount \$1,558,800 was secured bonds held for account of insolvent and liquidating banks and \$26,205,325 by lawful committee from the house to inform money deposited for their account and by active banks reducing circulation. The net decrease in the amount of circulation secured by bonds during the year was \$12,-584,334 and the gross decrease in the total circulation was \$4,851,292. During the year 44 banks were organized with an aggregate capital stock of \$6,420,000. During the year 71 banks went into voluntary liquidation. There was paid to creditors of insolvent banks during the year \$13,169,788 in dividends.

"The magnitude of this unequaled record," the report says, "will be more forcibly illustrated if considered in the light of former. The president's message was what has been accomplished heretofore in the way of dividend payments to the creditors of insolvent institutions. In 1893 there was paid in dividends \$3,433,646; in 1894, \$5,would have taxed the abilities even of great statesman" to deal with the dends paid within the five years from 1893 to 1897 of \$27,560,515, or 36% per cent of all creditors of insolvent national banks. From 1863 to 1897 there has been paid in dividends \$75,935,925, and in the year embraced in this report \$13,169,781, or 17 1-3 per for complaint by any party or any individ-ual voter.

Republican Law Praised.

Tourth-rate haval power as it is, can only baid during the period of 34 years of the existence of the system. Since October 31, the end of the report year, 17 additional divcrop, by any first-rate power, which finds | idends have been ordered, amounting in the

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

The National Legislature Gets Down to Business.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- The hall of representatives presented an animated appearance long before the hour of noon arrived. The surrounding corridors were filled with jostling, moving crowds and before 11 o'clock the encircling galleries which overlooked the floor were black with people. The floral tributes for the members were numerous, and, in some instances, im-

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12 Speaker Reed, attired in a black cutthe attention of congress to amendments away coat and wearing a red tie, pushed through the green baize doors from the lobby and ascended the ros-

In the deep silence which followed the calling of the assemblage to order the prayer of the eminent divine, Charles A. Berry, of Weaverhampton, England, who delivered the invocation, was solemn and impressive.

The speaker then immediately directed the clerk to call the roll, and this consumed half an hour.

The roll call showed the presence of 301 members. There were five vacancies from death or resignation during the recess, and the credentials of the members-elect were read by the direction of the speaker, who then adminiswere: F. M. Griffith (dem.), successor to the late Judge Holman in the Fourth Indiana district; H. S. Boutelle (rep.), of Chicago, who succeeded Edward D. Cooke, deceased; James Norton (dem.), of the Seventh South Carolina district, who succeeded John L. McLaurin, now a senator; George P. Lawrence (rep.). of the First Massachusetts district, who succeeded Ashley B. Wright, deceased, and J. N. Griggs (dem.), of the Third New York district, who succeeded Francis U. Wilson, who resigned to accept the position of postmaster at Brooklyn. The latter's credentials had not yet arrived, but the oath of office was administered to him by unanimous consent. On motion of Mr. Hopkins (rep., Ill.) the clerk was directed to notify the senate that the house was ready for business, and on motion of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to join the committee of the senate to wait on the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The speaker selected Messrs. Dingley (Me.), Grosvenor (O.) and Bailey (Tex.) for this honor.

When the house reconvened at 1:40 p. m. the committee apointed to wait on the president came down the center aisle and Mr. Dingley reported that the committee had performed its mission.

Mr. Pruden, who had followed the committee into the hall, immediately presented the message to the president, which, by the direction of Speaker Reed, was read at the clerk's desk.

On motion of Mr. Dingley the message was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered printed. Mr. Lawrence (rep., Mass.) then officially announced the death of his predecessor, the late Representative Wright, and demption of paper note issues will not Mr. Allen (dem., Miss.) the death of memories the house then, at 3:05 p. m., adjourned until to-day.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- The senate chamber at the opening of the session was a veritable conservatory. The floral display was unusually rich and beautiful and the odor of flowers was heavy in the hall. Precisely at 12 o'clock the gavel of Vice President Hobart fell and the senate was called to by Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chap-

Seventy-seven senators responded to their names on the roll call. The venerable Senator Morrill, of Vermont; was first recognized by the vice president. He offered a resolution, which was passed in the usual form, that the secwas in session and ready to proceed to business.

Senator Allison (Ia.) presented a resolution that a committee of two senators be appointed to join a like the president that congress was in session and prepared to receive any communication which he might desire to make to it. The resolution was passed and the vice president named Senators Allison and Gorman (Md.) as the senate committee.

At 1:30 the senate reconvened and the committee consisting of Senators Allison and Gorman reported through the presented by Mr. Pruden, the president's assistant secretary, and was at 1:35 laid before the senate and read.

Senators gave the closest attention to the reading of the message, a majority the dividends that have ever been paid to of them following it from printed copies with which they had been supplied.

The reading of the message was concent. of all the dividends that have been | cluded at 2:50. The document was or-