NO LONGER RESTRAINED BY PARTY FEALTY

Sees No Possibility of an Agreement in the Finance Committee-Strong Attack on the President's Plan of Gold Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- A very animated consideration of the financial question took place in the senate as soon as the session opened today. Mr. Cullom, republican of Illinois, presented a dispatch from all the leading banks of Chicago urging that the president's recommendations be carried out at the earliest day possible.

Mr. Vest of Missouri followed with a similar dispatch from the St. Louis Chamber of

Commerce. This was the text for one of the most stirring scenes that the senate has heard in many days.

Senator Vest said that the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis did not represent the feeling of the people of Missouri, or the country on the financial question. He did not believe they people favored a retirement of \$500.000,000 of greenbacks and treasury notes and those substitution of no currency at all. He did not believe they favored gold obligations running fifty years with interest aggregating \$75,000,000 at the end of that time. It was a selfish suggestion that posterity should be left, to pay this bad debt. The obligations of the senate were as binding toward posterity as toward the present generation. It was a much the duty of the senate to protect the senate were as binding toward posterity as toward the present generation. It was as much the duty of the senate to protect the future as to adopt the suggestion of the pres-ident to look after the present and let the future look after itself.

Mr. Vest was by this time putting such energy and dramatic force in his words that he was given eager attention from the sena-tors and from crowled galleries. "The president has declared war on silver," proceeded the senator. "He would make us accessories to this effort to fix the gold stand-

senator asked if any man really believed the supposed emergency could not be met by treasury payments in silver. And yet the impression was being conveyed to the pub-

the impression was being conveyed to the public that the country was on the brink of ruin. If the president had the power he would force us to the single gold standard.

"But," said Mr. Vest, impressively, and raising his right hand in emphasis, "so far as I am concerned, I will never vote to issue heads to secure gold and close Mr. Sec. 1. bonds to secure gold and place us on a single

Mr. Cullom rose at this point with a question as to what the finance committee, of which Mr. Vest is a member, intended doing which Mr. Vest is a member, intended doing toward securing some definite policy.

Mr. Vest paused for a moment before replying, then said: "It might be more proper to let the chairman of the committee to answer than question, but in his absence I will say I don't believe there is the slightest possibility of the finance committee agreeing on any measure to report to the senate." any measure to report to the senate."

AKIN TO A SENSATION. announcement, the first that had openly been made as to the situation in the finance committee, was received with marked attention and evident surprise.

Mr. Vest proceeded to say that the talk about lack of revenue, as suggested by Mr. Cullom, was a waste of words. He had talked with the secretary of the freasury only the day before yesterday and had been assured that the revenues were ample. Mr. Cullom-So the secretary of the treas-ury is ready to assure us he has all the rev-

Mr. Vest-Yes; it is increasing from day to day, to such an extent that there promises to be a large surplus.

Mr. Culiom—Do you state this, or is it the statement of the secretary of the treasury?

Mr. Vest—I make the statement as information from the secretary of the treasury.

Resuming his speech Mr. Vest said he was against the gold standard. It was a badge of oppression.

'And am I to be made accessory to the perpetuation of this gold system?" asked the senator. "It is not pleasant." he continued, "to differ with the head of my party. I have remained silent for many months in order to not add to the discord within our great party. we have now reached the parting of the

ay. I will go no further."

Mr. Vest closed with the emphatic declaration that party fealty could never lead him to aid in fastening the gold standard on the country. If the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce wanted some one to help toward that end they would have to find some one else

Mr. Wolcott said this was just such another plan as that adopted more than a year and a half ago to force the repeal of the silver purchasing act. At that time the banks hegan their campaigns with telegrams to senators, followed by instructions to all the business men who had loans from them that unless the silver law was repealed the loans would not be renewed. Now, as then, lying reports of prosperity to follow con-gressional action were being circulated with a view to influence the senate and force the gold standard more thoroughly upon the people. If the eastern banks, with their dismest methods, seek to control the legisla-on of the country they must precede the effort by the adoption of more honorable than those that now mark their pro-

gram of coercion. ADDRESSED THE DEMOCRATS. When Senator Sherman rose to give his views on the final situation—the first he has expressed in the senate for some time-there was a buzz of expectation and interest. Mr. Sherman stepped forward and seemed to address himself particularly to the democratic side, emphasizing his remarks

We have reached the point," said he. "where we are being told no relief will be given to the country until we have con-ceded the free coinage of silver." He be-lieved such an absolute concession would be a greater disaster to the country than any other course that could be adopted. And yet the senate was being brought face to face

"But I am bound to say," said Mr. Sherman, "that the finance committee is utterly helpless. We are equally divided. We can reach no agreement. We are not able to report unless the concession is made to free dent, saying he believed no other man silver." The people had plenty of more partial to the governor's visit to that state last fall. In an interview he declared in favor of the nomination of McKinley for president, saying he believed no other man man, "that the finance committee is utterly report unless the concession is made to free silver." The people had plenty of money. They have now \$1,600,000,000 in small savings in the savings banks. Give the plain people, the laboring people, a chance to meet this so-called urgency and they would supply the deficiency in two days He begged the senate to unlock the doors of the finance committee and endeavor to agree upon measure of relief.

Mr. Stewart declared no real emergency existed and that all the trouble that had arisen was due to administration discriminaon in favor of gold as against silver. Mr. Hill said the first duty of the senate

was to ascertain what was wanted by the administration. With that purpose in view and in order that congress could stand fairly the country and the administration deal fairly with congress congress with it, he in-ed a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate whether it is necessary or desirable that legislation should be had authorizing the issue of bonds, treasury notes or other se-curities to raise moneys for the purpose of paying current deficiencies in the revenues, and if so, the nature and substantial details of such legislation. Mr. Hill desired the resolution to be considered immediately, but Mr. Allen of Nebraska objected and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

This ended the discussion for the time and the senate began the consideration of routine business.

The credentials of Mr. Welcott of Colorado for the term beginning March 4 next were presented.

The senate then, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session for the consideration of the Japanese treaty. The executive session

lasted until 4 o'clock, and the senate then WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-The house cominterstate and foreign commerce

VEST ELOQUENT FOR SILVER of train wreckers based upon the one introduced by Representative Caldwell of Ohio. It provides that persons guilty of wrecking or stopping a train engaged in interstate commerce or carrying the mails, for purposes of robbery, shall be guilty of murder when the death of any person results, and when no one is killed in the course of the offense shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one nor more than twenty years.

VOTE ON THE REILLY BILL.

Debate to He Stopped Promptly at Four O'clock Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-In the house today a motion of Mr. Pickler, republican of South Dakota, a bill was passed granting a right-of-way through the Sioux Indian reservation to the Forest City & Sloux City rail-

a special order setting aside the remainder of made between sales between this and Saturthe day, after the adoption of the order and day morning, but the undertaking becomes the Pacific railway's bill and an hour and a half subsequent to that time for debate under the five-minute rule, with provision for a vote on the bill and an are unearthed every the five-minute rule, with provision for a rule of the r vote on the bill, and pending amendments at

the opponents of the special order as to the magnitude and importance of the bill, which, he said, involved \$100,000,000 be-longing to the people of the country, but the effort of his committee in reporting the bill, he said, was to protect the inter-ests of the government. His committee had not asked for the time limit set by the rules committee.

"If you didn't ask for cloture," interrupted Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, "why did the rules committee give it?"

"We asked for a rule," replied Mr. Reilly, "and the committee deemed two days all the time that could be given in the present con-dition of the public business."

Mr. Catchings deprecated the frantic excite-

ment aroused by the introduction of the order. There was no occasion for excitement. order. There was no occasion for excitement. He well understood that there were representatives on the floor who wanted to see the government take and operate the roads, "God orbid such a calamity," said he. "It is not a question of condoning past offenses, but of securing the government's just dues. If we fail to make an effort to do so we will be recreant to our duty.'

Mr. Catchings then demanded the previous question, which was ordered on a rising vote, Mr. Holman of Indiana demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll was called. The previous question was ordered, 132 to 121.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN FRIDAY. After the previous question was ordered Mr. Catchings modified the rules so as to give two days for general debate, with provision for a final vote at 4 o'clock on Friday. This necessitated a postponement of the eulogies on the late Senator Colquitt until the third Saturday in February. As mod-ified the special order was adopted without division, and the house, under its terms, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dockery of Missouri in the chair, and began the consid-

eration of the bill.

Mr. Reilly, chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, then opened the debate in favor of the bill, which he said was aimed at a settlement of the vexed and troubled question of securing to the government its due from the Union Pacific railroad and its branches. He said he believed this bill offered the best solution of the question presented. Unless some such adjustment was effected he declared that foreclosure was inevitable and the government would be compelled in order to protect itself to pay off the first mortgage, involving an outlay of \$40,000,000, which would make the roads cost the United States \$170,000,000.
In reply to a question of Mr. Dunn of New

Jersey, Mr. Reilly denied that this bill would prevent the government from against the "four robbers," as Mr. Dunn termed them. He said the bill specificially reserved to the government every right of

At the conclusion of Mr. Reilly's remarks, which occupied almost three hours, Mr. Meiklejohn of Nebraska gave notice of an mendment he should offer at the proper time n place of section 10 of the pending bill, o add to section 5 of the act of March 3, 1887, the provisions of a bill to further lesignate the securities in which the Union Pacific railroad company's sinking fund might

Mr. Harris of Kansas opposed the bill in a speech which aroused frequent bursts of ap-plause. He declared the mortgage should be Government ownership had no

"I had rather see the government pay the mortgage indebtedness and take the said he, "than that these Pacific railroad scoundrels who have debauched pubic morals and public men should go un-whipped throughout the land." (Applause.) Mr. Boatner of Louisiana gave notice of a substitute he would offer for the pending

neasure. The committee then rose. Mr. Aldrich of Illinois asked unanimous some telegrams received today from business men of Chicago asking for immediate action on the recommendations in the president's message. He said they represented over \$200,000,000 of capital.

Simpson of Kansas objected. At 5:15 p. m. the house adjourned.

THURSTON CALLS ON M'KINLEY.

Senator-Elect from Nebraska Favors Ohlo's WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- (Special Tele

gram.)-Senator-elect John M. Thurston and wife of Omaha arrived in the city tonight and registered at the Arlington.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29 .- John M. Thurs with the alternative of taking free silver ton, United States senator-elect from Ne-or nothing. If there was to be a choice braska, called upon Governor McKinley toton, United States senator-elect from Ne between the two coin standards, then the day and was the guest of the governor dur-senator believed in taking the one which ing his brief stay in the city. Mr. Thurston was recognized the world over as the best, is on his way to Washington, where he ex-But he did not believe such a choice was pects to remain a few days, after which imperative. He still believed both metals he will go to New York on professional business. Mr. Thurston is a strong McKinley man, as he considers his election was largely could arouse so much enthusiasm in the western states.

> IS NOW A MOST FAVORED NATION. Customs Duties for Imports to Cuba and

Porto Rico from this Country. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- The State department has been informed by United States Minister Tainter at Madrid that the Spanish senate has passed a modus vivendi placing the United States again in the most favored nation column as to duties on imports into Cuba and Porto Rico. The bill yet remains to be signed by the queen, but it is believed that two days will suffice for completion of all formalities and that the United States will be given the advantage of the old rates im-mediately. This restores the customs rates under which the United States has enjoyed a large trade in flour, breadstuffs, lard and other products with Cuba and Porto Rico.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The senate is executive session confirmed the following nominations: Joseph B. Green of Alabama, assistant surgeon in the Marine hospital service: Lieutenant Colonel James S. Casey, First infantry, to be colonel; Major John Henry Patterson, Third infantry, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain Frederick Crandall, Twenty-fourth infantry, to be major. Also the following postmasters: Colorado: John C. Allan, Aspen; Mary E. Bostwick, John C. Allan, Aspen; Mary E. Bostwick, Blackhawk. Missouri: David E. Pense, Golden City, Iowa: W. H. Chamberlain, Independence, nominations: Joseph B. Green of Alabama

Waiting for Developments in Mexico WASHINGTON, Jan. J.-The negotiations here as to the Mexican-Guatemala dispute took on a new phase today and apparently the next developments are looked for at the City of Mexico, where the Mexi-can cabinet must pass upon the suffi-ciency of the concessions offered by Schor de Leon, the special representative of Gua-temala.

EVIDENTLY MEAN BUSINESS

The Continental Saturday Sale Will Be Even Better Than First Promised.

WILL CLOSE UP FRIDAY AT NOON

Done to Get Ready for the Greatest Sale that Ever Took Place-It's an Overcoat Sale for Boys and Men-It's Saturday-Not Till Then.

road company.

Mr. Catchings, democrat of Mississippi from the committee on rules, then reported all arrangements for the selling could be prow until 3 o'clock for the debate on greater and greater the further into it they

The Continental has decided to close their doors tomorrow at noon, to be opened again Saturday morning, when the most stu-

AMENDING THE CURRENCY BILL.

Representative Walker Incorporates a Substitute for Section Five. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The banking and urrency committee resumed the discussion of the administration bill today. Several new amendments were proposed. An amendment proposed by Representative Walker of

Massachusetts was agreed to by a two-thirds

rote. The amendment is as follows: vote. The amendment is as follows:

Section 5. That to and from July 1, 1895, the percentage of the cash reserve required by law shall be kept in coin or coin certificates, and not less than half of such coin or coin certificates shall be in gold coin or gold certificates, and that such cash reserve required by law shall be kept in coin or coin certificates in amounts increased by 19 per cent of the whole cash reserve required to be kept by the law on and after the 1st day of each quarter of the calendar year until the whole cash reserve shall be in coin or coin certificates and not less than one-half of such cash reserve shall at all times be in gold coin or gold certificates.

The committee is discussing an amendment

The committee is discussing an amendmen proposed by Representative Warner of New York, authorizing the treasury to use the surplus to retire all legal tenders, including treasury notes, as provided in the original Carlisle bill.

At yesterday's session of the committee three democratic members were absent, Three democratic members were absent, Culberson of Texas, Ellis of Kentucky and ohnson of Ohio. The democrats assert that hey have an understanding by which they will report the bill to the house, saying that those who are opposed to the measure itself are willing to give it a hearing, and charge the republicans with adopting dilatory tactics o delay action.

The afternoon session of the vas more harmonious than that of the morning and resulted in the adoption of two amendments to the bill. The first, proposed by Mr. Haughen, republican of Wisconsin, educes the tax upon the circulation from per cent per annum to one-fourth of per cent, payable semi-annually. The second proposal, by Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, strikes out the fifth section of the bill, tha requiring import duties to be paid in gold. The vote upon it was six yeas, four pays, When the committee adjourned two amend-ments were pending to be acted upon today. One, offered by Mr. Russel, re-publican, stipulates that the retirement and cancellation of legal tenders for each month shall not be greater than the increase in the amount of national bank notes under the operation of the plan. This amendment was carried when first offered and then there was a successful motion to reconsider and post-

pone action for a day.

The other is Representative Walker's amendment which was adopted this morning. The Warner amendment offered yester day was defeated by a vote of 10 to Messrs. Warner and Walker voting for it When the committee took a recess at 1:30 for one hour the Russell amendment, providing that the amount of treasury notes canceled in any one month shall not exceed the issue in other national bank notes for the month, was under considera-It was adopted at the afternoon ses This is regarded as the most important amendment yet offered at the critical point of the discussion. The republican nembers supported it, and some demorats. Administration democrats say that none of the other amendments adopted will endanger the success of the bill, but they crats.

fear that this one may.

Mr. Warner of New York offered amendment repealing so much of all laws and parts of laws as limit the rate at which the national bank currency may be retired and prohibiting any national banking association from taking out additional circu lation within six months after it shall have withdrawn any part of its circulation.

WILL REPORT THE OLNEY BILL.

Important Amendments Have Been Made to it in Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Prominent repesentatives of labor organizations and others interested entered the rooms of the house committee of labor today to discuss the labor arbitration bills presented by Attorney General Oliey and the Chicago strikers committee. They included Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright; Messrs. F. P. Sargent and W. S. Arnold, representing the Brotherand D. W. Egan, representing the Railway Trainmen; E. A. Clark, representing the Order of Railway Conductors; Andrew Forrepresenting the Seamen's union; H. n an appearance so that it was after mmittee to order. The chairman stated that at the conference last night between the representatives of the railway employes amissioner of labor and members of the labor committee the Olney bill had been amended so as to meet the views of the railway interests. The bill was then read and the amendments discussed and the reais for their adoption pointed out.

The committee agreed to report favorably of the house the bill as amended at the instance of the representatives of railroad e These amendments relate principally the manner of choosing the commiss of arbitration and prohibit the issuance of njunctions restraining employes from co. ducting the strike and putting the railroads temporarily in the hands of receivers for operation. The committee also agreed to re-port a bill for the issuance of labor bulletins by the bureau of labor.

The first important recommendation was that in regard to the selection of the com-mittee to arbitrate any controversy that may arise. This committee is to consist of one person named by the carrier or employer directly interested, the second by the labor organization to which the employes directly interested belong, and the third by these two. If they fall to choose the third member in twenty-four hours then the chairman of the Interstate Commission committee and the chairman of the labor bureau are to choose him. This does away with the provision making the chairman of the Interstate Commission that the chairman of the Interstate Commission of the Interstat merce committee a member of the committee, as proposed by the attorney general.

Another important amendment adopted by the committee strikes out section 10 of the attorney general's bill, which gives that official authority in a controversy of such mag-nitude as to prevent the operation of a rail-road, if satisfied it cannot be adjusted by arbitration, to file a bill in equity to prevent the commission or continuance of public mis chief caused or threatened, and to ask for the appointment of receivers of the property of the carrier, pending the settlement of the

Other amendments provide that employes

BROTHERS

Profits Pushed Aside.

To make this our January sale end this week with the greatest crowds ever gathered under one roof.

Thursday's Unexampled Offer of

Henriettas-These standard Dress Fabrics-always worth often figure on the "Bargain Counter." Therefore it strikes us the present very unusual offer should meet with spontaneous response. Being overstocked, we offer our entire line of Fine dress Henriettas-all colors and all qualities-at reductions which have never known a parallel. These figures are facts that should fire the fancy.

The 60c quality all wool Henricttas, 40-inch, variety of colors, re-38c The 75c quality strictly all wool 40-inch Henriettas; large range 48c of colors, reduced today to..... The \$1.00 quality 46-inch all wool Henriettas, exquisite col-58c

The high-grade \$1.25 quality Colored Henriettas in the very 68c latest color effects and solid weaves, reduced today to...... These fashionable fabrics will be shown in our dress goods section today. The assortment of colorings is bewildering, for it comprises all the very latest and

The above prices have never been known on these goods-may never be again

Special Bargains for Thursday-Big Remnant Sales

_	ng Kemmant Date-
	Remnants of Laces
	Remnants of Embroideries4c, 5c, 7c 8c, up
	Remnants of Ribbons3c, 5c, 7c, 9c up
	Remnants of our Tie steek. 5c up Remnants of Veilings. 5c yard
	Remnants of Handkerchief stock
	Best Machine Thread
	Best Crochette Cotton2c ball

Special Closing Out Prices on all Stamped Lineus.

PEARL BUTTONS-Having purchased the clearing up stock of Pearl Buttons from the Omaha Mig. Co., we will offer Pearl Buttons on

Cloak and Suit Department.

Only \$5.90

We have just placed on sale three tacks of ladies' winter cloaks, black and colors, sizes 32 to 44, at \$5.90 each; these goods were sold at from \$9.00 to \$15.00. Ladies, at the price we offer these cloaks you can afford to buy for next winter. Remember our SPECIAL SALE OF WRAP-PERS is now on. House wrappers at 69c, 75c, 95c; sold by other dealers at \$1.25. All lined cashmere wrappers at \$2.98,

Special.

1,000 samples of ladies' combination sults, worth \$1.00 to \$5.00 each, to be closed out at 50c, 75c and 90c.

100 dozen ladies' heavy jersey ribbed cot-

ton vests and pants, 25c; worth 50c, 500 dozen gent's teck scarfs, worth 25c reduced to 1234c.

1 case of ladies' fast black cotton hose, double soles, regular 40c quality, go at 25c.

100 dozen ladies' black cotton hose, also come in tans, 10c per pair; worth 20c.

Silks.

We show over 100 styles of small checks and large plaids in wash silks at 39c a yard.

A beautiful assortment of fancy taffeta silks for waists at 69c a vard.

White Japanese Wash Silk. 20 inches wide, 29c a yard.

22 inches wide, 39c a yard, 27 inches wide, 49c a yard. 36 inches wide, 59c a yard.

New Wash Goods-

NEW STYLES-All the latest Novelties at Haydens' Popular Prices. Mill Remnants of all kinds at 20

36-inch Merley zephyr, 10c; ask to see them.

Garner's 28-inch percale, 10c; others talk 12½c for the same.

Duck suitings will be popular. Our prices will make them go; 10c, 15c.

Plain colors in crope will be very destrable this coming season. Haydens have six lines to show you-10c, 12½c, 15c and 20c yard. It costs nothing to look at them.

Imported and domestic dimities, 12½c and 25c yard; they are beauties, Figured and striped pugue, 15c a yard; very desirable.

Striped and figured Galeta cloth at 10c yard.

Organdles and Swisses, 12½c, 15c and 25c yard.

Herringbone satine, new novelties just out, on sale at Haydens, 15c, 20c and 25c yard. And at his rate we might fill The Bec. We have the stick ready for your inspection. 36-inch Merley zephyr, 10c; ask to

Domestics, Blankets and Lineus.

Domestics, Blankets and Linens.

Dress goods are cheap. Now is a good time for you to lay in a supply at Hayden's prices.

8-4 bleached Pepperell sheeting, yard. 12½0

Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom musilin, yard. 5c
Silver grey blankets, pair. 29c
70-inch bleached damask, all linen, yard. 34 dinner napkins, full bleached, dozen. \$1.00

Larke size fringed bed spreads, white, each. 75c
Apron checked ginghams, yard. 21½0

Indigo blue twilled shirting, yard. 11c
Good straw ticking, yard. 5c
6-4 bleached or brown sheeting, yard 7-4 bleached or brown pillow casing, yard only 10c
7-8 yard wide extra heavy Shaker fianel, yard only 5c
Elderdown comforts and fine California blankets at less than cost. Must and will be sold.

Profits Pushed Aside.

Prices Pulled Way Down

satisfaction quit the service of the employer without giving thirty days notice, nor shall the employer dissatisfied with the award dismiss employes before three months after making the award, nor without thirty days notice in writing; the award shall continue in force for one year, and no new arbitration on the same subject shall be had until the expiration of two years. Messrs. Clark, Särgent and Eden, repre-

senting the railroad employes, expressed themselves as satisfied with the bill, and hought the results derived therefrom-would

BONDS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. ommittee on Appropriations Taking Action

to Correct Irregularities. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The bonding of government officials is a subject which has been under discussion by the house committee on appropriations for several days, and the committee has concluded that it is a field in which there is great room for reform. The irregularities and lack of system governing the securities taken by the government for performance of official duties were first inquired into by the experts of the Dockery commission and brought to the attention of the committee. Recently the heads of several departments and bureaus have been be fore the subcommittee of appropriations which been shown that the surety system is probably more lax than that of any other govern-ment. Many officers are bonded for a term of four years, and if, as often happens, there is delay in the appointment of the successors and they continue to officiate the government

is left without any guaranty or means of making good losses if any are incurred through their acts. This lapse is frequent n the cases of first class postmasters. the assistant treasurers of the United States present the most conspicuous examples, sinc their bondsmen, according to decisions by the courts, cease to be responsible at end of four years, and the government is left with no recourse in case of default in the in-terim until the appointment of their suc-

to time to adopt any new plan in this resolution of congress, as the committee will leave that work for the next congress. Some necessary reforms to go into immediate effect and Locomotive Firemen; D. L. Case act as safeguards until a general system shall by. Egan, representing the Railway be established are embodied in a bill introduced by Representative Dockery. It proc. Vetter, a Chicago newspaper man, and Edward A. Mosely, secretary of the interstate Commerce commission. The members of the committee were late in putting Also requiring the same officers to cause onds to be renewed four years after their when Chairman McGann called the date, strengthened or renewed oftener if thee to order. The chairman stated thought necessary, with discretion, however, waive the requirement of a new bond for the period of service of a bonded officer after the expiration of his term and pending the appointment of his successor, the liability principal and sureties on the original bond ontinue during this period.

The house has authorized the appropriations

nitttee to attach the bill to the legislative APPROVE OF GOLD BONDS.

National Board of Trade Endorses the President's Recommendations WASHINGTON, Jag. 30 .- At its morning session the National Board of Trade passed a resolution approving the recommendation of the president to congress for the issue of bonds specifically payable, principal and interest, in gold, at a rate of intertst not exceeding 3 per cent. The board also appointed a committee to consider the question of the consolidation of second and third class mail matter and report later to the board. Committees were also appointed on water and railroad transportation. The board then took up the consideration of the house bill providing for the inspection of immigrants by United States consuls, but at no adjournment was taken to call upon the

Sweden Raises Grain Duties WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-The American grain growers and mill owners have received

another severe blow from a European country, in this case Sweden, a country which in no wise affected by our sugar differential duty. The United States consul at Goth enburg, Mr. Boyesen, in a report to the State department, shows that by a royal ordinance the import duties on grains have greatly increased, in cases more than 100 per cent. The rates are as follows per 100 kilos (250 pounds): Rye, wheat, barley, maize, peas, beans and other kinds not specially provided for, old rate 1.25 kroner. new rate 3.15 kroner (84 cents); malt, old

dissatisfied with the award of the arbitration commission shall not by reason of such dis-6.50 kroner (\$1.74).

JAPANESE TREATY RATIFIED. Only Amendment Made Was to Strike Out the Time Limit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The senate went into executive session at 2 o'clock today to consider the Japanese treaty, and the debate was immediately taken up where it was left off when the subject was last under consideration ten days ago. There was a running de bate, in which almost the entire senate paricipated, and it soon became evident the sentors who had objected to the treaty in its until the treaty should be amended or ratified over their objection. The session continued two hours and resulted in the ratification of the treaty as presented to the senate, pro-vided that it should go into effect after five years, and that after remaining in effect for ten years it could be abrogated by either party to it after a year's notice. Senator Lindsay offered an amendment striking out the ten years' provision as a substitute for Senator Frye's amendment, which was directed at preserving the American right to impose discriminating duties in case of goods carried in American ships. The Frye amendnent had been the bone of contention during session devoted to this treaty, but it was a once recognized the Lindsay substitute would cover the entire question, and it was accepted without question by those who had contended for the Frye resolution as a solution of the entire problem in that it afforded means o securing early relief in that or any other direction in case it should be necessary. amendment met little opposition and was igreed to without a division. The ratification of the treaty speedily followed, and this was also accomplished without a yea and nay

ACCOUNTING METHODS BAD.

Difficult to Prove that Howgate Ever Re-

ceived Any Money. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The trial of Cap ain Howgate was resumed today. The testimony related chiefly to the methods of keeping the accounts of the civil service bureau in Captain Howgate's time and the procedure in their adjustment and auditing. Fred W. Moffat, paying teller of the weather bureau in 1879, was placed on the stand, and the point brought out by the defense was that it would be impossible to produce any one to prove that the \$11,800 cited in the indictment was paid to Howgate. Moffat was one of the principal witnesses for the government, but when placed on the stand he testified he was unable to state whether the \$11,800 was paid to Howgate or to Mr. Whitney of the West ern Union Telegraph company, now deceased or to some one else. Cashier E. E. True o treasurer's office and W. H. Stearns, and Edward Webster of the office of the auditor for the War department also testified as to accounting methods of the bureau.

Subscription Laws Are Fakes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Frequent inquiries have reached the Postoffice departnent regarding the condensation of subscrip tion laws printed in many instances in small newspapers. All of these, the department holds, are fakes and no such laws as printed

Assistant Attorney General Thomas has made a ruling on the scheme frequently re-sorted to by merchants offering each pur-chaser of a designated value of goods a numbered check and giving as a prize a music box to the party holding a numbered check corresponding to the one placed in the The scheme is held to constitute lottery and matter relating to it is no

Olney Entertains the President WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The dinner gives by Attorney General and Mrs. Olney to President and Mrs. Cleveland was one of the most delightful of the winter. The guests in-cluded President and Mrs. Cleveland and the cabinet officers and their ladies

Bill to Ratire Justice Jackson. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Senator Harris has introduced a bill permitting Associate

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry fe Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry 36 Pitcher's Castoria.

The latest information from Thomasville, Ga., in regard to the condition of Judge Jackson is that he is doing very well and will leave Thomasville tomorrow for Nash-

ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS OBJECT.

Think the Reilly Bill Too Stringent In Its Provisions. son was brought before the senate commit- Lochren said: tee on Pacific railroads and made an argument as the representative of the English bondholders and stockholders of the Central Pacific in favor of the readjustment of the bill, and urged more liberal legislation. He did not present any direct proposal, but inti-mated the Frye bill of the Fifty-first conosal, but intigress which refunds the entire indebtedness of the Pacific roads for fifty years at 3 per cent interest, would be acceptable. He said that taking the past five years the net average receipts of the Central Pacific had exmeet interest and keep the sinking fund replenished. The committee took no action.

POPE HAS MORE TO SAY.

Position of Mgr. Satolli to Se Dealt with in a Supplementary Letter. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The opinion expressed among high Roman Catholic ecclesiasts is that the pope's encyclical will be followed at no distant date by a supplemental letter specifically dealing with the American delegation. This is based on the fact that encyclicals generally deal with matters of general interest to the church, so that the functions of the American delegate would more properly be made in a special letter, although general reference was made to the lelegation in the encyclical. A report has been current of late that Mgr. Satolli would go to Rome before long. But it is stated by those in a position to know that the delegate has no such intention at the present time. It is believed, how-ever, that Cardinal Gibbons will make the

Bankers Growing Generous. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-Assistant Secre tary Curtis of the Treasury department left at 11 o'clock today for New York, but the specific purpose of his visit could not be learned beyond the fact that he would confer with Assistant Secretary Jordan in regard to gold exportations. A report

visit to Rome which was deferred some weeks

was in circulation here that several New York bankers had notified Secretary Carliste that they were willing to pay into the subtreasury at New York several millions in gold in exchange for legal tenders if the secretary so desired. The rumor, however, could not be confirmed.

JUDGE LONG'S PENSION. Commissioner Lochren Has Not Yet

Finished the Fight. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-In commenting WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Sir Rivers Wil- on Judge Bradley's decision Commissione "The idea that a pensioner can come in and ask for an increase of pen-sion without any record and be given it entirely upon his own statement is an absurdity so patent that it does not require even lawyer to observe it. indebtedness of that company. He declared Judge Long could be restored to his former the continued existence of the company would rating is through a new certificate to be signed by the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of pensions. How Judge Bradley expects me to restore the pension if the secretary does not in the exercise of his a problem that I will leave to the judge to determine. Commissioner Dudley issued a certificate granting Judge Long \$50 a month, and Commissioner Tanner undid that action ceeded the charges by about \$1,500,000 per in Chicago afterward, readjusting the case annum, and that sum would be sufficient to on the same evidence recorded. There has been no doubt as to the authority of the commissioner to correct an error or illegality Judge Lochren will consider with Assistant ttorney General Whitney in a few days to

> overnment in the case. Rankhead Delaying the Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Renewed effort being made by prominent architects of the country now in Washington to secure action by the house on the bill introduced by Representative McKaig of Maryland to make effective the Tarsney law relative to the preparation of plans for public buildings by architects after completion. Secretary Carlisle has expressed himself as having no objection to the proposed legislation and the committee on public buildings and grounds has acted favorably on the bill. Chairman Bankhead is, however, decidedly opposed to the bill and will make no effort to secure action upon it. To a committee of the architects who called on him today he gave no encouragement whatever. the country now in Washington to secure

determine the next step to be taken by the

Almost Four Million More Withdrawe. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- The total withdrawais of gold today were \$3,951,740, of which \$3,775,000 was taken from New York, \$131,740 from Battimore and \$45,000 from Hos-ton, leaving the true amount of gold reserve at the close of business \$44,511,322.

Nicaragua Canal Bill on Friday. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has decided to make the senate Nicaragua canal bill a special order for Friday next,

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And the inflicted and the contribution of the