

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY GONE

Populists Now Hold the Balance of Power in the United States Senate.

HAWAIIAN QUESTION BROUGHT UP AGAIN

Provision for Laying a Telegraph Cable Incorporated in an Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The democratic majority in the senate was eliminated today when Clarence D. Clark, the new senator from Wyoming, was sworn in to fill the vacancy which has existed for two years.

His credentials had previously been presented. Mr. Clark is another of the young men who have recently come into the senate, materially reducing the age average of that body. The credentials of Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia for the term, beginning March 4 next, as the successor of Mr. Camden, were presented by Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia today. Mr. Coke of Texas submitted the credentials of his successor, Horace Clifton, for the term beginning March 4 next.

The resolution of Mr. Peffer was agreed to calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the kinds of money which had been realized from the sale of bonds. When the vice president put the question on the resolution there was so little attention paid to it that no one voted. "It is a tie vote," said the presiding officer, "no votes in the affirmative and none in the negative." Mr. Peffer insisted he had voted eye in a low voice. The resolution was again put to a vote and agreed to.

The bill was passed to provide for the examination and classification of certain mineral lands of Montana and Idaho. The measure is of far-reaching importance to the far north, but by understanding among the senators it went through without debate. The bill amends the bill already passed by the house. Some time after the bill was passed, Mr. Gorman gave notice he would move a reconsideration of the vote.

PROPOSAL FOR A HAWAIIAN CABLE

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was today amended to include an amendment proposing an appropriation of \$500,000 to begin the work of laying a cable between the United States and Hawaii, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to enter into contracts for the purchase of the cable.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, presented an amendment embodying a comprehensive revision and reform of our foreign relations. It is based on civil service principles, and applies to the state department as well as to the consuls, ministers and other officers abroad. Mr. Morgan stated the members of the committee were substantially agreed on the amendment.

A number of minor amendments to the bill were agreed to and the Hawaiian cable item came up again. Mr. Mills renewed his point of order, saying the inauguration of such a vast plan was a question of time, and therefore could not be added to an appropriation bill. The immediate decision on the point was put off in order to permit a general debate.

Mr. Hale of Maine addressed the senate in favor of cable connection with Hawaii. "The annexation of Hawaii is sure to come, cable or no cable," he said. "It is a question of time, and the efforts of Great Britain to build the Hawaiian cable and said we should not permit a foreign power to take advantage.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST. Mr. Vest of Missouri and Mr. Palmer of Illinois asked the cost of the entire cable. Mr. Hale said he had careful estimates made by cable experts. The cost of the cable surveyed route was about 2,100 miles. The estimates showed the cost to be about \$10,000,000 per mile, or \$21,000,000 for the entire cable.

Mr. Hale said the recent unfortunate events on the islands and the debates in congress emphasize the need of a cable and he considered the time opportune to commit the government to the plan.

Mr. Allen of Ohio asked what right this government had to enter upon the project. "The same right," said Mr. Hale, "that Jefferson had in adding Louisiana to the territory; the same right Mr. Seward had in securing Alaska."

"Does it not look like paternalism?" asked Mr. Allen. Mr. Hale suggested an amendment that the Hawaiian cable should remain under government ownership and control.

Mr. Allen asked what difference there was between this proposition to construct and own a cable and government ownership of a railroad.

Mr. Hale replied if the railroad ran into a foreign country it should not be owned on principle as the government. But that did not concern the cable, but that did not concern the cable or railroad wholly of an internal and domestic character.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina cited the United States government's ownership of the railroad running to South Carolina.

Mr. Allen said he was glad to commit a representative republican senator and a representative democrat to the project of favoring government construction and ownership of a foreign cable or a railroad which was an adjunct to foreign commerce.

TELLER TURNS PROPHET. Mr. Teller of Colorado took up some general phases of the Hawaiian cable and the rule of the international law that the United States was bound to protect its citizens' property in the Hawaiian islands, even though they were enacting in the same way as the Hawaiian government.

Mr. Teller's argument was with a view to show that Secretary Herbert had erred in his opinion on the Hawaiian cable. He was glad to hear Mr. Teller concede the Americanism of the Hawaiian people.

Mr. Teller said that the Hawaiian people were a party to a mean, paltry conspiracy on a distant island. It does not trail the United States into the mire in order to exhibit its Americanism.

Mr. Platt read from President Cleveland's message in 1888 urging the importance of close relations with Hawaii, and saying the establishment of a cable should not be overlooked. In 1888 Mr. Cleveland again urged on congress the desirability of establishing a submarine cable to Hawaii.

Mr. Butler asked if Hawaii was willing the United States should build the cable.

Mr. Perkins of California said he happened to be in California and he happened to be in California and he happened to be in California.

CONTINENTAL'S SUIT SALE

Next Saturday is the Day Set for the Greatest Happening in Omaha.

UNDER THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE

Currency Bill Discussion Nearing Its Close in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The house met today to continue the debate on the bill to authorize the issue of \$500,000,000 gold bonds. Before the house went into committee of the whole the resolution of Mr. Livingston of Georgia was passed, suspending arbitration of the difficulty over the boundary line dispute between British Guinea and Venezuela, and also the bill granting to the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian reservation, corrected to meet the objections of the present in-house message.

Mr. Brooks, republican of Pennsylvania, was the first speaker on the financial bill. He strongly urged the necessity for immediate relief to the treasury, and the passage of the bill. He made an eloquent appeal to his republican colleagues to lay aside their party prejudices, and to support the representatives of the people made patriotic before they are partisans.

Mr. Little, democrat of Arkansas, opposed the bill on the ground that its passage would mortgage posterity to maintain the gold standard. He also antagonized the Cox substitute.

Mr. Crow, republican of Pennsylvania, supported the Reed substitute. Mr. O'Neill, democrat of Missouri, and Mr. McLean, democrat of Arkansas, and Mr. Newlands, populist of Nevada, opposed the bill. Mr. Newlands argued that free silver would raise the price of gold to such a point that it would be impossible to get a return of property.

Mr. Hinds, democrat of Missouri, then gave notice of the substitute he had prepared. At 2 p. m., under the special order, the bill being open to amendment in any of its parts. It was agreed that the substitutes of Mr. Reed and Mr. Cox should be considered pending.

Mr. Springer then offered the amendments agreed upon by the committee on banking and currency. The amendments make the bill the amendment making the bonds payable "at the pleasure of the government" for five years was agreed to.

Mr. Breckinridge, republican of Kentucky, gave notice of a substitute he should offer providing for the issue of rebate certificates, which would be given to the holders of the repeal of the state bank tax. The amendment to limit the amount of legal tenders retired by the amount of additional circulation to be issued by the treasury was agreed to.

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PRICES BLOWN TO ATOMS NOW

You Got Wind of It Yesterday—Set Your Sails and Come in to This Great Suit Sale—You Never Saw Its Like.

Yes, the Continental suit sale is set for Saturday, February 3, and the undertaking is so much greater than the overcoat event of a week ago that it will take one whole day to prepare for it.

That's the reason the Continental will be closed up all day tomorrow.

Every suit in the house, no matter what the former price or how good a seller, will be put up at this sale to go at a fearfully reduced price. The prices made last Saturday staggered most people; what will they do when they see the announcement tomorrow, which, when compared with anything ever before attempted, graded the prices down to powder.

Values will be scattered to the four winds of heaven, culminating in a big step toward price nothingness.

The Continental does nothing by halves; it's worse 'n half, and if you intend to wear a suit next winter or the next, or even for the next six or eight weeks, it will be the gladdest moment of your life when you capture one of the suits to go on sale Saturday morning at the Continental. Every suit is the quintessence of merit and economy, including the entire stock for men and boys, nothing reserved; everything goes, and with a rush, too, as you will see when the prices are sprung tomorrow.

Watch this paper tomorrow, it will tell you all about the greatest suit change you ever had. Don't mind this is no broken size sale, for every size, every style, every suit in the house of whatsoever grade will be found on the list.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSE PERSONNEL. Members Who Have Died or Resigned or Been Removed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A glance at the records on file in the clerk's office in the house of representatives shows that there have been no less than twenty-nine changes in the personnel of that body since the time members were elected. Eleven of these changes have been due to deaths, fifteen to resignations and three to members being unseated by the house.

The number is larger than in any congress within the recollection of the older house officials and it is believed to be unequalled since the war. Since the election of the members of the Fifty-third congress death has claimed Mutchler of Pennsylvania, Enoch of South Carolina, Shipman of Mississippi, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Tilly of Kentucky, Cook of Ohio, Stratton of Maryland, Lisle of Kentucky, Shaw of Wisconsin, Wright of Pennsylvania and Post of Illinois.

Members who have resigned their seats to accept the places indicated: Mitchell of Wisconsin, a seat in the senate; Lodge of Massachusetts, a seat in the senate; Fitz of New York, comptroller of the currency of New York; O'Farrell of Virginia, to the governorship of that commonwealth; Follows of New York, a seat in the senate; Burrows of Michigan, a seat in the senate.

This list will soon be swelled by another representative, Wilson of Washington, who was a few days ago elected to the senate to succeed Mr. Allen. The elections take effect immediately and the resignation of a member of the house will probably be received very soon.

Mr. Gear of Iowa, now a member of the house, has been elected to represent his state in the senate.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa declared his hostility to the bill and all substitutes proposed except the Reed substitute, for which he said he would vote.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hartman for the payment of customs duties half in gold and half in silver was agreed to 83 to 72, after which the committee amendment was defeated.

COIN RESERVE DEFEATED. The committee amendment (Mr. Walker's) to the coinage bill, which provides for six months to carry all their reserve in coin, half in gold and half in silver, was warmly opposed by Mr. Hendrix of New York and others, who contended that this amendment would defeat the purpose of the bill.

The amendment was defeated, 34 to 101.

Mr. Bryan opposed the committee amendment to the last section, which provides for the repeal of all laws limiting the amount of national bank circulation which could be withdrawn for any one month to \$100,000 and prohibiting an increase of circulation for six months after it had retired any of its circulation.

He claimed it would give the bank power to contract and expand the currency at will. The amendment was adopted, 93 to 48.

Mr. Brand then offered his substitute as an amendment to the first section. Mr. Springer made a point of order against it, which was sustained.

Mr. Brand attempted to offer it as a substitute for other sections, but it was not taken up.

Mr. Brand appealed from the decision of the chair. The appeal was still pending when the committee arose and the house at 5:25 adjourned.

REED WOULD NOT AGREE TO GOLD

Possibility of a Compromise Between Republicans and Democrats is Open.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Ex-Speaker Reed of Maine, Mr. Dingley and other republican leaders have been in consultation concerning the exact course to be pursued by the administration plan of relief for the treasury, with a view to compromising their differences if such a compromise had failed.

The administration refused to accept any bill that did not carry authorization for a gold bond.

Mr. Springer of Illinois stated that the attempt to effect a compromise had failed. The administration refused to accept any bill that did not carry authorization for a gold bond.

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