CALIFORNIANS WARMED UP

Lively Joint Debate on the Pacific Railroads Before the House Committee.

M'GUIRE AND TWEED IN APPOSITION

Leaders of the Opposing Forces Engage Enraestly in the Discussion of the Central Pacific's Present Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- (Special Telegram.)-A decidedly breezy time was experienced today in the house committee room of the Pacific railroads, the Central Pacific Interests having the right of way. A large delegation of California opponents to any funding scheme was present, together with hests of attorneys representing all sorts and conditions of interests in the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific, with Union Pacific lookerson and participants in the general shakeup. James G. Maguire, member of the house, was chief representative of the Callfornia delegation, while C. H. Tweed outlined the Central Pacific's position and what the company could do to meet its government obligations. At times the discussion between Maguire and Tweed grew decidedly

acrimonious, the intervention of the chair-man on one occasion being necessary.

As in the case of the Union Pacific hear-ing, the committee desired a definite proposition from the Central Pacific, several of the members wanting to know what sum could be given outright for the property and relinquishment of the government interest. Mr. Tweed stated that he thought the Central Pacific could on a million and a quarter earnings, taking care of prior fixed charges, capitalize a new company for sixty millions which would net a little over 2 per cent per annum, to run until the government debt was paid, the government necessarily taking new bonds under his scheme. As to a lump sum, Mr. Tweed contented himself with arguing that such a course would deprive the government of considerable money, which it would other-wise realize under a scheme to reorganize. Tomorrow California will be accorded an opinion to tell how much the Southern Pa-

Sutro is leading from a long suit. These sessions have developed one thing— there will be some legislation at this session of congress looking to an adjustment of the government's interest in Pacific railroads, and from the trand of opinion it is thought a modification of the Frye bill will be adopted, although conditions may vitally change when the representatives of the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific present a definite proposition to the senate committee on Saturday. Between now and Saturday, ac-cording to Mr. Pierce, the whole question will be gone over by the reorganization com-mittee, and he believes a satisfactory agreement can be reached, which will be satisfactory to the interests of the United States. That such a proposition is air ady roughly drafted is certain, needing only the sanctio of the committee to present it as an honor able way out of the dilemma, and thereby solving a most perplexing problem. MAY NOT MOVE THE SECOND.

cific has operated against the Pacific coast, and, judging from the array of talent, Adolph

There will be no change in army circles until May, at least, and then the War department may decide to leave the regiments in their present locations rather than spend a lot of money moving regiments about. costs a lot of money to move a regiment of infantry," said a well known army officer the other day, "and Secretary Lamont is averse to spending money needlessly. I presume there will be some changes, but just when they will occur I do not believe the secretary of war knows. The Nineteenth regiment now at Detroit, may probably be moved, and the Second may have to change, but there is nothing certain that this will occur. Under present regulations enlisted men are changed every three years. Promotions are almost constantly occurring in the rank, which gives change to the officers, so for the life of me I can't see why regiments should be changed. It is impossible to move the whole army to Washington, which seems to be the Mecca to which all soldierly eyes turn, and for one I would rather be in the brush than playing the tin soldier here in the nation's capital. Should the Second in-fantry be moved, the Fourth would probably come in from the west, and possibly the Fourteenth would be sent to take the Second's place at Fort Crook. There is no certainty, however, that the Second will be moved this year, and I, for one, know that Secretary Lamont does not look with a great deal of favor upon these transfers unless it be for the good of the service."

NEBRASKA'S STATE CONVENTION. with the republican members of the con gressional delegation relative to the time of holding the state convention. The question of the gubernstorial nomination also came up, but supreme reticence is main-tained as to just what the leaders desired, in view of so many candidates being in the field.

The Nebraska congressional delegation was The Nebraska congressional delegation was present in the senate today to hear Mr. Thurston's speech on the Monroe doctrine. Among the Nebraskans prezent were noticed: F. N. Heaton, Mrs. W. E. Andrews, Mrs. Andrus and daughter, formerly of Lincoln, E. K. Valentine, C. H. Morrill, I. W. Miner of Omaha, who is stronger to the Miner of Omaha, who is stopping at the National hotel; Mrs. Thurston and Miss Morton. Judge Dillon of New York came over to hear his old associate in the University

Leave of absence for twenty days has been granted First Lieutenant Will T May, Firteenth infantry. Leave for one month is granted Captain Benjamin Munday, assistant

First Lieutenant Frederick Wooley, Tenth infantry, is relieved from duty with the militia of Rhode Island, and ordered to join his company. First Lieutenant Charles W. Abbott, jr., Twelfth infantry, is ordered to Providence, R. I., to take the place of Wooley, contrary everything is tranquil and quiet.

No Action on the Revenue Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Senator Jones of Nevada was present at today's meeting of the senate committee on finance, but the revenue tariff bill was not taken up. It is the understanding that the bill will not be considered again by the committee until after the silver bond bill shall have been

WOMEN APPEAL TO THE SENATE. Suffragists Ask Recognition

at the Ballot Box. WASHINGTON, Jan. 38 .- The senate marile room was completely filled today by a telegation of ladies from the National Equal Suffrage association, who appeared before he senate committee on woman suffrage, to present their plea for recognition at the ballot box. Senators Call and Peffer were the mly members of the committee present and they were late in arriving. The ladies were all present at 11 o'clock, the hour specified

for the meeting. The speakers were presented by Dr. Annie Shaw. They represented the states as follows: Connecticut, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bacon; Delaware, Mary E. Milligan; District of Co-lumbia, Mrs. Ellen P. Thompson; Illinois, Mrs. Frank Hubbard; Kentucky, Sally C. Bennett; Maryland, Caroline H, Miller; Massachusetts; Salvinia H. Hatch; Michigan, Msy S. Knaggs; Minnesota, Julia B. Nelson Missouri, Mrs. Conkling Whitney; New Jer sey, Dr. Mary Hussey; New York, Mariana W. Chapman; North Carolina, Helen M. Lewis; Oklahoma, Mrs. E. W. Southard; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Bienkenburg; Rhole Island, Mrs. Mary Arnold; South Carolina, Virginia D. Young; Vermont. Mary N.

Chase; Virginia, Orra Langhorne, None of the speeches were of more than ve minutes duration. The speakers all five minutes duration. The speakers all dwelt upon the right of the female sex to equal participation with men, in shap-ing legislation and almost all of them referred to the injustice of taxing women without allowing them to vote. Mrs. Thompson of the District of Columbia declared that there were 25 per cent more of educated girls than of educated boys. Mrs. Hubbard ndirectly rasped the committee by declar ing that the ladles had shown two of the and not from silver demonstization. virtues of statesmenship today, those of punctuality and patience, the reference being to the tardiness or absence of the mem-bers of the committee.

A delegation also visited the judiciary committee room of the house and made speeches to the committee. The speakers were introduced by Susan B. Anthony and among those who spoke were Henry B. Biackwell of Boston, Mrs. Saunders, wife of ex-Senator Saunders of Montana; Eliza-beth Yates of Maine, Dr. Cora S. Eaton of North Dakota, Mrs. Clara Colby of the Woman's Tribune, Mrs. Francis A. Williams, a Nevada ranch and mine owne and Mrs. Caroline M. Eberhard of Ohio. There was an interesting episode while Mr. Blackwell of Boston was speaking. Chair-man Henderson had said that the best argument he had found against suffrage was that a majority of the women did not want it Mr. Blackwell replied to this, and declare that women were deprived of their constitutional rights. Some one inquired if a majority of the slaves had wanted suffrage before it was given to them, and Mr. Black well, in replying remarked that the souther states had no free schools until the carpe bag legislators established them.
Mr. Washington of Tennessee an

Mr. Washington of Tennessee answered in-dignantly: "That is not true," and he then named several southern states which had free school systems. Then Mr. Washington asked: "Why don't

you let the women plead their own cause. As to the emancipation of slaves, he (Washington), was in favor of it, and the young men of the south would not return to the old order of things if they could. The free schools of the south would be more prosperous today, he said, if the carpet bagger had not robbed the country of so many mil-

The association at its meeting today afte warm debate adopted, although not unant mously, a resolution declaring that it is in no way responsible for the publication of the so-called Woman's bible, which has given rise to so much discussion. Those who par-ticipated in the discussion included Mrs. Clara B. Colby, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stet-son, Miss Anthony, Mr. Henry Blackwell, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Avery. Resolutions of sympathy with the Ar menians and with the Cuban insurgents wer ilso adopted, and likewise one favoring the submission of questions of international dis-pute to boards of arbitration.

The meeting this morning was opened by a violin solo by the son of Frederick Douglass. Addresses were made by the following: Devereaux Blake of New York, "The Presidential Election and the Interests of Women;" Harriet May Hills of New York, "Government of the Presidential Election and the Interests of Women;" Harriet May Hills of New York, "The Presidential Election and the Interests of Women;" Harriet May Hills of New York, "The President Alliest" Engage Smith "Our Unconscious Allies;" Emma Smith Devoe of Illinois, "The Liberty of the Mother Emma Smith Means the Liberty of the Race;" Anna L Diggs of Washington, D. C., "Women as Legislators;" Rev. Anna Howard Shaw Pernsylvania, "The Bulwark of the Common-wealth," and the final address by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, California.

VENEZUELANS ARE STILL ELATED Committee at Work Gathering Fact

Concerning the Boundary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Minister Andrade Charles H. Morrill of Lincoln was in the received his regular private and newspaper elty today, and had an extended interview mail from Venezuela today. There was a lack of official communication on account of the serious illness of M. Rojas, the minister of foreign affairs. There is apparently no abatement of the strong feeling of satisfac tion in Venezuela over the attitude of this government over the boundary dispute. The executors of the states of Zulia, Bermudez and Miranda have passed resolutions of thanks to President Cleveland and promise their support to the government of Vene-zuela in its emergency. In addition to his diplomatic position, Minister Andrade is also a senator from the state of Zulia, and the government has invited him to take part in the representation of that state in the com-ing convocation of congress on the 20th of February. The minister will decline the in vitation, vitation, feeling that he can be of more service to his government at this time at

C. E. Squires of Omaha is in the city.

First Licutenant Herbert J. Stocum and William A. Holbrook are transferred from troop S in the Seventh cavalry, the former going to D and the latter to F.

Leave of absence for twenty deep transferred from dispute: R. Seijas, president of the holes. first two have occupied the positions of min ister of foreign affairs of the republic. Al though the Official Gazette does not expliitly so state, the presumption is that the data to be gathered is for the information of

Bank Notes Redeemable in Coin. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Senator Teller today offered the following amendment to the pending financial bill:

"That after the 1st of July, 1896, all bank notes issued by national banking associa-tions shall be redeemed in coin when pre-sented for redemption to the national bank-ing associations issuing the same and any disposed of by the senate, when, it is now such national banking association failing to believed, it will be promptly reported in redeem its notes on presentation shall be dissolved."

CALLED UP THE DEBS MATTER

Senator Call Wants a Special Committee to Investigate His Case.

SENATOR TURPIE ON THE ARMENIAN AFFAIR

Denounces Turkish Misrule as a Blo Upon Civilization and Urges the Armed Interference of Christianity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Foreign affairs and finance occupied the attention of the senate today. Mr. Thursten vigorously upheld a strong application of the Monroe doctrine and was at times warmly applauded for his sentiments. Senator Turple touched on the Turkish atrocities in a brief but very energetic speech, in which he declared that the resolution just passed by congress should be followed by a blow, a shot, which should crash through the sultan's seraglio, sweeping back Mohammedanism and advancing Christianity. Mr. Voorhees, who was until recently chairman of the finance committee spoke in advocacy of the remonetization of silver and sharply arraigned those responsible for the elimination of silver from the

colrage. Mr. Gray urged the advantage of a gold standard. His speech was notable in its presentation of the fluctuations of prices, showing them to result from natural causes

Mr. Clark spoke in favor of silver coinage. Another effort was made by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the silver bond bill, to have the vote fixed for Thursday. Mr. Hill objected, however, and Mr. Jones notified the senators to prepare for a test of endurance on Thursday, as he would ask hem to sit until a vote was taken. A fruit less discussion of the resolution to inquire into the arrest of Eugene V. Debs occurred during the day, but action was deferred unti

Mr. Turple, democrat of Indiana, in pre senting a petition concerning the Turkish massacres, said in the recent calamities the Armenians were charged with no revolt They were charged only with being Christians. Their only crime was that they claimed and exercised the right to worship tians. the Divine Creator of the universe. The time had come, said the senator, that there should be an official notification to Turkey and to the Mohammedan church that there has been a decadence in their power to proselyte with the sword. "We have aldy sent a message," said the senator, referring to the concurrent resolution, "but the blow should follow. The message should be followed by a shot, which would go crash-ing through the grand seraglio." The sen-ator urged that it would be a glorious day when the destruction of this Turkish power was brought about. He would have the messages and demands sent not only to the sultan, but echoed through the mosques and minarets. It should thunder until these murderers learned the power and advance of Christianity. The senator urged that the Christian world might now be called upon to take up another great crusade, driving to take up another great crusaus, back the rule of Mohammedanism and establishing the rule of Christianity. Turple spoke with great earnestness and vigor and his remarks attracted much at-

Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, gave notice of an amendment to the pending silver bond bill, depriving the secretary of the treasury of the power to issue bonds unless the au-thority is granted by congress.

URGED IMMEDIATE ACTION. Mr. Call's resolution for an investigation of the laboring interests of the country desired

Mr. Hill, democrat of New York, said that ordinarily he had great respect for the labor-ing people of the country. But he had found out that no petitions had come from the representatives of these people. He had never heard that they desired this investiga-He had tion. It might be that such inquiry was desirable, but if so it should be conducted by one of the regularly constituted committees as enforced by the federal judiciary, be investigated by the committee on judiciary, and that a report be made as to what, if any

legislation was necessary.

Mr. Call dissented to the amendment. Was it intended to suppress the inquiry, was suggested. These regular committees were "the sepulchers" of legislation. If action was to dispense with their services." taken a special committee was the only means of accomplishing it. Mr. Call spoke vigorously upon the indignities and wrongs against Eugent V. Debs because he had ventured to express opinions contrary to those enter-tained by a court. The senator said this in-quiry was vital to the preservation of civil liberty and the inviolability of the personal

rights of the individual. question, and hence proper to be considered law will by the judiciary committee. There was no quired.

Mr. Alien interposed with a dissent to Mr. Hill's statement of the supreme court de-cirion. He said the court held it had no jurisdiction to give the relief asked. It did Mr. Hadley, republican not rule on the merits. Mr. Allen severely, criticised Judge Woods, who committed Deba-Mr. Hill said he would not be put into the attitude of opposing an inquiry. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Debs, and sa'd the action he urged was with a view of securing ap-propriate legislative action. Mr. Allen created a flutter of excitement by asserting that in his opinion the express purpose for referring the resolution to a standing committee was to suppress and kill

it. It was an adroit means of sending the resolution into the "dark caverns" of the The resolution finally went over to allow first speech since entering the senate, and he Quantico the president's destination is was accorded close attention.

SILVER MEN TO SIT IT OUT. At 2 o'clock the silver bond bill was taken up and after some skirmishing between Hill and Chandler and Jones (Ark.), in a vain effort of the last named to have

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BLACKWELL'S GENUINE

ask all senators to come prepared on Thursday for such action; Wolcott said he hoped the physical test of endurance would not become necessary as a means of securing a vote. He pointed out that the friends of silver had been sccused of opposing legislation. Now it was the senators from the east who interposed interposition. Mr. Welcott strongly urged

resorted to. Mr. Clarke then addressed the senate in be half of eliver. The senator declared that the gold monometallists has hypnotized the country with the diabolical influence of Svengall

that the physical all flight struggle be not

Mr. Voorhees rose for a "short talk." He said he has seidem spoken of late, and was given close attention. He said the country was not in the midst of a revoluought on by those who plotted against silver. panies, destroying the parity of the metals. The men who demonetized silver in 1873 were, said Mr. Voorhees, "revolutionists." They sought to overcome the constitution, the laws and the policy of a century. After tracing the constant use of silver since the government began, the senator declared that the token of 'sound money' applied to gold was a fraud; silver was as much sound money as gold. It would effectively stop the raids on the gold reserve if the demands were met by silver payments as well as gold.

Mr. Voorhees sarcastically reviewed Mr.

Sherman's financial record. Under his leader-

ship, the senator declared, the republican party had broken faith with the soldiers, paying them with depreciated paper money The Ohio senator believed in "sound money for Wall street, but not for the soldiers. Mr. Voorhees declared that the gold with drawals of the last twelve months was par of the conspiracy to compel the issue of in-terest bearing bends. Since the demonstiza-tion of silver panics had been frequent. Ruin followed in the train of demonstization. To eprich creditors at the cost of debtors was be invariable purpose in the contraction of

ALWAYS A BIMETALLIST. Mr. Voorhees referred derisively to the nglomania which made England foremost in certain frivolous social affairs and matrimonial bargains and then commented on the

all financial legislation. The senator recited the terms of the act f 1893 repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, passed at a time when he was chairman of the committee on finance. That act, while repealing the purchasing That act, while repeating the clause, explicitly recited that the policy of the United States was for the coinage of both other and gold without discrimination. Mr. Voorhees said that for nineteen years he had consistently maintained his attitude in defense of silver. He had first come to congress on the issue of the restoration of silver. The senator closed with a vigorous assertion of the capability of the democratic party to deal, not only with this great question, but also with the tariff, foreign affairs and all the important issues of the day.
Mr. Gray spoke of the advantages of

gold standard. It was the natural standard of the world and mere legislative whim or flat could not change the natural law. serator controverted the assertion that changed prices had followed the demonetization of silver. He asserted that invention and modern methods had brought about this reduction of prices. He contended also that low prices were for the benefit of the masses of the people.

Mr. Call gave notice of a speech tomorrow

on the bond bill.

Mr. Palmer presented resolutions of re spect to the memory of the late Representa-tive Remann of Illinois, and as a mark of respect the senate at 5:45 adjourned until

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. Several Unimportant Bills Passed by

Unanimous Consent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- During the morning hour in the house today several bills were passed by unanimous consent he arrest of Eugene V. Debs came up and On motion of Mr. Fletcher, republican of Minnesota, a bill was passed granting to the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota Railroad company a right of way through the Leach Lake and Chippewa Indian reserva-tions; on motion of Mr. Powers, republican of Vermont, to authorize the Sons of Veterans to wear the distinctive badge of that

order on public occasions. A resolution for the employment of an additional clerk in the folding room was passed and not by a special committee. To that end Mr. Hill offered an amendment directing that the whole subject of contempt of court, after a protracted partisan debate, Repreaggregating \$15,875 had been created by the republicans, while Mr. C. W. Stone main tained that the increase was only six, adding: "Five democrats have been retained out of courtesy to the minority. If we are democrats perhaps we can find a way to

> The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio in the chair) and took up the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The bill carries \$1,637,058, being \$98,000 in excess of the appropriation for the present field.

fiscal year.

Mr. Hitt (member of the committee on foreign affairs) explained that the bill was Mr. Hill urged that this was a judicial practically a re-enactment of the present law with such increases as the service re quired. An amendment was adopted includmentioning this particular case, as ing in the \$50,000 appropriated for the relief the United States supreme court had passed and protection of American seamen in for-on it and congress would not be likely to eign countries similar provision for American overrule the supreme court. The question seamen on the coast of Alaska. Without now was as to a legislative remedy for any general evil that might exist.

Mr. Allen interposed with a dissent to Mr. appropriating \$100,000 to aid in the estabschools for teaching articulate

Mr. Hadley, republican of Illinois, then announced the death of his predecessor, Frederick Remann, from the Illinois district, Jo propriate resolutions Eighteenth July 1895. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, after which, at 2:35 p. m., the house, as a further mark of respect, ad-President Takes Another Trip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-President Cleveland, accompanied by another person whose identity has not been ascertained, left the city at midnight on the lighthouse tender Maple, which was lying off the Seventh street wharf. The Maple's destination is be-Mr. Thurston, republican from Nebraska, to lieved to be Quantico, about thirty-two miles address the senate on the Monroe doctrine. down the river, and it is said that it will Except for a brief pension speech, it was his return to the city tomorrow. Further than known.

Reorganization of Alaska's Customs WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Representative Dingley of the ways and means committee today reported a bill to reorganize the cus-Thursday at 2 p. m. fixed for a vote, Mr. toms collection district of Alaska. The bill Jones said: "Then I give notice that on is recommended by the Treasury department Thursday I will ask the senate to remain as necessary to protect the revenue and fasession until this bill is disposed of and cilitate the commercial interests of Alaska

INVOLVES

Government Suit Against the Stanford Estate Up for Final Hearing.

SEEK TO MAKE STOCKHOLDERS LIABLE

Defense Sets Up the Plea that the Contract with All Pacific Roads Was Similar and Superior to State Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Argument was egun in the supreme court of the United States today in the case of the United States against Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow and xecutrix of the last will of the late Leland Stanford, in the suit of the government to recover from the Stanford estate Mr. Stanford's proportion of alleged individual liability for the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad company. Over \$15,000,000 is involved. The suit comes to the supreme ourt on the appeal from the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth circuit, where the decision was favorable to Mrs. Stanford. The argument for the government was begun by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson, who spoke for about two iours. Mr. Dickinson prefaced his remarks with a statement of the conditions under which the Central and Union Pacific rail-reads were built and then took the railroad charters and quoted precedents at length. These were interspersed with reasoning to show that the stockholders were personally liable for the railroad companies' bonds. He contended that there was no popular demand for the building of railroads across the continent at the time the bill of 1862 became a law and asserted that whatever clamor was raired for these lines was the result of the efforts of their incorporators, of whom Mr Stanford was one. They, he said, drew the bill and engineered the movement through congress. He said the government's interest in these railroads constituted a debt for which the stockholders were individually liable under the terms of the contract. Nothing could, he argued, be taken against the United States by intendment, but where there was silence that silence must be construed for the government. He dwelt the fact that the government grant made and the money advanced upon the condition that the debt was to be paid at maturity and these conditions could not be construed otherwise than binding upon all the parties to the contract. Mr. Choate followed in Mrs. Stanford's

behalf.
Mr. Choate's argument was largely technical, possessing very little of the character of a personal appeal. He contended that the successive acts of congress relating to the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads should be read together, and said that, being so read, they demonstrated that congress intended them to cover the entire relations of the government to all of the companies with respect to subsidy bonds, without reference to the laws of the states through which the roads passed, to which they were superior; that the roads were national institu tions, military highways and mail routes; that the functions and liabilities of all the Pacific roads were the same, and that it was not intended to impose a burden upo the stockholders in one company which was not imposed upon the stockholders in the other company; and that as to both com-panies the government looked to the companies alone for the performance of all that the acts imposed. These acts did not con-template the personal liability of the stockholders of either road, but on the con-trary, did intend that there should be no personal liability of the stockholders for the bonds. He demonstrated that no such lia-bility was imposed upon the Union Pacific stockholders, and contended that it was the purpose of the United States to place all the subsidized roads on an equal footing. Hence, the Central Pacific stockholders should be relieved of all personal liability, notwithstanding any laws of the state of California to the contrary.

The argument will be concluded tomorrow

PACIFIC ROADS GIVEN A HEARING. Representatives Urge the Adoption of

Some Funding Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- Mr. Francis B. and Transportation to advocate the passage of a funding b'll for the Pacific railroads. He commended Senator Frye's bill for a hundred years' extension of the debt at 3 executive council and the treasurer were per cent. The settlement of the Pacific rail-read and approved. Hon. Frederick Fraley road finances, he said, affected the business road finances, he said, affected the business of the entire country. He had aroused the commercial bodies of the country to the support of the anti-pooling clause of ex-Senator Reagan's interstate commerce bill. but the logic of events had convinced Sena-tor Reagan and himself that the prohibition of pooling was unnecessary and that rail-road rates were forced as low by competi-tion and other forces as they could be. The rates on the Pacific railroads was less than one-third of the standard at the establishment of the line and this fact should be considered in paying obligations incurred on the basis of those considerations. Congress the basis of those considerations. Congress should do three things to settle the business interests of the country. Pass a tariff bill to increase the revenue, a Pacific railroad funding bill and a bankruptcy bill. Mr. C. H. Tweed, attorney of the Central

Pacific, also spoke. In the hearing yesterday Mr. Patterson of Tennessee had asked Mr. Pierce of the Union Pacific whether that company would be able to comply with a proposition to pay the principal of its debt to the government within a short time if the interest was remitted and Mr. Pierce had answered in the affirmative. Today Mr. Johnson of Californ'a asked the same question of Mr. Tweed and he added that he did not see how the Central Pacific railroad could comply with such a proposition. Its ability to do so would depend on the condition of the money market and whether the company would make a showing of earnings good enough to float the bonds necessary to raise the funds, and he doubted whether such a showing could be made. Mr. Tweed declared that the ninety-nine year lease of the Central Pacific held by the Southern Pacific would not operate to prevent its acceptance of the terms of the Frye bill.

COST OF THE COAST DEFENSES General Miles Estimates it at Eighty

Million Dollars. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the ermy before the committee on coast defenses today made a statement of the condition of the coast defenses on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the gulf of Mexico. He stated that the guns now mounted at Savannah, Charleston and other ports are smooth bores of obsolete patterns and use-less, and are mounted on rotten carriages. The only places where provision has been made for any considerable defense are New York, San Francisco and Boston, and the defenses at these places are entirely in-adequate and insufficient. He said that our cities are open to attack by any country having a large navy, and that it would take years to create the necessiry armament. He estimated the entire cost of coast de-fenses for adequate protection of the country at about \$80,000,000 for fortifications guns. This would not include the cost of immunition and projectiles.

NATIONAL PARK AT VICKSBURG House Committee Favorably Inclined

to the Project. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The house com mittee on military affairs decided today to recommend the creation of a national military park on the Vicksburg battlefield and will report to the house the bill introduced by Mr. Catchings. The park con-templated will embrace 1,200 acros, where the opposing armies were lined at the siege of Vicksburg. The bill provides for a com-mission of three to outline the site, to be appointed by the secretary of war, and a secretary and a historian. The cost of the land is limited to \$50,000, but the entire expense of the park, if the project is carried out, will be \$500,000.

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SAPOLIO

CAMPANIA WAS ALSO ASHORE.

Life Saving Crew Was Preparing Assist the Ship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The weekly re port of Asher Wardell, keeper of the life saving station at Long Branch, seems to settle the question as to whether the steamship Campania was ashore on the morning of the 25th, about the same time as the accident to the St. Paul. The report says: "The morning of the 25th Surfman Sexton, while on his north watch, from 12 to 4 a. m., discovered a large steamer ashore. He burnt his Coston signal, and at once re turned to the station to give the alarm. We started with our beach apparatus at 2 a. m. While we were on our way we heard a steamer blowing north of the station, and close to the beach. Surf-men Chasey and Rundquist ran to the beach and burned their Coston lights and signalled to us that she was ashore. I had the apparatus hauled abreast of the

steamer. I was having the gun placed in posi-tion to fire a line over her. I waited a few minutes to let her get still, when I saw her begin to go astern. She backed off all right. After waiting a while to see that she was all right we proceeded on our way to the steamer in front of the Brighton hotel, arriving there at 3:30 o'clock a. m." The remainder of the report shows what was done by life saving crews for the relief of the St. Paul, and contains nothing of im-

National Board of Trade. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The first session Thurber of New York appeared before the of the annual meeting of the National Board house committee on Pacific roads today as of Trade was held here today with the vena representative of the National Board of erable Frederick Fraley, president, in the Trade and the New York Board of Trade chair. Several new trade organizations were admitted to membership and the boards of trade of Detroit and New Orleans were granted permission to withdraw for reasons

> In its annual report the executive council briefly reviewed the financial conditions which resulted in the issue of government bonds to maintain the public credit and predicted that the pending issue would be a decided success. The more important features of the present convention are pointed out as being reform in the consular service and the question of deep waterways between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic sea board and the importance of navigable waterways gen-erally; the necessity for a reform bankruptcy law; a reform in our currency laws and the Nicaraguan canal question.

Bringing Back Liberty Bell. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- A special train from Philadelphia left Washington tonight over the Southern railway enroute to bring back the "Liberty bell," which was on exhibition at the Cotton States and Interna tional exposition. The party was composed of the mayor and part of the city council and a part of the reserve police force of Philadelphia to act as guard to the old bell.

District of Columbia Delegates Chosen WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- Perry H. Carson colored, and Andrew Gleason, white, wer eday chosen delegates to the national re publican convention. J. F. Bell and W. F. Thomas were selected alternates. Carson said to favor Reed.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally Fair, with South Winds for Nebraska. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The forecast for Wednesday is: For Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming-Generally fair; south, shifting to west

For Iowa-Fair; southwest winds. For Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory—Fair; light, south For South Dakota and Montana-Increasing cloudiness; colder, variable winds, coming northwest.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU,
OMAHA, Jan. 28.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfail, compared with the
corresponding day of past four years:
1836, 1836, 1835, 1831, 1833.

Maximum temperature... 40 23 37 12
Minimum temperature... 22 Zero 9 9
Average temperature... 31 12 23 7
Precipitation... 00 .00 T .07
Condition of temperature and precipitation
at Omaha for the day and since March 1,
1836;

| 1895: | 18 | Normal temperature | 18 | Excess for the day | 13 | Accumulated excess since March 1 | 617 | Normal precipitation | 92 inch | 92 inch | 93 | 100 | 94 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF for day WEATHER. Omaha, cloudy North Platte, partly cloudy Huren, clear Chicago, clear St. Louis, clear St. Faul, clear Kansis City, cloudy
Heiena, cloudy
Havre, cloudy
Sait Lake City, clear
Blamarck, clear
St. Vincent, clear
Chevenne, partly cloudy
Williston, partly cloudy
Rapid City, partly cloudy
Gaiveston, clear L. A. WELSH, Observer.

WESTERN PENSIONS Veterans of the Late War Remem

bered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Pen-sions granted, issue of January 8, were: Nebraska: Original—Seth B. Tannehill, Du Bois, Pawnee; Daniel Swalley, Stromsburg, Polk; John Placot, Seneca, Thomas, Ircrease—Isaac A. Matlick, Kenesaw, Adams; Charles F. Harms, Spencer, Boyd. Original widows, etc.-Eliza Hiatt, Blair, Washington; Mary Mohrenstecker, Ne-braska City, Otoe, Mexican war widow-Mary Friederick, Du Bots, Pawnee.

Iowa: Original-Joseph N. Clemmer. Clarksville, Butler. Supplemental - Henry Clarksville, Butler. Supplemental — Henry Babcock, Sloux City, Woodbury, Increase — William C. Jacob , Knoxville, Marion; Joseph Carpenter, Lucas, Lucas, Reissue — John A. Kimbrough, Cedar Rapids, Linn. Original widows, etc.—Libbie A. Chadwick, Salix, Woodbury; Sarah Holloway, Creston, Union.

South Dakota: Original—James H. Wilson, Sloux Falls, Minnehaha; William H. Wildman, Vermillion, Clay, Issue of January 9 were: Nebraska: Original—John Kellogg, Bellwood, Butler; Franklin Hoyt, Crawford, Dawes, Increase—Sylvester Conley, Broken Bow, Custer; William B. Southwell, Gibbon, Buffalo.

Iowa: Original—Hervey N. Crane, Mount Pleasant, Henry; Thomas McCaustland,

Don, Buffalo.

Towa: Original—Hervey N, Crane, Mount Pleasant, Henry: Thomas McCaustland, Remsen, Plymouth; Jacob J, Russell, Red Oak, Montgomery. Increase—John H, Boyden, Vinton, Benton; Daniel W, Boyer, Eldora, Hardin; Bernhard Sommerbalds den, Vinton, Benton; Daniel W. Boyer, Eldora, Hardin; Bernhard Sommerhalder, Keokuk, Lee. Reissue—Frederick Z. Gosewisch, Keokuk, Lee. Original widows, etc.—Amy L. Wilson, Des Moines, Polk; Sarah J. Davis, Newton, Jasper, Widow Indian war-Rhoda C. Britt, Malyern, Mills.

South Dakota: Reissue—George W. Packard, Malison, Lake.
Coorado: Original

—Amy L. Wilson, Des Moines, Polk; Saran J. Davis, Newton, Jasper, Widow Indian war—Rhoda C. Britt, Malvern, Mills.
South Dakota: Reissue—George W. Packard, Madison, Lake.
Co.orado: Original—Freeman W. Fairfield, Meeker, Rio Blance.
Issue of January 10 were:
Nebraska: Original—Cornelius McLaughlin (deceased), Lincoln, Lancaster! William H. Lutz, Wisner, Cuming, Increase—John W. Ohngemack, Friend, Saline, Original widows, etc.—Margaret Niday, Avoca, Cass; Angeline P. Abbott, Arlington, Washington, Iowa: Original—John E. Connell, Bellevue, Jackson; Adolph Gottbrecht, Muscatine, Muscatine, Restoration and reissue—Louis Schafer (deceased), Mount Pleasant, Henry, Restoration and reissue—Louis Schafer (deceased), State Center, Marshall, Increase—Jesse R. York, Glenwood, Mills; Hiram H. Main, Decorah, Winneshiek, Original widow—Manerva E. Rock, Mount Pleasant, Henry, South Dakota; Original—John D. Doughty, Aberdeen, Brown.
Montana—Original: Henry B. Mackey, Nelhart, Meagher, Increase: Henry Eads, Helena, Lewis and Clarke.
Colorado—Original: Oliver H. Hendricks, Seibert, Kit Carson; William Randolph, La Junta, Otero.
Wveming—Reissue: John W. Bennett, Rawlins, Carbon, Original widow; Elizabeth Andertor, Evanston, Uinta.
Issue of January II were:
Nebraska—Original: Jacob Wooster, Hastings, Adams; Albert H. Maxwell, Schuy-ler, Colfax; Charles Connor, Omaha, Douglas, Admis; Albert H. Maxwell, Schuyler, Colfax; Charles Connor, Omaha, Douglas, Admis; Albert H. Maxwell, Schuyler, Colfax; Charles Connor, Omaha, Douglas, Admis, Albert H. Maxwell, Schuyler, Colfax; Charles Connor, Omaha, Douglas, Admis, Albert H. Maxwell, Schuyler, Colfax; Charles Connor, Omaha, Douglas, Admis, Albert H. Maxwell, Schuyler, Colfax; Charles Connor, Omaha, Douglas, Additional: David Clement, Oxford, Furnas, Original widows, etc.: Margaret E. Archer, Naponee, Franklin; Ellen Rothwell (mother), Trumbull, Clay.

Iowa—Additional: John Batterson, Seymour, Wayne, Restoration and supplemental: Henry Bechmann (deceased), Muscatine, Muscatine, Muscatine, Mus

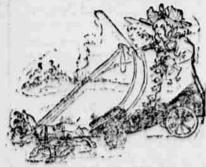
cuk. Colorado: Original-John Misner, Castle

kuk.
Colorado: Original-John Misner. Castle
Rock, Douglas. Reissue-Hiram S. Kenyon,
La Junta, Otero, Original widow-Alice
Thompson, Vilas, Baca.
Scuth Dakota: Original-Anson H. Robbins, Iroquis, Kingsbury. Increase-Emmons J. Godfrey, Hot Springs, Fall River.
Wyoming: Original - Louis Antoine
D'Argeles Ducarr, Cheyenne, Laramie.
Issue of January 13 were:
Nebraska: Original-Aoner Lane, Newport, Rock. Increase-John D. Ridenoir,
Armada, Buffalo: John Dehaven, Hay
Springs, Sheridan; William R. Woedward,
Lowell, Kearney, Original widow-Lydia
A. Ruth, Omaha, Douglas.
Iowa: Original-John J. Dickson, West
Grove, Davis; William Auerochs, Davenport, Scott. Increase-William J. Conrad,
Cedar Rapids, Linn; David W. Jones, Foster, Monroe, Original-Edmund Brunett,
Fort Meade, Meade; John McCiane, Bijou
Hills, Brule, Reissue-John A. Worswick,
Aberdeen, Brown.



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