

# THE NORTHWESTERN

GEO. E. HENSCHOTER, Editor & Pub.  
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

## OVER THE STATE.

**JOHN MAJORS, of Bradshaw, a brother of ex-Lieutenant Governor Majors, died last week.**

**FOUR HUNDRED acres of "gold" lands near Alma have been purchased by speculators.**

**SUPERINTENDENT MCKELVEY of the Geneva industrial school will take a trip to the coast the first of the year.**

**HON. THEODORE NYE of Fremont, about seventy years old, fell down a flight of stairs the other night, receiving injuries that may prove fatal.**

**THE Lincoln city council is considering an ordinance providing for arrest of children found running the streets after a reasonable hour at night.**

**A BRICKMAKERS' convention is called to meet in the city of Lincoln at the Capital hotel on January 21, 1896, at 2:30 p. m. for the purpose of organizing a state association.**

**REV. W. B. H. PILLSBURY, county treasurer of Nance county, died at Fullerton of blood poisoning, after long and painful illness. He was a man who stood high in the community.**

**A FARMER named Zeigebine, living eight miles northwest of Ashland, has become violently insane over religious matters. He believes he is Christ and proposes to impress the fact by force.**

**THE gold-land has been extended to Saunders county. O. K. Bryan, living ten miles west on Rock creek, believes there is paying dirt on his farm. Another farmer several miles south reports a find.**

**The residence of Patrick Mulcahy, six miles north of Harvard, was burned last week. All the contents of the house were also burned. The family was not at home. Loss about \$800 with no insurance.**

**At Omaha the jury in the murder case of Claude Hoover brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty at death. Hoover a few weeks ago shot and killed Councilman Du Bois, his brother-in-law.**

**All merchants of York report a good trade for 1895 and assert it is much better than that of 1894. During the year there have been but two failures in the city, and at the present time everything is bright for a prosperous year.**

**WATSON HELVEY, son of Frank Helvey, one of the oldest settlers of Jefferson county, was instantly killed by a short distance north of Fairbury by the bursting of a buzz saw. He was sawing stove wood with the machine when it burst, one piece of the saw striking him in the head and laying the skull open to the brain. The deceased was twenty-five years old and leaves a wife.**

**THERE is a united movement on foot in Lincoln to secure the location in that city of the next annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic. To this end a meeting of the business men of Lincoln was held at the Commercial club, under call of President Harwood. It was the expressed opinion that, with proper effort, the next reunion could be secured, together with several others.**

**A COMPLAINT has been received by the board of secretaries of the state board of transportation from Linwood, Butler county, against the rates charged by the Northwestern railroad company on hay shipped from that point to Omaha. The complaint sets at that rate from Linwood is 6 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, while the towns in the neighborhood are given much better rates.**

**A REQUISITION from the governor of Illinois was presented to the governor of Nebraska and honored. The papers call for the transportation to the first named state of Hunt Nifong, who is now living at Nelson in Nuckolls county. He is charged with having assaulted with a pistol, and with intent to murder, one George E. Talkinton at Modesta, in Macoupin county, Ill., in March, 1895.**

**CHAIRMAN J. A. EDGERTON and Secretary Frank Eager of the populist state central committee met with a few party workers at the state house in Lincoln to organize a systematic campaign for securing the populist national convention for Omaha. The three Nebraska national committeemen will go to St. Louis prepared to submit a winning proposition.**

**The long talked of railroad up the North Platte river out of North Platte now bids fair to materialize soon enough to move next fall's crops, and the citizens are therefore jubilant. With a great railroad building out of the city, an irrigation fair in preparation, and many new irrigation enterprises under headway, North Platte bids fair to enjoy a great growth the coming spring.**

**FIFTY representative Nebraskans met in Omaha to organize an association which shall generally unite all classes of people in a system of work that shall develop the industries of the state. The capital stock of the club is to be \$200,000 in shares of \$1 each. The governor of the state is to be the president. There will be eight vice-presidents, the two United States senators and the six congressmen of the state.**

**SHERIFF E. A. HALL of Hemingford and Ed E. Clark, sheriff of Greeley, Colo., were in Grand Island the other day, where the former delivered to Sheriff Clark a cattle rustler, who has been a fugitive from justice for over two years. The prisoner's name is Charles Holliday, alias Kid Holliday. Sheriff Hall and his deputy made the arrest in one of the northwestern counties and were compelled to face a revolver in the hands of the outlaw's wife when doing so.**

**DAN CLARK was thrown from the rear platform of a motor car near Lincoln and sustained what now appears to be fatal injuries.**

**BEATERS, looking for ways and means to help the city exchequer, propose placing an occupation tax upon telephone and telegraph poles.**

**A PARTY of boys were skating on the river at Plattsmouth when Ed Julius broke through. He was very near death's door, having gripped the ice until almost gone, when a heroic act, a companion, jumped in and succeeded in getting the boy out. Much credit is due here, as the accident happened near the center of the stream.**

## PAID THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

The Oxwards at Grand Island and the owners of the Norfolk beet sugar factory have received warrants from the state in payment of nearly \$40,000 bounty. No appropriation was made by the legislature, but the sugar makers declared that they were authorized to receive payment from the general fund. Secretary of State Piper has finally approved the claims. Auditor Moore has issued the warrants and State Treasurer Bartley has signed them. The holders will await their turn on the general fund, which means that the warrants have been registered and are drawing 5 per cent interest.

The act passed last winter provides for the payment of a state bounty of 5¢ of a cent a pound for all sugar manufactured in factories existing when the bill became a law. While no appropriation was made, the act itself contains this section:

"When any claim arising under this act is filed, verified and approved by the secretary of state, as herein provided, he shall certify the same to the auditor of state, who shall draw a warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount due thereon, payable to the party or parties to whom said sum or sums are due."

Acting under this section Auditor Moore issued the warrants after he had secured advice which satisfied him of the legality of the transaction. On the other hand the constitution provides that no money shall be drawn from the treasury without a specific appropriation, and the payment of bounty on wild animals has always been stopped when the appropriation became exhausted.

Claims for bounty on chicory have not yet been paid, although a representative of the factory at O'Neill has been pushing the matter.

## ALL THE STATE INTERESTED.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the second convention of the Nebraska Beet Sugar Association has issued a call for the convention, which is to be held in Fremont, February 5 and 6, inviting the selection of representatives as follows: The governor of the state is requested to appoint twenty delegates at large, the State University, State Board of Agriculture, State Horticultural society, State Dairyman's association and State Federation of Labor, ten delegates each; mayors of cities, five delegates each; villages, three delegates each; presidents of boards of trade and commercial clubs, five delegates; State Normal school, private and denominational colleges, three delegates each; labor organizations, farmers' institutes and granges, three delegates each, and irrigation societies or companies, three delegates each. Editors of agricultural and irrigation publications and editors of all newspapers in Nebraska will, on presentation of credentials, be entitled to seats in the convention. An invitation is also extended to all present members of congress, governor, state and county officials and members of the legislature to attend as delegates.

A program will be presented, with papers on the subjects, from a scientific, theoretical and practical standpoint. The railroad companies have signified their intention of making a rate of one fare for the round trip.

## KILLED BY HIS WIFE.

Newcastle dispatch: Lewis Bokoskie, a well-to-do Bohemian farmer, was shot and killed by his wife one night last week at their home a few miles from town. News of the tragedy was brought here by neighbors, to whom the woman reported the deed.

Bokoskie, according to her story, came home drunk and assaulted her and the children. She tried to protect herself and he threatened to kill her. She managed to get the shotgun and fired on him at short range, inflicting injuries which caused his death a few hours afterwards. County officials were notified and they went to the scene, where an inquest will be held.

The woman is a daughter of Mrs. Bird, a wealthy resident of Omaha. They had four children.

## OMAHA MURDERER CONVICTED.

Omaha dispatch: At 10:15 yesterday morning the jury which heard the case against Claude H. Hoover returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, inflicting the death penalty, for the murder of Councilman Sam DuBois.

Seventeen days ago today, in the evening of December 13, Claude H. Hoover shot and killed his brother-in-law, Sam DuBois, two shots taking effect in DuBois' left side, immediately above the heart.

The shooting was the result of a slight dispute between the two concerning a woman companion of Hoover's sister, Miss Katie Brophy, who Hoover claimed was not a fit companion for the girl.

## WESTERN NEBRASKA FAIR.

North Platte dispatch: The great question agitating people in this section at the present time is that of the proposed western Nebraska fair. At the meeting of the State Irrigation association at Sidney, an organization was formed for the purpose of holding such a fair in this city. The state association endorsed the idea and promised all the aid in its power.

The president of the association is Mr. W. L. Park, the division superintendent of the Union Pacific at this point, and an enthusiastic irrigationist. The idea is to have a fair for the products of irrigated Nebraska. The association is now figuring with Colonel W. F. Cody, and if the deal on foot is consummated the fair will be a strong rival of the state fair in Omaha in 1896. The colonel thinks of bringing his congress of rough riders of the world to this city at the time the fair is held.

A model farm will be planted near the fair grounds for the purpose of practically showing the benefits of irrigation.

## HONORARIUM AGAIN DEFEATED.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 30.—For the fourth time the Reverend Bishop of Lincoln has been "knocked out" in his fight in the civil courts with Father Murphy. At Tecumseh Bishop Bonannus appeared with an amended petition in his temporary injunction proceedings against Father Murphy, in which he sought to restrain the latter from retaining possession of St. Andrew's church property. Judge Haddock held that the new petition did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and dismissed the proceedings.

# THE COMMISSION MEETS

First Step Toward Fixing Venezuela's Boundary Line.

IT FORMALLY ORGANIZES.

## Justice Brewer of Kansas Is Chosen President and All the Members Except Mr. White Sworn In—The Commission Makes a Formal Call on President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The members of the Venezuelan commission, Mr. White alone being absent, were at the State department to-day and had an important conference with Secretary Olney. After exchanging greetings with the secretary and with one another, Secretary Olney presented each member a commission from the President, which, after giving formal notice of appointment, said:

"It is expected that the commission will avail itself of all possible sources of information, will apply to the matter all pertinent rules of municipal and international law and will make a report to the President of their conclusions together with the evidence and documents submitted to and considered by them, with as little delay as is compatible with the thorough and impartial consideration of the subject to be dealt with.

The language of the commissions issued to the members so clearly defines their task that it left little to be said by Secretary Olney on this point and the feature of his remarks was the explanation of the desire of the government that the commission should regard itself as entirely independent of control in the pursuit of its investigation and as master of its own procedure at all times. At the conclusion of the conference with Secretary Olney the commission retired to the diplomatic room to hold its first preliminary meeting. Secretary Olney tendering the service of his own private secretary, Mr. Blanford, to act as recording secretary until other provision is made.

The session lasted about an hour and at its conclusion a formal statement of the proceedings, so far as it was deemed proper to make public, was given out. Justice Brewer was unanimously elected president of the commission and proceeded to administer the oath. Walker Blanford was appointed clerk. Commissioner Couderc moved that the matter of selecting quarters for the commission be left to President Brewer and Commissioner Alvey. The motion was agreed to. Commissioner Gilman moved that an inquiry be made as to the best map, showing physical characteristics of the country in question, which should be reproduced in a convenient form for the use of the commission. This motion was also agreed to. Commissioner Gilman was authorized to make the inquiry. The commission then, upon motion of Commissioner Couderc, adjourned at half past 12 o'clock to meet Saturday next at half past ten o'clock, unless the President shall designate another day meanwhile.

The commissioners, after adjournment, proceeded in a body to the White house and paid their respects to the President. It appears that in the matter of selecting assistants and officers the commission will proceed with great circumspection and particularly in the selection of a secretary for which place names of several prominent persons have been mentioned.

## NO LONGER A TERRITORY.

Utah Has Been Admitted to the Sisterhood of States.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 6.—Manager Brown of the Western Union Telegraph company fired two guns in front of his office at 9:13 a. m. to-day as an agreed signal that the president had signed the proclamation admitting Utah as a state. At noon a salute of twenty guns was fired by the artillery on Capitol hill. Many flags were displayed on the public buildings, but no unusual demonstrations were noticed on the streets. The enthusiasm is being held in check until Monday, when the inaugural ceremonies will take place. All the public business of the territory has been closed ready for the new order of things to be inaugurated Monday. Governor Wells has been busy most of the forenoon receiving congratulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President at 10 o'clock this morning signed the proclamation admitting Utah to statehood. The proclamation is of the usual form. In regard to religion it says:

"Whereas, Said convention, so organized, did, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said state, as required by said act, provide that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; but that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited, and did also by said ordinance make the other various stipulations recited in section three of said act"

## FATHER BILL' DAILY TAKES A BRIDE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—William D. Daly, known to turfmen as "Father Bill," has married Miss Ella O'Mahoney. The bride is 24 years old and the bridegroom upward of half a century. Two weeks ago Mrs. Daly, his former wife, obtained a divorce on the ground of intolerable cruelty, and only was forced to pay \$15,000 a month.

## 140 MILLIONS FOR PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The subcommittee of appropriations in charge of the pension appropriation bill finished consideration of the bill to-day. The bill calls for \$140,000,000, a decrease of a little over \$1,000,000 from the estimates submitted by the commission.

# JOHN L. AND THE GOAT.

Ex-Champion Knocked Out Again, This Time by a Brute He Had Tormented.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—John L. Sullivan has been knocked out for the second time in a fair fight. It happened at La Salle, Ill., last night.

Sullivan and Paddy Ryan are traveling with a dramatic company, another member of which is a large billy goat named Dan. Sullivan had great delight in bantering the goat and watching the frantic efforts of the latter to resent it. John would slap Dan, pull his whiskers, and offer other indignities that fairly drove his goatship insane with rage. When he could think of nothing worse, Sullivan would turn him over on his back, where the goat would lie helpless, his spreading horns preventing him from turning over. Then Sullivan would spit in his face.

Dan's feelings toward the ex-champion became such that he would snort with rage at the very sight of him. When the show was at La Salle, Sullivan was seated in a dressing room, near the stage, putting on his shoes, when the door opened, and Dan, who was standing near by, tied to the wall, as usual, got a glimpse of him. The goat made a plunge and snapped the rope. Before Sullivan realized that he was in any danger the billy goat had struck him with the force of a trolley car, and the big fellow was knocked into a heap in the corner of the room. Sullivan tried to rise and the goat gave him another butt. Sullivan lay on the floor and gasped.

A member of the company walked in at that moment and Dan gave him a butt in the stomach that laid him out. Sullivan had by this time regained his wind and he let out a series of lusty baws for help that brought enough reinforcements to subdue Dan. Sullivan for a time was wild with anger, and nothing short of the murder of the goat would satisfy him. He finally changed his mind, however, and now says that Dan can whip any goat on earth and he is ready to back him.

## A Life Sentence Imposed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 6.—George Washington Davis, the negro convicted of wrecking a Rock Island passenger train near here August 9, 1891, in which eleven persons were killed, was sentenced by Judge Holmes to life imprisonment, the limit of the law. Public opinion here is overwhelmingly in favor of the negro's innocence, and the belief largely obtained that the Rock Island sought his conviction in order to avoid payment of damages to relatives of the victims. The case will be appealed at once.

## Bull Fights for Chicago.

ATLANTA, Jan. 6.—Chicago is to have some genuine bull fights. The matadors and other "doras" that go with the genuine article and who have been with the Mexican Village here, have gone on to Chicago with Mark L. Stone, who had the Gypsy Village here, and it is Stone's intention to give bull fights there and in other Northern cities. He says there is no law against showing the bull fights.

## Internal Revenue Collections.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 6.—The internal revenue collections for this district, which comprises the state of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, for December amounted to \$18,854. This is a big falling off from December 1894. The amount derived from oleomargarine stamps is the only thing that held up. It averages \$11,000 a month in this district.

## A Meeting of Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The National Association of the Manufacturers of the United States will hold its first annual convention in this city January 21-23. Over 900 delegates will attend this convention, representing manufacturing industries in this country, which produce 600 billion dollars worth of goods annually. The convention will be strictly a meeting for business.

## Hard Luck for a Glee Club.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 6.—The Missouri University Glee Club has returned from its tour through Missouri and Kansas. Two of its members walked to Columbia from Rocheport. From a financial standpoint the trip was a failure. Houses were small and receipts meager.

## Rev. Nathaniel Clark Dead.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, D. D., LL.D., for nearly thirty years prominently identified with the management of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, died at his home here to-day from heart disease, aggravated by his advanced age.

## Shot His Sister Dead.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—While playing with a loaded rifle last night, the six-year-old daughter of George Van Horn was shot dead by her brother, aged nineteen. The young man didn't know it was loaded and sent two bullets through his sister's body.

## Killed His Rival.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 6.—Lee Shirley shot Charles Moorehead to death on Pacific avenue last night. He was captured and placed in jail this morning. They were courting the same young woman, and jealousy caused the tragedy.

## Short \$50,000.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Jan. 6.—The statement of the shortage of Albert Wade, assistant and absconding cashier of the First National bank of this city, places it at \$50,000. It is rumored that Wade has joined the Cuban army.

## Times Too Hard for a Grand Jury.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 6.—Judge James Humphrey has issued an order that no grand jury should be drawn for this county for the coming term of court, owing to the hard times.

## Heading Factory Burned.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Jan. 6.—The H. Frey & Son heading factory, together with machinery and stock, burned this morning at 11 o'clock. Loss, \$40,000; insurance \$3,000.

## Was the Mexican Fighting for Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 6.—Catarino Cruz, the famous Mexican revolutionist, has joined the Cuban patriots.

# SPEECH BY SHERMAN.

THE OHIO SENATOR TALKS ON THE FINANCES.

A Mixed Criticism and Approval of President Cleveland—Troubles of the Treasury Attributed to the Adoption of the Wilson Tariff Law—Suggestions for Reforming the Currency—Other Matters in the Senate.

## Sherman on Finances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Sherman to-day addressed the Senate on the resolution introduced by him a few days ago relative to the restoration of the gold reserve. He began by asserting that, while Congress would support the President in maintaining the honor and integrity of our country in the field of diplomacy, it will not approve his recommendation on the more important subject of our financial policy, and especially of our currency. Continuing, he said:

"The President has mistaken the cause of our present financial condition in attributing it to the demand for gold instead of to the deficiency of revenue caused by the legislation of the last Congress. He proposes as a remedy the conversion of the United States notes and treasury notes into interest-bearing bonds, thus increasing the interest-bearing debt nearly \$500,000,000. He proposes a line of public policy that will produce a sharp contraction of our currency, add greatly to the burden of existing debts and arrest the progress of almost every American industry which now competes with foreign production."

Senator Sherman read from Secretary Carlisle's report to show that prior to 1811 the demand for coin for United States notes during a period of thirteen years from July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1892, was only \$43,310,890, while the receipts of gold for United States notes during the same prior period amounted to \$160,000,000. The withdrawal from the treasury from July 1, 1892, to December 1, 1895, have amounted to \$350,256,512. During the first term of Mr. Cleveland, when he was powerless to affect our currency and tariff policy, the Senate being Republican, the gold increased from \$240,000,000 on April 1, 1885, to \$320,000,000 on April 1, 1889. This gold came into the treasury without cost in exchange for United States notes or gold certificates. Mr. Carlisle attributes the withdrawal of gold to silver legislation, yet the Bland-Allison act was in force from 1878 to 1890, when the accumulation of gold occurred, and the great body of gold was withdrawn after the act of July 14, 1890, was repealed.

In view of these official facts can any fair minded man have a doubt as to the cause of our financial condition? What other cause can be stated than that unwise legislation reduced our revenues below our expenditures, impaired confidence in our ability to maintain our currency at par and compelled the government to sell bonds provided for the redemption of United States notes in order to meet these deficiencies? What other remedy is there for our financial difficulties except to borrow money on the best terms possible to pay current deficiencies and to provide additional revenue for future wants?

To this extent and for these purposes I am willing to support this administration, however much I may disagree with its general policy.

I do not wish to criticize the sales of bonds authorized by the resumption act to meet these deficiencies. Under the circumstances the administration was justified in doing this, even to the impairment of the resumption fund, but it ought frankly to say that the cause of the invasion of the resumption fund was the deficiency of revenue created by faulty tariff legislation by the last Congress. The true remedy is to supply by taxation in some form additional revenue, and, until this can be effected, to borrow from the people of the United States enough money to cover past and future deficiencies. This done gold will readily be exchanged for United States notes as was done from January 1, 1879 to the election of Mr. Cleveland.

The two defects in existing law relating to redemption are mentioned by the President. First, that the notes presented for redemption must be reissued. It seems from the newspapers that he has found the power to hold notes redeemed until they can be exchanged for coin, a discovery that he should have made sooner. Second, that the resumption fund is a part of the general balance in the treasury and may be applied to current expenditures.

Congress neglected to cure the defects pointed out by me as Secretary of the Treasury in 1882, but I hope will correct them now at the request of the President. It was not then anticipated that a deficiency of revenue would occur or that, if it did occur, the government would use a fund specifically pledged for another purpose to meet current liabilities. The President is of the opinion that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired and give place to bank notes. This is a question for Congress to decide. It is certainly not of that opinion now, nor was the last Congress of that opinion.

"I believe that, under existing law, the aggregate sum of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, amounting to about \$600,000,000, can be easily maintained at par with coin if the two amendments I have mentioned are adopted by Congress.

"A careful study of the system of banking currency and coinage adopted by the principal nations of Europe convinces me that our system, when cured of a few defects developed by time, founded upon the bimetallic coinage of gold and silver maintained at par with each other with free national bank, established in every city and towns of importance in the United States issuing their notes secured by some equivalent security redeemable on demand in United States notes, and the issue of any amount of United States notes and treasury notes, equal to the amount now outstanding with provision for a reliable increase with the increase of population, always redeemable in coin supported by an ample reserve of coin in the treasury not to be included by a sentence of revenues and created by the sub-

treasury system from all connections with the receipts and expenditures of the government—such a system would make our money current in commercial circles in every land and clime, better than the best that now exists in Europe, better than that of Great Britain, which now holds the purse-strings of the world.

"I may on some proper occasion hereafter give the reason for my faith in our present financial system. All I ask now is that you will not disturb it with your deficiencies; you will not rob it of its safeguards; you will not return to the days of wildcat money; you will not lessen the savings of prudent labor or the accumulations of the rich. Time makes all things even. Let us give to the executive authorities ample means to meet the appropriations you have made, but let us strengthen, rather than weaken, our monetary system, which lies at the foundation of our prosperity and progress."

Mr. Mills replied to Mr. Sherman's tariff arguments, asserting that the McKinley bill bred the original deficit. Mr. Elkins next spoke. He said the House bond bill was intended to meet an emergency. There was no reason, he said, why the President and Secretary of the Treasury should be allowed to sell bonds without advertising, saying that they should not be given a privilege which would not be granted to private individuals in ordinary affairs. He criticized the last bond issue, claiming that the commission was too great. He saw no reason why loans should not be floated at home.

Mr. Elkins thought the people were as likely to buy from the government as from a syndicate, and considered the syndicate superfluous. The President should take the people into his confidence. He asked for a vote on his resolution, saying it was urgent because there was danger that the bonds would soon be issued.

Mr. Hill moved to refer the resolution to the finance committee. He thought there was no question as to the propriety of the reference as the finance committee had the subject before it in the House bill. The committee had, he said, adjourned until Tuesday, the question could be considered carefully between now and then. He asserted that there was more than a single question involved in this proceeding. The question of whether bonds should be sold at public or private sale should go with the bill now under consideration by the committee. The Senate resolution would carry no weight. It was only an expression of the Senate alone. It was expected to have some weight with the executive but he did not know that it would.

Mr. Elkins' motion for consideration (not passage) of his resolution for public advertisements for bonds, passed the Senate—48 yeas to 5 nays: Bryce, Caffery, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy and Hill.

## FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Urgent Appeals for Protection From Atlantic and Pacific Coast Cities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Squire has called a meeting of the committee on coast defense of the Senate for to-day for the immediate consideration of his bill on fortifications and coast defenses. Petitions to Congress are pouring in from Charleston, Savannah, Galveston, New Haven and other cities on the Atlantic coast, and similar action is being taken in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and San Diego, on the Pacific coast.

## Sugar Prices Advance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The effect of incendiarism in the sugar cane fields of Cuba by the insurgents has reached this market with greater force than that noted last week, and sugar is on the upturn. The net advance this week has been a quarter of a cent a pound. Conservative dealers are predicting further advance of fully a half cent and others look for an upturn of a cent. The latest report is that the Cuban crop is rapidly passing away in smoke.

## A Philadelphia Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The Solicitors Loan and Trust company of this city, of which Richard W. Clay is president, made an assignment to-day to Colonel T. DeWitt Cuyler, one of the directors. The Solicitors Loan and Trust company has assets of about \$1,000,000, most of which is tied up in Western mortgages. It was founded in 1886 with a full paid capital of \$500,000. Its stock recently dropped about \$10 a share.

## Fred Close Wants the Topeka Press.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 4.—Colonel Fred Close has commenced a replevin action for possession of the Topeka Daily Press on a claim of \$1,500. Blankley & Ruggles will give a re-delivery bond and fight the case on the ground that the claim is illegal. Colonel Close wants to get hold of the Press and run it as a Populist paper.

## P. D. Armour Buying Up Corn.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 4.—P. D. Armour is said to be buying and cribbing corn in Iowa and Nebraska. Armour's agent in Omaha is George Lyon. Lyon said it was true that Armour was buying corn in this State and in Iowa and storing it to await a better price, as a speculation.

## Pensions for All.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Congressman Blue of Kansas wants to pension all old soldiers who have been honorably discharged and who have reached the age of 55 years. He introduced to-day a bill to give each old soldier who meets the requirements \$12 a month.

## Manafield to Quit the Stage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Richard Mansfield formally announced his determination to retire from the stage and go on the lecture platform at the conclusion of his performance in the Lafayette Square theater last night.

## Bankers Arrested.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 4.—J. M. Robbins, president, and N. F. Ross, cashier, of the State bank of Everett, which failed some time ago, were arrested yesterday on a charge of receiving deposits when the bank was known to be in a failing condition.

William Richard of Kansas City, Mo., was drowned in the Osage river at Snipley's Shoals by his skill in sailing.