Telephones 618-694. Bee, January 13, 1900.

Special Sale of

Mussed Handkerchiefs

Saturday morning at 8 o'clock we will place on special sale a line of ladies' pure linen, hand embroidered handkerchiefs that we had displayed in our show windows during the holidays. While we have not great quantities of these we have enough for those that appreciate a good bargain and will come early. They are perfect in every respect, but lightly soiled and mussed and can not be told from fresh goods when they are washed. The following reductions:

At 50c each—a line that we have reduced from 85c and 75c.
At 75c each—a line that we have reduced from $1.25 and $1.00 each.
At 25c each—a line that we have reduced from 50c.
At $1.00 each—a line that we have reduced from $2.25, $2.00, $1.75 and $1.50.
We have just a few of these and will limit quantities.

We Close Our Store Saturdays at 6 P. M.
AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

LUIGI CRISPI IS SENTENCED

Son of Distinguished Italian Statesman Convicted of Theft of Jewelry—Four Years' Term.

ROME, Jan. 13.—Luigi Crispi, son of Signor Francesco Crispi, the distinguished Italian statesman and former premier, was today sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the theft of jewelry from the Countess Cellere in April of 1896.

Luigi Crispi is a natural son of the former premier. His career has been notorious. He was shipped off to Argentina soon after the accusation of theft was brought against him and his father used his vast influence as prime minister to thwart all efforts to find either the jewels or the robber. The countess followed the matter up energetically and soon found the thieves and the dealer to whom they sold the jewels. The thieves were two brothers named Malpieri and a mysterious Manuel.

The evidence left no doubt that Luigi Crispi induced the countess, whose intimate friend he was, to remove her jewels from her banker, where they had been placed, to her rooms on a certain day, upon the pretense that a would-be purchaser wished to see them. While yet they were in her apartments he persuaded her to go Frascai, his accomplices meantime secreted themselves in the apartment. This having been done, he took the countess home and left her at midnight, after an unusually tender farewell.

One of the men concerned in the robbery was sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment.

Early in 1893 Luigi's lavish expenditure had awakened suspicion that he was living a fast life, and Signor Crispi was soon made painfully aware that the source of his son's funds was the sale of private papers to the enemies of the statesman. Some of these were made use of to support scandalous charges against Crispi. Young Luigi was locked up in a house of correction.

When the Countess Cellere accused Luigi he retorted with a charge of blackmailing. Ultimately kleptomania was offered as an excuse for him.

RUSSIAN ON WORLD'S FINANCES.

Money Stringency Largely Due to Fears of European Complications.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The Russian budget for 1900 shows the following: Revenue, ordinary, 1,593,745,680 roubles; revenue, extraordinary, 3,000,000 roubles; revenue from free cash balances at the imperial treasury, 160,641,423 roubles; expenditures, ordinary, 1,564,441,679 roubles; expenditures, extraordinary, 192,945,424 roubles.

The report of M. DeWitte, the finance minister, on the budget closes with an interesting statement on the high rates and the stringency of the money markets throughout the world, which, he says, seriously hampers commerce and industry and has been complicated by the war in South Africa. He proceeds to say:

"This state of affairs is largely due to vague fears of European complications and would lose much of its acuteness if the governing powers of the world and public opinion abroad would become imbued with the sentiments which animate the ruler of 100,000,000 subjects."

PRUSSIA MAKES TERMS.

New York Life Receives the Most Favorable Concessions.

BERLIN, Jan. 12, 1900.—It is rumored here that the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York is to be re-admitted to Prussia on condition that it will deposit with the government the full policy reserve on Prussian policies, this deposit to be made in Prussian securities. If this deposit is made the government will waive the requirement which calls for the disposal of the company's stocks, amounting in the case of the Mutual Life to $30,000,000.

The New York Life Insurance company, which was recently admitted to Prussia, was not called upon to deposit the full reserve because it has agreed to dispose of all its stocks. Its deposit with the government is therefore but half the amount required of the Mutual Life.

Financial Crisis Ended.

CARACAS, Jan. 12.—(Via Haytien Cable.)—The financial crisis is ended. The difficulty between the government and the banks has been amicably settled and public confidence is restored.

German Money Rates Reduced.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The German money rates were reduced today from 7 and 8 per cent to 6 and 7 per cent, the bank rate standing at 6.

Chili's Annual Budget.

VALPARAISO, Chili, Jan. 12.—The council of state has approved the estimates for the current year, amounting to $76,500,000 currency.

Bryan to Dine with Belmont.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Oliver H. P. Belmont today issued invitations to a dinner he will give in honor of W. J. Bryan upon the occasion of the Nebraska leader's coming to this city. The dinner will take place on Monday evening, January 22, in Mr. Belmont's home. Mr. Belmont has invited to meet Mr. Bryan on that occasion the leading men in Tammany hall and the Democratic club. Richard Croker will be the only one of the notable Tammany leaders who will not attend.

"Good Beginnings Make Good Endings."

You are making a good beginning when you commence to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for any trouble of your blood, stomach, kidneys or liver. Persistently taken, this great medicine will bring you the good ending of perfect health, strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

IS LEFT HAND AN UXORCIDE?

He is Charged with Having Caused the Death of His Wife by Maltreatment.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Assistant United States Attorney W. G. Porter has returned from Gettysburg, where he prosecuted two cases before the federal commissioner there. One was against Richard Left Hand, a Cheyenne agency Sioux, charged with the murder of his wife last September. The woman, who was in a delicate condition, is said to have died as the result of being maltreated. In default of bonds Left Hand was committed to the Hughes county jail at Pierre until the next term of the federal court.

Anthony Rock, a farmer living near Gettysburg, was bound over to the next federal grand jury in the sum of $500 on a charge of sending an obscene letter through the mails. The letter was sent to a man, an enemy of Rock's, living in the neighborhood and referred to people living in the vicinity. After depositing the letter in the postoffice Rock attempted to secure its return, but it had already been delivered.

Must Build a Depot at Farmer.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The supreme court today handed down a decision in the case of the Railroad commission against the "Omaha" road, which will compel the company to build a depot at the town of Farmer, in Hanson county. The Railroad commission, after an investigation, decided that the business of the place would warrant the construction of a depot and so ordered, but the company refused to obey the order of the commission. The circuit court held against it on a demurrer to a petition stating facts sufficient to show the need of a depot.

New Normal Dormitory Commended.

SPEARFISH, S. D., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The regents of education have pronounced the new normal dormitory one of the best public buildings in the state. It is now completed and the large class in model work is using some of the rooms. The building cost $26,000 and has eighty rooms. The citizens of Spearfish gave $1,000 toward completing the third story. No roomers will be taken into the building this term, but during the year all of the rooms will be furnished and a matron will be placed in charge of everything next fall.

Agitating County Seat Removal.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Residents of the western portion of Stanley county, which was attached to that county by the votes of the people of the original county and without their consent, are now agitating the removal of the county seat from Fort Pierce to Midland, sixty miles west and about the center of the county as now organized. While the vote of that section has always been light it may be largely developed.

Charged with Theft.

CANTON, S. D., Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—H. S. Ransom of Sioux Falls was arrested here tonight by Sheriff Nelson of Minnehaha county on a warrant sworn out by W. H. Booth of Sioux Falls, charging Ransom with stealing valuable jewelry. Ransom denies the charge and will be taken to Sioux Falls for trial.

From Murder to Manslaughter.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—After a day of wrangling in the Rudy case at Fort Pierre the charge of murder was withdrawn and a new one of manslaughter made instead. On this charge Rudy secured a continuance until the next term of court and is out on bail.

South Dakota News Notes.

The new roller mill recently completed at Arlington has commenced operations.

Summit is to have a public library, funds already having been raised for that purpose.

During the last year the Big Stone creamery received 94,000 pounds more milk than in 1898.

The farmers living in the vicinity of Walshtown, Yankton county, are arranging to organize a co-operative creamery association and establish a plant.

Dell Rapids has completed extensive additions and improvements to its brick engine house. A full story has been added, which will be fitted up as a city hall and council room, and a fifty-foot tower has been erected for the fire bell and the drying of hose.

At Arlington three new churches are to be constructed. The Catholics are advertising for stone for a foundation and the German Lutherans and the Christian societies will also erect new churches in the near future.

BURGLARS TAP A BANK SAFE

Secure a Large Sum of Money and Then Make Good Their Escape on a Handcar.

PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. 12.—The McGinnis bank at Owensville was entered last night and the safe blown open, the explosion completely wrecking the building. It is rumored that about $15,000 was taken, but the bank officials refuse to give any information. The burglars escaped on a handcar.

Identify Glass Used by Mrs. Adams.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Prof. Witthaus, the chemist who analyzed the contents of Mrs. Adams' stomach, was recalled in the Molineux trial today. He testified that from his analysis it was probable that Mrs. Adams had taken about twenty grains of cyanide of mercury. Ten would have caused death. Harry Cornish and Mrs. Rogers were recalled to trace the history of the glass in which the poison was administered.

Roland Reed Improving.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—At midnight Roland Reed's condition was said to be favorable at St. Luke's hospital.

PAY DEBTS TO SECURE VOTES

Clark's Managers Inquire the Amount Owing by Members of the House.

ONE MAN NEEDS SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Money is Forthcoming, but Parties Who Dispense It Informed the Vote is Not for Sale—Introducing Bank Books.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—There were again four or five witnesses before the senate committee on privileges and elections today in connection with the attack upon the right of Senator Clark of Montana to his seat in the senate. One of the witnesses, State Senator Myers, produced a letter from C. W. Clark, son of the senator, telling him (Myers) he had forwarded $500 as a retainer for him as attorney in connection with the coal interests of the Clarks. A dentist named Ector also displayed letters from Senator Clark himself referring to Mr. W. M. Bickford as a representative of his and that while he (Clark) knew nothing of Ector's services, his policy was to remunerate all who served him.

Probably the most important witness of the day was H. H. Garr, a member of the legislature, who had voted for Mr. Clark for the senate. He is one of the men in whose name money was turned over to the state. Garr said that while this money, $5,000 in $1,000 bills, had been shown to him by Whitesides and he had marked the envelope containing it, Whitesides had not said anything to him about voting for Clark.

The senate committee on privileges and elections began its session in the Clark case today with a request from the prosecution to have the books of the Thomas Cruse Savings bank at Helena, Mont., showing the deposits of A. J. Davidson and a man named Toole, brought before the committee. The original subpoena had only called for the deposit slips. The point was not decided.

E. L. P. Ector, a dentist at Missoula, was the first witness. He had participated in the campaign in Ravalli county in the interest of E. P. Wood, who was the democratic candidate for the legislature in the last campaign and who was a friend of Mr. Clark. Ector said he had acted at the instance of Mr. Bickford, one of Mr. Clark's managers. Letters from Bickford were exhibited. In one of these, written after the legislative election, Bickford referred to the presence of "our friend" in Hamilton and asked Ector to ascertain his financial condition. Ector said "our friend" was Mr. Wood and that he replied to this letter saying that his indebtedness was $6,500, and that $7,000 would probably be necessary to settle all his debts. Afterward Bickford had given him $7,000 to give to Wood. He had then refused to accept the money, telling Bickford it "was all off," as Wood had told him that he could not afford to sell himself.

The witness said that Bickford had promised to pay him for his services, but that no specific sum had been mentioned.

"He asked me how much I expected," said the witness, "and I told him I wanted all I could get out of it. I continued by saying, 'No doubt you will make a stake out of it.' He asked me how 10 per cent would do. I said, 'That would be satisfactory, as I have no doubt you will get $20,000 or $25,000 out of it.'"

Would Remunerate His Helpers.

It appeared that no settlement was made with him by Bickford, and that Ector wrote to Senator Clark about the matter. There was a correspondence with him beginning December 10, 1898, and closing November 8, 1899. These letters were read to show that Bickford had been the agent of Clark in the senatorial race. In the first letter Clark said that the matter concerning which Mr. Ector had written him had been left entirely in the hands of Bickford and that he would confer with that gentleman concerning the matter.

In the second letter, dated January 28, 1899, Clark spoke of the fact that he had just been elected, saying Bickford was wild with joy, adding that while he had no personal knowledge as to what he had done, he "never disappointed any one who had helped him." This last statement was practically repeated from Paris in April last, and in another letter written from New York on November 8 last. In the New York letter Clark said he would refer Ector's matter to Bickford and in the Paris letter he said it was his desire that "any one who served him should be amply remunerated."

First Division of Committee.

One of the letters of the series was signed in typewriter and the defense objected to its admission. This objection brought out the first division in the committee, Senators McComas and Caffery casting the only votes against admission.

Cross-examination was postponed until the defense should look up the letters received from Ector. Representative P. G. Sullivan, a member of the last Montana legislature from Granite county, testified that he had been approached by Bickford when he went to Helena previous to the meeting of the legislature and asked to vote for Clark.

"I said," the witness testified, "that I might do so if there was enough in it. He asked how much. I said $20,000. He then asked me if half that amount would not be enough. I replied no, and we separated."

Sullivan said that afterward he had again met Bickford and that the latter had suggested $15,000. He had told Bickford then that he would not vote for Clark under any circumstances and had seen no more of him.

The cross-examination of Mr. Poindexter did not develop anything of importance.

State Senator Myers was the next witness. He was one of the members who turned $10,000 over to the legislative investigating committee, stating that it had been put up in Whitesides' hands for him on condition that he vote for Clark for senator.

Tells of Taking the Money.

Myers detailed not only the particulars of his taking the money, but also other circumstances leading up to this episode. He said that he had first been approached after his election as a senator by Dr. S. W. Minshall and W. M. Bickford and his vote for Clark requested. He had been told by those men that if he would agree to vote for Clark the latter would appoint him attorney in connection with his coal interests at Bridger. He said he had declined this offer, but, notwithstanding this, he had received a letter from C. W. Clark, son of the senator, written from Butte, December 14, 1898. This letter was put in evidence. In it Clark stated that he had forwarded to Dr. Minshall $500 as a "retainer for his services in the Bridger coal mine."

Clark, Myers said, had afterward asked him not to read the letter before the joint legislative assembly.

Sullivan said his purpose had been to lead Bickford on and that he had not expected to vote for Clark even if the offer of $20,000 had been accepted. The witness said that he is now the proprietor of the Florence hotel at Butte, and the cross-examination was devoted to showing that this hotel is owned largely by Marcus Daly. The witness said he paid his rent to a Mr. Hennissey and did not know whether Daly was the owner. He admitted that his patronage was largely from among the miners of the Anaconda mine and counsel brought out the fact that whereas before the legislature met the witness had been the proprietor of a saloon, paying $30 a month, he now pays $2,000 a month for the Florence house.

Anthony Dougherty of Helena proved to be the first witness who was apparently unwilling to testify. He was called with the view of showing that he had allowed a friend named Gallagher to occupy for several days a room in the Brown block rented by himself, and that he had remained in the closet of the room and overheard a conversation between A. J. Steele and Representatives Gillette and Flynn concerning the senatorial election. Dougherty declared that he had not remained in the closet and had heard no such conversation, answering only "yes" or "no" in reply to questions. He said he had let Gallagher take the room and had lived elsewhere while he occupied it, but that he had seen or heard no one there.

State Auditor Poindexter testified that A. J. Steele had promised to give him $50,000 to secure the votes of the three members of the legislature from Beaver Head county for Clark, he (Poindexter) to have $5,000 for his services, but that he had never approached the members because he was opposed to Clark's election and had only agreed to see them for him to prevent others acting in the capacity of go-between.

The committee adjourned until 2 o'clock before the witness could be cross-examined.

The last witness of the day was Henry E. Garr, a member of the legislature from Flathead county, Montana. He is one of the members of the legislature in whose name money was turned over to the legislative investigating board by Whitesides and the only one of them who afterward voted for Clark for the senate.

Accepts Money to Expose Bribery.

Referring to his transaction with Whitesides the witness said Whitesides had been a warm supporter of his and he had listened respectfully when Whitesides had asked him to go to his room and had complied with his request when Whitesides had requested him to mark for identification an envelope containing $5,000 in $1,000 bills. He said he had only agreed to Whitesides' proposition to accept $10,000 from Wellcome for the exposing of what he believed was efforts at bribery. He said he had received the money from Whitesides, the latter saying Wellcome could not see him then.

The witness said that after the exposure in the legislature he had been persuaded to see A. J. Steele, when the latter, he said, had tried to persuade him first to vote for Clark, next to leave the state until after the excitement over the senatorial race had subsided, and lastly to sign a statement denying his connection with the exposure and contradicting his own testimony before the legislative committee. In each case Steele had asked him if there was any inducement or consideration which would secure his assent and he had replied that there was not.

CABINET MEMBERS PLEASED

Are Satisfied at the British Government's Action in Releasing American Flour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—At the cabinet meeting today Secretary Hay read the reply of the British government to our representations regarding the flour seizure in Delagoa bay. Members of the cabinet, after the meeting, said the British answer was entirely satisfactory to this government. The several resolutions of inquiry as to the conduct of the war, which have been introduced in both houses of congress, were discussed and the statement was made that full and complete information would be furnished on all of the matters covered at the earliest day possible.

A dispatch from General Otis announcing further successes in Luzon was read and favorably commented upon.

DEWEY TO VISIT CALIFORNIA

Promises Congressional Delegation to Make the Trip Next Summer or Fall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The California delegation in congress called today on Admiral Dewey and invited him to visit the state next September, when California will celebrate the semi-centennial of its admission to the union. The admiral said he hoped to make the trip to California next summer or fall and he would endeavor to arrange so as to be present at the time indicated. During the intercourse Admiral Dewey said that before the battle of Manila, when he was looking ahead to his retirement, he had intended making arrangements to live at Santa Barbara, Cal., as he liked the people and the climate of the state.

Roberts Committee Meets Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Roberts investigating committee continued its executive sessions today. Members of the committee said the outlook for reaching a conclusion was quite indefinite, as individual views were being expressed for the purpose of securing some common basis of understanding. The absence of Mr. Miers of Indiana may delay a report until next week. Chairman Taylor states that the lack of a speedy report is in no way significant of disagreement in the committee, but is owing to the mature consideration which is being given to the numerous important questions involved.

Pension for General Henry's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A pension of $30 a month was today granted by the commissioners to the widow of General Guy V. Henry.

LOST THE TASTE.
For Ordinary Coffee.

"It is strange how people will try to invent some cause for their feeling bad, rather than to charge the trouble to some habit they may have that they have good reason to believe is the real cause. For instance, all the time that we were using coffee on our table I was subject to occasional terrible headaches, and my husband was half sick with nervous troubles.

"We felt satisfied that coffee was the cause, but were afraid we wouldn't like Postum Cereal Coffee, and therefore tried in every way to think that something in the food, or some other reason, was the real cause of our troubles. After reading several articles in regard to the evil effects of coffee drinking, and the merits of Postum Food Coffee, I became convinced of the truth of the statements, and called my husband's attention to them.

"He was skeptical on the subject, but to please me, said we would give Postum a trial, so he procured a package and I made it, but the milk we were using was of the kind that produced little cream, and that did not give us as good a beverage as we found afterward could be secured with cream. However, in spite of the drawback, we grew to like Postum Food Coffee, and both of us found ourselves greatly benefited by the change. My head ceased to trouble me entirely, and my husband was practically made over.

"We were out of the Postum for a time, and having coffee in the house and feeling so much better, we concluded to try the coffee again, but in a few days my headaches came back, so that we became satisfied where the real trouble existed. We used Postum for quite a long time, and still having some coffee in the house, tried coffee again. Imagine our surprise in discovering that we no longer cared for the taste of the ordinary coffee, so the next morning we had a rare treat in a cup of piping hot, delicious Postum.

"Coffee is no longer kept in our house. Our children are very fond of the new kind of 'coffee' as they call it, and we give them as much as they want to drink, without fearing to injure their health. I find that it enables me to furnish baby with a more abundant supply of milk than I could otherwise do. Postum Cereal Food Coffee has indeed been a great boon to our family." Mrs. Mary Wade, Saybrook, O.

FOR HEPBURN CANAL BILL

Favorably Reported Without Awaiting the Isthmian Commission's Action.

RIGHTS OF NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA

President Authorized to Guarantee Them Use of Canal and Harbor—Total Cost to Be Within Fourteen Million.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today ordered a favorable report upon the Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The bill is in most particulars the same one reported by this committee in the last congress. There was some discussion about the advisability of delaying action on the bill until the Isthmian Canal commission reported, but this was finally regarded as unnecessary and all the members except Fletcher of Minnesota voted to report the bill favorably. The latter said his silence should not be constructed as opposition to the measure, but merely as a reservation of his right to support or oppose it after further consideration.

The committee made some changes in the original bill, inserting a new section 3 and making verbal alterations. As finally agreed to, the bill is as follows:

"To provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"Be it enacted, etc., that the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to acquire from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for and in behalf of the United States control of such portion of territory belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary, on which to excavate, construct and defend a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Breto, on the Pacific ocean; and such sums as may be necessary to secure such control are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Harbors and Fortifications.

"Section 3. That the president shall cause secured full control over the territory in section 1 referred to, he shall direct the secretary of war to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Carribean sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Breto, on the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth so that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Breto; and the secretary of war shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such fortifications for defense as will be required for safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

"Section 2. That when the president has such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors and in the constructing of the same.

"Section 4. That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

"Section 5. That in any negotiations with the states of Costa Rica or Nicaragua the president may have the president is authorized to guarantee to said states the use of said canal and harbors, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said states or by citizens thereof.

"Section 6. That the sum of $140,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the completion of the work herein authorized, said money to be drawn from the treasury from time to time, as the same shall be needed, upon warrants of the president, based on estimates made and verified by the chief engineer in charge of the work and approved by the secretary of war."

SULZER AFTER GAGE AGAIN

Wants a Committee of Nine to Investigate the Secretary's Deposits of Funds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Catchings of Mississippi was sworn in as a member at the opening of the session of the house today. He has been detained at home since congress convened.

The speaker laid before the house the resignation of John Walter Smith, governor of Maryland.

Sulzer of New York presented for immediate consideration a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of nine members to investigate the relations of the secretary of the treasury with certain New York national banks, and the transactions relative to the sale of the New York custom house. Before the reading of the resolution was completed Dalzell objected on the ground that the resolution should go through the box in the regular way.

"Then I ask unanimous consent," said Sulzer, "for its consideration."

"I object," shouted Hopkins, republican of Illinois, and several other republicans.

Grosvenor moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

"It is not before the house," observed Hopkins, "the able secretary of the treasury has met all the charges it contains."

Richardson, the minority leader, as a matter of privilege, called attention to what he said was an infraction of the rules of the house in the print of the shipping bill. Appended to it was a partisan argument by ex-Senator Edmunds which, he averred, had no business here and which made it a non-frankable document. He thought the whole document should be suppressed.

Payne of New York explained that the Edmunds argument had been printed by inadvertence. After some discussion it was agreed by unanimous consent that the bill should be reprinted without the argument attached in the present print.

The house then, at 12:20 p. m., adjourned until Monday.

HAMPERS PUBLIC BUILDING WORK.

Many Appropriations Inadequate Because of Advancing Prices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury department told the house committee on public buildings and grounds today that the supervising architect's office was much hampered because of an advance of about 30 per cent in building materials.

Many appropriations for public buildings had been found to be quite inadequate because of advancing prices. Moreover, the cost of sites had also risen. There are about 130 public building bills before the committee, involving appropriations of $20,000,000. While no formal action was taken, the sentiment of the committee appeared to be favorable to providing increased appropriations for work already authorized in order to meet the added cost of material.

Reparation for Lenz's Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It is said at the State department that the attempt to secure some sort of reparation for the killing of Lenz, the bicyclist, in Turkey is being steadily prosecuted. About two years ago the Turkish government was addressed on this subject and promised to punish the murderers. It appears, however, that the attempt to do this was perfunctory and the guilty parties, even when arrested, were allowed to escape and are now beyond the reach of the Turkish government. The attention of Mr. Strauss, our minister to Turkey, has again been attracted to the subject and he will make renewed representations upon it to the Porte.

CONFERENCE ON FREE HOMES

House Members Interested Will Today Meet to Agree Upon a Suitable Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—A conference of house republicans interested in free homes will be held tomorrow with Chairman Lacey of the committee on public lands with a view of arriving at some conclusion as to which of the free homes' bills that have been introduced is likely to meet with least opposition in the two houses. Among those who will attend the conference are: Flynn of Oklahoma, Gamble and Burke of South Dakota, Mondell of Wyoming, Spalding of North Dakota.

Congressman Gamble of South Dakota, who is spoken of as likely to succeed Pettigrew, says that the free homes' bill which Pettigrew reported Thursday from the committee on Indian affairs will prove a boomerang to Pettigrew, although he is counting upon it to secure him a re-election.

Secretary Meiklejohn of the War department said tonight that he had drafted a favorable recommendation of Mondell's bill for the establishment of a permanent army post at Fort McKenzie, Wyo., near Sheridan and that it would go to the committee on military affairs of the house tomorrow.

Congressman Gamble introduced a bill today providing for a thirty-day notice by publication of sale of timber claims and giving authority to the commissioner of the general land office to sell in the case of emergency such timber from the forest reservation as shall have been designated to any individual or corporation upon giving notice and under the rules and regulations presented by the secretary of the interior. In explanation of the bill, Mr. Gamble stated that the present law worked a hardship on the purchasers of timber claims requiring sixty days' notice in all cases and especially severe to those deserving fuel for immediate use, provided for under the emergency clause.

Congressman Burkett reported special pension bills for Samuel W. Kirkendall, William Cromie and William E. Hutton.

The secretary of the interior has reversed the decision of the land commissioner in the case of Cavanagh against Belden, involving timber culture in Watertown, S. D. The claim of Belden was rejected by the land commissioner on the contest of Cavanagh, who claimed Belden had not complied with the reqirements of the department. In his decision Secretary Hitchcock says Belden evidently made every effort to comply with the requirements and he holds that Belden is entitled to the lands.

Congressmen Gamble and Burke of South Dakota have recommended Dr. R. T. Anderson for a place as assistant surgeon in the volunteer army.

LAWTON FUND EIGHTY THOUSAND.

Increase of Eight Thousand Dollars Since the Last Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—General Corbin announced today that the subscriptions to the Lawton fund had reached the handsome figure of $80,101, being an increase of nearly $8,000 since the last report. Today's subscriptions included one of $6,595 from the members of the Union League club of New York, which is in addition to subscriptions sent to Washington direct by members of the club amounting to $10,222.

Stone for New Dry Docks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The house committee on naval affairs today decided to favorably report the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to change the material of the new dry docks at League island, Pa., and Mare island, Cal., from timber to stone at a total additional cost for the two dry docks of $700,000.

Kasson Goes South for His Health.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Kasson, the special plenipotentiary in charge of the negotiation of reciprocity treaties and arrangements, has gone to Florida to recuperate from a severe attack of the grip. During his absence it is assumed the treaties will not be pressed.

Lieutenant Gillmore Assigned to Duty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Lieutenant Gillmore, formerly of the Yorktown and for many months a prisoner in the hands of the Tagals, has been assigned to temporary duty on the Glacier.

Greely Continues to Improve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—General Greely was reported a little better today. His physician pronounces his condition to be one of steady improvement.

DEATH RECORD.

San Juan Hero Dies Suddenly.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Major John B. Gutherie, aged 55, died suddenly in this city tonight. At the battle of San Juan hill Captain Gutherie of the Thirteenth infantry was wounded while leading his regiment up the hill after the commanding officer, Colonel Worth, had been wounded. He was invalided home, appointed major in the Fifteenth infantry and assigned to special duty representing the War department on the board of managers on the United States government exhibit at the Panamerican exposition.

Grandmother of Lieutenant Sisson.

ST. EDWARD, Neb., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary A. Hill died yesterday of paralysis. She was born in England in 1821. Her husband was killed in the civil war. She came to Nebraska in 1874, taking a homestead three miles east of St. Edward. She leaves four children, fourteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. She was grandmother of the late Lieutenant Leslie Sisson, who was killed in Manila.

Prominent Ohio Republican.

ATHENS, O., Jan. 12.—Charles Townsend, formerly secretary of state and member of the legislature, died today, aged 60. He had been commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the department of Ohio, delegate to national and other republican conventions and was once a competitor of his neighbor, General C. H. Grosvenor, for congress.

Prominent Presbyterian Divine.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12.—Rev. Dr. George Miller, one of the oldest and most prominent Presbyterian ministers in the state, died here last night. He was born in Chester, S. C., in 1834, and came to Missouri in 1869.

Patrick Morrissey of Omaha.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Patrick Morrissey of Omaha dropped dead at a grading camp on the Badger-Hartville line tonight of heart failure.

Bishop of Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 12.—Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Fort Wayne, died today after an illness of a year's duration.

Eminent Unitarian Theologian.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Prof. James Martinau, the eminent Unitarian theologian, died today. He was in his 95th year.

Union Labor Wins at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the United Trades and Labor council last evening the trouble between organized labor and the Panamerican Exposition company was amicably settled and the resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Detroit recently, declaring the exposition unfair, was annulled. Union wages will prevail and a tacit agreement was reached that union labor should be given the preference.

CREW AND PASSENGERS LOST

Sixty or More Lives Lost in Wreck in St. Mary's Bay.

IMPOSSIBLE TO RENDER AID TO THE DYING

Many Dead Bodies Visible in Surf—Cannot Be Reached Owing to Heavy Sea—Vessel Goes to Pieces.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 13.—1 a. m.—The following comprise all the details regarding the wreck in St. Mary's bay that could be obtained up to midnight:

The ship is a two-masted steamer of nearly 3,000 tons and probably carried a crew of sixty, with possibly some passengers. It went ashore before daybreak on Thursday, striking a ledge at the foot of the cliff, where escape was hopeless. The crew launched the boats, but probably during the panic some were crushed against its sides, others being swamped and all the occupants apparently perishing.

The ship was seen to be on fire by residents six miles away. Attracted to the scene they found the after half of the wreck blazing fiercely and the forepart under water. Kerosene in the cargo helped the blaze.

At that time only three men were left on board. Two were on the bridge and one was in the rigging. Those on the bridge were safe until about 2 p. m., when they were washed overboard and drowned, the bridge being carried away.

The survivor soon after left the rigging, swam to the rocks and twice endeavored to get a footing. Failing in this he made his way back to the rigging, where he died of exposure during the night.

Many dead bodies are visible tossing on the surf. Two of them thrown up on a cove cannot be reached owing to the heavy sea. One of them is thought to be a woman.

Impossible to Reach Wreck.

One of the boats and wreckage is strewn along the coast for miles. Friday was more stormy than the day before and it was impossible to reach the wreck, which has gone to pieces to such an extent that it has sunk beneath the waves.

A severe gale is raging tonight, which is likely to reduce it to fragments. The wreck commissioner hopes to be able to obtain its name today (Saturday). Residents along the shore made every possible effort to rescue the survivor in the rigging, but lacking proper outfits they were unable to succeed.

There is not the slightest prospect that any soul on board escaped death, as the intense midwinter cold would kill any who escaped drowning.

A messenger, who has just arrived from Peters river, reports that a trunk filled with a woman's clothing has been washed ashore there, together with a garment which is either a waterproof cape or a man's overcoat. Nearby was found some underwear, evidently a man's, marked with the initials "J. J." This seems to indicate that the ship had passengers.

Newton Placed in a Cell.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Fred L. Newton, the defaulting paying teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty company, was today placed in a cell at police headquarters pending the report of the grand jury.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
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Improve the general health. 10 cents & 25 cents.

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Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet or unnatural discharges in a few days. Full directions. Price $1.50. All druggists, or mail. D. Dick & Co., 183 Centre St., New York.

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The Greatest of Swedish Dialect Plays.
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