represented. From the start he had the confidence of the house from his thorough acquaintance of the conditions and methods of business and his impartiality. The third session was less exciting than the second, as

nothing of consequence was done except the passage of the appropriation bills, and the act chartering the Texas and Pacific rail-

Mr. Colfax, who was speaker of three pre-

office of the country as a speaker of three pre-ceding congresses, had acquired the reputa-tion of being able, and he was popular with all parties. Blaine did not suffer by contrast with him, but during his first term he gained the reputation of being equal or superior to his preferessor. At the close of this concess he stood before the country as

this congress he stood before the country as

ong the foremost of its public char-

In the house of representatives of the

Forty-first congress the republicans had more than two-thirds of the members. The

majority in the Forty-second congress fell a little below two-thirds. This congress also convened on the 4th of March. Blaine was

renominated for speaker without opposition, and in the house received the full vote of his party. Generals Schenck and Logan and

party. Generals Schenck and Logan and Mr. Allison had not been re-elected, but there came into this house Mr. Shellaberger Lewis, Dr. Campbell, Aaron F. Perry of Ohio, and several other strong new mem-

There had grown up in the south an organization called the Ku Klux Klan to

which was attributed grievous outrages

Partisan and sectional bitterness had not subsided, and congress was called upon to legislate touching those Ku

Klux outrages. There was an un-derstanding that this should be the principal work of the first session. A caucus of regulations was called for the evening of the 4th. The attendance was

nounced their purpose not to be bound by the caucus action. Governor Blair,

the caucus action. Governor Blair, who presided ruled that the action was not binding. The caucus adjourned with some feeling, and it was manifested to some extent

toward Mr. Blaine. All desired to suppress Ku Klux outrages, but there were differ-

A Bout With Butler.

it once entered upon a wrangling debate which continued nearly through the after-

"He won't serve and it will go to the coun-

Next morning there was found on the desks

try that he is chairman, and his declination will render him powerless with his radical

of the members a pointed attack upon Blaine

over Butler's name containing some verses after the style of the "Heathen Chinee,"

charging Blaine with indulging in "ways

that are dark and tricks that are vain."

When the house convened Butler was recognized for the purpose of declining the chairmanship and membership of the committee, but he launched out into a virulent

attack upon Blaine. When he sat down the

speaker took the floor and made a most scathing reply. It was the first and only

time I had opportunity to witness his power in philippic. Butler's resignation was ac-cepted, and Mr. Shellaberger was substitu-ted. A little later General Butler went to

the speaker and entered into consultation. When asked how he could do that after he

had manifested so much feeling toward Blaine, he answered: "The speaker says I

do not know anything about parliamentary law and I must consult someone who does." The bill reported by the committee, after pro-

longed debate, and being modified materially, was passed. The tactics of Blaine may

have prevented the enactment of a measure

an extreme and indefensible character

This congress was managed on both sides

with a view to an effect upon the ensuing

useful in shaping legislation with reference

Refused the Vice Presidency.

ical knowledge and prominence. He was a close student of domestic and foreign politics. I know that he gave some

onsideration to the proposition to run on the

ticket with Grant for vice president. If the rule of the early days had prevailed, that

election to the second place was a designation of the succession, he probably would have

ormed the proposition, but as an election to

the vice presidency is a shelving process he thought himself too young to retire from public life. He was anxious for a favorite

settlement of the controversy with Great Britain over the claims arising from the

depredations of the confederate cruisers. He

said to President Grant on this question, You or Gladstone will go out of power,"

More than two-thirds of the members

elected to the house of the Forty-third con

gress were republicans. Alexander W. Stevens of Georgia, Lamar of Mississippi.

Judge Hoar of Massachusetts, Judge Waite and Lyman Tremaine of New York were elected to this congress. They were all

men of talent and distinction. Blaine was re-elected speaker without opposition in his

party. The most exciting question in this congress was the civil rights bill. When this congress expired flowers were showered upon

the speaker, and his valedictory address was

among the rarest of literary gems. As speaker he had achieved a position among the highest, and before the country he was one of the most conspicuous of political leaders, but his tremendous work during the

six years of his speakership, in my judg-ment produced the saids of disease from which he so long suffered. He worked rap-

idly and intensely.
I last met him in February, 1891, at his

office in the State department. During the conversation he asked me how he looked. I answered, "Not very well." He quickly responded, "I am very well." I said, "But you are thin," and he answered, "That is my

made a mistake in speaking as I did. He was not the Blaine he formerly was. He had

his usual geniality of manner, and conversed freely, but his hair was white, his cheeks had lost their fullness and his body its

retundity. His mind retained as much sprightliness as could have been expected in

character in our political and diplomatic history. His political opponents and bitterest personal enemies never denied that he was a man of great ability

man of great ability and unquestionable

Movements of Ocean Steamers January 28

York for Antwerp. At Rio Janeiro—Arrived—Valencia, from

At Scilly-Passed-Belgenland, from New

body so enfeebled.

I learned afterwards that

and it so transpired.

had grown wonderfully in polit

A little later General Butler went to

ers from other states.

present, nevertheless.

ences as to the means.

IS HOPELESSLY BANKRUPT

Comptroller of the Currency Thinks the Capital National a Complete Wreck.

CANDIDATES FOR THE RECEIVERSHIP

Strong Arguments in Favor of the Appointment of a Lincoln Man-Local Information Believed to Be Quite Necessary,

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 28 Recent developments in the affairs of the Capital National bank at Lincoln have

changed official opinion at the office of the comptroller of the currency very materially. The appointment of a receiver for the bank is regarded now as inevitable. It was not supposed until unite recently that the bank was bankrupt or that there had been defalcations. Both conditions are now learned to be true. It is thought at the comptroller's office that the shortage on account of the break will run between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

The peculations of President Mosher are a great surprise here. Comptroller Hepburn guards the preliminary statements which have been made by the examiner in charge with care. No statement will be given out here under some days, it is said. Enough is learned, however, to warrant the assertion that the bank is hopelessly bankrupt, and that no effort will be made to place it upon its feet again. It is understood that the stockholders would be glad to wipe out their

holdings and be released.

A receiver for the Capitol National may not be appointed under a week, and surely will not be till something more is known of the bank's condition. It is probable that the selection of a receiver will be deferred till a full statement comes from the examiner.

Some Would-Be Receivers.

Already a number of names have been sent which to select a receiver. That of Ellis L. Bierbower of Omaha stands prominent. Then come E. Brown, C. T. Boggs, K. K. Hayden and Amos Cobb of Lincoln. Stron arguments are being made pro and con upo the question of accepting a receiver from Lincoln. They hold that a Lincoln man, be sides having an ambition to bring the bank out on the best of terms in the interest of depositors, stockholders and others interested, would know more than a nouresident of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities and about the most of the value of securities are securities. of the value of securities and about the en-dorsements of the bank's creditors. It is also held that a Lincoln man could make the best collections, and that being familiar with location and conditions he would facil-itate the work of closing out accounts.

Upon the other hand it is held that a dis-interested person would do justice to all par-ties more generally than a local man, that he would show no favoritism and would have no axe to grind. It has not been the policy except in rare instances to accept receivers from the cities where the broken bank is located. A Boston man was taken, however, as reserver for the broken Maverick upon the petition of the clearing house and the majority of the bank's general creditors, desitors and stockholders, and if it is the ership it would be well to circulate a peti-tion addressed to the comptroller of the currency and procure signatures of the bank's creditors. The petition should name the man desired for receiver.

The following pensions granted are re-Original-H. Nebraska:

Flormas Spohn. Additional—M. Pembleton, J. McCartney. Increase—George W. Todd, S. Aikmun, T. Catt, R. Pringle, A. Kaley. Original widows-Maria Canfield, Amanda J. Lewis. Original-James Hannum, John

Berge, Halver Inglebretson, George Ed-monds, Jacob Armstrong, Harrison Fletcher, George Olcott, Christian Kinter, Levi W. Armstrong, William S. Chapman, David McReynelds, Oliver D. Henla Increase—Bernard Sommerhalder, William Reede, Isaac Smyth, Frederick Duenbostel, Melchior Figi, Charles Wallick, I. Eli Gard-ner, John Payton, Christ Forkelson, William C. Shipley, Henry C. Pettinger, Andrew Col-lins, Ray Wakefield, Reissue—Newton Scott, Thomas McManus, William H. Smith. Scott, Thomas McManus, William H. Smith.
Original widows, etc.—Jane C. Herr, Ann
Parsons (mother), Polly Ann Clock (mother),
Ira Payne (father), Mary Robinson, Amanda
Sickler, Mary Todd, Scelemna J. Higgins,
Elizabeth Murphy, minors of John Casey,
Scalle Porter (mother.)
South Dakota—James S. Boswell, Oscar
F. Miller, George W. Hapgood, Jacob Muhl.
Increase—Henry Hammer, Jereminh Foster.

Increase—Henry Hammer, Jeremiah Foster, George C. Coffee. Original widows, et. Martha Miller, Harry H. Smith (father).

Chairman Holman Rebuked.

Chairman Holman of the house committee on appropriations has good reason to be heartily ashamed of himself. He has been advocating with considerable earnestness a proposition he recently submitted which repeals the law making an appropriation for the purpose of artificial limbs for soldiers who were wounded in the defense of the union in the late war. Captain J. S. Cochemour of Olney, Ill., a recent demo-cratic member of the legislature of that state, has sent to Mr. Holman an old worn out wooden leg which was paid for by appropriation by congress. Captain Cochennour writes in transmitting the wooden leg that probably the chairman of the committee on appropriations would like to make an object lesson to the house on the impracticability of appropriating money for the purchase of wooden legs for soldiers and that this memento of past appropria-tions may save him work in that effort, but it is not likely that the parsimonious demagogue from Indiana will make a show of the when he proposes his niggardly measure for final action.

Miscellaneous.

In the timber culture contest of S.P. Moore against J.C. Taskerud, from Watertown, S.D., Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commissioners against the entryman. He also affirmed the decision in the case of William Kochenberger against Daniel D. Phillips, from McCook, Neb., against Kochenberger. F. H. Adams has been appointed postmas-ter at Wall Lake. Sac county, Ia., E. S. R. Boughton at Cooper, Albany county, Wyo., F. L. Wilkerson at Sheridan, Sheridan county, Wyo., and N. L. Reuter at Wallace, Lincoln county, Neb., vice J. H. Jordan re-signed.

enator Pettigrew will have placed upon the sundry civil appropriation till his mes-sage to give to the state of South Dakota, under the previsions of the law admitting the territory to statehood, all that portion of the Fort Randall military reservation within the state of South Dakota. The sundry civil appropriation bill is now before the house, out no step of this character has been taken Nebraska's interest in the Fort Randall reservation.

INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

Work Laid Out for House Committees in the

Near Future. Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Beyond the adoption of resolutions looking to the investigation of the Panama canal scandal and the Whisky trust, the proceedings of the house today were devoid of public interest. The sundry civil bill made slow progress. No material change was made in the meas-

Mr. McMillan, democrat from Tennessee reported from the committee on rules the following resolution:

That the resolution of Mr. Burrows respect-ing the Whisky trust be referred to the com-mittee on judiciary and said committee of any subcommittee thereof is authorized to investigate the charges contained in the resolution and report by bill or otherwise. The commit-tee is also authorized to investigate what, is any, other trusts or combinations in restraint of trade exists within the United States or have been fostered by congressional legislation and control markets or raise prices; and what, if any, additional legislation is necessary to remedy the evil The resolution was adopted.

Another Resolution of Investigation. Mr. Catchings, democrat, from Mississippi from the same committee, reported in fleu of the Fellows and Geary resolutions the following resolution, which was adopted:

That a special committee of five be appointed to investigate and report as to what great.

sums of money, if any, were expended by the Pansina Canal company or its promoters directly by or indirectly for the purpose of preventing opposition in this country to the plans of said company or in securing acquiresence in Aberica thereto, and what disposition was made of such sums and, generally, as to the situation of affairs open the istimus so far as American compares seeking transit across the same may be concerned; and also as to the contracts and relations between the Pacific Mail steamship company and the Transcontinental raliroad; or, as to whether contracts, as alleged, collusive arrangements have been made by said companies whereby traffic by way of the 1-tilmus of Panama had been suppressed or disulsished and as to whether said steamship company by virtue of said contracts or otherwise has been practically absorbed by or subjected to the control of said raliroad companies, and as to whether the business which it was the design of this government to foster by the sums granted to said steamship companies, through nail contracts or otherwise, has been thereby diverted from the Istimus of Panama and the Panama Railroad company to such transcontinental companies; and as to whether such acts are detributed from the interests of American maritime compares and as to whether such acts are detributed for the interests of American maritime compares and the producers, manufacturers and merchants of the United States, and if such abuses are found to exist, by what means the same can or should be suppressed; and as to whether the further grant of said sums to said steamship company should be withdrawn. Said committee shall have the power to send for persons or papers and administer oaths, and the expenses incurred in said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the house, and said committee shall have the power to send too the house, and said committee shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the house in Washington or else where.

To Attend Mr. Blaine's Funeral.

In order to permit the members of the louse to attend the funeral of the late James Blaine it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Johnan, democrat, from Indiana, that when ise adjourns today it be to meet at 2

lock Monday. The house then proceeded in committee of the whole to the further consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. No important change was made in the measure. The committee arose and public business being suspended, the house paid due tribute of respect to the late E. Stackhouse of South Carolina and then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Another Long Executive Session Takes Up

Yesterday's Time. Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Practically the whole of today's session was spent by the senate behind closed doors, the executive session lasting from 12 40 to 4:30, when the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday, the change of hours being fixed in order to give senators an opportunity to attend Mr

The new senator from West Virginia, Mr. Camden, elected to fill the late Senator Kenna's unexpired term, appeared and took

the oath of office.

The credentials of Mr. Stockbeidge republican, from Michigan, for his second senatorial term, beginning March 4, next, were also presented and placed on file. The army appropriation bill was reported from the committee on appropriations and was placed on the calendar. This is the first

was placed on the calendar. This is the first general appropriation bill reported to the senate during the session.

Senate bill relating to the anchorage and movement of vessels in the port of Chicago was reported and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hale, republican, from Maine, it was ordered when the senate ad-journ today it be to meet at 2 o'clock Mon-day years to give senators an overcrimity of

day so as to give senators an opportunity of attending the funeral of Mr. Blaine. The senate then went into executive ses sion and when the doors reopened adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

WANT IT REPEALED.

Linen Manufacturers Object to a Section of

the McKinley Bill-Washington Notes. Washington, D. C., Jan. 28. Representative Springer today intrduced a bill to repeal the clause of the McKinley act, increasing after January 1, 1894, the duty on manufactures of linen and cotton of more than 100 threads to the square inch. Linen importers have asked a repeal of this provision before it takes effect alleging that it has failed in its bject, which was to foster the fine linen in-

object, which was to foster the fine linen industry in the United States.

Postmaster—General—Wanamaker today issued an order announcing the death at Philadelphia yesterday of ex-Postmaster General James Campbell. The department is ordered to be closed next Monday, the day of the funeral, and the building draped—in mourning for a period of thirty days. Mr. Campbell—was postmaster general during the administration of President Pierce.

The collections of internal revenue for the

The collections of internal revenue for the half of the present fiscal year aggre gated \$84,297,428, as against \$77,124,754 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, an increase of \$7,172,674. Confirmations: Frank C. Pardridge, to be

minister to Venezuela.

Major General Samuel Sprigg Carroll, U.
S. A., retired, died here today.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Senatorial Struggle in Wyoming Looks Like a Permanent Deadlock. Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 28 .- | Special Telegram to Tue Bee.]-There were no new developments today in the senatorial situation except that part of Warren's strengh has gone to C. D. Clark, the recently elected republican congressman. The entire republican vote is now divided between these two men. New, who on Thursday and yesterday received eleven votes, got the same number

and Hunter. In the house a bill was introduced fixing the legal rate of interest at 8 per cent unless otherwise agreed upon. A resolution was also introduced looking to an investigation into the conduct of the state penitentiary management. In the senate a bill was in-troduced by Holliday of Albany concerning the validity of chattel mortgages and cer-tain laws pertaining thereto.

today. The balance of the democratic vote was given to Holliday, Beck, Corn, Kobis

The entire afternoon was occupied with a discussion of the Johnson county contest. Tisdale, the sitting member, is a hald over elected in 1889. Since 1890 he has not been in his district except ou the occasion of the raid last spring, when he was one of the invaders. A fight was made to unseat him on the ground that he had become a nonresident. The fight do veloped a good deal of acrimony. At the conclusion of the struggle Tisdale was un-seated by a straight democratic vote aided four republicans. It is not expected that sote, the contestant, will be scated, as at the time of his election, which was ordered the county commissioners, there was no vacancy officially declared.

Dishonest Clothiers Exposed.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 28. - Berger & Haiblum, clothiers, failed here a month ago for \$12,000. The assets seemed shrunken, and ketectives were engaged to search for the Eighty-five cases of goods have been

traced to New York and recovered. During the summer Berger & Haiblum ordered heavily from a number of eastern houses. They shipped to Denver, thence to Puebly, then to Kansas City, next to Chicago and finally to New York, where they expected to create havor on Chatham street Each shipment was made under fictitious names, and at Chicago a car was charteted. There will be no prosecution

Accumulated Masses of Snow Cause Damage to World's Fair Buildings.

Cuicago, Ill., Jan. 28.—The great banks of snow that rested on the roof of the manufacturers building at the World's fair caved a hole about 16x600 feet in the east annex, or nave, today, but Chief Engineer Shankland declared that the damage would not be costly. Men had been put to work esterday to shovel the snow off the great building, but when the day's work was finshed it was hardly possible to see where they had been at work. The labor was too dangerous for ordinary men. It is not impropable that other breaks will occur, as the

great roof is enormous.

A section of the roof of machinery hall, fourteen by fifty feet, collapsed, allowing an avalanche of snow and ice to slide into the building. No one was injured.

The agricultural and transportation build-ings suffered also. The roofs of both sagged a bit under the great weight of snow and rain and the interiors and decorations were damaged by the water that leaked through. Several of the other buildings were also ared by leaks, but the damages are not

REMINISCENCES OF BLAINE

Recollections of a Colleague and Intimate Friend.

ANECDOTES OF BLAINE AS A CONGRESSMAN

My acquaintance with Mr. Blaine began at

Parliamentary Tactics by Which Ben Butler Was Worsted for Once-Blaine Might Have Been Nominated Vice Presidents

the opening of the Forty-first congress, on the 4th of March, 1869, writes ex-Gov ernor Lionel A. Sheldon in the Callfornia Magazine. I was a member of that congress and he was speaker. Though Blaine had acquired a local reputation as a journalist, had served in and presided over the lower branch of the Maine legislature and had been in the national house of representatives for three successive terms before he was chosen speaker, he had not acquired a national reputation. He was very popular with the members with whom he had served and though Mr. Dawes, who was the oldest member, aspired to the speakership, Mr. Blaine was nominated in the republican caucus without opposition, for Mr. Dawes having discovered the hopelessness of the ontest withdrew from it. I did not arrive in Washington in time to participate in the caucus. General Garfield had written me of Blaine and announced his reference for him for speaker, and I went Washington prepossessed in his favor.

Famous Colleagues.

That house contained an unusually large number of new members, as the south had just been rehabilitated; in fact Georgia, just been rehabilitated; in fact Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia had not been readmitted, but their members came in later, and before that congress expired I believe there was but one representative from all the seceding states who had served before the war, and that one was Maynard of Tennessee. There were, however, many able and experienced members from the nonsecoding states. General Schenek of Ohio had served sev-eral terms in the forties, had been in the foreign service during the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, was a major general during the war and a member of the Fortieth congress. He was, an able lawyer and among the strongest dean able lawyer and among the strongest de-baters the country has produced. Mr. Bing-ham of Ohio had served continuously for ten-years and as a lawyer and orator was among the foremost. General Logan was elected to congress in 1858 and 1860, was the most fa-mous of our volunteer officers, and in this and the preceding congress represented the state of Illinois at large. Mr. Dawes had served with distinction from 1856, Mr. Kelly from 1800. Mr. Garfield had won an enviable reputation as a soldier and in six years servreputation as a soldier and in six years service in the house. General Butler was a man of conceded ability and had a national reputation. Mr. Judd was appointed minister to Berlin by Mr. Lincoln. Judge Poland of Vermont had held high judicial position and served in the senate and in the preceding house. Mr. Allison. Mr. Sargent, Mr. Peters and several others had achieved reputations in service in the had achieved reputations in service in the

lower branch of preceding congresses.

On the democratic side were Mr. Cox of New York, who had been a member for eight years from the capital district of Ohio; Fernando Wood, who first entered congress in 1841, and had several times been mayor of New York: Mr. James Brooks, a man widely known as a journalist, and a former member; Mr. Randail, who entered congress member; Mr. Randall, who entered congress in 1862, and was recognized as a mau of power; Mr. Beck, who had acquired a high position; Mr. Samuel S. Marshall, who came in before the war and had served several in before the war and had served several terms, and also in the judiciary of his state; Mr. Varhies, Mr. Eldridge and some others who had gained reputations as members. Though there was a large percentage of inexperienced members, still it was an able body as a whole. I have omitted to mention General Banks, who had presided over the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature and a constitutional convention of that state, who was elected to congress in 1829. state, who was elected to congress in 1852, 1854 and 1856, and presided as speaker from March 4, 1855, to March 4, 1857, had been twice governor of his state and a major gen-eral during the war, and was a member of eding house. It was such a body that Mr. Blaine was chosen to preside over and he was junior in years to all the mem-

bers named except Garfield. A Historie Era.

were many exciting questions be fore this congress. Reconstruction had not been completed and the bitterness displayed in the preceding congresses had no sided on the contrary, it was intensified by sided; on the contrary, it was intensified by the presence of a large number of represen-tatives from the south who were re-cently from the north and who had settled in that section and had actively, and to the native south-era whites offensively, engaged in promoting the cause of reconstruction according to the plan prescribed by the preceding congress. The fifteenth amendment was declared adopted by this congress. The revenue laws were revised and the money question was duction of the army was passed, though encountered no little opposition, and debate on some of the appropriation bills was spirited, as sums were granted to enforce a southern policy, to which the democrats were violently opposed. Southern claims began to rise in importance, and bills grant-ing lands to railroads were numerous. These and the ordinary measures required the utmost attention of the speaker and taxed his time and energies immensely. It was a trying place for so young a man as Mr. Blaine, who had entered out Blaine, who had entered out three months upon his thirty-ninth year. Congress then assembled on the 4th day of March, and the new one came in on the heels of the old one as it retired by limitation of law.

Blaine's Kindness to New Comers.

Shortly after I was sworn in the speaker came to my scat, gave me his hand and conversed for a few moments. This cordiality undoubtedly was caused by the friendly things Garfield had spoken of me to him. I was greatly impressed by his manner and friendly treatment. I was a stranger to the oulk of the members, and had never had legislative experience. I closely watched the proceedings and especially the part aken by the speaker. He grew upon me wonderfully as a man of power, and of sin-erity in his views, and in his professions of friendship. I immediately became his friend, and I felt that he would render me all the aid he properly could in the work so new to me. He early inquired what com-mittee I preferred. I said, "I am a lawyer, and my personal interests suggest the judici ary, but I represent a commercial city, and think I can best promote the interests of my think I can best promote the interests of my constituents by being placed on commerce. He took pains to aid the young members. He was then a man of splendid presence, his figure was plump, his hair and whiskers were thick and dark brown, and his complexion healthful. He was vigorous and sprightly in mind and body. The first session lasted till near the end of April and in it comparatively little was done. in it comparatively little was done.

The second or long session began on the first Monday in December and terminated on

the 15th of July. The long session is the one in which the principal work of a congress is done, and as it immediately precedes the election for a new house political parties maneuver so as to make the best impression upon the country. Every measure which could be said to be partisan was fought energetically an i persistently by the democrats. The tariff bill reported by the ways and means committee was debated nearly six weeks under the five minute rule, and was defeated in committee of the whole but a new bill was reported and passed Land grant bills, currency measures, bills relating to the south, the army bill and many of the appropriation bills were hotly contested. It is not expected of a member that he will closely follow all the bills brought before the house, and it seems as much as he can dit to keep himself well information. he can do to keep himself well informed upor measures of special or general interest to his constituents, together with such as are con-

side ed in the committees of which he is a An Able Speaker. The speaker, however, must follow every hing, not only the provisions of bills, bu the processes through which they are de-feated or become laws, maintain order, and as is the custom, must watch the interest of

JAMES G. BLAINE'S FUNERAL his party to a certain extent, and be ready to rule upon the numerous Thestions that are constantly presented. Bliffine performed all this work well, and his fullings were marvelously well supported by precedents which he seemed to have at his tingue's cud. I might as well say in this connection that the content of the say in the connection of the say in the connection of the say in the connection that

In Deference to the Wishes of the Family it I might as well say in this connection that it do not remember a case unring his six years service as speaker in which his decision was overruled by the bouse. On a division he counted with supprising quickness, and in the shortest time he acquired the names of the members and the tares they Will Be of a Private Nature.

WHERE THE SERVICES WILL BE HELD

At the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant the Last Sad Eltes Will Be Held-Expressions of Sympathy Still Pouring In.

Washing fox, D. C., Jan. 28.—Telegrams of ondolence continue to pour in upon the Blaine household from all parts of the

A public funeral was suggested, but the wishes of the family prevailed, and the ceremonies will be of a private nature. They will be held at the Presbyterian church of the Covenant, where Mr. Blaine was a pewholder, on Mouday morning. Dr. Hamlin, who officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Harrison and her father, will conduct the services. The remains will be laid to rest in the beautiful Oak Hill cemetery in Georgetown, which now forms part of Washington city. by the side of his favorite son, Walker Blaine, and his daughter. Mes. Coppinger.

Mrs. Blaine requested that no official notice be taken of Mr. Blaine's death, but custom requires official promulgation of the fact. The State department is now draped with black in respect to the memory of ex President Hayes, and at the request of Mrs. Blaine no additional emblems of mourning will be placed on the building. There will be short services at the house Monday and later ceremenies at the Church of the Covenant. The organ will be played by Walter Dam rosch, the dead man's son-in-law. The pal bearers will be twelve in number and se lected from among Mr. Blaine's personal and

full. Though not customary in speakers to attend party caucuses, Mr. Blaine was official friends.

The main body of the church will be reserved for members of the family and their immediate friends and the families of the president, vice president and members of the present, nevertheless.

There was a strong element in favor of extreme measures, but the conservative element doubted their efficiency. General Butler was the leader of the extremists to which the bulk of the southern republican members adhered. General Butler had prepared a bill on the subject, which he read to the caucus and advocated it in a speech. The bill as address contained may extraord. president, vice president and members of the cabinet. On the left of the main aisle will be seated the members of the diplomatic corps, who will attend unofficially. Seats for members of the senate and house of representatives will be reserved on the right.

The family of Mr. Blain's have received advices that large numbers of visitors from abroad will attend the funeral services. Besides the committee angoined by the legis. bill was elaborate, contained many extraordinary provisions, and imposed severe penalties. It gave large power to the president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Me. Blaine indicated his disapproval of the measure, and so did Garfield and others. A sides the committee appointed by the legis-lature of the state of Maine; to represent that commonwealth on the occasion of the funeral, many of Mr. Blaine's old friends and vote was taken and it was adopted as a party measure by the majority. Several of the members (I being one of them) anneighbors have signified their intention to be

The body of Mr. Blains will be removed at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the cham-ber in which he died to the parlor on the second floor of the residence and placed in the casket. It will remain there until after the brief service at the house at 11 o'clock

the brief service at the house at 11 o'clock Monday morning. To this service only intimate personal friends will be invited, all such invitations being given verbally.

The family continues to receive many telegrams of sympathy from friends in all parts of the country and Europe. Among the cablegrams received were the messages from Minister Coolidge at Paris, Minister Phelps at Beelin and Consul Sherman at Livermal The committees, of course, had not been appointed, and hence any member whom the speaker recognized could bring any matter of business before the house. Next morning as soon as the journal was read and approved, General Butler obtained the floor and proposed to introduce his bill for present consideration. After it was read the house at Berlin, and Consul Sherman at Liverpoo who was for a number of years Mr. Blaine

private secretary.

The order of the president closing the executive departments on Monday, the day of Mr. Blaine's funeral, is not construed to mean the closing of the custom houses, subtreasuries and postoffices throughout the country.

TRIBUTES OF THE PRESS.

At the instance of the speaker, Peters of Maine offered a substitute to the effect that the bill be referred to a select committee to be appointed by the speaker, which was adopted. Instantly the speaker announced the committee, with Butler as chairman. General Butler arose in passion to decline, but the appointer recognized Peters on a mo-Comments of the Great Dailies on the Death of Blaine. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—The morning papers

omment on Mr. Blaine as follows: but the speaker recognized Peters on a mo-tion to adjourn, which was carried, and Gen-The Tribune: "When the malice of par isanship has died away he will be recog eral Butler was left vociferating and gesticulating to a dispersing audience.

A conservative member expressed surprise nized in history as one of the most illustrious men of his time and the work which o the speaker that he had placed Butler at he has accomplished will be adjudged as of the head of the committee, but the speaker enduring benefit to his country."

Inter Ocean: "He was not so great but what the people felt that he was one of them, and yet he was great enough to give them confidence to follow when he led." Chicago Herald: "For nearly forty years James G. Blaine was a formidable leader of his party and no man that ever undertook the leadership was more insolent, more audacious, more merciless, whether to rivals within his own or to the party that has stood from the beginning of the governme for principles opposed to those he adopted.

In the Southern Press. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.-The Globe-Democrat says this morning of James G. Blaine:
"The death of James G. Blaine removes a vital and aggressive force from the domain of politics. Like Latour D'Auvegne, his name long after his death will continue to be called out at the regular rollcalls of his legions. Often in the future when disaster seems to confront the republicans the im pression will doubtless be felt that all would yet be well if the plume of James G. Blaine if only for an hour, waving again at

The Republic says: "The people will generally recognize that in this death they have lost the best public man The republican party ever gave them, Lincoln only excepted. Poor Blaine! A man to be pitied for his failures, yet to be thanked and admired that these failures were often due to the fact that he was not unscrupulous enough or narrow enough to win the support of his party." New Orleans, La., Jan. 28.—The New Orleans Evening States says: "Mr. Blaine was a most remarkable man; remarkable for his weaknesses and deficiencies as well as for his ability and accomplishments. He was in no sense of the word either a statesman or diplomat. He was simply a brilliant

dashing, picturesque politician and party The Times-Democrat: "He seemed always about to do something great, but fate or for tune interfered to prevent him, and thus, when his career is reviewed, it will be found that he has accomplished very little for a man who has been active in politics and has for so long been the leader of his party."

The Picayune says: "With the death of J. G. Blaine falls the foremost man, the loftiest figure of the republican party. If any man of his political faith and in his day could claim to be a statesman it was he who has just quitted his mortal career."

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 28.—The Commercial-Gazette editorial, signed Murat Halstead, says: "He knew how important it was to give the country another Harrison adminis tration and he gave all the strength he had to that cause. His letter and speech and magazine article gave ample testimony that his heart and hand were clear and he was

loyal and true to the last."

The Enquirer says: "Mr. Blaine was a party man, but was accepted on all hands as instrating the highest ideal of American itizenship. He was admired as a Americanism and his public career was a iefinition of that term."

In the North and West.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald says: Mr. James G. Biaine had sturdy friends and unrelenting enemies, but friends and enemies allike agree that he occupied a con-spicuous position in the constellation of American statesmen. History will vindicate nis right to that most honorable distinction."
The World says: "The death of Mr. Blaine removes one of the most brilliant and interdeath the republican party loses its most distinguished member."

The Sun says: "In the history of the re-

The Sun says: "In the history of the re-public there is but one other statesman—we refer, of course, to Henry Clay—who ever gained and kept so strong a hold upon the affections of the people. His high purposes and solid achievements will be held in last-ing honor, the faults he may have had will be buried with him, and wherever in America there beats a patriotic heart he will be The Tribune says: "Such was Mr. Blaine's

vitality, so commanding a figure had he been in public life for thirty years, and so inex-haustible were the resources of his stateman ship that it is almost impossible to think him as lying cold in death. To hundreds of thousands of Americans the melancholy tidings will come with a poignant sense of New York.
At London—Arrived—British Empire, from
Boston; Missouri, from Philadelphia.
At Liverpool—Arrived—Nomadic, from

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28.—The Ledger "The greatest and most picturesque figure in politics has passed away with the passing away of James G. Blaine." The Press: "The republic has lost its

AT THE COLUMBIA.

Pantaloons-That means straight ordinary pants or trousers-some of them bought to sell as pantswhile others were bought with suits, the coat and vest gonenow the trousers go for \$1.25

Trousers --- That is pantaloons, commonly called pants, but as they are a little bit better than ordinary pants we call them trousers and put a whole lot of them in one pile to sell at \$2,25 a pair.

Pants---- These we call pants, because they are trousers whose quality will compare favorably with any pantaloons on the market, for which a great deal more is asked. We ask but \$3.00 a pair, because they are left over from suits.

Columbia Clothing Company,

13th and Farnam Streets.

most distinguished citizen. Through all the range of his public life, his influence is felt; range of his public life, his influence is felt; his work has been seen his triumph has been won and his supreme ability accepted."

Boston, Mass., Jan. 28.—The Globe (democratic), says: "He was a personality in American politics such as the country had not known since the days of Henry Clay. Yet, his eminence and distinguished ability militated against Mr. Blaine's success with his narty."

his party. BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28.—The Snn: "Into the lives of only a few men who have lived in this country has so much been con tained as in Mr. Blaine's. The party t which he has been so ardently attached grev with him and apparently declines

The American: "Mr. Blaine was the foreost figure of his time in American public fe. His name came to be reckened among the half dozen names which constitute the rowning galaxy of American statesman

Foreign Press Comments.

London, Jan. 28.—All the morning dailies comment on Mr. Blaine's death. The Chronicle says: "Few men have played so man parts. Most of them have been played re-markably well. We cannot rank him with the great political leaders of his country. must place him in the category of low He typified the period in which lived, and the best we can hope for his cor try and the world is that the class to which he belonged, whether brilliant and interesting like himself or sordid and despicable like most of its members, may soon pass from

actuality into history."
The Standard says: "It would be idle to pretend that America is made any poorer by the loss of her great statesman. He might have been a powerful leader if he had kept his record cleaner. His life's labor will leave

The Daily Telegraph says: "The impression has long prevailed that Mr. Blaine was animated by feelings of bitter hostility British interests in all parts of the world It is more probable that his tyrannies against England had as their motive the de sire to win Irish votes. He was a master ntrigue and well understood how to manip-

ulate machine politics."

The Times says: "Although he never attained his ambition—the presidency—yet, as a party organizer and a director of public policy, he had from time to time influence and authority greater than those of his titu-ular chiefs. It was on the moral side that he most conspicuously failed. Like Mr Gould's influence in the financial world. Mr. Blaine's influence in the political world was

regarded as lowering."
The Daily News says: "The splendid fabric of his life could only be crowned by the presidency, and he probably would have made any sacrifice of vital energy to obtain it if there had been left to him but a single day to enjoy his triumph. He did not com-plete his scheme. His party, and above all, the nation, had other interests. His mistake in this instance is the one that marked his entire career. He was a little too greedy

of personal aggrandizement. Canada's Contribution.

MONTHEAL, Jan. 28.—The Gazette, the Dominion government organ, says this morn-ing: "Mr. Blaine was one of those men of whom the United States has produced many in late years, one of a great number who achieve too high a reputation for their own success. His reciprocity amendment to the McKinley tariff was designed to give the United States commercial control of the con-tinent; it was the idea of a really great man Its author deserved a better fate than to be east aside by a convention of office holders.

On Monday Judge Dundy will decide whether the old injunction of the Pullman Palace Car company against the city, re

straining the latter from collecting delin

quent taxes, will be reinstated upon the fed

eral court docket.

The company's attorney, Mr. Burly, and John M. Thurston, appeared before Judge Dundy yesterday and argued for the reinterment of the case, Mr. Connell said pay every cent due both city and county. The city attorney does not look favorably upon a compromise, and it is probable that othing of the sort will be entertained by

Visibility of Light.

either the city or county officials.

After careful experiments the United states Lighthouse board has decided that white light of 1-candle power is visible at a distance of one mile in clear weather; 2-candle power two miles and 30-candle power five miles. Red and green lights require 4-candle power to make to make them visible at one mile, and 40-candle power at two miles.

SUBWAY FRANCHISE DESIRED

Interesting Subjects Discussed by City Councilmen Last Night.

NO TROUBLE OVER STREET PAVING

itions of the City Engineer an

Others Favorably Acted Upon Without Delay-When the Improvements Will Be Made. When the council was called to order last

evening it was not anticipated that any question would arise other than that for which the meeting was held to consider. The council had adjourned to meet last evening in committee of the whole to consider what streets should be paved during the present year and take the necessary action, Hardly had President Bechel rapped for order and the roll been called, until a motion prevailed that the rules be suspended and a communication from S. L. Wiley, the manager of the new Omaha Thomson-Houston Electric Light company, be read. Mr. Wiley is a very elever letter writer and his epistle of last evening was characteristic. The letter stated that in view of the fact that several companies desire to put in subways, ne would suggest, rather than having duplicate excavations in the street and thereby, causing great damage to the pavement, the right of subway be let to a responsible comonly, under proper rules and regulations, who will pay the highest annual rental for the use of the streets for this purpose. The suggestion in the city's interest was wound up with the statement that Mr. Wiley's company was prepared to offer a rental for the use of the streets for subway and conduit purposes.
The communication was referred to the com-

nittee on gas and electric lights. Followed in Regular Order.

Following the reading of the communication came the introduction of a new ordi-nance granting to the same company the right to construct subways and conduits non the streets of the city. The ordinance is a copy of the one introduced last March, and which disappeared so mysteriously. It was traced to Mr. Bruner, who was chair nan of the committee on gas and electric lights. That gentleman has so far been unable to produce the ordinance and disclaims all knowledge of its whereabouts, and is unable to give any enlightening information upon the subject. Considerable discussion was evoked as to what disposition should be nade of the ordinance and it was finally de-ided to send it to the committee on gas and electric lights.

Another franchise ordinance was intro-luced and if it passes a new competitor will appear in the light business. The ordinance ntroduced grants a franchise to the Sie-nans Electric Light and Power company to construct and maintain an electric plant for the furnishing of light and power. The franchise will run to the end of time, as there is no limitation to its existence. Mr. Saunders introduced the ordinance. The Siemans company is a new concern in Omaha, and the promise is made that in case the franchise is granted the company will not delay in putting in a plant and com-mencing business. The promoters of the scheme are wealthy German citizens of Chicago, who are ready to invest their money in the Omaha enterprise. This ordinance was also referred to the committee on gas and

lectric lights.
The council then went into committee of he whole, with Mr Edwards in the chair, to discuss and consider the streets to be payed during the present year. The recom-mendations of the Board of Public Works and City Engineer Resewater in the matter were taken up and generally concurred in. A number of changes were made, but the alterations were not many. At times con-iderable discussion was indulged in, but in he main the contests were short and quickly

A list of streets on which improvements will be made this season was approved, Life-Guard for Street Cars.

An automatic life-guard for street ars, consisting of a catcher attached to the front of a car which, on striking an obstruction, is immediately pushed downwards and backwards to facilitate moving the obstacle.