THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BISMARCK IS BACK

Citizens of Germany's Capital Vie with Each Other to Do Him Honor.

CORDIAL WELCOME OF KAISER WILHELM

Old Iron Chancellor Received by the Young Ruler at His Own Palace.

ALL BERLIN TURNS OUT TO CHEER AND CRY

Return of the Great Statesman to the Metropolis an Affecting Spectacle.

THE RECONCILIATION HAD MADE HIM WELL

Ovation Such as Never Emperor or King Was Given Accorded Him by the People on the Way from Friedrichsruh to the Imperial Schloss.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—This has been a great day for Emperor William, Bismarck and the Fatherland. The German empire, through its length and breadth, has been filled with an enthusiasm almost indescribable over the complete reconciliation between its two most illustrious sons. The capital has abandoned itself to a delirium of joy at the affecting sight of the high spirited young emperor and the grizzled patriot statesman clasping hands with the utmost cordiality of manner, and embracing each other with a heartiness and warmth, whose sincerity it seemed impossible to doubt.

One Grand Ovation.

From Friedrichsruh to Berlin there was a series of ovations to Bismarck at every station past which his train bore him, to the city where the greatest triumphs of his career had been achieved.

Beginning with the episode of the presentation of flowers by the young women of the town where Bismarck resides, continuing with large and cheering assemblages along the entire route to Berlin, and culminating in the grand reception by the immense multitude in the capital, the day was one which must have gratified the ex-chancellor to his heart's content, and fully convinced him of his unshaken hold upon the affections of his beloved people.

It was a fitting climax of his declining days and to the long number of wonderful popular demonstrations which have been held during his illustrious career in his especial honor. In spite of all that has been said and done within the past few years, it showed the aged public servant that his name and fame were dear to the hearts of his fellow citizens, and that in Berlin, which owes so much of her greatness to him, there were none who could outrival him in the estimation of its inhabitants nor rob him of their unbounded love.

The emperor, by the graciousness of his reception to Bismarck, aroused unbounded enthusiasm, and after their meeting everywhere William appeared the shouts of approval and good will were deafening.

Its Effect on the German People.

The widespread effect of the reconciliation cannot be doubted. Its full effect cannot at the present time be appreciated. It certainly has done a vast deal towards the unity and strength of the empire, but Bismarck's age precludes the likelihood of any further active participation by him in German politics, and perhaps the most reasonable explanation that has yet been given for the emperor's initiative in restoring the friendliest relations between himself and Bismarck is that Germany's ruler recognized the fact that Bismarck's days are numbered, and he has cancelled the past, with all its bitter feeling, before it is too late.

Chancellor von Caprivi has kept himself well in the background during this reception, but from all that can now be observed the event must surely strengthen his position. Those who have been most loudly clamoring for his downfall are disconcerted, and what is left of the opposition to Caprivi seems so inconsiderable as hardly to merit serious consideration.

CHEERED HIS COMING.

Phlegmatic Berlinese Rapturously Welcome the Man of Blood and Iron.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Friedrichsruh received here today was the signal for an outburst of cheering when its contents were made known in front of the different newspaper offices, in the clubs and other public places, for it announced that Prince Bismarck, ex-chancellor of the empire, the "Man of Blood and Iron," had started for Berlin at 9:30 a. m., in order to cement the reconciliation which has taken place between the emperor and himself after four long years of bitterness.

Prince Bismarck when he left the castle of Friedrichsruh was accompanied by Princess Bismarck, Count Herbert Bismarck and Doctors Schweninger and Chrysander. The whole neighborhood of Friedrichsruh turned out to cheer the veteran statesman as he departed for Berlin and six lovely young girls, dressed in white, presented the prince with a handsome laurel wreath inscribed "A Happy Journey." These six girls also carried large baskets of flowers and they preceded Prince Bismarck's party to the railroad station, strewing the road with flowers amid the vociferous cheering of the immense crowds which lined the route and did their utmost to make the veteran statesman feel that he had a large share of the hearts of patriotic Germans.

Wore His Old Uniform.

Prince Bismarck wore the uniform of the Magdeburger cuirassiers, the corps he loves so well and whose uniform he has been so frequently pictured as wearing. Over his uniform, the prince wore a heavy fur overcoat and upon his head was the traditional German army officer's cap. The prince seemed greatly pleased with the honors extended to him and shook hands with many of those who gathered at the railroad station in order to see him off. As the train left the depot, crowds assembled, broke out into loud cries of: "Auf Feches Wiedersehn."

Previous to the departure of the prince and his party from the castle of Friedrichsruh an atmosphere of most pleasurable excitement prevailed there, and in fact this delightful feeling had prevailed at Friedrichsruh since Tuesday, when the aide-de-camp of the emperor, Colonel Von Moltke, paid his memorable visit to the prince and brought with him the good tidings that Emperor William was seeking a reconciliation with the veteran statesman who had done so much to build up the German empire.

Pleasure Had Made Him Well.

There is no doubting that Prince Bismarck shows unmistakable pleasure at the reconciliation, and it is noticed that it has had the effect of greatly improving the prince's health as well as his spirits. Since Tuesday last, Prince Bismarck has seemed to be a changed man, and has been laughing and joking in his old manner. He has also been able to take long walks in the grounds of the castle, and has personally answered a number of the many telegrams of congratulation which have been pouring in upon him from all quarters since the announcement was made that he had become reconciled to the emperor.

Prince Bismarck and his family breakfasted at an early hour this morning, and the family and servants were delighted when they noticed that the prince had donned his historic cuirassier uniform for the first time in several years. The prince seemed pleased at his appearance for the handsome uniform made him look like a giant compared with the frock coat of civil attire, which he has been in the habit of wearing recently. The presentation of the laurel wreath at the hands of one of the young girls previously referred to in this dispatch also highly pleased the veteran statesman.

The train engine, and railway depot were gaily decked with flowers and bunting, and every station along the road to Berlin was decorated and crowded with people who cheered the prince on his way to the capital.

Kaiser Could Not Meet Him.

In Berlin itself, the people were astir at a much earlier hour than usual and the streets soon became filled with people in holiday attire pressing onward in order to take up the best position possible along the route which the prince would follow from Lehrte or Hanoverian railroad station through the Brandenberg gate and along Unter den Linden to the imperial castle. The emperor intended to welcome Prince Bismarck in person at the railroad station; but at the last moment was obliged to send his regrets to the prince as he was obliged to meet the king of Saxony at the Anhalt railroad station at exactly the same hour that Prince Bismarck was to arrive in Berlin.

All the streets through which Prince Bismark was to pass were handsomely decorated and the windows of the houses began to fill with people long before the hour of the arrival of the prince's train in Berlin. Large crowds gathered at 9 o'clock along the line of route and their numbers continued to increase until noon, when the police had all they could do, with the assistance of the military, to manage the vast multitude gathered to welcome Prince Bismarck back to Berlin after so long and painful an absence. The crowds were thick in the neighborhood of Lehrte station, the Alsenplatz, the Koenigsplatz, the Brandenberg gate, Parisierplatz, and especially along Unter den Linden and the Lustgarten. Large stands, handsomely decorated, were erected at various points from which a good view of the procession could be seen and a lifesized wax figure of Prince Bismarck was placed in front of the arcade called Die Passage.

Cheered the Emperor.

While the crowds on Unter den Linden were awaiting the arrival of Prince Bismarck they suddenly saw Emperor William, attended by a single aide-de-camp, returning from a ride in the Tiarton. This was all about 11 o'clock, and as the emperor rode quickly toward the schloss (the royal palace) he was frantically cheered by the people, who seemed determined to show how heartily they appreciated the fact that he had become reconciled to Prince Bismarck. The reception accorded to the emperor upon the occasion was entirely unprecedented and evidently delighted him, for he smiled and saluted on all sides.

Shortly before noon the crowd about the Lehrte station was most dense and remarkable from the fact that in front of the station as well upon the platform was a large assemblage of distinguished officers and public officials, all dressed in gorgeous uniforms and all assembling there by special order of Emperor William, who had directed that all the officers of the headquarters, the chiefs of the civil and military cabinets and other similar officers should attend the reception of Prince Bismarck in full uniform at the railroad station mentioned. In addition there were present representatives from nearly every society in and about Berlin, and a large force of municipal officers and students.

Shortly after noon Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, surrounded by a large and brilliant staff, rode up to the station, where he was heartily received by the crowds of enthusiastic Berliners and others there assembled.

The Lehrte railroad station was most tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, evergreens and bunting, and rich, red carpet was laid on the platform and down the steps leading from the station. Around the neighborhood of the depot a strong force of military and police guarded every point and kept spaces clear for the most distinguished officers and public men. When all had assembled on and about the depot the scene presented by the many and various uniforms was brilliant and attractive in the extreme. All the popular generals and public officials were enthusiastically cheered when recognized, and on all sides the people showed how thoroughly they appreciated the prince's visit and the reconciliation which had taken place between him and the emperor.

Echoed Through the City.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the train bearing Prince Bismarck and his party from Friedrichsruh to Berlin entered the Lehrte station and as it slowed up at the platform Prince Bismarck was seen at the window of his carriage and was loudly cheered by those who recognized him within the depot. This cheering was the signal for an outburst of applause which, being taken up by the crowds outside the railroad station, seemed to be carried throughout Berlin as it flew from street to street through Unter den Linden and to the palace itself, where the storms of cheering gave notice that he of blood and iron had once more set foot in the capital of the empire he had done so much to create.

When the train had come to a standstill, Prince Bismarck stepped upon the platform where he was met by Prince Henry of Prussia and a large crowd of distinguished officers. Prince Henry extended a most cordial greeting to Prince Bismarck and the latter shook hands with many of the distinguished officers present, several of whom, especially the veterans, were affected considerably at thus meeting the iron Chancellor once more. After a short interval, during which a number of most complimentary little speeches were made, Prince Bismarck was escorted by Prince Henry to one of the imperial carriages which was in waiting at the entrance of the depot. As the prince emerged from the station and was recognized by the people a storm of "hochs" and "hurrahs" arose from the crowd until it assumed a deafening roar which could be heard for miles. No man could help but feel proud at such a welcome and such evidence of a strong hold upon the hearts of the people.

William Was Most Cordial.

Prince Bismarck was the first to enter the imperial carriage and he took a seat on the right of Prince Henry of Prussia, who followed him. Then, the way being led by a detachment of cuirassiers, their brilliant accoutrements and armor glittering and clashing musically as they proceeded, the prince started for the palace followed by another detachment. The carriages and cavalry started at a slow trot, enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the streets.

From the windows of the houses along the route followed by the prince's carriage to the palace and from the crowd of people gathered in the streets, showers of flowers were thrown into the carriage and people shouted themselves hoarse in their efforts to welcome the prince. But, more touching still, was the fact that numbers of faces, streaming with tears, were to be seen among those who gathered to welcome Bismarck back to Berlin, and many of those who shouted the most lustily for the ex-chancellor did so with their handkerchiefs wet with tears.

Prince Bismarck was evidently much moved by the popular demonstration, and it can safely be said that no emperor or king ever met a warmer welcome in this city. When the procession reached the gates of the castle Prince Bismarck and Prince Henry of Prussia alighted and walked to-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

HE IS IN A PENITENT MOOD

Egypt's Youthful Khedive Sorry for His Unthoughtful Words.

COMPLIMENTS HIS ENGLISH OFFICERS

He Never Had, He Asserts, Any Intention of Saying Mean Things About Them—Seeds of Discord Sown in a Fruitful Soil.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 26.—The Egyptian has sent the following communication to the Associated press: The khedive has been painfully surprised and affected at the rumors spread on the subject of his sentiments regarding the army. The khedive reserves to himself to establish the facts later, but having at heart to dispel these rumors without delay and to manifest publicly his attachment to the army, he now expresses in a general order his entire satisfaction with the native and British forces, and recognizes the services rendered by the British officers. In regard to Mahor Pasha, the khedive consents to his transfer as soon as the government can offer an equivalent to this official, who has only honorable records of service.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Cairo to the Times says that unfortunately the khedive's retraction cannot restore the perfect harmony which previously existed. It is difficult to overstate the danger or to foresee the results of the sovereign sowing disorder in the ranks of 12,000 Mussulmen and fomenting hostility towards a handful of British officers. His official disclaimer will be unavailing if the khedive persists in his anti-English policy. As an instance of this Mizahatieh, chief of the Abaddeh tribe, who, in 1888, was condemned to death for his treachery towards the English, has been honored and rewarded by the khedive.

SUMMONED TO ROME.

Report that Archbishop Corrigan Has Been Called to See the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 26.—It is reported here that the pope has summoned Archbishop Corrigan of New York to Rome.

Suicide of an American Authoress.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says that it is reported the American novelist, Constanelo Fennimore Woolson, committed suicide by jumping from the window of the house where she lived. Eleven months of influenza left symptoms of insanity.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ending January 22 shows: Bullion, increase, 35,280,000 marks; treasury notes, increase, 1,960,000 marks; other securities, decrease, 6,463,000 marks; circulation, decrease, 54,160,000 marks.

Private Banker Fails.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—Andrew Somerville, a private banker, has failed with liabilities amounting to $160,000 and nominal assets of $180,000. A sad feature of the failure is the fact that $65,000 of the deposits belonged to a young married woman.

YANKTON'S BIG DISTILLERY.

One South Dakota City that Will Engage in the Liquor Traffic.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Yankton will soon present a peculiar contrast to other cities in South Dakota because of her relations toward the state prohibitory law. Within a month one of the big breweries in this city, which was closed by the prohibitory enactment, will resume the manufacture of beer. This institution has been entirely renovated, and will undoubtedly be allowed to operate without molestation, and with the smoke and odor of malt from this brewery there will be blended before the year is out the odor from a large alcohol distillery, which will consume 2,000 bushels of corn per day, and from the refuse of which 5,000 cattle will fatten each year.

The citizens of Yankton have accepted a proposition submitted by Philadelphia men for the establishment of this distillery. This city takes $50,000 worth of the stock of the concern, upon which 8 per cent interest is guaranteed. The city also gives fifteen acres of ground for the distillery site and the Philadelphia men put $250,000 into the plant. One hundred and ten men will be employed about the place the year round, not counting the officials of the establishment. The distillery will be operated for fifteen years under a guarantee and nothing but double test alcohol will be made, so that the prohibitory law will not touch the industry. Yankton has subscribed for the $50,000 in stock and the contracts will soon be drawn.

WYOMING STOCK IN DANGER.

Recent Blizzard Very Hard on Cattle—Many Starving to Death.

ARVADA, Wyo., Jan. 26.—[Special to THE BEE.]—So far this has been a hard winter on stockmen in Northern Wyoming. The snow fell in November and has been here ever since and that is something unusual for this country. Three weeks is a long time for one snow to last in this state. There have been only a few warm days, and they have been a detriment instead of a benefit, as the snow melted just enough to crust. The snow is now in such a shape that it is next to impossible for stock to travel through it, and as a result the cattle get behind banks and rocks and starve, as most of the grass on the range is short any way. Hay is scarce and hard to get at any price, even among the settlers.

Monday a blizzard prevailed all over this section of the country. It was accompanied by quite a heavy snowfall, and old rangemen and cowboys think there was a heavy loss on old cows. Wolves still continue to kill stock, and since the counties in the northern part of the state have discontinued the bounty on wolves and coyotes hunters and trappers have quit trying to catch them, and next year will see the greatest crop of young wolves ever produced in this section of the country. They can be heard at all hours howling in the hills along Powder river.

COLORADO'S LEGISLATURE.

No Present Prospects of Adjournment—Yesterday's Business.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—The house today, by a vote of 25 to 18, indefinitely postponed the resolution providing for a sine die adjournment tomorrow night. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the bill creating a board of control for the construction of state canal No. 1.

The senate met at 3 o'clock for the first time since Tuesday. Senators Webber and Boyd, who have been in favor of adjournment, gave notice that in future they would vote to continue the session. The majority, however, are still opposed to legislation.

Governor Waite sent to the senate this afternoon nominations made by him since the regular session and an executive session, at which the nomination of ex-Governor Routt as a member of the State Board of Capitol Commissioners was confirmed. The other nominations were referred to a committee.

Photographers Elect Officers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The Photographic Merchants Board of Trade, consisting of members throughout the United States, which has been in session here, has elected the following officers: H. Lobor of Indianapolis, president; C. T. Lowe of Milwaukee, first vice president; Charles Lawrence of Wichita, Kan., second vice president; W. B. Kimball of Columbus, O., secretary and treasurer; executive committee, J. F. Wallack of Chicago, W. H. Allen of Detroit and J. Somerville of St. Louis.

The secretary-treasurer's department which is at the present time in Cincinnati will be removed to Indianapolis.

DENIES THE WHOLE STORY.

Thomas Lynch Declares He Knows Nothing of the Carlson Cottage.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Thomas Lynch, jr., the wealthy distiller and board of trade man, gives an unequivocal denial to the sensational story published a few days ago that he was seen to enter the Carlson cottage with Daniel Coughlin on the evening of May 18. There is not a word of truth in the whole story.

Said Mr. Lynch last evening, "I was never in the Carlson cottage to my knowledge, and don't even know where it is. It is not true that I was at any time in the neighborhood, so far as I know, in search of Coughlin, or that I spoke to a woman or for that matter to any other person and asked for directions. I am at a loss to know how the story originated. I wish to add, too, that I have not been out of the city since last August. It was a pure fabrication to say that I had gone to New York, Buffalo, Albany or anywhere else. I have been in Chicago attending to my business on the Board of Trade.

In the Coughlin case today Robert Roylington testified to being at Iceman O'Sullivan's house on the night of May 4, taking supper there and playing cards at an adjacent saloon in the evening. He passed the Carlson cottage, but saw no light.

The day was largely taken up with medical expert testimony.

CREATED A SMALL-SIZED RIOT.

Attempt to Burn Congressman Baldwin in Effigy at Duluth.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—A Pioneer Press special from Duluth, Minn., says: An attempt was made tonight to burn Congressman Baldwin in effigy for voting for the free iron ore schedule of the Wilson bill. A band of music made its appearance near the Merchants hotel and a youth appeared bearing a banner, on which was painted a figure labeled "Baldwin," with his neck encircled by a noose. A procession was quickly formed, and, preceded by the band and banner, started west along Superior street. It had not proceeded far when a man jumped from the crowd on the sidewalk and grabbed the banner. As he caught hold of it some one landed a well-directed blow on the back of his head. He let go the banner and dropped to the ground, while the procession proceeded on its way.

Two blocks further west several men rushed toward the head of the procession and one grabbed the banner, which was quickly torn to pieces. This created a small-sized riot for a few minutes, but a squad of police and a patrol wagon came in sight and quickly dispersed the crowd, while the youth who had been carrying the banner was taken in the patrol to headquarters. The band ceased playing and the effigy business ended in a fiasco.

BEAT OFF THE ENEMY.

Tegucigalpa Still Holding Out Against Encompassing Foes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to the World from San Salvador, timed 10 p. m., says: Word has been received here that General Ortiz has entered the suburbs of Tegucigalpa and that part of the city known as Puebla is burning.

A special to the World from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, says: The report that this city was in the hands of the enemy under General Ortiz was false. President Vasquez is holding the enemy in check with batteries placed on the surrounding hills. General Ortiz made four attacks, but was repulsed each time. General Urrit has gone to head off Bonilla and Valle, who are trying to enter by the Ols road.

MANAGUA, Jan. 26.—President Zelaya is alarmed at the progress of the malcontents in the cities of Granada and Leon, who have recently been receiving arms. During a riot at Granada fourteen conservatives and sixty soldiers were killed. The conservatives have been joined by the progressists.

GUATEMALA, Jan. 26.—The opposition to President Barrios is gaining strength. Hand bills are being circulated calling for the overthrow of the "dictatorship."

Salvadoran refugees are here trying to inaugurate a revolution in Salvador.

COMPLICATING GRAIN RATES.

Union Pacific Not Inclined to Help Out on the Atchison Cut.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Regarding the fight in grain rates between the Missouri river and Chicago, which was precipitated by the announcement of the Santa Fe that on January 29 it would put in effect a flat rate on wheat of 9 cents per 100 pounds and a rate of 8 cents per 100 pounds on corn, there were some new developments today. The Union Pacific has taken the position that it will continue to demand full local rates on these cereals from points west of the Missouri river, thus allowing its connections east of the river to bear all the loss from having put in a proportional rate of 9 cents on wheat and 8 cents on corn to meet the reduced rates of the Santa Fe.

The competitors of the Santa Fe have not agreed to apply the reduced rate from Omaha, but a 25-cent rate on wheat to Chicago from Omaha can hardly be maintained against a 9-cent rate from Kansas City. If the Kansas City-St. Louis lines make the proportional reduction they will get only 4 cents per 100 pounds on wheat and no road can afford to carry freight at such a rate.

WANT THE MEETING POSTPONED.

Colorado Republicans Ask a Favor of the Republican National League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Colorado Republican league, having officially requested a postponement of the national league convention to June or July, a more favorable season, the executive committee is considering the matter of changing the date from May 8. The committee will probably fix a time that will enable the delegates to visit San Francisco during the closing days of the Midwinter fair.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—The executive committee of the Republican league of Colorado has adopted resolutions asking the national executive committee to postpone the Republican National league convention in this city from May 8 to June 12. One reason given for the proposed change of date is that the local committee is desirous of giving the convention a free excursion to Cripple Creek and other points of interest, and the weather in May is usually too cold for such a mountain trip.

CHICAGO ALDERMAN SHOT.

While Trying to Disarm a Drunken Man He Receives His Death Warrant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Alderman Jeremiah M. Mulvahill of the Seventeenth ward was shot and fatally wounded last night in Hussey's saloon on North Sangamon street. Michael Fewer fired the shot and he is under arrest. The prisoner was drunk and was flourishing a revolver in the crowded room. The alderman attempted to disarm him. Mulvahill died this morning.

UNDER A SNOW SLIDE.

Four Girls Killed in Idaho—Parents and Baby Escape.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 26.—Word has reached here of a fatal snow slide in White Bird gulch. A family named Thompson lived at the bottom of the gulch and the slide came down without a moment's warning, wrecking the house and killing four girls. The parents and an infant child escaped.

NO RIGHT TO ISSUE BONDS

Complications in the Way of Preventing the Restoration of the Gold Reserve.

COURSE OF CARLISLE NOT APPROVED

House Judiciary Committee Agrees to Report Favorably Congressman Bailey's Resolution Questioning the Secretary of the Treasury's Authority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The judiciary committee of the house, by a vote of 9 to 4, today ordered a favorable report on Representative Bailey's resolution questioning the right of Secretary Carlisle to issue bonds. The vote in detail was as follows:

Ayes—Bailey of Texas, Goodnight of Kentucky, DeArmond of Missouri, democrats, and Ray of New York, Updegraff of Iowa, W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Broderick of Kansas, Terry of Arkansas, Childs of Illinois, republicans—total, 9.

Nays—Layton of Ohio, Stockdale of Mississippi, Wolverton of Pennsylvania, democrats, and Powers of Vermont, republican—Total, 4.

Chairman Culberson did not vote. This discloses that the voting democrats were evenly divided, Bailey, Goodnight and DeArmond sustaining the resolution, and Layton, Stockdale and Wolverton voting to lay it on the table. The six republican votes turned the scales in favor of the resolution questioning the secretary's power.

This decision was reached after listening for two hours yesterday to Secretary Carlisle's explanation of his views on the right of the secretary to issue bonds and apply the proceeds to the current expenses of the government. The vote was taken after a brief discussion, which was led by Mr. Bailey in a speech replying to Secretary Carlisle's statement of his position and explaining the intent of the resolution. Chairman Culberson, who refrained from voting, is understood to favor the views of the four members who oppose it, basing their opposition that the resolution was inexpedient, but intimated that they considered it correct from a legal point.

Will Come After the Tariff.

Representative Bailey reported the resolution during the morning hour and will call it up as soon as possible after the tariff bill is acted upon and the two days promised by the speaker for the Hawaiian resolution have been consumed. This resolution and the Bland bill for coining the silver seigniorage will go hand in hand as the policy of the silver men for supplying the present deficiency in the treasury.

Since January 17, the date on which Secretary Carlisle issued his circular inviting bids for the purchase of bonds, there has been withdrawn from the Treasury department $2,830,000 in gold, or its equivalent, for the purpose, it is asserted, to pay for the bonds. Since January 1 the treasury has lost $12,440,000 in gold.

Offers to take bonds continue to be received at the Treasury department, but no information is obtainable as to the amount.

There was a further loss of $794,000 in the treasury gold reserve yesterday and it now stands at $57,957,114, although there is no material change in the net balance. The deficiency in the revenues for the month to date approximates $10,000,000.

Mills in McPherson's Place.

The temporary appointment of Senator Mills of Texas to a place as a member of the senate committee on finance, to continue during the absence of Senator McPherson, has occasioned some comment. Diligent inquiry fails to develop that there was any motive for the change except that found in Mr. McPherson's enforced absence on account of his health. There is a probability that, McPherson's absence being prolonged, and as the committee is likely to be called upon to take up very arduous duties in connection with the tariff bill and the finances of the country, it was thought wise to fill the committee's ranks, and Senator Mills was selected because of his familiarity with the subjects to be considered through many years experience on the ways and means committee in the house. Republicans are quite concerned over the change, as they regard Mr. Mills more pronounced in leaning toward free trade than Mr. McPherson.

The fact is also noted that Senator Vance is absent from the city on account of his health, which has been so poor as to preclude his attendance upon the sessions of the senate and the meeting of the committee during the greater part of congress. It is thought probable it may be necessary to obtain a substitute for him. Senator McPherson is at Aiken, S. C. He went first to Florida, but found his bronchitis was so affected that it was necessary to seek a dryer climate. Senator Vance is in Florida.

Are Not Yet Agreed.

Chairman Reilly of the house committee on Pacific railroads has had frequent conferences of late with Senator Brice, chairman of the senate committee on the same subject. The two have also seen Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Olney with a view to determining on some line of legislation which would meet the complicated condition of affairs on Pacific roads. Mr. Reilly says the great debt owed by the road is so fast maturing that some plan of legislation by the present congress is imperative. This view is taken by all with whom he has consulted, but as yet they have reached no agreement as to what particular line of action should be adopted. Mr. Reilly hopes, however, that both committees of congress will soon determine upon a common policy which will be effective in securing the government against loss and at the same time secure the Pacific railroads against actions which would be harmful to them.

All Wind and No Air.

Since the beginning of the Fifty-third congress there has been constant complaint from members of the inadequate and unsanitary methods by which the ventilation of the house of representatives is attempted. It has been charged that the deaths of several members were indirectly due to the foul air which they were compelled to breathe for several hours every day. Recently the committee on ventilation and accoustics, which has heretofore been to all intents an honorary body, has devoted itself to solving the question of a supply of pure air. Experts have been called in for consultation. They recommend that the ventilators on the floor which have become the receptacles of scrap paper and other rubbish be superseded by a system of ventilators in the walls and ceilings through which the air, pumped by apparatus in the basement, will enter. The committee is inclined to look with favor upon the suggestions of Engineer Gouze of the capitol and doubtless they will be carried into effect during the first recess of congress.

To Fix the State Boundary Line.

Memoers of the state legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, forming a joint commission on the oyster fisheries, will meet in Washington today to recommend a settlement of the questions which have long vexed the authorities of the two states. There has been an oyster war waging from time immemorial in Chesapeake, and on account of conflicting claims and lack of definite boundary the fishers have been unable to act in harmony. The commissions with several memoers of congress from the two states will endeavor to settle the boundary line from the bay some distance up the Potomac and to agree upon laws for the protection of the oyster fisheries. The result of their deliberations will be embodied in a report to the legislature, which it is expected they will enact into laws. By this means the states may be saved from the expensive conflicts between officers.

That Postage Stamp Contract.

The question of awarding the postage stamp contract was discussed at a hearing held at the Postoffice department in accordance with the postmaster general's announcement that the bidders would be given an opportunity to argue their claims. Claude N. Johnson, chief of the bureau of printing and engraving, appeared for that office which has submitted the lowest, and both the American Bank Note company of New York and the Charles Steel company of Philadelphia were represented. Secretary Carlisle, whose department embraces the bureau of engraving and printing, was also present.

Indian School Supervision.

The secretary of the interior has approved the new rules prepared by Superintendent of Indian Schools Hailman defining the powers and scope of the superintendent and supervisors of Indian schools. The superintendent is assigned the following duties: Administration of educational work of Indian schools, organization of government schools for Indian youths, examinations, selection and assigning to duty of superintendents, teachers, matrons and other employes in the schools, preparation of course of study and circulars of instruction, examination and selections of books and other appliances, inspection of all schools in which Indians are taught in whole or in part by appropriations from the United States, report to the Indian commissioner on their conditions, defects and requirements, and other duties that may be assigned by the commissioner subject to the approval of the secretary. Supervisors are required, under the direction of the superintendent, to organize and inspect Indian schools and report to him, and other work that may be assigned to him. Special agents, according to the new rules, may be required by the Indian commissioner to perform the duties of supervisors of schools.

Nominations and Confirmations Are Slow.

The fact has been noted that the president is sending very few nominations to the senate these days and that in confirmations by the senate haste is being made slowly. There has been a most marked falling off in both respects since the rejection by the senate of Mr. Hornblower for supreme court judge and J. Scott Harrison for surveyor of the port of Kansas City. So far during the present week the president has sent to the senate only the one nomination of Mr. Peckham, to be associate justice, and while the senate has held two or three brief executive sessions, only a very few confirmations have been announced. It is also a well known fact that there is scarcely an important committee of the senate which has not one or more nominations hung up there because of objections by senators and others. A large number of nominations in New York state and some from Missouri, North Carolina and Illinois and many other states, which were made before the Christmas holidays, remain still in the committees. Appraiser Bunn of New York, Collector Simmons of North Carolina and the Topeka postmaster are included in the list of appointments of long standing which have not received attention. It is the general belief about the senate that the nominations will come in more rapidly after the Peckham nomination is disposed of.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The senate in executive session today made public the following confirmations: Cyrus D. Kelly, receiver of public moneys at Cheyenne, Wyo.; J. E. Cronan, marshal for the district of North Dakota; John M. Burks, surveyor of customs, Lincoln, Neb.

Postmasters: Iowa—Anthony Thomas at Lemars. William S. Buchanan of Iowa, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic.

Will Put it in the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Speaker Crisp, Chairman Holman of the democratic caucus committee, Representative Fithian, author of the resolution which passed the caucus last night, and Representative Hall of Missouri, originator of the income tax plan, conferred today as to what course should be pursued in view of the caucus determination to attach the income tax measure to the Wilson bill. As a result of the conference it has been definitely decided that the rules committee is to bring in a rule tomorrow. It is to cover both the question of amending the tariff bill by including the income tax and the extension of debate for three days.

Sovereign's Special Messenger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—T. B. McGuire of the executive council of the Knights of Labor arrived here today as the special messenger of Grand Master Workman Sovereign, bringing the official papers in the proceedings against Secretary Carlisle to enjoin the issuance of bonds as proposed by him. Senator Allen again urged the employment of other counsel to take charge of the legal work. It is probable that the firm of Shellabarger & Wilson of this city will be retained.

Simplifying the Work of the Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Hoke Smith has approved an important change in the patent office rules made by Commissioner Seymour, giving precedence to merit instead of matter of form in applications for patents and greatly simplifying the work of the office.

Succeeded Walthall on the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Bate of Tennessee has assumed the chairmanship of the committee on military affairs, made vacant by the resignation of Senator Walthall, and there is little doubt that he will succeed permanently to the position.

Could Not Get a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The committee on elections, which expected to vote on the Hilborn-English California contested election case this evening, failed to secure a quorum and the vote was postponed until the next meeting.

WANTS SOME OF THE MONEY.

Peculiar Phase of the Suit Now Pending Against the Kittson Estate.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—A new litigation has sprung up in the settlement of the estate of the late millionaire, Norman W. Kittson, who died in 1888. Another suit has kept the property tied up until now, when it was supposed to be released by a recent decision of the supreme court. The heirs, eleven in number, are now nearly all here with a view of holding a meeting to partition the property, and are confronted with another litigation. A claim is set up that Mr. Kittson was married in the 40's to a French woman named Perry. Soon after his death in 1888, B. B. Brisbin, a lawyer of this city, and T. C. Jewett of Litchfield went to the ignorant old woman, and, representing to her that she had a claim for a one-third interest in the estate as the wife of Mr. Kittson, got her to assign them one-half of her interest, on condition of their making good the claim. Subsequently to her alleged marriage relations with Mr. Kittson, she married a Mr. Crevier and had a family of children. A week after making the assignment of half of her supposed interest she made an affidavit setting forth that she had been deceived, that she was never married to Mr. Kittson and had no claim whatever on the estate. She has since died and her children do not only make no claim, but declare she was never the wife of Mr. Kittson. It is not claimed that any marriage ceremony ever took place, and her brother, who is 78 years old, and Father Ravoux, a Catholic priest, 80 years of age, who married her to Mr. Crevier, also testifies that she was never married to Mr. Kittson.

The anomaly is, therefore, presented of these men who secured the assignment presenting the suit in their own personal interest. They have offered to settle, but the children of Mr. Kittson decline to entertain any proposition looking to that end. The estate is valued at about $2,000,000.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

His Physicians Announced Last Night that His Condition is Serious.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The physicians who are in attendance upon George W. Childs issued the following bulletin at 12:30:

Mr. Childs has not improved. His condition has now become a serious one.

DUTY ON DIAMONDS

Its Consideration in the House Caused a Row Among Democrats.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S POSITION ATTACKED

Amos Cummings of New York City Vigorously Assailed Him.

TIN STILL KEPT ON THE DUTIABLE LIST

Efforts to Have it Come in Unhampered by the Tariff Defeated.

TRIED TO PUT TIN ON THE FREE LIST

Efforts of the Free Traders to Follow Up Their Sugar Victory Checked for the Time—Lively Debate During the Whole Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The only amendment to the tariff bill adopted by the house today was one increasing the duty on cut precious stones, unset, to 30 per cent ad valorem, and taking rough, uncut stones from the free list and placing them on the dutiable list at 15 per cent ad valorem. The ways and means committee, which desired to reduce the duty on cut stones from 15 to 10 per cent, was overruled in this matter. An attempt to place tin plate on the free list was unsuccessful. There was today, as on the two preceding days, considerable open, plain-spoken opposition to the bill on the democratic side. Tomorrow the special order, extending debate for three days, will be brought in and passed, but the consideration of the internal revenue features of the bill, including the income tax, will not begin until Monday.

That the New York democrats do not consider themselves bound by the action of last night's caucus was evident as soon as the journal was read this morning, when Mr. Cockran continued the filibustering movement inaugurated yesterday, by making a point of no quorum. This compelled a roll call, but before this was completed Mr. Cockran changed his mind and withdrew the point of order.

During the call of the committees for reports Mr. Bailey of Texas reported back favorably from the judiciary committee his resolution expressing it as the sentiment of the committee that the secretary had no authority under the resumption act to use the proceeds of the sale of bonds to pay the current expense of the government.

The consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed, the pending amendment being to fix October 1 as the date on which the Poland toy schedule should go into effect.

Mr. Lockwood of New York offered an amendment to this amendment to increase the duty from 25 to 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Lockwood's amendment was lost and the Wilson amendment was agreed to.

It Precipitated a Raid.

Mr. Wilson then offered an amendment to reduce the duty on precious stones, cut, but not set, from 15 to 10 per cent ad valorem. He explained that this was to correct a misprint in the bill, but Mr. Payne denied that this was a misprint. He wanted to know if this change was not in the interest of cheap diamonds for the poor people of the land.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois jokingly said that he desired to call the attention of his colleague (Mr. Hunter) to the fact that if this amendment carries his (Mr. Hunter's) speech of thirty years standing would be destroyed.

Mr. Holman of Indiana moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to increase the duty on precious stones to 30 per cent; diamonds, statuary and paintings were peculiarly articles of luxury, and ought to have a heavy instead of light tax.

Mr. Hunter of Illinois at this juncture got the floor and made a bitter reply to Mr. Cannon's remarks of a few minutes before, which he concluded by saying that in this house he never had been and never would be guilty of the vulgarity and indecency which had for two years driven that gentle