CLEVELAND PUT ON THE SPIT

Sibley of Pennsylvania Denounces the Fresent Tendency of His Party.

SLURRING REFERENCE TO THE PRESIDENT

Reiterates the Charge the Administration Used Paironage to Secure Votes for the Repeat of the Sherman Bill-Refused to Mention Names.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- This was the last failure. day of the general debate on the currency bill in the house and the opponents of the measure had their innings. All the speakers except Mr. Cox of Tennessee opposed it. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania. He attacked the president and arraigned the democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. His speech created much confusion and a good deal of a sensation. Tom Johnson of Ohio also created a stir by affirming the proposition that the bill either created a monopoly to issue the legal tender money of the country or was a failure which would give dishonest bankers under the law an opportunity to defraud the government. Mr. Bland of Missouri made an earnest speech against the bill from the standpoint of free silver.

The first business transacted was a resolution from the committee on rules authorizing the appropriation committee to insert a clause in the sundry civil appropriation bill authorizing the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from the jurisdiction of the War department to the Department of Justice. Opposition was made by Mr. Broderick, republican of Kansas, who asserted that the question had been before the military committee and contended that the house was entitled to a report on the proposed change for which he saw no

The plan was explained by Mr. Curtis, rerepublican of New York, who contended that noldiers sent to the prison for minor of-fenses were subjected to evil associations. resolution, after some debate, was

adopted-156 to 129.

The debate on the currency bill being resumed, Mr. Heltzhoover, democrat of Penn-sylvania, gave notice of an amendment. It proposes a section to enable the secretary of the treasury to fund the treasury notes which may remain in circulation after the Ist day of August, 1895, which were issued under the acts of February 25, 1865, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863 and July 14, 1890, by issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, payable twenty-five years from date, with interest at 3 per cent, payable semi-annually in gold. These bonds are to be of such denominations, not less than \$50, as the secretary may de-termine upon, and to be sold at not less

than par, for gold or for treasury notes. Members flocked around Mr. Sibley, demo-crat of Pennsylvania, when he began a characteristic address against the bill. He was applauded when he said: "If ever a rebuke was needed to one who has attempted to trample down the prerogatives of the people, it is needed for him who has attempted to usurp this entire government to himself. The time has come when there should be something more than brains, belly and brass to this government

ADMINISTRATION PURCHASED VOTES. He referred to George III, and said it had been given out that any one who voted against this bill would incur the displeasure of the king. Four days after the repeal of the Sherman act members had told him that they had been promised revenue collectorships if they would vote for the bill. "The gentleman makes a very broad as-rtion." interrupted Mr. Coombs, democrat of New York, and asked Mr. Sibley to men-

tion names. asked him to allow me the privilege of calling him up here," replied Mr. Sibley, "He said: 'Mr. Sibley, you will place me in a ing him up here," replied Mr. Sibley. "He said: 'Mr. Sibley, you will place me in a bad position with my constituents." But," continued Mr. Sibley, "within ten feet of me sits a man who heard him make the statement that he had been offered federal offices.

Mr. Brice, democrat of Ohio, presented the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Vilas, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably the house bill for ment that he had been offered federal offices

But do you consider it fair," asked Mr. Coombs, with a perceptible tremor in his voice, "to make so grave a charge against the administration and not give names and places in order to permit a defense?" "Every man is the guardian of his own " declared Mr. Sibley. the padlocks have been on my lips too long, and I intend to throw them off"

"When were the padlocks put on your lips?" interjected Mr. Outhwaite, democrat There was great confusion and excitement

question. 'I have not put them off before," continued Mr. Sibley, "because I hoped to see the administration redeem its promises and I did not wish to utter a rebuke when there was hope of honest performance."

Mr. Outhwaite had pushed forward and

again uttered his question: "Who put the padlock on your lips?"

Mr. Sibley hesitated for a moment, and then with increased earnestness said: "Let me tell the gentleman that I am talking today to men who believe in going to hell in a hand cart instead of to heaven sup-ported by truth. Let me tell him also that I am not addressing men who believe more in a bob-tail flush than a contrite heart." A shout of applause and laughter greeted the statement. Mr. Sibley proceeded to re-late the experiences of Dionysius, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Outhwaite.

who asked, "Was it Dionystus who put the padlock on your lips?" REFUSED AN EXTENSION OF TIME. Mr. Sibley made no reply, and proceeded address himself to the details of the pending bill. Mr. Sibley was frequently in-terrupted by questions, and when he de-murred from answering because he had been given notice, he said, that his time would not be extended, although, "not a man spoke in favor of the gold trust of the world who was not given unlimited time."

Mr. Pence, populist of Colorado, asked that he be permitted to finish, but Mr. Outh-

are set at liberty each man will go to his own place. Where did he go? To Buzzard's bay. And ever since the old ship of state has been breaking her nose into Hog island and foundering in the waters of Buzzard's bay, with prosperity but a cable length There was a panic being precipitated by

the vultures of the banks," Mr. Sibley shouted, "beside which the last panic was as had refrained from using, showing that the banks and trust companies could not pay 8 cents on the dollar. The administration had so carried out the democratic declaration that the parity of all kinds of money would be maintained that all other kinds but gold had become mere promissory notes for pay ment in gold."

Speaking of his democratic principles, Mr. Sibley said that if he got into what he sup-posed was a mahogany wagon and found it was vencered basswood, being driven over a rock road by an inexperienced driver, he would jump out and would not care much where he landed.

He drew a picturesque idea of the demo-crats sitting around banquet halls by night worshipping at the shrine of Andrew Jackson yesterday received confirmation of the conand telling stories as different from his as the throne of hades is from the fruit tree of

ful argument in favor of the bill. He pointed out the many evils of the present system, and explained at length his view of the reusit of the Carlisle plan if put into

operation.

Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania did not think Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania did not think the pending bill would relieve the treasury nor the situation, nor did he, in fact, believe the retirement of all greenbacks and treasury notes would check the demand for gold. If gold was required for commerce, gold would be secured, if not from the treasury, then from private holders. There was no reason why there should be a scarcity of gold. The difficulty now was that the

democratic party was too cowardly to meet the present and growing deficiency by au-thorizing the issue of a low-rate bond to

TOM JOHNSON TAKES A TURN.

caustic speech in opposition to the measure He said he thought he owed an apology to the house for speaking against a bill which was as dead as this was. He denied that this bill is designed to take the government out of the banking business, and asserted no bill could be devised for sound currency issues which would not place them under government supervision and in effect make them redomable by the government. It was the office of the government to furnish money. This bill proposed to confer on banks without limit a right that could only be conferred on a monopoly. It gave them a monopoly or it was a failure. He attempted to demonstrate that the bill would confer the same monopoly on the banks that the Bank of England and the banks that the Bank of England and the Bank of France had. This was true because the greenbacks and treasury notes which circulation could be taken out w limited in number. There were but \$475,000,000 of these notes. When they were deposited for circulation the monopoly would be complete. Mr. Johnson sketched a scheme by which a dishonest man, entirely within the terms of this bill, could make \$52,500 in two weeks by starting a bank.
"Could not that be done under the present

"No, sir," replied Mr. Johnson, "because he must deposit \$114,000 worth of bonds to get \$90,000 in circulation."
"Could not the Canadian banks perpetrate the same frauds?" asked Mr. Springer, returning to the assault.
"No," Mr. Johnson replied, "because the

Canadian system is a government monopoly. Mr. Morse of Massachusetts made a brief peech in opposition to the bill, and then Mr. Bland, the leader of the silver democrats of the house, took up his cudgel against it. He spoke with great feeling. The bill, he declared, was an attempt to temporize with a great issue. He called attention to the democratic platform of 1892, the pledge to settle the financial question on the lines of bi-metallism. He traced the course of those who he alleged were carrying out a conspiracy, first, the repeal of the silver pur-chase law and now the consummation of their plans.

Mr. Bland predicted if this bill became aw the greenbacks would disappear, and to secure the gold standard, sliver would be entirely eliminated. In conclusion Mr. Bland protested against the bill "in the name of outraged democracy." "Neither this house nor this administration is the democratic party." party," said he. "and I appeal to the masses of democracy to organize on the lines of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson." (Ap-

Mr. Coffen of Wyoming concluded the de-bate for the opposition to the bill, and at 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 6 o'clock, when, under a special order made yesterday, the bill prepared by the pension committee for the codification of the pension laws was

PALMER DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT. Lodge Resolution of Inquiry Again Occu-

ples the Senate's Time. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-Further debate on Mr. Lodge's resolution asking for information why the American ships had been withdrawn from Hawaiian waters took place in the senate today. Mr. Palmer of Illinois delivered a speech against the resolution, regarding it as an invasion by the senate of the powers of the president. He defended the acts of the present administration in Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Gray of Delaware also opposed its adop-

At 2 o'clock the resolution again took its place on the calendar, and during the remainder of the day the senate listened to culogies on the late Alfred H. Colquitt of Georgia .. Mr. Ransom, democrat, of North Carolina, president pro tem, presided at the opening of the senate. The early morning routine of business having quckly been dispensed with Mr. Morgan, democrat, of Alabama, offered a resolution which was adopted, calling on the president for reports, documents and other papers relating to the enforcement of regulations, respecting the fur seal fisheries adopted by Great Britain and the United States to carry out the decision of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, etc.

mediate consideration, but Mr. Teller, republican of Colorado, objected to the bill and it went over until tomorrow.

The Lodge resolution calling for information

The Lodge resolution calling for information democrats. The number of votes for in caucus is its greatest strength. Democratic friends of the mention and that some members who opp

why United States ships of war had been why United States ships of war had been withdrawn from Hawaiian waters was then considered and Mr. Palmer, democrat of Illinois, addressed the senate, "Whence," he asked, "did the senate derive the power to call on the president for his reasons for an executive act? If no such power existed was it impertinent for the senate to make the democratic congressman showed 113 for the bill, 168 against and 73 doubtful.

Mr. Springer saw Secretary Carlisle last night and went over the developments of the caucus. Mr. Springer expressed confidence that the bill will pass. mand?" He maintained that it was absurd to say that the senate may demand the reaions of the president without at the same time having the right in some way or other

o compel an answer. Mr. Aldrich, republican of Rhode Island, interrupted with some questions as to the power of congress to control the president as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and Mr. Palmer said that he did not believe that congress by the passage of the laws to which the approval of the president is necessary, may control the army and navy of the United

After further discussion of this feature of the matter, Mr. Palmer referred to the species of Angiophobia which permeated the discussion of so many public questions, and said it caused a sense of selections. caused a sense of absolute shame and humiliation to find that the American senate could discuss no question without bringing into it the dangers with which we are constantly menaced by the overwhelming power Mr. Palmer devoted some time to a discus-

sion of the exciting conditions in the Ha-walian islands and the events that led up to and followed the establishment of the provi-sional government. That government, he de-clared, had been formed without the slightest regard to the native inhabitants, and it was based on a total disregard of their rights. The natives held only 2 per cent of the lands of the island and had been driven to the inferior lands. Nothing could be more unfortunate than the annexation of these islands, and the sympathetic recognition of the island gov-"We saw our distinguished executive after the election of 1892," Mr. Sibley continued, commercial colony. Mr. Palmer paid a tributhe election of 1892," Mr. Sibley continued, commercial colony. Mr. Palmer paid a tributhe in the initial state of the work of Commissioner Blount, who had been sent to the islands to inquire into the facts regarding the events there. The national flag, the symbol of manhood and honor, had been perverted and made a symbol of had been perverted and made a symbol of oppression and outrage. It was placed again on board the United States ships, where it was honored, and there it has remained.

Mr. Palmer, having said that the president had communicated the facts in the matter to the senate as soon as they were ascertained, Mr. Teller of Colorado interrupted to say that this was not the case. Mr. Teller sent a gentle zephyr to a shricking cyclone. He had figures which he had prepared last June president's statement, published yesterday refigures which he had prepared last June president's statement, published yesterday re-which at the solicitation of friends he garding the visit of the Hawaiian royalist

committee, which begins with "having failed in my plans, etc."

Continuing, Mr. Palmer argued that the president had presented a most vigorous polfey of non-interference in the affairs of the islands. This policy, said he, was right. He should deplore any responsible connection on the part of the United States with the government of the islands.

Mr. Gray argued against the adoption of the resolution. This inquiry asked the president for reasons; to give the motives that actuated him in performing a strictly executive duty Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island referred to his remarks made some days ago respecting the cidence in this matter from unexpected quar-ters. He therefore sent to the clerk's desk and asked that the president's statement on the throne of hades is from the fruit tree of life. "If Andrew Jackson's spirit were to appear it would," he concluded, "kick over the table and banish those apostles in distinct the bour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the resource took its place on the calendar. lution again took its place on the calendar.
The regular order was then laid aside and the senate listened to culogies on the life of the late Senator Colquitt. Remarks were made by Senators Gordon, Hawley, Morgan.

Turple, Hill, Pascoe, Martin and Walsh. At 3:40 the senate adjourned.

CARLISLE STILL HAS HOPE

Congressmen and Senators Have Little Mr. Johnson of Ohio followed with a Faith in Financial Legislation.

COMPROMISE MEASURE MIGHT EE POSSIBLE

enator Jones Thinks a Bill Providing for a Bond Issus to Take Up the Greenbacks and Some Recognition of Silver Might Pass.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-There has been bureau, schemes of currency reform and the near approach of a vote in the house on the pending bill. Senators who have predicted rather freely heretofore that there would be no currency legislation talked in a more favordid not know how or what. Senator Jones of Arkansas, a member of the finance commithere was no possibility of currency legisla-

"Possibility," he answered. "Well, now, I think there is any probability of legislation. and conveniently arranged form. It is possible, however, that conditions may rise which will bring men of very diverse opinions together on common ground and that a bill without political or personal advantage, purely patriotic in its nature, might be enacted. I do not think this probable. For my own part, I would sacrifice a great

deal to get on that common ground."
"Even to the acceptance of a bond issue?
"Yes, even to a bond issue."
"What else would be necessary?" "We would have to do something for sil-

ver. We could not legislate on the currency question without doing something for silver." "Do you consider there is a necessity for urrency legislation?" "Most emphatically. The condition of

iffairs, though, may induce the senate to do something, may induce the house to accept something, that will tide the country over." Senator Jones said this feeling was shared by other senators. It is such sentiments as these, which have been freely expressed today, that has given an indication or inclination oward some financial legislation, as it seems

Senator Vest is not optimistic as to the chances of financial legislation by this con-gress. The senator was on his way to the meeting of the finance committee today when asked about the story published in some of the morning papers that a compromise bill had been agreed upon in the senate. VEST HAS LOST HOPE.

"It is all rot," he said. "I suppose you mean the stuff about a financial measure to be offered in the senate by certain demo-cratic senators. There is nothing in it. Furthermore, in my opinion, there is no possi-bility of passing any financial bill in the senate. We have no rules and five senators can prevent action on any bill during this session. The only hope for prompt and efficient action is in the democratic party, and we failed at the outset of the session. Instead of changing the senate rules so as to provide for stopping debate, and then resolutely taking up the financial question and the tariff bills from the house, the demo-cratic caucus of the senate deliberately refused to do anything of the kind. As matter: now are in the senate nothing will be done except by unanimous consent. If the yeas and nays could be called on the taking off of the differential duties of one-tenth and one-eighth of a cent on sugar the majority would

be for removal."
The action of yesterday's caucus is the absorbing topic with members of the house, Representative Walker of Massachusetts, a republican member of the currency committee, said: "The caucus establishes beyond doubt that the measure is dead. The vote in the house, if every member would attend, would be 150 for the bill and 221 against. But as there will not be a full attendance, I estimate the vote as 80 for the bill and 157 against. The adverse vote includes every rethe relief of homestead settlers in Michigan, publican and populist, 122 in all, and many le asked for im- democrats. The number of votes for the bil

Democratic friends of the measure con tend, however, that this view is incorrect and that some members who opposed it in caucus will vote for it in the house. A can-

dence that the bill will pass.

Mr. Carlisle remained in Speaker Crisp's private office throughout the afternoon and saw those most active in support of the bill. No effort was made to conceal from him the doubt the house managers had as to the passage of the bill. Mr. Carlisle was apparently as hopeful as ever, however, and expressed the belief that the bill would pass. Messrs, Hall of Missouri, Cox of Tennessee and other active supporters of the bill pointed out to the secretary the probable tactics of the combined opposition. This was, first, an attempt to defeat the rule closing debate, and, failing in this, to move to strike out the enacting clause. The names of the promi-nent democrats who had combined on this line of opposition were given during the dis-cussion of the plan. They included the democratic members from New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Nebraska, representing the extremes of eastern and western senti ment on the currency. The friends of the bill reached the understanding that they would meet the fight on the rule by in-sisting a caucus was binding on matters of parliamentary procedure, even though it was not on the merits of a bill. Late in the a draft of a special rule was proffered. It fixes the final vote for next Friday afternoon. The debate until then is to be under the five-minute rule. The special rule will be offered at the opening of the house tomorrow.

Nebraska at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—In the absence of Senator Allen, Senator Kyle of South Dakota today introduced for the Nebraska senator an amend-ment to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for the appropriation of \$300,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to purchase and distribute seed and seed grains among the drouth stricken citizens of the country.

grains among the drouth stricken citizens of the country.

C. R. Glover, register of the land office at Valentine, is in Washington, on his way home from North Carolina, where he has been on a bridal tour.

The house today passed a bill transferring control of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth from the War department to the Department of Justice.

Congressman Hainer has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a school.

Congressman Hainer has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a school, which shall be known and designated as "The National Graduate School of Forsetry," and appropriating the sum of \$20,000 to defray the expenses of establishing such a school. He also introduced a bill appropriating \$21,000 for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts now established, or which may hereafter be established.

Interchangeable Mileage Bill Reported. WASHINGTON. Jan. 8.—The senate com-littee on interstate commerce today authorized a favorable report on the thorized a favorable report on the bill amending the interstate commerce act so as to permit the issuance of joint interchangeable 5,000 mile tickets, with special privileges as to the amount of free bargage that may be carried under mileage tickets of 1,000 miles or more. This is a bill in which the commercial travelers are especially interested and for which they have worked hard. It has passed the house

Planters May 60 to the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 -The district court of appeals today affirmed the decision of the district supreme court, refusing to the district supreme court, refusing to grant the Miles Supar Manufacturing and Planting company of Louisiana a mandamus, company of Louisiana a mandamus, compelling Secretary Carlisis to authorize Cummissioner Miller to proceed under law to pay sugar bounties, notwithstanding the repeal law. An appeal to the United States supreme court is yet open to the planters, the case having gone against them in all inferior tribunals.

Fixing a timit to Febate.

Fixing a timit to Febate.

Fixing a Limit to Febate.

Fixing a Limit to Febate.

Linguistic Supreme Court, refusing to and, in consequent and plants, some filling will be necessary, and with a largely increased ground floor area, considerable more filling will have to be done.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Pay Director Washington died today in his apartments at the Portland flats in this city. He entered the services from Virginia in 1851 and was appointed to his late rank in 1852.

the final vote for Friday next, but the rule itself was not framed, as the committee thought it desirable to let the general debate run through today before presenting the rule. It is probable that the rule will not be framed or presented until tomorrow, sithough another meeting of the committee may be held today to arrange the text of it.

CODIFYING THE PENSION LAWS.

Effort Will Be Made to Push the Bill

Through This Session. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Representative Martin, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, will make an effort to push to enactment before the death of the Fifty third congress the bill embedying the codification of the pension acts, which is the one project most desired by the pension The codification has been ore financial talk about the senate today compiled by Messrs. T. F. Denney than at any time during the session. It has and D. S. Parker, two experts, who are debeen stirred up a great deal by the recent tailed by the pension commissioner for spe-publications in the newspapers of various cial service with the house committee on invalid pensions and pensions respectively. It is the result of much work and research, and, if it secures the authorization of congress, will materially lessen the work of pen sion officials and attorneys. Since 1873, when the statistics at large were combined with the able way today and hinted at a possibility revised statutes, the pension laws have been that something might be done, though they among the most difficult of any class of the statute books to sift and determine. Pension legislation has been enacted since the revoluwar, with a constantly increasing tionary ee, was asked if he was not of the opinion record of enactments and amendments, and revisions, which have greatly complicated the code. To learn the final word on any feature locals only. On the other hand, the Board of the pension law it is necessary to search of Trade men proper are besieging the roads will say this, that is my view. I do not tion gives the whole body of law in concise in the revised statutes, but the new codifica-

By consent of the house, given yesterday, there was a special night session tonight for the reading of the bill. In view of its importance it was thought best not to push the bill through without a reading, but it was not desired to consume as much of the time of the house in its regular hours as would be necessary to deliver the whole document. It is stated that the clerk will require four hours to declaim the 140 pages. The sanction of Speaker Crisp has been secured for the measure, and its passage is earnestly desired by Commissioner L chren and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds. He has promised to recognize Mr. Martin to call it ip in the near future. The bill is also on the senate calendar and

embers of the senate committee on pensions are pledged to put forth every effort to secure

NO TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

Organcy Deficiency Bill Reported to th Senate Without Them. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- The senate com

nittee on appropriations today authorized a favorable report on the urgency deficiency bill, which has been held in the committee the Grand Trunk wants a meeting of since December 17. The bill as it will be the trunk lines and of the New England lines on the subject of the different temperature of the provision of the subject of the different temperature. for the collection of the Income tax, and it will not contain any amendments for the alteration of the present tariff law, as at one | the entire subject of differentials, which the time seemed probable it would. It will be a have just managed to get out of the way plain appropriation bill, and if it is antagonized at all, it will be because of the income tax appropriation. The total appropriation made is \$1,863,000, which is a reduction of \$143,595 from the total of the house bill This reduction is due to the fact that separate bills were passed before the holidays to meet the urgency at the printing and census offices. The passage of these bills reduced the total to the extent of \$400,000. The committee added appropriations to the amount of \$256,-405. There is an addition of \$25,000 for the nforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. The bill also re-enacts the provisions which by error were left out of the sundry civil bill

vey of mountainous and heavy timbered lands in the public lands states, The senate appropriation committee also completed consideration of the army appropriation bill and authorized a favorable re-port upon it. There were several minor changes in the bill, but the total is the same as provided by the bill as it passed the house, \$23,259,808. This is a reduction from the present appropriation, which is \$23.592, 884, and from the estimates for the present year, which were \$24,605,682.

ast year allowing \$25 per mile for the sur-

PLAYED A LONE HAND.

Ritchie's Attorneys Had Nothing to Do with the Charges Against Ricks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-Samuel J. Ritchie. yesterday, preferred certain charges against pany as to passenger and freight business Judge Ricks, has left the city, expecting to return in a few days. Mr. Ritchie's attorneys, Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson and Benjamin F. Butterworth, who have been his chief counsel in the big suit, disclaim any knowledge of the charges presented against Judge Ricks, except what they learned from the newspapers. These gentlemen have been Mr. Ritchie's attorneys almost since the beginning of the famous litigation, but although they express themselves cautiously, there is every reason to believe that in this offshoot of the case Mr. Ritchie is proceeding without their assistance. Judge Wilson, it was learned, refused point blank to conduct this

proceeding before congress. The reports of the subcommittee which ha been investigating the charges against United States Judge Ricks was to have been made to the house judiciary committee today, but the subject went over until tomorrow, when the subject went over until tomorrow, when a special meeting of the full committee will be held. At that time it is probable that the new charges against Judge Ricks, made the new charges against the new charge at the meeting today that there was an agreement among members of the subcommittee on the facts established by the in vestigation of the first charges, but that there were differences as to the conclusions to be

drawn from the facts. POOLING BILL IN THE SENATE. Interstate Commissioner Morrison Suggests

Some Amendments. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-The senate committee on interstate commerce had the house Tuesday, when the committee will meet again. The expressions today were generally favorable to the bill, and the belief was expressed after adjournment that the bill would be re ported practically without amendment at the next meeting. An amendment suggested by Chairman Morrison of the Interstate Commerce commission was discussed at some length, but the opinion seemed to prevail that if the bill should be amended in any antagonism in the senate. It was resolved, however, to invite Colonel Morrison to

The change which he seeks to secure is one which will make it evident to the country that the commission has no power to supervise and control pooling contracts before they take effect. Colonel Morrison says in his letter that there appears to be an opinion prevalent that the bill as it stands gives the commission this supervision, but that this is not true; and that all the supervising it allows is supervision after contracts for pooling agreements have been perfected.

Government Will Enjarge Its Building. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The indications are that the government exhibit at the Cot ton States and International exposition, to be held at Atlanta, will not only be exceptionally fine, but will require much more floor space than was estimated. Foreseeing this, the acting supervising architect of the trensury, Mr. Kemper, has written to C. A. Collier, president of the exposition company, asking whether or not the company would be willing to enlarge the site so as to enable the government to make a substantial increase in the ground floor space of its building. The ground on which the government building will stand is somewhat higher at the front than at the rest, and, in consequence, according to the original plans, some filling will be necessary, and, with a largely increased ground floor area, considerable more filling will have to be done. ton States and International exposition,

Other Roads Not Very Certain the Overland Will Be Represented, However.

MAY PROCEED WITHOUT THE OVERLAND

Central Traffic Association Between Two Fires in the Matter of Grain Rates to the East-Western Freight Men Did Nothing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.-The executive commitee of the Central Traffic association was in session today, but accomplished nothing be yond some routine business. All of the routine matters were referred to subcommit tees, which will report to the meeting to morrow. A meeting of the lines of the Western Freight association was held today at the office of Chairman Midgely. The only matter under consideration was the protest of the Chicago Board of Trade against the pro rating on grain. This matter has become very mucl tangled as far as the grain trade is concerned. The elevator men are at the railroads all th time, demanding that all through rates t abolished and that the rates be made up of for the opposite thing, and roads are in a quandary which side of the fence they had better take. The Western Freight meeting adjourned

without taking any action of any kind on any subject.
The committee of western passenger men

which has had in hand the matter of the Union Pacific troubles with the association reported an agreement which suits all of ger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific askins him either to be present or to see that some representative of his road attended the meeting tomorrow. It yiew of the declaration of the Union Pacific attended the that it will attend no more meetings until the boycott shall be removed, it is not likel they will be represented at the meeting a In this event the other roads will g ahead without it. The agreement reached by the roads today is on the matter of the di vision of business via Ogden and Denver This is the business of which the Union Pa cific demands the long haul, the other line to take what is left. Chairman Caldwell, wh is now in Montreal settling matters with th Canadian Pacific, is having little difficulty with that line, but the Grand Trunk is mak-ing considerable trouble. The Canadian Pacific is willing to live up to all the provisions of its agreement with the western lines, but ferentials to be allowed to the Canadian Pacific. The western roads are likely to oppose the holding of the meeting, as it will open up

NOT A BRIGHT PROSPECT.

'Overland" Officials Find but Little to Make Them Glad.

These are the bluest of blue days for officials around Union Pacific headquarters. Earnings are falling off, and the threatened withdrawal of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern sends cold shivers down the backs of those who have been strong supporters of the railway from early days, There was a rumor heard about the building that the receivers had about decided not to con-test the application of the American Loan and Trust company for a separate receiver, but allow the appointment, on the theory that the bondholders would very quickly ascertain the earning capacity of the Short Line without the Union Pacific, Should the Short Line go it means the

loss of at least seventy-five clerks in the headquarters building. Clerks in the freight and passenger auditors' offices, car accountant's office, general passenger and freight traffic manager's offices, in fact every despective of the seventy of partment in the building will be affected.

With the Short Line gone the Union
Pacific will be but a shadow of its former greatness, "two lines of iron extending from Omaha to Ogden," as a railroad man described the situation. With the Short Line who, in a memorial presented to congress cancel its contract with the Overland comand then will come a grand rustle for posi-tion on the part of the Burlington and Northwestern, both roads having envious eyes on the northwest territory. Talking to a railroad man yesterday, he

said: "The railroad history of the next five years will be full of startling surprises. Already great changes are apparent and the whole transcontinental situation is liable to undergo sensational upheavals. Things point to new factors in the race for place on the part of lines now penetrating the northwest and with the Union Pacific free from the entanglements of the govern-ment lien it will play no small part in the future history of the railroad world.

Sore Unuer the surface. From outside sources it is learned that all

is not serene with the receivers of the Union Pacific relative to the fight to be in sympathy with the movement of the American Loan and Trust company on the ground that he would like to see what the earning capacity of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern was separate from the Union Pacific. Then another fruitful source of worriment to the receivers comes in the shape of a friendly interest of the blanket mortgagees of the Utah Northern in the scheme of segregation, so that things are beginning to be quite complicated. It is thought, however, if the Boissevain and Richardson interests unite in attempting to secure a separate receiver that the applica-tion will likely prove successful. Freight pooling bill under consideration today and Traffic Manager Munroe is on his way east postponed final committee action until next to meet the receivers and talk over the freight situation in conjunction with the application for a separate receiver. Just what action the receivers will take is not known, although it is definitely decided to fight the application, but the grounds to be taken are subject to considerable discussion.

Placed in the Stalls. Five of the 1400 class engines in service on the Sixth district of the Union Pacific and three of the big 1600 class have been way at so late a day it would fail because of stored in the shops at Cheyenne, no further ed, use being had for them on account of the be terrific decrease in business on the Wyoming present at the next meeting to explain the division. With the storing of the amendment suggested. number of the engineers will be benefited by this reduction in engine service, the great majority will fare just the reverse by being put on the extra list. Some engineers, who have not been on the extra list in five years, now find themselves waiting their turn to take out a train, their engines being turned over to the older men in the service. It is also rumored that nine engines are to be brought from Evanston to Cheyenne, where they will be stored until they are again needed in handling traffic.

> Women Held the Prisoners. TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 8.-There would have been a wholesale jall delivery in this city last night but for the bravery and presence of mind of the jailer's wife and daughter. A burglar named King and another pris oner hid in one corner of the corridor.
>
> Juiler Radford was fastening the padiock one of the cell doors the inmates suddenly reached out and grabbed the jailer by the hair. King and his companion rushed around and got the jailer's keys, intending to liberate the other prisoners. Radford's cries brought his wife and daughter, who held King's com-panion until help came. King escaped.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she ching to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Chaterie.

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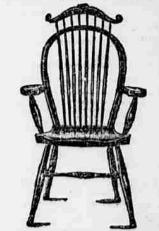
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