crops and general depressing conditions at the agency. They will have another inter-view Monday. Chief Keokuk and two asso-ciates from the Sac and Fox agency com-plained to Commissioner Browning of un-just assessments made on their property by local assessors, and of their frequent ar-rests by the whites for trivial offenses. Feather-in-the-Ear, a Dakota Sioux, also had an interview in which he discussed reservation matters. CONSOLATION IN SIGHT HAYDEN BROS-NO Hill Reminds Cockrell the Democratic Oasis is Not in Missouri.

HOT DEBATE OVER A PENSION BILL NOW IT IS MAJOR CROWDER.

Popular Officer Located in Omaha Given a

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- (Special Tele-

Merited Promotion.

gram.)-Lieutenant Crowder of Omaha has

been appointed major and judge advocate.

The nomination was sent to the senate this afternoon. Lieutenant Colonel Winthrop is

made colonel and assistant judge advocate

Northern Democrats Beg Their Southern Confreres to Cease Antagonizing Such Measures-Responsible for Party Defeat,

PARTNERSHIP IS DISSOLVED

Champ Clark Tells His Southern Associates

He is Through with Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Today was priwate pension day in the house, but only one bill was considered-a claim of the heirs of William Johnson of Fayette county, Tennessee, for \$13,000 worth of stores confiscated

during the war. Three hours were consumed in debate, but on account of the opposition the bill was finally withdrawn. Before the regular order was demanded, nine bills were August 19, 1890, so as to eliminate some of the penal provisions of that act which had proved unduly harsh in their application to be major and judge advocate

seamen on board vessels engaged in the coastwise and nearby foreign trade. An-other bill was passed to protect the salmon

the grade of second lieutenant will be filled by selection from the graduates of West Point next sprifig. The commission of Lieu-tenant Gray will not be made out until Cap-tain Crowder's promotion has been confirmed by the sprate Lieutenant Gravel confirmed fisheries of Alaska, On motion of Mr. Sickles, democrat of New York, by unanimous consent the senate bill was passed to pay the widow of Orsemus P. Boyd, late captain of the Eighth United States cavalry, commutation for rations and by the senate. Licutenant Gray is now sta-tioned with the Sixth cavalry at Fort Meyer, accrued back pay earned during his volunteer service.

On motion of Mr. Hall, democrat of Misa bill was passed authorizing the La sourl. Porte, Horton & Northwestern railread com-pany to construct a bridge across Galveston bay, Buffalo Bayou and Clear creek, in the

state of Texas. On motion of Mr. Terry, democrat of Ar-kansas, a bill was passed authorizing the Little Rock & Pacific to construct a bridge across the Fourche Lefourque and Le Petine Jean rivers in Arkansas. tion

The senate amendments to the bill for the relief of Peter Hager were concurred in on motion of Mr. Bingham, republican of Penn-

sylvanla motion of Mr. Wheeler, democrat of Alabama, a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Sheffield, Ala.

A bill to repeal the act of August 19, 1890, relating to shipping commisioners, was then considered. Mr. Dingley, republican of Maine, offered a substitute for the original bill amending instead of repealing the act of 1890, so as to place crews shipped for coastwise trade or nearby foreign trade (Canada, West Indies and Mexico) practically under the provisions of the old ship-ping acts of 1873, but repealing certain sec-tions of the act of 1890, which was passed. On motion of Mr. Fithian, democrat of Hinois, a bill was passed to protect salmon fisheries of Alaska, and then on motion of Mr. Enloe, chairman committee of claims, toady being Friday, the house went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the private calendar.

SOUTHERNERS IN GRANT'S ARMY. The first bill called up was to pay Wil-liam Johnson, administrator of Thomas 1. Johnson, deceased, of Fnyette county, Ten-nessee, \$13,000, the amount found to be due him by the court of claims for stores confis-cated during the war. This bill led to a long debate on the justice of southern war claims, which finally drifted into a discussion of the number of loyal persons in the south during the war.

General Wheeler of Alabama attempted to that over 700,000 men (negroes and

clusive of negroes) 5,000 men in the northern army from the states in rebellion. Mr. Cockrell of Texas opposed the payment

of all southern war claims. On account of the opposition manifested. Mr. Enlos finally withdrew the bill. With-out acting on any bill, the committee arose.

At 4 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening to be devoted to pri-vate pension bills.

PARALYZED M'CLERNAND'S FRIENDS.

OPPOSED THE INCOME TAX APPROPRIATION Dubois Supports the Appropriation and Makes His Speech the Occasion of Airing His Views on Finance

and Silver.

Major Crowder, who has been acting judge an opportunity to test the constitutionality advocate with the rank of captain since 1891, of the income tax law. Mr. Hill delivered with headquarters in the Department of the a long and carefully prepared speech in sup-Platte, was born in Missouri and was ap-pointed to West Point from that state. He followed in support of the appropriation to passed by unanimous consent. Most of them were of minor importance. The most im-portant was to amend the shipping act of 1881 he was promoted to first lieutenant which rank he held until 1891, when he was sent to Omaha.

supported Mr. Hill's amendment and said P appealed, and action on this will be had to

Va., just opposite the city of Washington. It is not known whether or not the promotion of Captain Crowder will necessitate his coming to the War department for duty here. but it is quite probable that he will be ordered to Washington.

When news reached army headquarters that Captain Crowder had been promoted to the rank of major and to a high place in the judge advocate corps he was made the recipient of many expressions of congratulawith his speech Mr. Hill made statements regarding the remark in the speech of Mr. From the time the captain received his

commission in the army he applied himself to the study of law and early in the 80s was admitted to the bar. He has pursued his chosen vocation continuity since and his opinions as now on record in the War department have made for him an enviable

department have made for him an enviable reputation. The captain's promotion is at-tributed to the record thus made and is regarded by his friends as a fitting reward of individfal merit and industry. General Brooke, commander of the depart-ment, took a deep interest in the captain's candidacy and did all in his power to promote it. It is understood that the scenator from New York and the scenator from Pennsylvania (Quay) had made up their of individual merit and industry. General Brooke, commander of the depart-ment, took a deep interest in the captain's candidacy and did all in his power to promote it. It is understood that the general will request the secretary of war to detail Major Crowder to duty in this department for the present year and it is not likely that the expiration of such detail. Mr. Peffer declared that he had not used the word fillbustering since he had been a member of the senate. He had said the sen-ator from New York and the senator from Pennsylvania (Quay) had made up their minds to defeat the collection of the income tax if in their power to do so, and that the amendment proposed by the members was the first step in that proceeding. DENIED ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY

expiration of such detail. SENATE GETS THE INFORMATION.

correspondence in the Ezeta Caso Forwarded to that Body. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Responding to a

resolution of the senate, the president has authorities of the new government of Saland made strenuous efforts to have Ezeta and his companions surrendered to them, both immediately after they took refuge on whites) from the confederate states entered the union army. a common criminal, but this demand was re a common criminal, but this demand was re-sisted in both instances. There are tele-grams from brothers of Ezeta, representing that his surrender was sure to be followed by his execution. Much of the correspondence is of a technical legal character. Among other documents enclosed is one from Jacinto Costellanos, Salvadorean minister of foreign affairs dated October 9 after the discharge Costellanos, Salvadorean minister of foreign affairs, dated October 9, after the discharge of Ezeta, giving notice of the desire of his government for the termination of the extra-dition treaty between that country and this

or a piano. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Practically the general. Major Edward Hunter is made lieu- whole of today's session was occupied in the

he said that no currency bill could pass that was not liberal toward silver. Mr. Quay

would be the duty of the next republican congress to repeal the law. Messrs, Sherman of Ohio and Mitchell of Oregon thought the appropriation should be made. Before adjournment Mr. Morgan of Alabama raised and the chair sustained a point of order against the amendment, from which Mr. Hill morrow, On motion of Mr. Butler, democrat of

South Carolina, the senate agreed to a reso-lution asking the secretary of war to submit an estimate of the cost of improvements of Port Royal, S. C., including a channel of thirty feet at high water. On motion of Mr. Cockrell, democrat of Missioned the secretary to the the secretary dissouri, the senate then took up the urgency deficiency bill, and Mr. Hill, democrat of New York, spoke in behalf of his own amendment to the bill to allow an opportunity to test its constitutionality. Before proceeding

regarding the remark in the speech of Mr. Peffer yesterday bearing on his (Hill's) op-position to the law. Mr. Hill was under the impression that Mr. Peffer had charged him with filibustering, and said that he knew nothing that had taken place since he was a member of the senate that justified the senator from Kensas in physical this this

DENIED ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Mr. Hill first argued against the constitutionality of the law, and referring to the exemption of classes, he asked whether con-

exemption of classes, he asked whether con-gress had a right to exempt a class. He did not ask that the law be repealed at this ses-sion of congress. He recognized that as im-possible; nor did he ask its repeal because it was not apportioned according to the last census. He attacked the regulations of the treasury for the collection of the tax and said he was compelled to protest against the treasury interpretation of the law and the in-terjection therein of instrumentalities not conterjection therein of instrumentalities not con-templated by the senate. He was within ounds when he characteized the future of the pending bill relating to the income tax as a slipshod arrangement; under it the citi-zens had no protection.

zens had no protection. Another serious ambiguity in the law was be final? Is the taxpayer to have any ap-peal or the commissioner? There was noth-ing in any section of the income tax law of two scillegally exacted. This, he asserted taxes illegally exacted. This, he asserts taxes illegally exacted. This, he asserts taxes illegally exacted. This, he asserts taxes integrate to recover back g was one of the most important questions in this decision. He asked where, in the pres-is other officer any power given to the the maintsioner of internal revenue or to any is bete officered. Mr. Hill spoke of how hard it would is be to maintsin a law to which the legal pro-tare involved would be enlisted in the service of the volume of paper money with the senate to return taxes erroneously col-tate of Pennsylvania avenue. It was the duty act of the counts to Pennsylvania avenue. It was the duty act of the counts to Pennsylvania avenue. It was the duty act of the counts to return taw the ambiguities in the to bobysits and the lawyers at both ends the counts to Pennsylvania avenue. It was the duty act of the counts to Pennsylvania to Pennsylvania avenue. It was the duty act of the counts to return taw the ambiguities in the counts to pennsylvania to pennsyl

NO HOPE FOR REPEAL.

AT HALF MAX MEYER'S WHOLESALE PRICES. The finest and most complete music stock in the west now on sale at half and less than half wholesale prices-the rarest chance of all to supply yourself with music, be it a sheet of music

SELLING MAX MEYER'S MUSIC

VIOLINS. tenant colonel and deputy judge advocate general. Mater Growder who has been solve tudge advocate urgency deficiency bill, designated to afford our price was \$1.5, 50c Hopf models, inlaid edges and sweeled top and back, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$2.50, our price..... 81.50 Dark brown German model, handsome, rich toned instruments, Max Meyer's whole-sale price was \$5.00, our price..... \$2.50 Amber color, Stainer model, shaded, with fine varnish finish, Max Meyer's whole-sale price was \$5.90, our price..... 83.45 Magini model, dark brown, highly polished, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$42.50, Max Meyer's wholesale our price..... 21.25 Stradivarius models, reddish brown color, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$7.50, our price Max Meyer's wholesale our price..... 83.75 Professional model, extra fine quality, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$12.50, our 21.25price Ole Bull model, highly varnished, extra quality, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$10.00, our price..... \$5.00 MANDOLINS. White mahogany polished finish, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$17.90, our

88.50 price Carved woods, with fancy inlaying around sound hole, Max Meyer's wholesale price \$11.75 Bird's eye maple and birch, handsomely polished, Max Meyer's wholesale price \$15.00 was \$30.00, our price..... French metronomes, in mahogany, without bell, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$5.00, our price..... \$3.00 FLUTES. With 4 keys, key of D. Grenadilla, German silver trimmed, with tuning slide, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$6.55, our price \$3.30 price

With 8 keys, cork joints, tuning slide, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$25.00, our \$14.00 price GUITARS.

\$6,25

Regular size American guitar, made after the old Spanish model, scale guaranteed absolutely correct. Max Meyer's whole sale price was \$12.50, our price..... Solid oak back and sides, imitation cedar neck, patent head, Max Meyer's whole-sale price was \$15.50, our price.... Solid mahogany, with cedar neck, rosewood finger board, patent machine head, Max Meyer's wholesale price \$18.00, our price...

Concert size guitars, made after the style of Max Meyer's \$18.88 guitar, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$22.25, our price...... SNARE DRUMS.

i4-inch bird's eye maple shell trods, six snares, calfskin heads, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$10.50, our price.....
i4-inch, brass shell, brass hooks and trimmings, six snares, calfskin heads, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$12.50, our price

price *********

89.44 \$11.15 \$27.00, our price.... 13.50 6-bar, 10 shifts, 16 cords, the best and larg-est made, Max Meyer's wholesale price was \$45.90, our price..... \$5.25 22.00 MUSIC BOXES. Everything that Max Meyer wholesaled at 30c to \$40 from \$1.00 to \$100, our price...... \$6.25 HAYDEN

bate that financial legislation would not ing bill ought to be made, and, second, the in the senate of the report. A large number of democratic senators were spoken to, in-cluding Mr. Vilas and Mr. Hill, but not one was found who could give any confirmation whatever to the report. WILL FORM A FOURTH.

Bimetallists Agreed that the Three Existing Parties Are Equally Useless to Them. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- General Warner, president of the Bimetallic league, admitted



Newman Bros.,

Lehr Piano Case,



The feature of the night session of the house was the debate which grew out of the attempt of Mr. Springer of Illinois to pass a bill granting \$100 a month to Major Gen-cral John A. McClernand. Mr. Jones of Vir-ginia insisted upon making the point of no quirum. Mr. Springer in a heated speech lectured those of his southern democratic collosques who constantly assumed an attic colleagues who constantly assumed an atti-tude of hostility toward the pensioning of union soldiers. He called attention to the union soldiers. He called attention to t fact that but thirteen democrats had be

returned to the next house from the north. He warned them that if their course was persisted in none would be returned to the Mr. Pence of Colorado, in an earnest

speech, appealing to Mr. Jones to withdraw his point, spoke of the well known, distinguished, patriotic services of General McCler-nand, when Mr. Waugh of Indiana threw a bombshell into the discussion by asking if the beneficiary of this bill was not the same the beneficiary of this bill was not the same General John A. McClemand who was re-lieved from command before Vicksburg by General Grant for unsoldierly conduct, and of whom General Halleck said it was pre-

meditated murder to place him in command. The attack on General McClernand came from an unexpected source, and Mr. Marsh of illinois and others hastened to his defense Mr. Marsh declared hotly that General Mc-Clernand had never been guilty of unsol-dierly conduct and the history of the trans-action would show that he had not been re-

"Did not General Grant for that reason. "Did not General Grant remove him for causes which he deemed proper?" persisted Mr. Waugh.

'I do not desire to impugn the character of General Grant," replied Mr. Marsh sharply, "but I desire to say that his action in this case was a mistake." "What reason did General Grant assign?"

interrupted Mr. Cox of Tennessee. "Was not because he was too quick at Vicksburg? 'Was it

"I never heard it charged against Grant," replied Mr. Marsh, "that he criticized a sol-dier for going in too quick." (Applause.)

The discussion was prolonged for more than an hour and was marked by several sensational scenes, one of which was the hissing of Mr. Jones when he said that the widow of General John A. Logan, who received a of General John A. Logan, who received a pension of \$2,000 a year, was living in social luxury in this city and annually spent more than her pension money for flowers displayed by her at social functions. Later on, when he proclaimed his pride in the confederate cause that had gone down in defeat, the republicans in chorus should: "We have no doubt of it." In chorus shouted: "We have no doubt of it. and in the galleries many of the spectators applauded vigorously.

CHAMP CLARK'S DEFIANCE.

Mr. Springer was finally forced to with-draw the bill. But even after the bill had been withdrawn, Champ Clark of Missouri got the floor, and, in a characteristic speech, the floor, and, in a characteristic speech, scored Mr. Jones roundly, as he said, on be-half of his democratic colleagues of the north. He began by saying that the democratic party presented a dissolving view and would soon be lost to sight, though to memory dear. He attributed much democratic disaster last full to the course of southern democrats on the pension question and charged the defeat of at least five northern democrats to the speeches of Mr. Jones. He then paid a mag-bilicent tribute to General McClernand.

"I saw him preside at the St. Louis con-mtion," he said, "which nominated Samuel Tilden, who was elected president of the United States and whom the cowards on this floor allowed to be swindled out of his seat." He declared the greatest martinet who ever ruined a great cause was Jefferson Davis, and next to him ranked Stanton. If McClernand had a fair chance, he gave it as his opinion that he would have been as great a soldier as Grant. After appealing to Mr. Jones to atlow the meritorious bill to go through, he said impressively that the democrats of the north were sick and tired of having their southern party associates come to congress and stab their party in the back. "We are through with you," Mr. Clark con-cinded.

After passing two bills, the house at 10:30 p. m. adjourned.

Indians Presenting Their Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Several delega-tions of Indiana were at the Indian bureau today. Two Stars, representing nine-tenths at the Sisscion and Wapeton agency. Dele-ation of the second sec

Indemnity for Crawford's Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-(Special Tele-gram.)-Senator Manderson today reported avorably to the senate a bill providing for he payment of \$5,000 to T. Crawford of tax.

Tavorably to the senate a bill providing for the payment of \$5,000 to T. Crawford of Kearney, brother of Emmet Crawford, who was killed by Mexican soldiers while com-manding the United States forces in pursuit of Geronimo and his hostile band. During the last session of congress Con-gressman Melklejohn secured the passage of a bill extending until 1897 the time of pay-ments of the purchase money due for land sold on the Omaha Indian reservation, pro-vided the consent of the Indians was ob-tained for such extension. The consent of the council of Indians was obtained, but Congressman Melklejohn today received a communication from Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning informing him that this censent, which had been obtained, is con-sidered by the office as too informal, and that it will be necessary to get the formal consent of the Indians to the extension. The commissioner informs Mr. Melklejohn that Captain Beck, the agent, has been instruct-ed to immediately submit the question to the Indians at the next council. In compliance with the request of Senator Manderson, the Postoffice department will arrange for the restabilishment of the postoffice at Sheridan, Neb. Tennessee Centenniat Exposition. cent thereon.

Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Members of the Tennessee Centennial exposition made

existing laws. speeches to the house committee on appro orlations today, asking for a government priations today, asking for a government exhibit for the exposition in 1896. Director General Major Willis of Nashville gave a statement of the scope and purposes of the exposition, and spoke of the educational value of an exhibit from the Smithsonian government departments. General Hender-son of Knoxville, vice president of the com-mission; Colonel Killebec of Nashville, Colonel Overton of Memphis and Major Bryan of Nashville also spoke. The bill in-troduced by Representative Washington pro-vides for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the government exhibition and \$10,000 for the Smithsonian exhibit. tion why senators would support it. Mr. Hill reminded the senate he had said

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- (Special Tele gram.)-Major William S. Stanton and Cap-tain Frederick V. Abbott, Engineer corps,

tain Frederick V. Abbott, Engineer corps, will attend the meeting at Brunswick, Ga., of the board of officers of which they are detailed as members. Captain Benjamin C. Lockwood, Twenty-second infantry, will assume charge of the recruiting station at Detroit, Mich., reliev-ing First Lieutenant John A. Johnson, Eighth cavalry, who will join his station. Captain William L. Pitcher, Eighth in-fantry, is granted one month leave, and Second Lieutenant James A. Ryan, Tenth cavalry, three months, extended. tax.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

lowing nominations: Posimasters: Missou 1-George M. Straube, at Wellsville. Libutenant Colonel Marshal S. Ludington, to be assistant quartermaster general, with the rank of colonel. Major Amos S. Kim-ball, quartermaster, to be deputy quarter-master general, with the rank of colonel. Major William M. Wherry, to be lieutenant colonel.

Europe Produces Too Much Paper. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-According to

report to the State department from United States Consul General Max Judd at Vienna, the European paper mills are suffering from an overproduction. Although definite plans were not decided upon, the general opinion was that the best way to regulate the pro-duction was to close the factories on Sun-days and to form a syndicate for the sale of the paper. Neither England nor Ger-many was represented.

Townsite Contests Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The secretary of the interior has dismissed the contests in-stituted by John Parker and others against John W. Lynch over the ownership of the townsite of Lyncheville, Okl. which com-prises one-fourth of Ponca City. Several hundred paople occupy the townsite, which covers about 169 acres. Rheumatism is primarily caused by addity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilia purifics the blood and thus cures the discass. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The secretary

or what is written on it, it must be paid in gold, if its owner demands gold. There have the ambiguities were not removed it was reasonably certain the experiences connected

been two bond issues of \$50,000,000 each. Gold with the direct taxes of the war period and has been withdrawn from the banks to buy its refund would be repeated. these bonds. As soon as the gold reached the treasury it commenced to dwindle away, Taxpayers would besiege the treasury, the court of claims and congress for a refund of the being exchanged for these various paper notes, which were presented for payment.

This process can and will go on just as long as the government issues bonds and redeem The senator also questioned the right of as long congress, under the constitution, to tax the income from notes, bonds or other securiits paper with gold. The only result is t ties issued by states or minor divisions of burden the people with an increasing intereststates. The income tax was not for secur earing debt.

ing revenue only, but to harass and worry, and he asked, "Shall the inquisitorial forms ONLY ADDS TO COMPLICATIONS. "Any scheme which proposes to enlarge the proposed by the Treasury department be toler proposed by the Frenkury department of a set of the proposed by the Frenkury department of the set of the provide as corpora-tions under the New York laws, and must currency without broadening the basis of money of ultimate redemption will certainly add to our complications. That has been the chief fault with all bills for the reformation their annual profits and pay 2 per of our currency system which have been formulated up to this time during this session

of congress. I sincerely think four-fifths of the members of this body conscientiously be-I sincerely think four-fifths of Why, the senator asked, could not the govlieve there will be no permanent prosperity in this country until the basis of our currency is broadened. I believe they will be glad to witness the return to the free and unlimited country of silver as well as could be ernment be content with a plain, trustworthy statement of the annual net profit of the en terprises. Many of the questions put for ward in the treasury regulations had no war coinage of silver, as well as gold. A great many senators on this floor-I think a majorrant in the law unless the law empowered the department to put any question it pleased. ty-are fully convinced there can be no sub-tantial relief without the unlimited coinage Many of the questions were absurdly inquisitorial. He had no expectation that this conforial. He had no expectation that this con-gress would repeal the law now. An ap-propriation was wanted to carry it out. He conceded the general rule to be that there ought to be an appropriation to carry out of silver, and it is my opinion no financial measure will pass the senate during this or the next congress, at any rate, which does not fully recognize silver. Until the faily of makeshift legislation, enacted only to be re-He had always been a beexisting laws. He had always been a be-liever in that doctrine. The question had been suggested whether this appropriation was taken out of the ordinary rule. The statute had never been enforced. It existed pealed, has been fully demonstrated, it were better to continue as we are with the gold standard and all of its necessary and attendant evils than to resort to any experiments in that line. We are threatened that if the in the statutes, it was true, but for all practical purposes and effect the law was just present currency laws remain unchanged, the country will soon be upon a silver basis. Per-haps this is true. I am somewhat inclined to think it is. This prospect, however, has no terrors for the silver advocates. They are contending for both sold actions. going on the statute books. It was insisted on as the price of legislation and as a condi-

are contending for both gold and silver, and the income tax proposition had been placed in the bill to suit certain senators, certain members of congress-not to carry out a if compelled to choose between the two, would greatly prefer silver. This, at any rate, is the position which I would wish to take, single democratic doctrine. It had neve and, in doing so, I would be serving the best been declared to be a democratic doctrine by any national convention of the party. nterests of the entire country, in my judgnent.

Mr. Hill then referred to the remarks of Mr. Cockrell when he alluded to the fact that the candidate of the last New York Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill un-til February 1. It was the duty of congress to Here the state convention was defeated. He (Hill) would point out to the senator the fact of the same disapproval of the income exert all its power to prevent the collection of the income tax. "I believe," he said, "it is the highest privilege of the minority of this chember to prevent the carrying out of this, the highest crime of the criminal tariff act tax. The senator from Missouri had for-gotten to mention that in his state the lemocratic convention favored the income ax. He did not think any democrat found placed upon the statute books by the last ses-sion of this discredited congress." much consolation in referring to the result of the election in Missouri, New York, or

At the conclusion of Mr. Quay's remarks his motion was defeated-1 to 42, Mr. Quay requesting the yea and nay vote and Mr. Hill not voting.

"We must wait until the clouds roll by," he said, "and I suppose in some future time the prospects of the party will revive." SHERMAN UPHOLDS APPROPRIATION. Mr. Sherman of Ohio said he had listened with pleasure to Mr. Hill's speech and agreed with him in the main that the income tax with him in the main that the income tax was inquisitorial and unjust and that it per-haps ought to be repealed. He did not agree with Mr. Hill, however, in supposing that the amendment offered by him was requisite in order to give a citizen the right to sue in the courts, if he considered the tax unjust of monoitinitical. He thought every outin or unconstitutional. He thought every citizen had the unquestionable right to raise the question by a suit at law in the courts. Mr. Sherman argued against the right of the sen-ate to originate the question of the collection of taxes. The house of representatives was supreme on that subject. The senate had no moral right to refuse the appropriation. If the law is had it is her and the conserve

but drifted into silver and it was taken to state the position of the silver men in the aenate on the currency question. As to the income tax, he said it should either be enforced or wiped out. Speaking more par-ticularly of the currency problem, he said: "Taking the statements of both sides of the controversy, the conclusions would seem to be that income tax or no income tax, there is to be no permanent property and no

on the currency question, which Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island asked to have read in full. Objection was made and Mr. McPherson withdrew the bill. Later leave was given to print the bill in the record and also the bill pre-sented by Mr. Vest today on the same ques-

The senate then, at 5:10 p. m., went into executive session, and at 5:20 p. m. adjourned. WILL THERE BE AN EXTRA SESSION?

Emphatic Denials from the Democrats

of the House and Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Emphatic denial within the lines of the

is made by all the democratic members of the house committee on rules of reports which have been current that President Cleveland had authorized one of them to make it known money.'

that an extra session of congress would be called if currency legislation was not effected by the present congress. Speaker Crisp, the senior member of the rules committee said: "There is no truth in the report that the president has authorized such statement, nor has he given any intimation as far as I know, that an extra session would called.

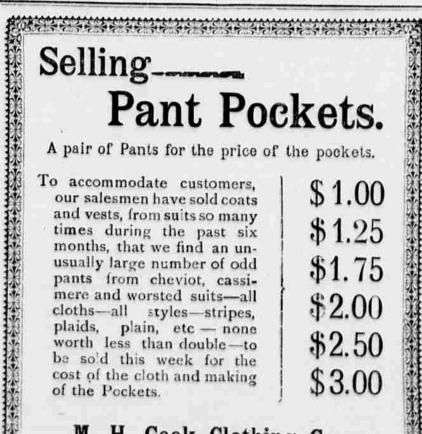
Mr. Catchings, another member of the rules committee, said: "The report is untrue, so far as 1 am concerned. I have not seen the president, and have heard nothing from him the subject of an extra session.

Representative Outhwaite, the remaining democratic member of the rules committee, said: "I have not seen the president, except in the crowd at the reception last night, and I have not the remotest intimation from him or any one else that an extra session will be

called Chairman Springer, of the banking and cur-

rency committee, said: "The president has not directly, nor indirectly, stated or intimated that he was even considering the ques-tion of an extra session. The report is based entirely on current gassip."

Mr. Hall of Missouri and Mr. Strauss of New York denied any knowledge of such an pointed an examining surgeon for the pen intention on the part of the president.



13th and Farnam Sts.

hat a conference of leading bimetallists from different parts of the country had been held in this city recently. In this connection, he said: "It was the decision of the conference that a strong and growing sentiment is manifesting itself in favor of uniting the friends of bimetallism in a bimetallic party,

> which seems to be leading to this result in the widespread conviction that there is no means of restoring the bimetallic standard means of restoring the bimetallic standard male Weaknesses, Lost Manhood, and M democratic party as that party is now con-trolled. And, on the other hand, that it is equally impossible to accomplish this result

of restoring the bimetallic standard as it was before 1873 and on government control of the

Claim American Clover Seed is impure. WASHINGTON, Jan 11.-United States Consul Campbell at Newcastle, England,

has called the attention of the State department to a notice published in a newspaper in that city purporting to be the results of in that city purporting to be the results of an inquiry by the Ontario agricultural sta-tion into the quality of American clover seed. The article states that the seed is the most impure in the market, containing no less than 9 per cent of weed seed-mainly sorrel. In six pounds used to plant an acre there were no less than 700 weed seeds. Crushed dirt is also used as an adulterator. The paper warns farmers to be careful in their purchases of American clover seed. As the United States exported in the last nine months over 130,000 hundredweight of such seed, valued at f2 6s per hundredweight, the consul thinks the department should be in-formed upon the matter.

Oklahoma Democrats Urge Statehood. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A delegation of emocrats from Oklahoma is at the capital to urge the territorial committee of the house to report a bill for statehood for Okia homa, with the Choctaw nation attached.

Pension Examiners Appointed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-(Special Telegram.)-Dr. W. K. Johnson was today ap-





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and

others.

All the

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN. WEAK MEN ARE VICTIMS TO NERVOUS Debility or Exhaustion, Wasting Weakness, In voluntary Losses, with Early Decay in young and middle aged; lack of vim, vigor andweakened prematurely in approaching old age. All yelid readily to our new treatment for loss of vital power, Call on or address with stamp for dir-culars, free book and receipts. populist party, or to unite on the Omaha platform those in favor

Dr. Searles and Searles, 1416 Farnam.

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Mr. Hill said the election was a condemna-tion of the income tax, a condemnation of the Wilson-Gorman-Brice-Smith bill, or what-ever bill it was-a condemnation of our legislation of last summer, and he thought the loss said at this particular time the the less said at this particular time the better. Further, Mr. Hill referred to the statement of Mr. Cleveland in his famous "Wilson letter," in which he told the country how he deprecated the income tax, and he (Hill) did not think it probable the presi-dent would disapprove of its repeal if con-gress should see fit to repeal it. DRIFTED INTO A SILVER SPEECH. When Mr. Hill concluded, Mr. Dubois of Idaho began a speech on the income tax, but drifted into silver and it was taken to

other state.