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many a dollar .- They are

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occasion to supplement his remarks of some days ago against the national postage move-ment looking to a reduction of letter postage. He retracted what he had said previously concerning Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, who, along with other reputable gentlemen, with drew from their connection with the move-ment last October. Mr. From of Oklahuma offered an amond-Present Congress Cannot Begin to Pass Any New Legislation Considerately. Mr. Flynn of Oklahoma offered an amend-ment to increase the appropriation for the subsistence and civilization of the Arapahoe and Cherokee Indians from \$90,00 to \$110,000, which was rejected.

HOUSE STUCK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS Only Thirty-Five Working Days Remain and

FAR BEHIND WITH ITS WORK

the Chief Business of the session is Yet to Be Taken Up for Action.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1407 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.

Only thirty-five working days remain for the Fifty-third congress. It is absolutely impossible that any legislation can be en acted for the relief of the treasury in that Adopted. There is a congestive condition in both the house and the senate, which can be relieved only by diligent effort on the part of both houses of congress, and it will be necessary for a number of night pessions to be held in order to transact necessary public business.

All of the appropriation bills by constitutional requirement must originate in the tee on appropriations has not yet reported mavy bills. Each one of these important measures will require time for discussion in great deal of filibustering and other par-Hamontary methods of obstroction may be indulged in by members who are inimical to certain provisions of the bills when they are reported, placed on the calendar, and are reported, placed on the calendar, and taken up for consideration. The only regu-lar appropriation bill which has passed both houses of congress and become a law is the military academy bill, which is one of the smallest and, comparatively, of the least importance. The army appropriation bill has passed the house, has been considered by the senate committee on appropriations, and is idertacked by the discussion of the income tax appropriation bill, the Nicaragua canal bill and a number of smaller measures. The fortifications appropriation bill is on the senate calendar, and so is the pension ap-

The Indian appropriation bill has been re-ported by the committee on Indian affairs in the house, and is now on the calendar of that body, but no effort has been made to demand its consideration, and consequently it may be late in the session before that im-

portant bill is taken up and passed. The fact that five of the great regular appropriation bills remain in the house comittee on appropriations, without having been reported and placed on the calendar, in-dicates a manifest disposition on the part of the democratic managers of the house to permit a congestive legislative condition during the latter part of the session, which will exclude the possibility of prompt action on the part of the senate, with the extreme probability that an extra session of congress may be made necessary for the purpose of disposing of appropriation bills, even if the unfortunate condition of the treasury should not be such as to require the president to call the Fifty-fourth congress in extraordinary reported and placed on the calendar, innot be such as to require the president to inquire as to contributions made by a cor-call the Fifty-fourth congress in extraordinary poration. But the influence on legislation by session at an early date after the expiration of the present congress. This condition of affairs emphasizes the ascertained fact heretofers announced, that an extra session may be anticipated with a great degree of certainty.

IN A GENERAL WAY. Democratio National Committeeman Rich-

Which was rejected. On motion of Mr. Bowers of California the paragraph providing \$225,000 for the sup-port of the five tribes in New Mexico and Arizona was amended so as to strike out the lines specially mentioning the Apaches in order to place the tribes all on equal footing. Mr. Cobb of Missouri offered an amendment to pay the first installment, due March 4, 1895, to the Cherokee nation under the act of March 3, 1893, for the purchase of the other action of the second Cherokee outlet, amounting to \$1,660,000; provided that said sum should be held sub-ject to the payment of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians and the Cherokee freedmen as provided by section 10 of said act.

WITNESSES MUST ANSWER.

Sugar Trust Officials and Newspaper Cor-

respondents Held in Contempt. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- All the dethe carrier under lease, making the carrier murrers ordered by the defendants to the inresponsible for their acts as though they dictments returned by the grand jury against were employed directly by him. The wages house of representatives. The house commit- President Havemeyer and Secretary Searles paid to employes, it is stipulated, shall be of the American Sugar Refining company, reasonable and just. In case of wage conthe agricultural, deficiency, legislative, or Broker Seymour of New York and Corre- traversies the chairman of the interstate spondents J. J. Edwards and Joseph Schriver commerce state commission and the chairman were overruled today by Judge Crowe in the of the labor commission are to communicate the house after they are reported, and a criminal court and the defendants required with the parties endeavoring to affect an

to plead to the indictments. The cases will now probably go direct to the United States court on a writ of habeas corpus, following a plea of not guilty by the defendants. In the two cases against Ed-

ship or discriminate against them because of it, or enter into contracts compelling the men to contribute to any fund for charitable men to contribute to any tand for characteric social or beneficial objects, or after discharge conspire to prevent them from obtaining employment, shall be guilty of a misde-meanor, punishable by a fine of from \$100

Mr. McGann, at the latter's request, with a statement of his views on the several pro-visions of the original bill and his reasons for such new matter as had been incorporated into it. The attorney general's statement starts out by disclaiming by any one save himself any responsibility for the views con-tained in his letter. His first objection is as to what is called the Pullman clause, which is too obviously aimed at Mr. Pull-man to be otherwise construed, but hitting as well every other manufacturer of cars. as well every other manufacturer of cars. The vital objection to the clause is a manufacturer of cars is not engaged in inter-state commerce, and does not become so engaged whether he sells or lets cars to a carrier who is, and any attempt to bring him within the act must prove abortive and to inquire into it and the amount of the contribution was of very grave importance. These witnesses answered everything up to tend to discredit the act generally. On the other hand, Mr. Olney is of the opinion that

effect might work great injury and detract from the reputation or character of a party a for body, and that the claim of privileged communication might then be made. That rule would be very demoralizing. There being no taw to that effect which the court could follow, the demurrer in both cases must be overruled and the defendants must answer by pleading to the indictment." The court then took up the cases of the Sugar trust officials, Messrs. Havemeyer and Searies, and it held that the questions as to the amount contributed by the corporation such contribution is another question. Now if the action of the senate and of particular senators had been controlled by con-tributions, then the committee had the right

Chairman McGann of the house committee for the one framed by Labor Commissioner An amendment appropriating \$14,000 to de-fray the expenses of the Payalup Indian commissioner was carried. Adjourned. the bill is more far-reaching in its propositions than any that has been brought forward. The terms "raffroad" and "employe" are defined in the bill, and the latter class

	HAYDEN BROS.
if you list of	Good Carpet —That's the kind you want and it's the kind you'll get buy it of us. We have never had so complete a styles and we are making the lowest January prices for made on the finest grades.
	Tapestry Brussels—good quality, the kind you pay double for at carpet stores—we're selling it at
	Beautiful patterns in Body Brusssels\$1.00New designs in Velvet Carpets at
	We'll give you Fina Lace Curtains that are \$1.00
	Chenille Portieres—new designs, perfect goods—curtains that you never thought to buy under \$5.00

the past utterances of Mr. Cleveland as to the frauds existing in the pension system. The senator said pension examiners were roaming around the country seeking frauds which did not exist. This plan of prying and doing work should be stopped at once. The pension appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Palmer, democrat of Illinois, an-swared the criticians made by M. Collingues.

House Leaders Still Devoting Themselves to the Currency Problem.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The democratic leaders in the house are still devoting themselves assiduously to the task of getting a

can secure a majority in the senate for the

Indians and Their Treaty Rights.

given a hearing today by the senate com-

mittee on Indian affairs. They opposed

any arbitrary change by the national gov-crament of the method of controlling af-

fairs in the Indian Territory, urging that the Indians hold their possessions through treaty

rights and that they were competent to at-

Trying to Help Out Ricks.

democrats and they are devoting most of their attention to the democratic members.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- According to

United States Consul Gorman at Matamoras.

the progress of cotton in Mexico is decreasing

in consequence of drouth during the last few

years and the appearance of a new enemy, a

shooters), which is very destructive to the

One Lone Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The president

small, dark worm called "portote"

New Cotton Worm in Mexico.

tend to their own affairs.

been in conference more or less for

ardson of lowa today called upon Secretary Carlisle and secured the issuance of an official demand for the resignation of Collecte of Customs Hotchkiss of Des Moines. He also recommended the appointment of a man named Kennedy, who resides in Davenport, and this appointment will probably be made as soon as Collector Hotchkiss' resignation is received. No charge was filed against Hotchkiss, save that he is a republican, and a democrat wants the place.

Postmaster General Bissell has decided recall from the senate the nomination of N. A. Rum, recently selected for postmaster at Eldora.

W. Armstrong was today appointed postmaster at Medas, Sanborn county, S. D., C. D. Smith, resigned.

C. E. Sumner and daughter of Omaha, formerly of Schuyler, are in the city for a short visit, Congressman Pickler has secured the allow

ance of pensions amounting to \$1,086 for Milton Pendergast of Watertown, S. D.

Congressman Pickler expects to secure an appropriation of \$187,000 in the Indian appropriation bill to pay the Crow Creek Indians. who, when the reservation was opened, did not possess as much land as the others of the Sioux tribe.

The postoffice at Cada, Scott county, Iowa, has been discontinued. Mail will be sent to Noel. Special service has been discontinued Windom, to Crawford, Roberts county, South Dakota.

DISCUSSED PACIFIC ROADS.

Amendments to the Reilly Bill Urged by

the Company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The house committee on Pacific roads today considered the propositions for a settlement made recently by the representatives of the Union Pacific. Francis L. Stetson was present, using part of the discussion to explain more fully the views of the company. From the tenor talk it seemed improbable that any

bill will be made, although minor amend-ments are under consideration. The com-pany's proposal that the rate of interest be reduced from 3 to 2 per cent did not seem to find much favor. The Reilly bill pro-vides that in the event of default of any payment for ninety days the entire debt ma-tures, but an amendment was added making it operative at the option of the secretary of the treasury. Half an hour was consumed in debating a proposal that the govern ment assume the first mortgage of the Union Pacific, which, with the application of the sinking fund to its payment so far as it will go, leaves a debt of \$20,000,000. It was argued from the company's standpoint that the company will be obliged to pay 6 per cent on this, while the government could carry it at 2 per cent, or 21/2 per cent, and the saving in Interest be applied directly

to the government debt.

REJECTS SENATE AMENDMENTS.

Urgent Deficiency Bill Sent to Conference by the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- At the opening of the session of the house today a bill was passed on motion of Mr. Henderson, republican of Illinois, to grant Mrs. Sarah A. Clapp the pay and allowance of a surgeon for serv-

ices as such in the Seventh infantry. The senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were disagreed to and the bill

ent to conference. Mr. Richardson, democrat of Tennessee chairman of the committe on printing, then as a matter of privilege had read a paragraph printed in a local paper relating to the in-corporation in the printing bill, passed at the last session, of a clause extending the franking privilege to members of congress for cor-respondence with officials and private individuals on official or departmental business. The paragraph indicated that the clause had incorporated in the bill surreptitiously.

Mr. Richardson read from the Record show-ing that the clause had been debated and adopted by a vote of 42 to 40. then went into committee of the

whole for further consideration of the Indian appropriations bill. General debate was closed and the bill

was considered under the five-minute rule for amendment

the question of amount. About this congress had the right to inquire, and these gentle men should have answered. The contention that the senate committee had no right to nquire, because the contribution appeare o be local, and not national, was declared to be immaterial. It is said to be probable hat the defendants will now be surrendered by their bondsmen, plead guilty, and be placed technically in jail, being under the custody of the United States marshal, and that the next procedure will be to apply to the United States supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus.

FOREIGN GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Acreage and Vield as Reported to the Agri cultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Statistics of oreign countries for the past year, are given n a report issued by the Agricultural departnent. In European Russia the estimated output for 1894 is as folows: Rye, 821,534,-904 bushels; wheat, 282,642,040; cats, 687,-876,308; barley, 186,718,218; buckwheat, 43,-309,650

The production of Great Britain is es timated as follows: Wheat area, 1,927,962 acres and production 61,037,927 Winchester bushels; barley, 2,095,771 acres and 74,558,-807 bushels; cats, 3,253,401 acres and 139, 732.723 bushels.

In France the output was in round num bers, 343,350,000 bushels of wheat, 76,760,000 of rye, 56,550,000 of barley, and 278,938,000 of oats.

The wheat product for the year in Germany aggregated over 126,400,000 hushels; winte pelt, 33,336,000; rye, 326,633,000; spring bar-ey, 130,000,000; oats, 452,000,000; potatoes, 11,229,704, and meadow hay, 22,298,509 tons. The Roumanian government estimates the crop of wheat at 43.580,000 bushels; rye, 5,769.000; barley, 16,906,000, and oats, 108, 101,000. In Italy wheat aggregated almost 123,000,

000 bushels; oats almost 16.000,000; barley over 8,000,000; maize, 54,163,000, and rye barley almost 15,000,000.

Wheat exports from the Argentine republic for the first seven months of the year aggregated 678,573 tons. In Ontario wheat aggregated over 20,500,

000 hushels; harley, 11,300,000; oats, over 72,-000,000; potatocs, 17,000,000, and peas, 14,400,-000 Winchester bushels. Manitoba produced 17,700,000 Winchester bushels of wheat, 12,200,000 of oats and 19,-

900,000 of potatoes and other root crops.

Reports from European agents of the de-partment show that there is a more hopeful feeling in the grain market of England and that the farmers there are expecting bet-ter prices. In southern England great floods have overrun large expanses of arable lands and have limited the area intended to be devoted to winter wheat. The development of winter seedings of crops in France is rapid and the condition of next year's crops generally reported as highly favorable. Excess of rain has proved unfavorable to seeding operations in the north of Italy and In Roumania the wheat area is considerably ed. In Germany mild weather has the developments of plants unusually made good and the sowings in Spain are reported by telegraph as completed under favorable conditions. The extreme wet has compelled a large number of farmers in Belgium to postpone sowing until very late.

Pointer to American Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- United States consul Warner at Cologne, in a report to the State department, gives some valuable the State department, gives some valuable hints as to the best methods of introducing American wares into Germany. He says that many houses make the grave mistake of confining their operations to the great seaports instead of pushing their goods into the interior. Being sold in the seaboard towns, many American products, especially bacon and other hog products, are held for months for speculative reasons. Conse-quently they deteriorate in quality and appearance and lose in weight, and so earn a bad name for all American food products.

Reclaiming Mineral Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Representative Caminetti of California today introduced a bill to provide for the examination and The house then went into committee of the chale for further consideration of the Indian peropriations bill. General debate was closed and the bill ras considered under the five-minute rule or amendment. Mr. Caruth, democrat, of Kentucky, took

rson engaged in operal og a cal used in interstate commerce ought to com within the act.

PREFERS A SPECIAL COMMISSION. It is the attorney general's judgment that the permanent standing commission provided for by the bill for all cases is not only not needed, but would be of less value than a special commission provided for each case as it may arise, as it is not believed that controversies are likely to occur so often as to be so serious as to require the establish-ment of the cumbersome and costly machinery provided for by the bill. Once such commission is established it will never be got rid of. The objection that this commis-

sion might be needed for the purposes set forth in section 30, that the conditions of employment subject to the act may be investigated and ascertained, Mr. Olney meets with the suggestion that the interstate commerce commission, as at present constimight, with equal satisfaction, gather the information called for and acting with the commissioner of labor, it might be properly charged by a special act of congress with

he dutics of mediation and concillation. Section 8 of the bill, "that arbitration shall be resorted to for the settlement of contro versies between employers and their employes," Mr. Olney says "need not be discussed. The only alternative is industrial

wars, and they are as illogical, as brutal and as wasteful as the wars by which international disputes are often accompanied." Assuming arbitration to be both desirable and needful, Mr. Olney contends that its tribunal should be a special body, organized on fixed principles, with reference to each

part in either case as it arises, rather than a permanent body, with permanent jurisdicion over all cases. The machinery of arbitration, he thinks, should not be put in notion at the instance of one or more isplated individuals, but only at the instance of a class, that is, of a whole body of employed performing the same business and of the same grade, in order that all may be represented in the proceedings and all bound their results. The effect to be given to the forcement of it Mr. Olney regards as a matter of very great consequence. In the first place, the arbitration tribunal is not judicial in character, but administrative-it

does not pass upon rights, but rules of bus-iness expedients especially. AWARDS SHOULD BE STABLE.

The courts are not adapted to decide uestions of rates of wages, of hours of mployment and other like matters. To im oose such duties upon them is to load

them with functions for which they are not fitted, at the cost of the functions for which they are fitted. The award, therefore, should be impeachable in the circuit court only for errors of law apparent upon the record, and should be filed in court only for that purpose. In the second place, as respects the enforcement of the awards, two considerations are involved. One is a definite time during which an award shall be in force and not revisable by another award. Such time is essential, because business cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the

aditions are reasonably stable and certain An award, therefore, should not be capable of being reopened by a fresh arbitration for a period of at least two years.

The other conditions relating to the en-forcement of the award arise from the fact ne of the parties, which is the common car rier, will almost invariably - be a railroad corporation. That is, one party affected by the award is an employer, who is legally bound to continue to do business, however ispleased with an award. The other party affected by the award, on the other hand, is in the position of employes generally, who may guit work at pleasure. This one-sided peration of the award is inevitable, and an be counteracted only in part by making

the submission provide that employes dis satisfied with an award shall not therefore quit work until the expiration of three or six months' notice, or of such other time as may be deemed sufficient to give the em-ployer a reasonable opportunity to supply their places. Such a term of the award

would not, of course, be specifically enforced -a man cannot be made to work against his will, any more than a horse can be made to drink. Neither would it be expedient, probably, to make a refusal to work under such circumstances punishable by fine | sult a specialist on diseases of the throat.

BUSINESS MUST NOT BE OBSTRUCTED. The industry this bill deals with is of

plete which does not anticipate and provide for a condition of things in which arbitration

is a failure, either because not resorted to or because not acquiesced in, and in which

the controversy reaches, a stage of heat and

violence causing or menacing great public

Ischief

public nature, and has often been pronounce so by the courts. It is wise to facilitate the speedy and peaceful settlement of the differmees of those engaged in it. But the para mount duty is to take care it shall go on a all hazards. Grievances are to be redressed of course, with all the promptness which their investigation will permit. But in given to the senate today when Mr. Sherthe interim these public interests must not suffer and the business world is concerned with the least possible interference. The bill, therefore, should contain a section to the effect when either before arbitration or after it or without arbitration strife between employes and employers engaged in the bus iness covered by the bill threatens to alto

gether obstruct or to seriously hinder the transaction of the business, the attorney general on behalf of the United States may, by proper bill in equity, ask for an injunction restraining such obstruction and hindrance of such business and call for the appointment of receivers to take charge of the business and property involved until the controversy CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Indian Bureau Officials and Army Promo tions Make Up the List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: John W. Kremsie of Fort Townsend, N. D., to be Indian agent at Standing Rock agency, in North Dakota; James McLaughlin of Winona, N. D., now agent for the Indians at Standing Rock the usual custom of introducing a bill by agency, to be an Indian inspector; Thomas P. Smith of Plattsburg, N. Y., now Indian inspector, to be assistant commissioner of Indian affairs; Lieutenant Colonel James W. Mose, deputy quartermaster general, with the rank of colonel; Major Almond F. Rockwell, to be deputy quartermaster general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Lieutenant Colminta onel William Winthrop, to be assistant judge advocate general, with the rank of colonel; Major Edward Hunter, judge advocate, to be deputy judge advocate general, with rank of ligutenant colonel; Lieutenant Col-

be inspector general, with the rank of col onel; Major P. D. Vroom, inspector general, to be inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; also some minor army confirmations.

Speaker Crisp Suffering From Heart Trouble WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Speaker Crisp, by order of his physicians, will be com pelled to leave Washington within a day or two for about two weeks' stay at Ashe ville, N. C. He is suffering from some ville, N. C. He is suffering from some trouble of the muscles in the vicinity of the heart, and the doctors have urged him to absent himself for the remainder of the session. This he will not do unless the trouble becomes wouse, though his friends are advising him to do, so, since there is little of importance likely to be done this session. The speaker was well enough to-day to preside over the house and attend a rules committee meeting. this bill.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The president has signed the following acts:

Making appropriations for the support of anking appropriations for the support of the military academy; to amend laws rela-tive to bonding and certification and li-miral Luce to accept a decoration from the king of Spain; to establish a lighthouse at the entrance to Galveston harbor; for the relief of Zimri Elliott of Welsey, Ken, and providing a register for the bark Archer of the state of Washington.

small Bank Failure in Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The comptroller f the currency today received notice of the failure of the First National bank of Anacortes, Wash. The bank has a capital of \$50,000, and it is understood the indebted-ness will not exceed \$20,000. Bank Examiner Carson has been directed to take charge of the bank.

Chicago Postoffice Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The Chicago postoffice delegation leaves Washington today. Its members declare that they are encouraged by the results of their visit and expect the house will soon consider the bill. Mayor Hepkins gees to Philadelphia to conension Appropriation Bill Passed and the Mr. Hawley offered an amendment, making Army Bill Taken Up-Abandonment of Military Posts Raises a

Mr. Lodge severely arraigned the pension reorganization of the currency. They have office for delays. Mr. Brice asked what increase in pension two days and it is understood that the de-

expenditures would result from adopting the Hawley amendment. Mr. Gallinger reported \$1,000,000 would cer-tainly cover the amount. Mr. Barler offered an amendment fixing Mr.

swered the criticisms made by Mr. Gallinger against the pension office. Mr. Hawley, republican af Connecticut, also stated his objections to the present adminis-tration of the human

Peffer offered an amendment, fixing assured in advance of its passage. He and \$8 as the minimum pension rate, but it was the supporters of the bill are devoting themvigorously for liberality to pensioners. He be obtained and in doing this are to a carselves to ascertaining just what support can

tain extent canvassing the republican side of be suspects. Pensions are vested rights, and the senate as well as the democratic side. the impotency and inaction of the senate in should be protected as is the title to real estate. Mr. Allen then moved to make \$12 the WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-Representatives lowest pension rate, but it was ruled out of of the five civilized tribes of Indians were

order INCREASED MINIMUM PENSIONS The Hawley amendment, making \$6 the nimum, was then adopted without division.

Mr. Gallinger offered an amendment re-pealing the law cutting off the pensions of nonresidents of the United States. Mr. Davis of Minnelota said the present law worked much injustice on the northwest bor-ders, where the pensioners lost their allow-

ances by going to Canada. The amendment was adopted. The bill, as thus amended, was passed. It WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Efforts in behalf of Judge Ricks are being made very quietly in the house. Two prominent Ohio lawyers, Virgil F. Cline of Cleveland and W. J. Lynch carries \$141,000,000.

The army bill, appropriating \$23,250,000, was then taken up. Mr. Blackburn explained of Canton, arrived today and are making a canvass of members. Both of them are

the comprehensive plan for concentrating troops at large posts. It contemplated the establishment of two large posts, one at Spokane and another on Puget sound, to be the great rendezvous of the far no thwest, to a st untimately several millions. This would require the eventual abandonment of Forts

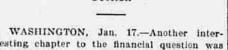
Walla Walla, Sherman and old For: Spokane, Mr. Mitchell of Oregon protested against the change and said he had assurances Fort Walla Walla would be stained. Walla Walla would be retained. A spirited debate followed as to the loca-

tion of northwestern for s. In the curse of it Mr. Bate of Tennessee said his committee was being urged that Seattle should be the point bolls,

for the great rendezvous of Puget sound. Mr. Manderson urged the necessity of rmy centers along the Canadian borders.

today sent the following nomination to the senate: Postmaster-W, H. Chamberlain, The British government had already estab-lished extensive rendezvous on the Pacific Independence, 1a.





Solutions of the Question.

INCREASED THE MINIMUM PENSION RATE

man presented an emergency currency bill to meet the treasury deficiencies, and Mr. Pugh offered a measure in the same line, did not share the idea that pensioners should supplementing it with a vigoruos speech on the face of a grave emergency. This was but a brief prelude to a day spent with appropriation bills. The pension bill, appropriating \$141,000,000 was passed, with two important amendments, one making \$6 the lowest rate for pension disability, and another repealing the present law cutting off the pensions of non-residents. It was stated during the debate that the \$6 amendment would

ncrease pension expenditures not exceeding The bill served as a text for \$1.000.000 severe criticism against the administration of the pension office. The army appropriation bill was considered, but not completed owing to spirited opposition to the abandonment of army posts in the far northwest. Mr. Pugh secured recognition soon after the senate met today to present what he regarded as a solution of the present lack government revenue. The senator varied reading the full text of his measure with great deliberation and then commenting on The bill provides for the immediate issue of \$100,000,000 of treasury notes to meet be redeemable in deficiencies, these notes to cin and to be constantly reissued. It further directed the coinage of the seigniorage and the deposit of silver bullion from American

Mr. Hill of New York asked if the senator wished the immediate passage of this bill. "That question," said Mr. Pugh, "is in line with the New York senator's treatme of all great public questions and I decline to onel George Halburton, inspector general, to answer it.

Mr. Pugh proceeded to urge the gravity of the present situation. It was such that he was ready to surrender long convictions in rder to secure a remedy. "Thus far," said Pugh, "senators have stood here and torn down. It is easy to tear down, but it is ard to build up. We have torn down until ve have nearly torn down the country." Mr. Pugh begged that the finance commitee, in which he had great confidence, should to a mething at once. He did not believe the cenators were a lot of muscovite drakes, bow-

ng and stooping stupidly. Mr. Allen of Nebraska interrupted to ask is to the attitude of the administration on

"Mr. Cleveland has sent a message to congress calling attention to the present con-ditions," responded Mr. Pugh, with great "The president and his secrecarrestness.. tary of the treasury had offered a scheme of currency revision designed to mest present evils. If this was not accepted let both houses propose something cise. The president has discharged his duty, now let un discharge ours.

The bill was referred to the finance committee. SHERMAN HAS A BILL. Mr. Sherman, republican of Ohio, as soon as Mr. Pugh had closed, rose with another important financial measure. Its reading re-ceived the closest attention from senators on both sides. The Sherman bill provided

for the issue and sale of bonds under the provisions of the resumption act from time to time as the deficiencies of the treasury require, the proceeds to be used wholly for deficiencies and the bonds to run for five years at not exceeding 3 per cent interest. The second provision provides that in heu f the foregoing the secretary of the treasury may issue coin certificates in denominations of from \$5 to \$500, bearing 3 per cent interest, or put the certificates in circula-tion through the treasury or postoffice.

Mr. Sherman's bill was referred without mment to the finance committee

The third section deals with the deposit of

In presenting a report on a pension bill Mr

\$6 the lowest rate for disabilities, instead bill upon which they can agree and which of the present ratings of \$2 and \$4. Protest.

tration of the bureau