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magenta and cream ......

handsome colorings.....

n our silk department

## MORTON MAY YET SETTLE IT

Secretary of Agriculture Will Have Some Weight in Deciding Omaha's Postmaster.

SAMUEL COTNER THE LATEST AS TRANT

His Papers Removed from the Treasury weeks ago. The bill is as follows: Department to Mr. Bissell's Private File-Sisseton Indians JVIII Get Some Needed Assistance.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 1407 F Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

It is quite certain that the Omaha post office case will not be settled until after the return of Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton. It has been understood for some time that the opinion of Secretary Morton will be asked by the Postoffice department officials, and that, while his opinion will not entirely control the appointment of a postmaster, it will at the same time be considered in the final selection and will be regarded with some deference. There is a well defined rumor to the effect that Mr. Morton is protracting his visit in Nebraska longer than had at first been anticipated, for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the pointment, as present appearances strongly point to such a conclusion. Samuel Cotner of Omaha has transferred from the Treasury to the Postoffice department all endorse ments which he has on file to be used favor of his candidacy for the Omaha post mastership. These petitions were filed in the treasury while Mr. Cotner was a candidate for the position of collector of customs, and he now desires to use his enforcements to further his candidacy for the postoffice.

ALLEN HELPING PICKLER. Senator Allen today proposed an amend-ment to the Indian appropriation to enable the secretary of the interior to pay at the rate of \$40 for each pony of such individual Indians now living on the Pine Ridge agence in South Dakota as he shall ascertain from proof on file in his department to have been deprived by United States military forces o their ponies and have never been paid fo their loss. This amendment is offered a the solicitation of Congressman Pickler of South Dakota, who endeavored to have this provision made in the Indian appropriation bill when it was before the house.

The house committee on election of president and recommendations.

dent and representatives in congress ordered a favorable report to be made on the resolu-tion introduced by Congressman Bryan providing that after January 1, 1898, no person once elected to the presidency shall be eligible to that office to succeed himself.

Congressman Pickler was today informed that the president, in compliance with his request, has recommended the payment of \$200,000 of the principal belonging to the Sisseton Indians of South Dakota. Mr. Sisseton Indians of South Dakota. Mr.
Pickler made his request in order that the
money may be available at once, and the
Sisseton Indians, who have been suffering
from the cold this winter, may be enabled
to use their allowance before the regular
time of payment, and thus manage to get along more comfortably during the remaining months of the winter.

INDIANS OPPOSE THEIR AGENT. Congressman Pickler, in company with the five Indian representatives of the Yankton Sioux of South Dakota, had a long confer day with the commissioner of Indian The Indians presented the grievances which they have come to Washington in an endeavor to have alleviated. The most important subject to receive consideration was the contemplated removal of Indian Agent Smith, which the Yankton Sloux want consummated immediately. Smith is a retired army officer. The Indians state to Commis Browning that the tenure of the office of Agent Smith is not at all agreeable to the Sioux, and that they are here to make an effort to have him removed. They stated that Smith is a man who is too pompous and unapproachable to mingle with and become acquainted with the Indians; that he has removed half breeds from the positions connected with the agency, appointing in their stead his white relatives; that he also caused to be imprisoned without cause one of their fellow Indians, and has done numerous other things which tend to make him unpopular and disagreeable to the Indians and they therefore ask that he be remove at once and some more suitable person be appointed in his stead. These are serious charges, and it is likely that a thorough investigation will be had before final action is taken by the department. The Indians also stated that they are here to urge legis-lation which will clear up in a more satis-factory manner their land treaties.

HEPBURN ON THE GREENBACKS. "The republican who votes for the retire ment of the greenbacks may as well retire from public life," says Congressman Hep-burn of lowa. "The greenbacks were all right during the war. I used to love to see them on pay day, and many a soldier looked lovingly upon them when the paymaster came around. They were sent home to our wives, and they purchased food and clothing for the children. They always looked well to me, and they have always looked well to our people, until the recent democratic cry was raised concerning an alleged necessity was raised concerning an alleged necessary for changing our financial system. The greenbacks are all right. Our financial sys-tem is all right. The democratic party is all wrong. I will not permit myself to fall into

ow would you relieve the treasury?" "Many ways," responded the Iowan. "In a first place, if I were secretary of the sasury I would not pay out gold to the treasury I would not pay out gold to the money sharks. If any honest man came there and wanted \$100 or \$500, or \$1,000 in gold, I would redeem his paper with gold. But when any man came with a demand for redemption of \$500,000 or \$1,000,000 or re, I would tell him that he was a public more, I would tell him that he was a public enemy, and I would pay him, according to the law, 'in coin.' I would give him silver and keep the gold. This administration is constantly depleting the treasury of its gold, and there is no necessity for it. The Cleveland administration appears to be in league with Wall street, or else this drainage of gold from the treasury would not be allowed."

IN A GENERAL WAY IN A GENERAL WAY.

General Joseph Hollman of Emerson is in Washington for a short visit.

Hon. Robert Buchanan of Sloux Falls, S. , is in the city on a pleasure trip. Mr. uchanan is the publisher of the Forum at

Congressman Mercer was one of the guests at the great banquet tendered Senator Bur-rows by the Michigan delegation. postoffice has been established at Roches-Boyd county, Neb., and Laura A. White-

norn commissioned postmistress.

The postoffice at Aliston, Dundy county, Neb., has been discontinued. Mail will go

to Benkelman,
Reynold H. Nickerson was today commissioned postmaster at Marengo, Neb.
Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Iowa—Adaza, Green county, W. H. Rhegenness, vice B. D. Olmatead, resigned; Ferguson, Marshall county, W. A. Higgins, vice Mary Egbert, resigned, South Dakota—Mrytle, B nhomme county, Henry Nihart, vice J. W. Spark, resigned; Wist, Day county, M. L. Sateren, vice Martin Wise, resigned.

ITALY GROWING TOBACCO.

Making Experiments with Seed Obtained from Sumatra and America. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-United States

Commercial Agent Huntington at Castellampari has made a special report to the State department recounting the experiments contivation of tobacco from Sumatra and American seed, with a view of producing all tobacco needed at home. Mr. Huntington says the plants grew well, but owing to the onerous restrictions of the government it will be many years before those carefully studied experiments result in any practical solution that will interfere with the sale of our tobacco. The effort is being made to cross different species so as to obtain a permanent set. ducted by the Italian government in the culto cross different species so as to obtain a permanant and distinctly Italian staple. In Italy tobacco is a government of our tobacco. The effort is being made to cross different species so as to obtain a permanant and distinctly Italian staple. In Italy tobacco is a government monopoly and the government buys enormous quantities of the American product. Last sutumn it invited bids for supplying 7,000,000 pounds of Kentucky leaf. It is said this business is entirely in the hands of a combination of German houses located in Paris. Bremes and New York, who have made millions from it. They have been able to monopolise the trade

because the Italian government requires an enormous deposit which the grower cannot supply, but he suggests that a syndicate of our growers might easily secure this lucrative

JONES NEW CURRENCY BILL.

United States Bonds to Be the Basis of Bank Issues. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Jones to day introduced his financial and currency

bill which was promised ten days or two

Authority is given to the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds of the United States to the amount of \$500,000,000, payable in coin of the present standard value and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent, not to be sold at less than par; bonds to mature thirty years from date and be redeemable at the option of the government after twenty years. The secretary is authorized to use the proceeds of the sales of the bonds to defray current expenses of the government and for the redemption of United States legal tender and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. The bonds are to be of the minations of \$20 and \$50 and multiples of those sums at the option of the purchasers. The bonds are to be free from all taxes. It is declared to be the intention of the act to give full opportunity for general subscriptions for the bonds. Payment for the secretary is allowed to accept United States and treasury notes issued under the act of

National bank associations are permitted matter to enable him to come to a better conclusion as to his course in this case. It can be stated with some assurance that some yet unnamed is likely to get the apassociation shall retire its circulation with-out written authority from the secretary of the treasury.

So much of section 12 of the act of 1882 as directs the secretary of the treasury to re-directs the secretary of the treasury to re-ceive deposits of gold coin and to issue cer-tificates therefor is also repealed. National banking associations desiring to retire the whole or any part of their circular tion are required to deposit gold coin equal to the amount of notes to be retired and at all times to keep on deposit with the treasurer of the United States a sum of 5 per cent of their outstanding circulation. Not exceed-

ng one-half of the lawful reserve accoun-

deposits to be kept by national associations may consist of United States bonds issued under this act.
Sections 6 and 7 provide for the displacement of all national bank and United States treasury notes of denominations of less than \$10 with silver certificates, the explicit declaration being made that it is the intention of the act that neither the Treasury department nor the national banks shall issue or keep in circulation any notes other than ilver certificates of a less denomination than

The secretary of the treasury is directed redeem and cancel and not reissue the United States and treasury notes whenever paid in as fast as the aggregate cir-culation of United States legal tender notes. treasury notes, silver certificates and national bank notes shall be in excess of the aggregate amounts of these forms of paper money circulation at the date of the passage of

the act. The secretary of the treasury is directed or receive at any United States mint from any citizen of the United States silver bullion of standard fineness and coin it into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. The seignlorage on the bullion is to belong to the United States and is to be the difference between the coinage value and the price of the bullio n London on the day the deposit is made The secretary is required to deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price of the bullion and whenever these coins shall be received into the treasury certificates in deominations of less than \$10 may be issued

on them as now provided. The important changes made in the bill since it was first formulated are those making the bonds payable in coin instead of gold, increasing the rate of interest from 2½ to 3 per cent, and providing for the displacement of national bank and treasury and United States notes of less than \$10 by silver certificates, instead of \$20 as at first pro-posed. The first concession was made to the silver men and the two others to the bond advocates and those who wish to restrict the use of silver. It is understood that in introducing the bill Mr. Jones abandons to a certain extent his original position tha he would not introduce the bill unless he could first be reasonably assured of its passage, but he at last decided to put it in and allow it to take its chances just as any ordinary measure before congress must do. desired, it is said, to forestall the proposition which it is coming to be generally understood will be made later in the session to press authority for a bond issue withou other legislation.

MAY INSPECT A PRISONER'S MAIL. Permission to Be Given to Jall Officials to

This Effect. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- An Illinois cour

in one of its decisions held that a sheriff who opened a letter addressed to a prisoner in his custody before its delivery to the prisoner made himself amenable to the law which imposes punishment upon persons who open letters addressed to others. By the introduction of a bill to correct this condition of affairs, the matter was brought to mittee, and in a recent report the committee expresses the opinion "that in cases where officials who are charged with the custody of prisoners in confinement in prison unde sentence of the law, such officials should have the legal right to inspect correspendence addressed to such prisoners. were otherwise, it is easy to see that the discipline of such prisoners may be in this way seriously impaired, and facilities for the escape of prisoners easily afforded. Your com-mittee is unanimously of the opinion that the existing statute should be amended so that the chief official of penal institutions may in-spect correspondence addressed to prisoners in his charge, if he think that any such communications may imperil the safe custody of such prisoners."

ASKS A NATIONAL CHARTER.

Bill to Incorporate a Line from New York to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- Representative Childs of Illinois today introduced a bill to incorporate the National Central Railway company. It creates William Dollin, J. C. Caldwell, J. W. Reed and J. C. Reynolds of Chicago; John Bell of Benton Harbor, Mich., and others a corporation by the above name and authorizes it to construct and maintain a continuous railway from the Hudson river, in or near Jersey City or Nev York City, or from some point in New York to San Francisco on the line it may select, reference being had to the shortest practical route. The company is authorized to lease or purchase all or such portions of any existing railroads as in its judgment are so located that they can be incorporated as a part of the thoroughfare contemplated. If the company elect, the United States shall guarantee the interest of 3 per cent to be paid on the bonds issued by it.

Amendments to the Canal Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23,-Senator Quay today offered an amendment to the Nica rauga canal bill providing that its provi sions shall not take effect until the Usited States shall secure by treaty the right to fortify garrisons at the ends of the canal, both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to maintain armed vessels on the lake of Nicaragua and to move military forces through Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Requisition for Pension Money. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The secretary of the interior has issued a requisition on the

## TURPIE BECOMES PERSONAL Everything in

Close of His Speech Marked by a Verbal Assault on Morgar

TWO NEW CURRENCY BILLS INTRODUCED

Bill of Senator Smith Provides for a Commission to Report to the Next Congress Jones Bill the One Discussed by the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The treasury mergency was the main theme before the senate today, and for the time being the Hawalian question was laid aside. Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Smith of New Jersey each representing a most influential elemen in the majority of the senate, presented plans for meeting the currency complication The propositions differed widely, Mr. Smith's providing for a temporary bond issue pending an investigation by a "monetary commission," composed of senators, members of the house and civilians, while Mr. Jones' plan bonds may be made in gold coin, but the provides for a bond issue and conditional restoration of silver. The two senators urged their respective measures in speeches which received close attention from a well filled senate and crowded galleries. Mr. Turpie con cluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill, becoming bitterly personal at the close against Mr. Morgan author of the bill, and against the measure itself, as the consummation of cheap John, Peter Funk legislation. During the day Mr. Burrows of Michigan made his first appearance in the senate since he Michigan legislature promoted him to the apper branch of congress

The credentials of Mr. McMillan of Michi gan for the term beginning March 4 next and of Mr. Burrows in succession of the lat Senator Stockbridge, were presented to the senate today. Mr. Palmer's resolution in reference to

county payments to Missouri militia was passed. A new and practical turn to the Hawaiian subject was given by Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, who introduced an amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill, providing

\$500,000 for the survey of a cable route con-necting the Hawaiian islands with the United Mr. Smith, democrat of New Jersey, then and read a bill which attracted much attention. It provides for a nonpartisan currency commission of twelve members to make in-vestigations of fiscal questions and for ar issue of bonds to produce revenues for the government. Mr. Smith said that he had hoped to see some solution of the presen-currency eme gency. He was convinced, how ver, that so little time remains for legislation that no bill would be passed at the present session. Under the circumstances he proposed this plan, which would set on foot a full investigation with a view to securing the proper remedy. It was de-

sirable to have a nonpartisan commission in order that its work might commend itself o the new congress. PROVIDES FOR A COMMISSIONER. Senator Smith's currency bill provides that he president shall appoint four commissioners from civil life, no more than two of whom shall be members of the same politica party. The president of the senate shall appoint four senators, no more than two of whom shall be members of the same party, the speaker of the house is to designate four members under the same conditions. The senators and members chosen are to be mem-bers of the Fifty-fourth congress. These are to be known as the "monetary committee." It is made the duty of the committee to take into consideration and to investigate thoroughly all the various questions relating to the currency so far as may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious system of currency on a permanent basis. The committee is empowered to visit different por-tions of the country and make to congress a final report of the result of its investiga-tions, together with such recommendations as it may deem to the best interest of the country, not later than the second Monday in December, 1895. The bill also authorizes the issue of \$500,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, re-deemable in gold coin at the expiration of ten

Mr. Stewart of Nevada followed Mr. Smith with an argument against any committees or other means of avoiding direct action of the currency. Mr. Stewart had read an arti-cle in the Cincinnati Enquirer, addressed directly to the secretary of the treasury, and arraigning him for preferring gold to silver. Mr. Jones of Arkansas added to the inter st of the question by presenting a bill which has been discussed in the finance committee Its reading was followed with close atten tion, owing to the prominence of the senator in shaping most of the finance committee's

concerning the currency bill he had sub DANGER OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM. Mr. Jones spoke of the constant danger in present plan of issuing bonds, which per mitted the banks to force an issue, then to take gold from the treasury in order to pay for the bonds, and thus keep up this con-

stant assault on the gold reserve and the constant necessity for bonds. "I am not a believer in bonds," declared Jones, "but I am willing to submit to bonds as a matter of necessity as long as there is coupled with it a sensible, manly, honest recognition of silver. If the feeling throughout the country in favor of silver is properly recognized, then I will agree the issue of bonds, and I will agree to it under no other conditions."

Mr. Jones said it was his conviction that the silver men would make a grave mistake if they insisted on the extreme limits of their The failure of the silver element to erted action was made evident as oon as Mr. Jones closed his remarks, a Mr. Stewart again took the floor to argue against the Jones bill. He conceded the good motives of the senator, but urged the provision was a surrender to the banks and he gold power.

The Nicaragua bill was then taken up and Mr. Turple resumed his speech against the measure. Mr. Turple's remarks became very personal at one point and arraigned Mr. Morgan, who is in charge of the bill as chairman of the committee on foreign rela-tions. Mr. Turple declared he had long cherished the illusion that this chairmanship was of the loftiest character; that it was uniched and undefiled by modern delusions and commonplace aspirations. But this illu sion was dispelled, and this lofty chairmanship had disappeared like a "will o' the wisp" in the mires of the San Juan.

Mr. Turple proceeded to urge the mortgage proposed to be given by the company was diaphanous and mere pretense. The sen-ator spoke of the canal company stock as watered and that this whole project was a combination of "fraud and water." Mr. Turple heaped invectives on the "bubble" mortgage and "snide" partnership with the government, which he said was involved in he canal project. There was an apostle surnamed Peter, who had been canonized. But this Nicaragua scheme, he declared, was an attempt to canonize a new St. Peter-the "Peter Funk of legislation." It was the glorification of the Cheap Johns of congressional work.

At the close of Mr. Turple's remarks the senate went into executive session, and then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

SEAL PROTECTION A FAILURE.

Dingley Calls Attention to the Failure of the Paris Tribunal Regulations. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- Mr. Dingley of Maine called the attention of the house today to what he termed the utter failure of the Paris tribunal's regulations for the protection of the Alaskan seal herd and to the probability of the complete extinction of the herd, unless steps were immediately taken to secure the co-operation of Great Br.:ain for the protection of the seals. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the

undry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Dingley, speaking, declared that Secretary Carlisle, in his response, showed that the Paris regulations had been a flat failure. Although the government's lessees were allowed to take 25,000 male seals from the islands, they had not been able to find 16,060, while the Canadian pelagic scalers had taken 60,000, mostly females. In view of these facts, said Mr. Dingley, Mr. Carlisle concluded that within three years, or five at the most, if the destruction went on, the Alaskan seal herds would be externated. The seal herds would be exterminated. The treasury would lose a vast sum of money and the world would be deprived of an article of luxury and comfort. Mr. Dingley insisted

# Music.

All of Max Meyer's Music, Half Max Meyer's wholesale

# \$1 a Bundle.

We have selected several thousand pieces of Max Meyer's copyright music, and tied in packages of 20 pieces each—ranging in value from \$8.50 to \$17.00 as wholesaled by Max Meyer. Your choice for \$1 package.

All the Best Folios. 10c to 25c

# Sheet Music One and Sheetings. Cent.

Everything in sheet music-including nearly six tons of the latest and best titles. There's copyright music in the one cent lot that Max Meyer wholesaled for as much as 60c. The balance of Max Meyer's sheet music all desirable pieces, are off—that is one-thirds off—three-fourths off—that is one-half, one-third and one-fourth Max Meyer's best wholesale prices.

## About Pianos.

We are the only house in America that handles all, and absolutely nothing but the high grade standard planes, such as Chick-ering, Knabe, Decker Bros., Steinway and ten others of the best makes—Besides buy-ing every piano and all the musical merchan-idse that Max Meyer & Bro. Co. had, which included all the leading planos that we did not already control, we are also receiving daiy shipments direct from the factories them-selves, and we are not bound to sell them at high prices either. We make interesting prices and we sell more pianes in a day than all Omaha sells in a month. Upon some of Max Meyer's slightly used planes we make extreme reductions—many of them less than half Max Meyer's best wholesale price.

# Pianos as Low as \$50.

Max Meyer's stock of organs are going at

# Some Organs for \$20.

All kinds small instruments-and Max Meyer & Bros. Co. had a host of them every grade and description—we are closing out at less than half Max Meyer's wholesale price. This applies to all musical merchandise and repairs and parts for every musical instru-ment on earth—half of Max Meyer's whole-sale price is the most we ask while a fourth of his price is the rule.

that Great Britain should be immediately made acquainted with the facts. She was vitally interested. Over 50,000 Englishmen were employed in pressing, dyeing and manufacturing seal goods and she should be asked to unite for the protection of the herd. Congress should take action before adjournment, as the petagic sealers were to sail on their voyages of extermination on March I, and 45,000 seals, valued at \$10,000,-000, would be at their mercy.

When the facts concerning the seal were presented to Great Britain thought she would be moved to action. Mr. ed asked if it was not true the United States government was spending a large sum of money to enable Canadian sealers to do their work more effectively and Mr. Dingley replied that it was. Mr. Dingley pre-sented a bill, which was referred to the

ommittee on ways and means.

Mr. McMillen, from the ways and means mmittee, reported a resolution calling on he secretary of the treasury for the cost to the United States of supporting a "kingly government" in Samoa. The house went into committee of the

and took up the sundry civil approriation bill. Mr. Sayres of Texas, who was in charge of the bill, explained its provisions and new features. It carried \$38,540,721, \$7,843,093 less than the estimates and \$4,298,945 more

than the bill for the current year.

Mr. Pickler of South Dakota took the first opportunity afforded to pay a tribute to Charles L. Carter, whom he described as the Hawai'an patriot who fell fighting for the republic. He was applauded on both sides of the hall when he concluded, the appleuse of the democrats, being however of pleuse of the democrats, being however of the democrats, being, however, of in ironical nature.

Mr. Loud of California offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for the commencement and continuation of the public building at San Francisco, from \$50,000 to This building has been authorized to cost \$2,500,000. At the rate of the pro-posed appropriation, he said the building could not be completed for fifty years. The Mr. Vernon of Oregon offered an amend-

ment, appropriating \$8,000 for a light ship to be stationed at the straits of Fuca, Ore., but fell under a point of order. After further liscussion, the committee rose.

At 4:45 p. m. the house adjourned.

FAULT FOUND WITH THE LAWS.

Majority and Minority Report in the Judge Ricks Case Ready for the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The report on he resolution adopted by the judiciary committee in regard to the charges made against Judge Ricks will be made in the house by Representative Harrison this week. It will e a brief statement, but will refer in terms of strong condemnation to the laxity of the laws regulating the division of fees by the clerks of United States courts, which made possible the trouble in Ohio.

The minority report which Mr. Bailey will make will be practically the report with-drawn on his resolution of impeachment. Ordinarily, the committee would not be obliged to make a report to the house on a natter which was ended in committee and required no action, but in this case it is acting under a resolution adopted by the iouse, directing it to investigate the charges and make a report on them.

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-President Cleveland today sent to the senate the following nominations:

State-J. Greene Jarnigan of South Caro-na, to be consul of the United States at Ruatan, Honduras. Postmasters-Walter J. Broderick, national

stock yards, Illinois. -Lieutenant Colonel James S. Casey, First infantry, to be colonel; Major John H. Patterson, Third infantry, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain F. M. Craidal, Twenty-fourth infantry, to be major; First Lieutenant A. A. Augur, Twenty-fourth infantry, to be tain; Second Lieutenant F. D. Evans, Eighteenth infantry, to be first lieutenant.

Smithsonian Regents in Session. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The annual meeting of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institute took place today. The report of the executive committee The report of the executive committee shows that the permanent fund deposited in the United States treasury is now 1911.

999 in addition to \$42,000 derived from the Hodgekins bequest, otherwise invested. In the report of the secretary for the year ending June 30, 1894, reference was made to the progress made by the national museum during the year. The period of competition for the prizes of \$10,000, \$2,000 and \$1,000, provided for in connection with the Hodgekins fund, intended to elicit discoveries in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man, has closed, and a committee of sward is now examining the papers submitted.

# BROTHERS

# Copyright Music THE BIGGEST BARGAINS

Making such prices as we do we cannot hope to carry the largest stock of blankets, and muslin and sheeting -- for to see them is to buy them and everybody sees them. If you are looking for a big bargain come to Hayden's for it.

# Muslins

10 different grades of bleached mus-

lin at 5c yard, worth up to 10c. Yard wide bleached muslin, 31/2c, Yard wide Sea Island brown muslin,

fine, 5c yard. Ready made pillow cases tomorrow,

1/5C. 2 yards wide by 21/2 yards long sheets reduced to 39c each.

You will pay more for some of these specials when they are sold. Our ad-

## Mill Remnants.

Mill remnants of printed duck, light or dark, 5e yard.

Mill remnants of yard wide percale, 5c yard. Mill remnants of Lonsdale, Berkley and Fruit cambric, 5c yard. Mill remnants of outing flannel, cot

ton elderdown and sanitary flannels, 5c Mill remnants of indigo blue shirting calico, purple, pink and three-fourths

Mill remnants best muslin, 5c yard. Mill remnants of lining cambric, 11/20 vard.

Now is the time to invest if you are fearful prices—half Max Meyer's wholesale price is the most we ask, while there are place where they have them, and lots of them, too. Look them over.

The prices we made on blankets are selling them fast.

10-4 silver grey blankets, 39c a pair. White blankets, a sample line slightly soiled, single blankets, 25c and 35c each; by the pair, 39c, 49c, 59c, 65c, 75c, 85c

and \$1.00 a pair. than cost

10-4 red blankets tomorrow \$1.00 a

Sanitary ,flannels, mill remnants, 5c

5c yard. New, neat styles in English flanneiette, 10c yard. Lambs wool elderdown flannel, 35c

Fancy colored elderdowns, 15c yard. White shaker flaunel, 3½c yard.

Big bargains in towels on center square, 10c each.

21/2c each, 2 for 5c or 30c a dozen. 10-4 white crochet bed spreads on sale tomorrow, 39c each. Cream damask at 25c yard.

40-inch wide apron lawns, 10c yard.

# Blankets.

Sanitary blankets, all wool, at less

Dark or light striped outing flannel,

vard. Yard wide eiderdown flannels, 35c yard.

#### Linens.

2,000 dozens cambric handkerchiefs, 18-inch square, fancy printed borders, \$7.50, and \$10.00 overcoats and ulsters at

70-inch wide bleached damask, 50c a

\$5.00 All boys' cape overcoats, in too lots, from

\$2.25 and

All boys' ulsters and overcoats, ages 13 to 9, \$4.50 to \$6.59 value, go at this sale for

\$3.25

# TWO PLANS FOR ARBITRATION

House Committee on Labor Prepared for Lively Session.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION PROMISED

Olney Likely to Appear Before the House Committee on Labor to Explain

Their Respective Views. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-There is likely o be a most interesting discussion in the house committee on labor on the relative merits of the two plans for arbitration, for which Labor Commissioner Wright and Atorney General Olney are sponsors. The two distinguished authors of the principal bills before the committee will speak, it is expected, in advocacy of their views. If they

appear their speeches will doubtless prove valuable to the literature of the subject. Commissioner Wright has a reputation be yond the limits of the United States as one of the foremost authorities upon questions concerning the interests of labor, while Attorney General Olney is a high authority ipon the legal principles involved in the novement for arbitration. There was a discouraging dearth of interest in the arbitraion question for a time among those who might naturally be expected to lead in the discussion, but the past week has brought to Chairman McGann of the labor comnittee many communications, giving evidence

that the labor unions are awakening to the mportance of the matter.

Some of the criticisms and comparisons of he two proposed systems are interesting. Fault is found in certain quarters with that feature of Attorney General Olney's plan which would give the attorney general power o apply for a receiver who should manage railroad in the interests of the public when he employers and employes refused to submit to arbitration disputes which threatened to impair or did injuriously affect the public interests. Curiously enough the criticism passed upon the scheme is that its tend encies are socialistic and it is the longest step which has been advocated by

authority in the direction of government conrol of railroads. An objection offered to Mr. Wright's plan a commission by some laboring men was that a permanent salaried commission might become allied to the corporations in its sympathies. The Olney plan makes the chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission the chairman of the arbitration com-mission, while his colleagues are appointed one by the employer and one by the em-ployes. It is contended by one of Mr. Mc-Gann's correspondents that two temporary members might be counted upon to stand for the interests of their constituents, leaving the balance of power in the hands of the It is hardly probable that the house will be able to pass any arbitration bill this

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Thomas, Ky.

Changes in the Regular Service as Announced Yesterday. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- (Special Telegram.)-First Lieutenant Ashton B. Heyl, assistant surgeon, is relieved at Columbus Barracks and will report for duty at Fort

First Lieutenant Samuel Seay, jr., Fourteenth infantry, is relieved with company I Twenty-first infantry, Fort Omaha, and will join his proper station, Vancouver Barracks. Captain Mott Hooton is transferred from company F to company E, and Captain Theodore Mosher from company E to com-pany F, Twenty-second infantry. Board of officers convened at Fort Monroe is dissolved and another board is convened for trial of officers for promotion. Detail for

Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourteenth artillery; Jacob B. Rawles, Fourth artillery; Edward B. Mosely, surgeon; First Lieutenant William P. Duvall, Fifth artillery, recorder. Following captains will be examined by oard as to fitness for promotion: John H. Calef, Second artillery; John L. Tiernon, Third artillery; James M. Lancaster, Third artillery; Lewis Smith, Third artillery; James M. Ingails, First artillery.

Following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

board: Colonel Royal T. Frank, First ar-tillery; Majors Richard S. Vickery, surgeon;

Mills (promoted from First lieutenant, Twelfth infantry) to the Twelfth infantry,

lor (promoted from second lieutenant, Twentieth infantry) to the Twenty-second infantry, company D, vice Mosher. Major William H. Hammer, paymaster, month, extended.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieutenant Floyd W. Harris, Fourth cavairy, 'military attache, Brussels,

DENIED THE MANDAMUS Income Tax Will Now Be Taken to the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The petition of John Moore for a mandamus against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller to prevent the collection of the income tax was

preme court in order to test the constituof the income tax law. Judge Hayner declared at the outset that the objections that the tax is unwise and restricts thrift and industry; that its operation must necessarily be inquisitorial, etc., were not under the jurisdiction of the court. The alleged duplication of the tax could be claimed to be possible except as to dividends declared during the calendar year 1894, and it was presumed the treasury officials would enforce the provision in such a way as to prevent a harsh construction of the law, and that an arrangement by the corpora-tions to pay the tax before July, 1895, would be accepted as relieving the shareholders. Vexations as duplication may be, it is not possible practically to avoid it. That some property holders are fortunate enough to have

Lieutenant Colonel William M. Terry (pro- come tax laws, and authorities were quoted moted from major, Sixth infantry) to the Second infantry, vice Parke, deceased.

Major Charles W. Miner (promoted from captain, Twenty-second infantry) to the Sixth infantry, vice Wherry, Captain Stephen C.

On the next point raised the court said:

"From a thorough examination the court is of the opinion that the example of the infantry. of the opinion that the exemption of the in-comes of such corporations as are created, owned and operated by the several states as lieutenant, Twenty-second infantry) to the Mills. First Lieutenant, Ninth infantry to the Twenty-second lieutenant Park L. Hersey (promoted from first lieutenant Park L. Hersey (promoted from first lieutenant Park L. Hersey (promoted from first lieutenant Park L. Hersey (promoted from second lieutenant Park L. Hersey

gress did not intend to include them

objection that the tax is to be levied an income received prior to the time the law went into effect is dismissed, and the court captain William C. Manning, Twenty-third infantry, four months extended. First Lieutenant De Rosey C. Cabell, Eighth cavalry, four months. Major Alfred E. Bates, one work of the court declares such a court declares such as court declares declared as court declares such as court declared as to the collector, the court declares such a remedy does, in fact, exist, even though there be no special statute under to proceed. Instances are cited where income taxes have been recovered where illegally ollected. The contention that the courts are

cree, therefore, issued dismissing the bill Limiting the Presidential Term. overruled this morning by Judge Hayner in the district equity court. The case will now be taken on appeal to the United States su-

> Six Thousand Needed in Samoa WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. - Secretary Gresham today submitted to congress an estimate for an appropriation of \$6,000 for the execution of the obligations of the United States and the protection of its interests and property in the Samoan islands.

> free coal bill sent to the senate by the house last session a bill levying an internal revenue tax of \$2 per barrel on beer. Foreman Tailors in Convention.

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fantry) to the Twelfth infantry, company B, vice Mills. First Lieutenant Walter L. Taylor (promoted from second lieutenant Twenter L. Taylor (promoted from second lieutenant).

without authority to grant injunctions in cases of such character is sustained. A de-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The house committee on election of president and vice president today agreed to report a joint resolution amending the constitution so as to provide that the president shall be eligible to serve but one term. There was one dissenting vote.

Bill to Raise the Beer Tax. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-Senator Squire today introduced as a substitute for the

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The convention of the Custom Foremen Tailors' association possible practically to avoid it. That some property helders are fortunate enough to have possessions exceeding in value the excepted amount is no ground for invalidating the law under which the taxes are levied. The court then discussed the constitutionality of the point raised by the complainant that aliens residing in the United States, whether permanently or temporarily, are subject to its provisions. The provision was not new in inprovisions. The provision was not new in in- agitated.