Senator Chandler's Way of Looking at the Railroad Pooling Bill.

SCHEME TO ABOLISH ALL COMPETITION

Interstate Commerce Commission to Be Asked for Some Important Figures About Eastern Rallroads to Hear Out His Contention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- President Cleve land's financial message has again started the eddles and currents of sentiment on the financial question in the senate. While this has not crystalized into definite action, several incidents occurred in the senate today which indicated general tendencies. Mr. Manderson of Nebraska introduced a compromise plan. The senator emphasized the o'clock the senate adjourned. need of concession and compromise in a vigorous speech, urging senators to give and take in order that some common ground for meeting the financial emergency might be secured. In replying Mr. Teller of Colorado the incorporation of the National Associa-tion of Florists and for the sale of interchangeable mileage tickets to commercial travelers, known as the "commercial trav-elers' bill." Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon offered a substitute on the lines of the so-called "Torrey bankruptcy bill," and Mr George of Mississippi spoke at length in explanation of the bill.

MANDERSON'S FINANCIAL PLAN. The financial emergency came up when Mr. Manderson, republican of Nebraska, presented a resolution on the subject. He presented it by stating that some compromise was essential. There must be an adjustment of views. a giving and taking. The resolution directs the committee on finance to prepare a meas-ure having the following essential features: 1. The secretary of the treasury to main-tain a reserve fund of \$200,000,000 gold and \$2,000,000 silver.

2. An issue of bonds payable in either gold or silver at the option of the holder for the maintenance of reserve.
3. Outstanding legal tender notes to be redeemed in gold or silver at the option of the

holder and not reissued.

4. For the next five years gold to be exchangeable for silver and silver exchangeable

National banks to be authorized to us the foregoing notes as a basis for issuing notes and the tax on notes to be removed. 6. Import duties from countries having the gold standard to be payable in gold, and-from countries having the silver standard to be payable in either gold or silver, at the option of the importer.

7. Authorize the coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, to the capacity of the The foregoing resolution, coming from a

republican senator and including a concession to silver, attracted the closest attention, Mr. Manderson asked the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Teller said this document was rather obscured by the lecture the president had read to congress. "If," continued Mr. Teller, with great emphasis, "we had a president who would take twelve in a room, twelve men who are known and recognized in financial circles, and say to them, Gentlemen, the government will make its payments in silver; now if you want a panic, have it, there would be no panic. New York does not want a panic. The run on gold would stop in an hour."

Mr. Manderson's resolution was referred to the finance committee, to be considered with other plans CHANDLER'S PLAN.

Mr. Chandler's offered the following reso-Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce commission be directed to send to the senate a statement prepared from the later returns

passengers and merchandise between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard; showing also the proportion which such capitalization bears to the total capitalization of railroads of the United States, and including also the last year's statement of the aggregate gross and not income of said lines also compared and not income of said lines, also compared with the gross and not income of all the railroads of the United States." Mr. Chandler said this information was necessary to understand the effect of the

bill recently reported from the committee on interstate commerce. He quoted the section of the bill allowing pooling, and continued: . "The authority given by this paragraph is stupendous. Under such authority all the railroads of the country may pool all their gross and net earnings from all sources. They may virtually unite or form one company or partnership with a capitaligation equal to that existing June 30, 1893, of \$11,506,235,410, the gross earnings of which were for the year then ending \$1,220,751,874, and the net income after paying fixed charges was \$111,058,034. They may agree to commit agreement and disposi-tion of this gross or net income to a manag-ing board of ten or even of three officers of the various roads. The board can be given authority and dispretion to give any of the authority and discretion to pay out for the purpose of controlling legislatures, state or national, or other public officers or for any other purposes, such portions as they may see fit of the net or gross carnings of this

see ht of the net or gross earnings of this gigantic partnership and afterward to divide the remainder of the net earnings amongst the various companies according to arbitrary fixed portions of 100 per cent of the whole. The profits of railroad manageof the whole. The profits of ralifoad management depend largely upon the rate of wages paid. The companies may embody in their partnership agreement a schedule of wages for all classes of ralifoad operatives to be maintained upon all railroads of the country. In short, this \$11,000,000,000 partnership is given unlimited power of railroad consolidation, all railway competition anywhere in the country is abolished by act of congress, rate of fares and freights for the whole country may be fixed by one managing board. In view of the attempt thus made to create an \$11,000,000,000 railroad monopoly with un-\$11,000,000,000 railroad monopoly with un-limited power to fix railroad rates and the wages of railroad labor, I feel it to be my duty to endeavor to secure certain amend-

The senator then read the amendment he offered in committee. He then said he could see no reason for the rejection of the amendment, holding that it is not intended that the Interstate Commerce commission shall make an investigation. The promise is a fraud and deception on the people.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire announced

his intention to offer another amendment Every such contract shall contain stipulation binding each party thereto in case of difference or controversies between said party and its employes, to submit the me to arbitration if such arbitration shall be proposed by such employes under the law of October 1, 1890, creating boards of arbitration for such cases; provided, however, that by mutual agreement the Interstate

Commerce commission may act as arbitrators under such law, with the powers given To omit to adopt this amendment, if this bill is to pass, will place the 873,062 railroad workmen of this country under the iron heel of as merciless a tyranny of employers of labor as the world has ever seen or any task masters since the days of Pharoah have ever been able to contrive. He was willing, at a time when the railroads of this country were suffering under universal depression business, to vote for any legislation to which they were justly entitled, and was willing to modify the anti-pooling clause of the inter-state commerce law, but he was not willing to give, without contest or struggle, all power over railroad rates for travel and

power over railroad rates for the wages of freight transportation and over the wages of labor of 600,000 workmen to a \$6,000,000,000 labor of 600,000 workmen and partnership. or \$11,000,000,000 corporation and partnership, monopoly such as will be created or is dended to be created by the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. Chandler's amendment was agreed to. Mr. Frye offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling for the correspondence with the chief justice of Samoa and with the United States.

LIKE ONE GIGANTIC TRUST treasury to inform the senate what portion of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, so called, has been used for meeting current expenses, and what part of the proceeds of the recent bond sales have been similarly used. The resolu-tion went over on objection of Mr. Vest. Mr. Butler of South Carolina gave notice he would call up the peoling bill during the

morning hour tomorrow. The bankruptcy bill was then taken up, and Mr. Mitchell of Oregon offered a substitute on the lines of the old Torrey bill, with modifications. Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. White of

California brought up the question of the conflict between the proposed national bank-ruptcy law and the insolvency laws of the various states. Mr. George's speech on the bill was in progress when the measure was laid aside.

The credentials were presented for two new enators from Wyoming, C. D. Clark, for the

unexpired term beginning March 4 last, and F. E. Warren, to succeed Mr. Carey. The bill to incorporate the National Assoclation of Florists was passed.

Mr. Gorman secured the passage of the bill known as "The commercial travelers' bill." It amends the interstate commerce law so as to permit the sale of interchangeable mileage tickets to commercial travelers. At 5:45

QUIET DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Motions on Behalf of General Schofield and Mrs. Crittenden Objected To.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Mr. Outhwalte, made the significant declaration that no chairman of the committee on military afcompromise legislation could be effected at fairs, asked unanimous consent in the house this session of congress. Among the meas- today for the consideration of a joint resoures passed during the day were those for jution to revive the grade of lieutenant general of the army in order that Major General Schofield of the army might be promoted thereto, but Mr. Wadsworth, republican of New York, objected.

The senate bill to authorize the city of Charlotte, S. C., to beautify the United States mint property and use it as a public park was passed.

When the conference report on the bill granting a pension to Catherine Tod Crittenden, widow of General Crittenden, which bill the conferees compromised on \$50 per month (the senate bill having granted \$100 and the house amendment having reduced it to \$30) Mr. Jones, democrat of Virginia made the point of no quorum on the adop tion of the report. Mr. Grosvenor, repub lican of Ohio, thereupon demanded the ayes and nays and the roll was called.

The report was adopted, 201 to 20.

Mr. Outhwalte, from the committee on rules, then reported a special order setting aside three hours for further debate on the bill to repeal the discriminating duty imposed by the tariff law on sugar imported from bounty paying countries (two hours for general debate and one hour for debate under the five minute rule), and providing for a vote thereafter. The rule was amended by agreement to give an additional half hour for de-bate under the five minute rule. As amended it was adopted without division. Then, under the terms of the order, the house went into the committee of the whole, and the bill

was again taken up.

Mr. Dingley of Maine entered into a criti-cism of the statements of Mr. Wilson, made on Saturday, in which the latter asserted that the revenues under the new tariff law were increasing and that a surplus was in sight. Mr. Dingley said he would range alongside of this rosy view of the situation the impressive words of the president's message yesterday, fraught with impending disaster and dis tress. The statements were absolutely irre-concilable. Since the tariff bill went into effect up to Saturday night last the deficiency was \$44,000,000. He made a lengthy argu-ment to refute the position taken by Mr. Wilson on Saturday regarding the revenue. He declared that a run having been inaugurated on the gold reserve, it was of supreme im-portance that an increase of the revenues should take place to restore confidence. The \$100,000,000 of bends issued during the last year had been expended to meet the deficiency

BILL WAS SIMPLY TRIFLING. Mr. Reed of Maine, who closed the general debate for his side, declared the pending bill was trifling, because no one exing bill was trifling, because no one expected it to become an act. It was in that
respect, he said, like much of the legislation
proposed in this congress. Intrinsically, the
bill was of importance in that he did not
desire congress to commit itself too hastily
to the ill advised opinion of the secretary
of state. But the bill was being pressed,
not because it was of importance to us form to the office of the commission showing the capitalization of all and each of the was said to contravene some of the treaty rights. This proposition involved a peculiar of the capitalization of all and each of the capitali situation. Germany granted a bounty for the benefit of her sugar growers and manu-facturers, to give them an opportunity to sell in our markets. We, acting under our rights, decided we would protect some of our citizens, the Louisiana planters and the Sugar trust. Germany's bounty acted directly against us, and we simply contravened their act. Mr. Reed called attention to the conflicting opinions of the secretary of state and the attorney general, the latter being strong in the opinion this duty did not violate the treaty with Prussia. Mr. Reed added to the attorney general's opinion that of Count Hatzfeldt, who state in 1888 that such was the opinion of the imperial government of Germany. Mr. Reed asked what evidence had been adduced to show that our meats had been excluded by Germany because we had imposed

this differential on her sugar.
"When this administration came into power there was \$106,000,000 in gold in the surplus. Since then power there was \$105,000,000 in gold in the treasury; that was the surplus. Since then the administration has borrowed \$117,000,000, making in all \$223,000,000. Suppose the revenues had equaled the expenditures, and the gold had been paid out, there would be in place of gold the equivalent in greenbacks. That is the situation in a nutshell. If this had occurred no one would have asked that the greenbacks should be retired from circulation.

tired from circulation. "What is our duty? It is very plain. Make the revenues equal to the expenditures Do it at once. We on our side are always ready to do our part to sustain the government." (Republican applause).

Mr. Combs of New York at this point sub-

mitted some figures to sustain the presi-dent's statement in his message yesterday that this generation had paid enough of the debts of the war. In 1865 the public debt was \$2,396,000,000. Since then \$195,000,000 of bonds had been issued. This generation since that time had paid an average of \$200,000,000 a year, a total of \$6,379,590,905 in principal and interest, exclusive of millions of dollars worth

WILSON CLOSED GENERAL DEBATE. After some further debate by Mr. Turner of Georgia, in reply to Mr. Reed, Mr. Wilson closed the general debate with a brief speech, in which he denied he had said that Germany had not discovered diseased meats among our exports. Sporadic cases of disease would naturally be discovered, but putting together Germany's protest against this duty before the passage of the tariff act with her subsequent act in prohibiting the further importation of our meat he re-iterated the belief no one can doubt the one was the cause of the other. Proceeding then to challenge Mr. Dingley's statement that his (Wilson's) view of the cause of the treasury's distress was antagonistic to that of the president he quoted Mr. Cleveland's words yesterday that there was a comfortable surplus of \$63,000,000 in the treasury, but it was not in gold, and therefore did not meet the present difficulty. In conclusion Mr. Wilson expressed the hope that this bill would pass both houses of congress and be-

The bill was then read for amendment the five-minute rule. The amendment of M. Hepburn to authorize the president to mpose by proclamation a tax of \$1 per ton on the vessels of countries which made or enforced regulations that prohibited or im-peded the sale of our food products was

lost-69 to 89. An amendment offered by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois in the shape of a proviso continu-ing the differential duty against such coun-tries or their dependencies as made or enforced unjust discrimination against any proof the United States was disposed of by Mr. Wilson on the ground it meant re taliation, not reciprocity, and would compli-cate the bill and render its enactment into law at this session impossible. Mr. Hop-kins argued that if the bill without some such amendment should become a law i would place us at the mercy of Germany. The amendment was lost, \$2 to 108.

GETTING AFTER THE TRUST. Mr. Hitt of Illinois offered an amendmen Mr. Hitt of lilinois offered an amendment to repeal the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar. Mr. Hitt declared this was the differential imposed solely for the benefit of the sugar trust, and he made an earnest argument in favor of striking it out of the tariff act along with the differential against sugar bounty paying countries.

Mr. Allison made another brief contribu-tion to the financial question by offering a Mr. Wilson said it would gratify him if this amendment could be adopted and this bill be-

come a law, but he realized this amendment if adopted, would defeat the bill. He there-fore asked his friends to vote down the amendment. There was two ways in which

the sugar trust could defeat the bill striking off the one-tenth on sugars from bounty paying countries; first, by killing it on the square, and second, by loading the bill with amendments so it could not pass the senate. "The gentleman from West Virginia." Mr. Hitt, "once said on this floor just before the taking of a famous and fatal vote that the sugar trust had congress by the throat;

the sugar trust had congress by the throat; does he still think so?"
"I am obliged," replied Mr. Wilson, "to answer in the line of my previous remarks, and whenever a man has his hand at my throat, and I can only remove it one finger at a time, I shall do so." (Applause).
"I have reason," continued Mr. Wilson, "for hoping the bill will pass the senate."
The amendment was lost \$5 to 105 by a

The amendment was lost, \$5 to 105, by strict party vote.

Mr. Dingley offered as an amendment, an additional section declaring the repeal of this duty should not be held to imply the United States surrendered her right under the favored nation clauses of her treaties to impose differentials to meet export bounties given by foreign countries, which were parties to such

Mr. Henderson of Iowa at this point got the floor and delivered a speech which aroused the greatest enthusiasm on the republican side. He taunted the democrats Louisiana for their efforts to secure protection for themselves while advocating free trade for the rest of the country and called upon them to make up the shield broad ugh to protect the whole country. out from among the banditti with whom you have been acting," said he. "I am tired of the cry from those in Louisiana who re-

fuse to help themselves."

Mr. Henderson said he would vote to strike out the one-tenth discrimination because it was a blow at the trust, Mr. Robertson of Louisiana replied to Mr. Henderson's remarks with much spirit, repudiating the invitation to join the re-publican party, which would on this occasion, as it had on others, he said, deliver a deadly blow at Louisiana.

Mr. Van Hoorhis of New York moved a

substitute for Mr. Dingley's amendment to repeal all duty on sugar, raw and refined.

PASSED THE BILL. The committee then arose and the vote was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Dingley's amendment. Lost, 112 to 156. The bill was then passed, 239 to 31.

Those who voted against the measure were Covert of New York, Davey of Louisiana, Ogden of Louisiana, Price of Louisiana, Robertson of Louisiana, democrats, and Adams of Pennsylvania, Belden of New York, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Boutelle of Maine, Bowers of California, Curtis of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Daniels of New York, Gillett of New York, Hooker of New York, Lefevre of New York, Payne York, Quigg of New York, Ray of New York, Reed of Maine, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Sherman of New York, Storer of Ohio, Van Voorhis of New York, Wadsworth of New York, Wagner of Pennsylvania, Weaver of New York, republicans. The house, at 5:36 p. m., adjourned.

FOR SOUTH OMAHA'S POSTOFFICE.

Senator Manderson Presents a Petition to the Senate Asking the Appropriation. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- (Special Telegram.)-Senator Manderson today presented resolutions from the mayor and city council of South Omaha asking for the passage of the Mercer bill making an appropriation of \$100,000 for a public building at South Omaha. Senator Allen presented petitions of the cigar makers union of Kearney for the passage of the bill protecting American Senator Allen also offered an amend-

ment to the sundry civil bill directing the secretary of the interior to examine the claim of the firm of Stout, Bangs & Hall, to determine, adjudicate and pay any balance that may justly be due these claimants ance that may justly be due these claimants on account of loss sustained by the recision of their contract for supplying granite for the congressional library in this city. The senator introduced a bill making similar provision, but fearing the defeat of that measure he has resorted to an amendment to the sundry civil bill, which is likely to be adopted by the senate.

On Thursday next the house committee on alcoholic liquor traffic will make a favorable report of the bill introduced by Congressman Meiklejohn, providing that any person who shall sell spirituous or vinous liquor, or any essence, compound of comliquor, or any essence, compound of com-position of any article which produces in-toxication to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to th same shall be held in trust by the government, shall be bunished by imprisonmen for not more than two years or by a fine of not less than \$200. Congressman Meikle-john has received a letter from the comnissioner of Indian affairs strongly endors ing the bill and recommending its passage

at this session of congress.

Congressman Pickler today secured the allowance of an \$800 back pension for George W. Fosha of Hitchcock, S. D.

JUDGE LONG GETS HIS PENSION. ommissioner Lochren Exceeded Authority in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-Judge Bradley f the district supreme court today granted the mandamus asked by Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan, to compel Commissioner Lochren of the pension bureau to restore the former rating of \$72 per month to the The mandamus against Secretary mith asked for by Judge Long was denied as unnecessary. Three questions were in-volved in the case. Whether Commissioner Tanner was justified in issuing the certificate giving Judge Long th \$72 per month rating; whether

the commissioner of pensions is empowered to review and reverse the action of his predeessor, upon the same state of facts, for alleged error in judgment to change the status of the pension rolls and to revoke his pension certificates, and whether the court has the power by mandamus to direct the commissioner to vacate his order of revoca-The disabilities of Judge Long, said the

court, in reviewing the case, are so per-manent and total as to require the regular marent and total as to require the regular personal aid and attention of another person, the class of cases for which congress fixed a rating of \$72 a month. No duty was imposed, and no authority conferred upon the commissioner, said the court, to order a special finding in this case, and the only cases wherein the commissioner could increase or reduce the pension according to right and justice are those in which biennial examinations had been those in which blennial examinations had been required. Discussing the functions of the required. nmisioner of pensions, Judge Bradley laid commisioner of pensions, Judge Bradley laid down the proposition that the commissioner cannot give or withhold pensions at his pleasure. The action of Commissioner Lochren in revoking Judge Long's certificates, it was held, was illegal and his clear duty, therefore, the court said, is to revoke that order, restore the former rating from the present rate of \$50 per month and enforce continuance of such larger payments. ance of such larger payments.

Summing up the case, Judge Bradley held that the court had the power by mandamus to compel the performance of that duty, and, accordingly, granted the mandamus asked.

Beet Sugar Bounty Claims. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29,-The secretary of the treasury sent to the house a state ment showing that claims aggregating \$85,780 for bounty on domestic beet sugar manufactured while the late bounty law was in force are on file in the department. The greater portion of this amount is claimed by California companies.

Two Days for the Kellly Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Owing to the unexpected length of debate on the sugar discrimination bill the Reilly Pacific railway bill will have Wednesday and Thursday for consideration in the house.

Anti-Toxin Free of Duty. •WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The house ways and means committee today agreed to report favorably a bill to admit anti-toxin free of duty.

Cheap Coul in Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—As the result of a railroad war, soft coal sold for \$2 a ton today, the lowest price ever known in Chi-

That Old Reaper, Father time, who "reaps the bearded grain at a breath, and the flowers that grow between," spares for a green and hale old age those who counteract the infirmities incident to increasing years with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For rheumatism, lumbago, poverty of the blood, dyspepsta, neuralgia and torpidity of the liver, use the great tonic and health pre-

GOLD BONDS BILL DEBATED

President's Recommendations Taken Up at Once in Congress.

MEETING OPPOSITION IN THE COMMITTEE

Republicans Express Their Intention to Reduce the Length of the Term-Whote Financial Question to He Gone Over Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29,-The house committee on banking and currency started at 11 o'clock today upon what promises to be a long consideration of the administration bill. According to present indications the committee will be in session all day. Practically no progress was made during the early part of the day, and all indications point to a re-threshing of the whole financial question in all its phases. Representative Cox, democrat of Tennessee, began business by a motion to report the bill to the house, which at once aroused a chorus of opposition. Three other republicans, Henderson of Illinois, Brosius of Pennsylvania, and Haughen of Wisconsin objected strenuously to what they termed summary action, and Represen-tative Cobb, democrat of Alabama, declared that he would never vote to report the bill to the house in its present form. Thereupon Representative Russell, republican of Connecticut, made a motion that the committe proceed to the consideration of the bill, which was agreed to informally. In the course of the discussion Representaive Walker, republican of Massachusetts, opposed the proposi-tion of a 50-year term for the bonds, and gave notice that he would offer an amend-ment for a shorter term. Other republicans stood with him on this objection, and also gave it as their views that greenbacks should not be retired unless their conditions. not be retired unless their circulation was kept up to the present volume by replacing greenbacks with national bank notes Representative Cox gave notice that he would move to substitute for the administra-

tion bill the ill-fated Carlisle bill, with cer-tain amendments of his own, which have been outlined heretofore, There may be adopted by the committee rule, limiting the time for debate on mendments which will somewhat expedite At the afternoon session the committee

At the afternoon session the committee adopted an amendment to reduce the tax on bank circulation to one-fourth of 1 per cent yearly, payable in two installments of one-eighth of 1 per cent.

The feature of the bill making customs duties payable in gold was hotly debated.

A motion made by Representative Warner, democrat of New York, that debate on each amendment be limited to ten minutes, and that the previous question then be ordered, was carried. Under this procedure the comwas carried. Under this procedure the com-mittee adopted an amendment which was practically a compromise between two proposed by Representatives Brosius and Haughen. As adopted, the amendment strikes out the words "fifty years after date," and makes the bonds "payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of issue." This proposal to shorten the bond term met with nearly unanimous ap-proval. Representative Walker moved that when the committee adjourned it be until Thursday, but this failed, as did another re-publican motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock. At 12:30 the committee took a recess until 1 o'clock.

Three democratic members were absent Culberson of Texas, Ellis of Kentucky and Johnson of Ohio. The democrats assert that they have an understanding by which they will report the bill to the house, saying that those who are opposed to the measure itself are willing to give it a hearing, and charge

the republicans with adopting dilatory tactics to delay action. PUT ON TWO AMENDMENTS. The afternoon session of the committee was more harmonious than that of the morning and resulted in the adoption of two amendments to the bill. The first, proposed by Mr. Haughen, republican of Wisconsin, reduces the tax upon the circulation from

1 per cent per annume to one-fourth of 1 per cent, payable semi-annually. The second proposal, by Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, strikes out the fifth section of the bill, that requiring import duties to be paid in gold. the vote upon it was six yeas, four nays. When the committee adjourned two amendments were pending to be acted upon to morrow. One, offered by Mr. Russel, re-publican, stipulates that the retirement and cancellation of legal tenders for each month shall not be greater than the increase in the amount of national bank notes under the operation of the plan. This amendment was carried when first offered and then there was successful motion to reconsider and postpone action for a day. Representative Walker stands sponsor for the other pending amendment, which is to require one-half of the reserve funds of the banks to be held in gold coin or gold certificates, the other in silver coin or silver certificates. Ten per cent of the reserve is to be held in this stipulated form on July 1, 1895; 20 per cent at the end of three months; the change being made at the rate of 10 per cent a quarter until completed. The discussion on this amendment hinged on the point whether forcing the banks to secure gold for deposits would not cause a greater demand upon the treasury for gold than the raids which are now in

progress. Chairman Springer says the committee will be able to report the amended bill to the house 'tomorrow, Republican members say the plan will be in committee two or three days longer, but all agree it will be reported to the house in time, although materially changed from the original plan, since the republicans are disposed to co-operate with the administration democrats. There was some sparring for points in the committee and a general disposition to engraft personal schemes upon the measure, but as a whole

it might be possible; to secure a majority vote on a modification of the Jones bill. There was no vote on any proposition, how-ever, and the expression of opinion was not clear enough to render it certain what would be the outcome of the afternoon meeting, the committee having agreed to meet again at 2 p. m. Mr. Jones told the committee that there was no disposition on the lines of his bill or any other measure he would ask leave to report his bill, that it might be brought before the senate for action. No brought before the senate for action. No disposition was shown in committee to accept the recommendations of the president and there was slight reference to his mea-

sage. The proposition outlined by him for gold bonds was not received with favor by a majority of the democratic members, and even the republican members appeared averse to committing themselves to bonds of such great duration as the president recom-mends. The republicans again indicated their willingness to unite upon a measure granting authority for a loan on notes of two or three years' time if of sufficient volume to relieve the treasury from its present distress, out not to go further at the present time. The proceedings of the afternoon session were based upon a bill which had been pre pared by Senator Voorhees. vided simply for the issuance of short time cortificates, which were to be used for the

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HAYDEN BROTHERS. Black Brocaded Indias 59c yd. Black Brocade Taffettas 69c Black Brocaded Satins 69c " Black Doublefaced Bengaline 75c " Black Brocaded Gros Grains 98c Plain China Silks, all colors .. 25c Plain Jap Silks, all colors 39c Canton China Wash Silks, all Silk Velvets in all shades....75c " Regular \$1.50 Silk Velvets for \$1.00 " The best quality Velveteens, in every shade, only 39c "

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Clothing Dept-

The SPECIAL SALE of Gentlemen's Suits, Over-

CONTINUED ANOTHER WEEK.

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters sold for \$7.50 and \$10,00 at \$5.00

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters, \$10.50 sold for \$16.50, \$18 and \$20, \$10.50 See what enormous values Hayden Brothers offer this week in Boys' and

Childrens' Clothing. Boys' Overcoats, ages 13 to 18, \$1.75 sold for \$3.50, at........\$1.75 Boys' Ulsters, ages 13 to 19, \$3.25 sold for \$4.50 to \$6.00, at...\$3.25

Boys' Knee Pant Suits, ages 4 to 15 years, sold for \$4.50 \$2.75 to \$6.75, at......

New Pianos Pianos worth having under one roof. You will find Chickering, Knabe, Steinway and 20 other different kinds always on hand in our music rooms, where you can compare them, pay your money and take your choice at onehalf the price asked for the same by restricted Sole Agents and other consignment dealers. All lovers of music, whether you own pianos or contemplate purchasing or not, are cordially invited to visit our music rooms and inspect and try these superb pianos. SELLING MAX MEYER'S PIANOS AT HALF MAX MEYER'S PRICES.

Groceries

25 lbs. standard fine white sugar.....\$1.00 27 lbs. pure white coarse sugar.....\$1.00 35 lbs. New Orleans granulated sugar \$1.00 3-lb, can of tomatoes..... 5c 2-lb. can of sugar corn..... 5c Large pail jelly......29c Scotch rolled oats......34c 3-lb. can golden pumpkin......91/2c 3-.b. can delicious plums......121/2c Java and Mocha coffee, per lb.......121/2c Pure red salmon, per can...... 10c 3-lb. glass jars strawberry preserves, worth 60c, now on sale at..... 25c Evaporated Cream, per can...... 10c Parlor matches, doz. large boxes.....121/2c Swedish parlor matches, per doz.... 71/2c Laundry soap, per bar...... 3c Duke's Mixture, smoking tobacco, 1-lb. package, with brier pipe...... 25c

Syrup and Flour Desiccated

Large pail New Orleans cooking molasses Large pail Golden Drip syrup...... .75 Large pail Honey Drip syrup...... Large pail Maple syrup...... 1.25 Large pail pure Maple Sap Nebraska Buckwheat Flour.......03½c York state Buckwheat Flour.......05 Neb. self-raising Buckwheat Flour. . .031/2 York state self-raising Buckwheat

Cheese. Fancy full cream Young America Wisconsin full cream......8c and 10c Limberger cheese......5c, 7½c and 10c Brick cheese 19c, 121/2c, 11c and 16c

Fruits

Grape raisins, per lb...... Valencia raisins, per lb...... 5c English currants, per lb...... 34c California prunes, per lb..... Desiccated peaches, per lb 71/20 Evaporated peaches, per lb..... California apricots, per lb...... 75/20 Evaporated ring apples, per lb...... Evaporated pears, per lb........... 71/20 Silver prunes, per lb.....

Salt Meat is Down Again.

Sugar-cured bacon..... Sugar-cured Boston long cut hams ... 60 Sugar-cured California hams...... Sugar-cured No. 1 hams..... Corned beef..... Salt pork..... Put in a supply of meat now while it is

ourpose of making good the reserve and of neeting the revenue deficiency, but when the afternoon session opened he had added a clause providing for the free coinage of silver. There was a motion to strike out the silver provision, which was lost on a tie vote of 5 to 5, all the republican members and Senator McPherson voting for the motion and

all the democrats opposing. A vote was then taken on the proposition as a whole, and it was lost by a vote of 7 to 3. Senator Vest and Senator White, as well as McPherson, voted with the repub-

There was also a tie vote on a motion by Senator Aldrich to substitute the Springer bill for the Voorhees bill. Following is the

sparring for points in the committee and a general disposition to engraft personal schemes upon the measure, but as a whole the proceedings were unusually free from partisanship. Chairman Springer has not yet decided how much time he will ask the committee on rules to give for debate. The bill is a privileged one and can be called up at any time. Accordingly the California democratic members, who are fighting the Reilly Pacific railway bill very bitterly, are urging Mr. Springer to report the financial measure tomorrow if possible, to displace the Reilly bill. The action of the house upon the republicans, who hold the balance of power. How far the amendments will placate the opposition remains to be seen, but it is conceded the chances of the measure are much better in the house than in the sinate. Its opponents are largely depending upon the free silver senators to talk it to death, as they may be able to do in a body which has no rule by which it can fix a day for a vote.

SENATE COMMITTEE LID NOTHING.

Jones Asks that Some Action Be Taken on His Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 29.—At the morning meeting of the senate finance committee the various propositions embodied in the Jones, Vest, McPherson, Smith and Sherman bills were gone over, and there were some indications toward the close of the meeting that it might be possible, to secure a majority vote on a modification of the Jones bill. There was no vote on any proposition, howtext of the Voorhees bill: Section 1. That to enable the secretary of

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sage of this act the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive at any United States silver bullion of standard fineness, and coin the same into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. The seignlorage on the said bullion shall being to the United States, and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the price of the bullion in London on the day the deposit is made, and all expenditure for coinage done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of said seignlorage, and the secretary of such bullion standard rilver dollars equal in amount of the price thereof aforesaid, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard rilver dollars equal in amount of the price thereof aforesaid, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard rilver dollars equal in amount of the price thereof aforesaid, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard rilver dollars equal in amount of the price thereof aforesaid, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard rilver dollars equal in amount of the price thereof aforesaid, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullions tandard rilver dollars equal in amount of the price thereof aforesaid, and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury shall deliver to the deposit is made.

The postoffice of Finield, Marion county, I.a., has been discontinued. Mail will go to Rousseau.

Ady-Martin Contest Dropped.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2).—The senate committee on privileges today voted that, as the 4th of March was so near when the term of Senator Martin of Kanssas

The committee adjourned without agreeing upon any definite time of meeting, and some of the republican members said afterward that they saw no reason for any more meetings, as it had been made evident it would be impossible to accomplish anything in the committee. There was a full attendance of the committee, except that Senator Jones of Nevada was absent. It was his absence that Nevada was absent. It was his absence that caused the tie vote. If he had been present his vote would have been cast with the silver

democrats. Caravels for the Columbian Museum. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The senate bill authorizing the transfer to the Columbian museum, Chicago, of the reproduction of which the caravels of Columbus, which were on system.

the 4th of March was so near when the term of Senator Martin of Kansas would expire, it was inexpedient to give any fur-ther hearings in the case of Ady against Martin.

Gold Still Going Out. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The amount of gold withdrawn from the sub-treasury today was \$3,986,0.0; from Boston, \$83,000, making the total for the day, \$3,149,000, which leaves the gold reserve \$48,676,193.

In Olden Times People overlooked the importance of perma-nently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is gen-erally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well in-formed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the

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