Majority of Twenty-Seven in the House Against the Bill.

Reed and Cobb Substitutes Voted Down Along with Amendments Offered by the Silver Men-Reed and Cox Have a Sharp Little Colloquy.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER ALSO DEFEATED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The last hope of financial legislation for the relief of the treasury at the present session of congress went by the board when the house this afternoon by a vote of 134 to 161, rejected the administration bill to authorize an issue of \$500,000,000 bonds. The bill was beaten before it reached its last parliamentary before it reached its last parliamentary stage. This result was reached after three days' of spirited and at times heated debate and at the end of a seven hours' session. From 11 a. m. until 3:30 today, when the bill, with the pending substitutes, was reported to the house from the committee of the whole, amendments were offered in rapid succession, most of which were voted down as fast as they were offered. Many of them were designed to load down the bill and the votes thereon were in no sense test votes. The Bell amendment, for instance, to make the bonds payable in gold and silver, was defeated by the decisive vote of 76 to 106, while the bill was defeated by 134 to 161. Both the Reed and Cox substitutes, with the amendments thereto, were rejected after the bill was reported to the house. The Reed substitute, authorizing the issue of coin bonds for the replenishment of the gold re-serve and certificates to defray deficiencies in the revenues, was lost, 109 to 187. It was a party vote, save for the fact several democrats and Cannon of California voted for it. When the question came up for third reading and engrossment of the bill the whole opposition concentrated.

While the vote was being taken which re-ilted in the refusal of the house to order the third reading the interest centered in the vote of Mr. Reed. He sat quietly on his seat during the first call and did not answer to his name, but on the second call he voted for the bill. As soon as the result was announced Mr. Reed attempted to make an explanation of the attitude of himself those of his colleagues who had voted for the bill, but objections were made. He afterwards explained, however, that he had submitted a proposition (his own substitute) which he considered would meet the situa-tion. The democrats had rejected this and then he and many of his colleagues, although opposed to features of the bill, had voted for opposed to features of the bill, had voted for it in the hope it would pass and be amended

Mr. Springer then moved to reconsider the vote by which the third reading was re-fused, but this motion was laid on the table, 135 to 123, and the bill was killed, parliamentarily speaking. An analysis of the vote shows forty-four republicans and ninety democrats voted for the bill and fifty

democrats voted for the bill and fifty six republicans, ninety-seven democrats and eight populists voted against it.

Mr. Bell of Colorado offered an amendment authorizing the bonds issued by this bill to be sold for gold or silver without discrimination and to be payable in gold or silver. It was debated by Messrs, Lockwood of New York, Springer of Illinois, Williams of Illinois and others, and was lost, 74 to 106.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska called attention to the fact that although the republicans pro-

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska called attention to the fact that although the republicans pro-fessed to be in favor of coin bonds, not ten of them had voted for the Bell amendment, and that Mr. Reed, who himself introduced a substitute authorizing the issue of coin bonds, had voted against it. "Is not the proposition of the republican leader, providing for coin bonds," interrupted Mr. Rower of California "better than that of

bonds payable in gold and silver, for which Mr. Bland offered a substitute for the coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury and the redemption of the treasury notes of 1890 in coin, as provided by section 3 of that act. Both amendments were lost, Mr. Bland's by

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts offered an amendment to confer upon the secretary of the treasury discretion as to the interest to paid on the bonds and the time they

Mr. Holman of Indiana characterized the bill as one to perpetuate the national banks. Mr. Mallory of Florida spoke a final word

OPPOSED INDEFINITE AUTHORITY.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, speaking against the Walker amendment, declared his unalterable opposition to conferring on any one dis-cretion to issue bonds for an indefinite time to run for an indefinite period, payable, principal and interest, in gold. Walker's amendment was lost, 67

Mr. Bryan offered an amendment to the Reed substitute offered yesterday to provide that nothing in the act shall be construed to vitiate the policy of the government to pay all coin bonds in gold or silver at the option of the government as expressed in a resolution passed by congress in 1878.

Mr. Cobb of Alabama offered an amendment to the Cox substitute offered yesterday to make the bonds issued under its provisions bear 3 per cent interest, and payable in

rived while an amendment of Mr. Terry of Arkansas was being read. It cut off this amendment, leaving the two substitutes and the amendments thereto pending. The amendments adopted in the committee were agreed to in the house without division, except that to reduce the annual tax on nathat to reduce the annual tax on national bank circulation from 1 to one-fourth of 1 per cent per annum. This was also agreed to, 200 to 41.

Mr. Reed then attempted to enforce an greement, which he claimed had been entered into in committee, by which his sub-stitute should be voted on after the Cox fact of such an agreement was denied

"It is a question of propriety," said Mr. Reed, sharply.

"It is a question of truth," replied Mr. ox, warmly. The chair held that the vote should first be taken on the Reed substitute, to which there was a pending amendment. The Reed aubstitute provides for an issue of 3 per cent coin bonds to replenish the gold reserve and the issue of certificates of indebtedness

meet deficiencies in the revenues. Mr. Bryan's amendment added a proviso nothing in the proposed substitute should be construed as a surrender by the govern-ment of the right to pay outstanding coin igations in gold or silver at the option of the government, as declared in the resolu-tion which passed congress in 1878.

REED SUBSTITUTE DEFEATED. The Bryan amendment was lost, 127 to 69, and the vote was then taken on the Reed substitute, which was lost, 109 to 187.

The vote then recurred on Mr. Cobb's amendment to the Cox substitute. The subamendment to the Cox substitute. The substitute was practically the Carlisle currency bill, including a provision for the repeal of the state bank tax. The vote was practically a party vote, save that Messrs. Cannon of California, Crain of Texas, Davey of Louisians, Geary of California, Griffin of Michigan, Lawson of Georgia, Pendicton of Texas, and Shell of South Carolina voted with the republicans in favor of it.

Mr. Cobb's amendment amended exisiting laws so as to make all bonds issued under authority of existing law bear 3 per cent interest, and provided that nothing in the substitute should be construed as an authorization for a bond issue.

for a bond issue.

e Cebb amendment was beaten without a The Cebb amendment was beaten without a division and the Cox substitute on a rising Rainer an present, he taken on the third reading and engrossment of the bill itself, which was defeated on a sylvania.

Line 2019, 2

rising vote, 97 to 159.

Mr. Springer demanded the yeas and nays and the roll was called, confirming the rejection.

arose and attempted to make an explanation tors made the half ring with their shouts.

The bouse then, at 6:25 p. m., adjourned.

BOND PROPOSITION IS DEAD his colleagues who had voted for the bill, but he got no further than the statement that he had made a proposition to Mr. Springer that seemed to him fair when he was howled down by a chorus of objections from the dem

BEFORE THE BIG FIGHT BEGAN. Some routine business was transacted before the debate on the bond bill was resumed. Bills were passed as follows:

To give homesteaders preference rights at the opening of the abandoned Port Jupiter military reservation in Florida; to authorize the Jowa and Nebraska Pontoon Bridge com-pany to construct a wagon bridge across the Missouri at Sioux City; to pension at the rate of \$50 per month the widow of the late Brigadier General J. C. Kelton, late adjutant general, U. S. A; for the relief of Catherin

Cain.
M. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution for the appointment of a

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the administration bill to authorize the issue of suits that you used to buy of us are out to be a suits that you used to buy of us are out. \$500,000,000 of gold bonds.

The pending question was on the appeal from the decision of the chair ruling the amendment of Mr. Bland, democrat of Missouri, out of order.

The chair was sustained, 130 to 52.
Mr. Brosius, republican of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that such bonds of the denomination of \$20, \$50 and \$100 as can be disposed of shall be deposited for sale with national banks by the secretary

frankly admitted, but he desired to express his deep sense of the importance of this measure and his solemn belief that he welfare and honor of his country were involved in today's action upon it. He had had oc-casion to differ in the past with the executive, the choice of his own party, but he forgot those differences when he witnessed the brave, manly action of the president in the present financial crisis. Mr. Cleveland's words were worthy of the most illustrious of our statesmen, and he forgot all in his ad-miration of Mr. Cleveland's course on this question. This was not the time, he con-tinued, to settle definitely and permanently the future of silver or of bank notes. It was a supreme moment in our history—such crises occurred in the history of all—when we must meet our obligations or default.

APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM. "If my long life," he concluded, "largely devoted to public services, entitles me to apdevoted to public services, entitles me to appeal to my colleagues to uphold the honor and integrity of our country, for God's sake let's profit by this opportunity!" (Applause.) Mr. Bynm, democrat of Indiana, based an appeal to the passage of the bill on some resolutions of the Indianapolis Board of Trade endorsing the president's recommendations.

Mr. Strait, democrat of South Carolina, created amusement while oppositions the bill content of the country of the coun created amusement while opposing the bill by describing the degeneration of the republic

and of congress. "If Washington was to look upon the house today," he said, "tears as big as mountains would furrow his cheeks, and if John C. Calhoun could come down he would lesh four afther. would lash four-fifths of the members from the capitol." Mr. Brosius' amendment was agreed to.
An amendment offered by Mr. Wheeler,
democrat of Alabama, to repeal the state

bank tax was then taken up.
Mr. Daniels, republican of New York, presented the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade, Bankers' association and other commercial bodies of Buffalo in favor of the ending bill. "Are these the same associations," asked

Mr. Terry, democrat of Arkansas, "which adopted resolutions in 1893 to the effect that the repeal of the Sherman silver law would

sion excluding from the operation of section 36, authorizing national banks to take out circulation up to the par value of their out-standing bonds bearing but 2 per cent inter-

ported the amendment. Mr. Haughen's amendment was agreed to

Mr. Hendrix, democrat of New York, sup-

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, T	OTE IN DETA	II.
Yeas:		7.00
Adams (Pa.),	Gardner,	Dandl's our sr.
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Bartlett,	Gorman.	Randall,
larwig.	Gresham,	Ray, Reed,
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Beltzhoover,	Griffin (Wis.),	
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Boutelle,	Hall (Minn.),	Ritchie,
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aminetti.	Haugen,	Sickles,
Campbell.	Hayes, Hendrix,	Sipe,
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Clark (Ala.).	Hooker (N. Y.), Kiefer,	Stevens,
Cobb (Mo.),	Kribbs,	Chas. W. Stone
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Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Ind.),	Lock wood,	Straus.
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la brall	Medicer,	Turner (Va.),
Daniels,	McDannold,	Turpin,
Davey.	McGann,	Updegraff,
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Dingley,	Meyer,	Updegraff, Van Voorhis (N. Y.),
Draper,	Montgomery,	- Wadsworth
Dunphy,	Mutchier,	Wanger,
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ordman,	Outhwaite,	Wells,
Everett,	Page.	Wilson (W. Va.)
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Nays:		
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Present and not veting: Bailey of Texas. Edmunds of Virginia, Jones of Virginia, and Kilgore of Texas. The following pairs were anonunced: Rainer and Edmunds, the former would, if present, have voted aye, and the latter may; McCall and Jones; Culberson and Curtis of

New York, and Wanger and Heiner of Penn-Mr. Springer demanded the yeas and nays and the roll was called, confirming the rejection of the measure. The vote stood 134 to 61.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Reed rose and attempted to make an explanation of the table. The latter motion was carried. 135 to 123. This ended the fight. The victors and attempted to make an explanation of the table. The latter motion was carried.

A Number of Them, in Fact, to Sell Tomorrow.

And Ten Dollars Taken Off the Price of Suits Such as You Know the Value to Be Twenty to Twenty-Eight Dollars.

Today isn't the day for that sale. It's tomorrow, We are closed today. Tomorrow we will be wide open. Open with the biggest bargain-giving suit sale that ever struck the town.

And ladies, we have something special for you this time-you who have little boys to suits that you used to buy of us are cut in two tomorrow, and go on sale at \$1.00, the \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50. They embrace all the nobby and school long-wearing suits in the house and it's a little pleasure party we've arranged especially for you at these prices, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

As to the men, their suits start in at \$5 and end at \$18, for the finest thing in the of the state.

Mr. Sickles, democrat of New York, made long cut, cutaways, regent cut, Prince Alan eloquent appeal for the passage of the pending bill. He believed, he said, that the deliberations of the house on this question marked an important epoch in the history of this country. He was not a financier, he worsted diagonal dress suits are in with the rest. It's not a broken lot sale, but a whole lot, plenty of everything to go 'round. Of course the best pickers will come first. If you're late it's not our fault.

Get in before you are locked out. You remember what a jam we had last Saturday; well this will put that sale completely in the shade, and weather or anything else will not prevent it.

You never got so much for a little money as you will tomorrow, for we are terribly in earnest about this matter and intend to close out these suits, let the loss be what it may. \$5, \$6, \$9, \$11, \$12, \$14, \$15, and \$18, none higher for suits worth up to \$28 and sold for that right along until this time. Look on the eighth page of this issue and you will find more definite details of the sale. You will find we have scattered values as chaff before the wind, and that prices have been ground to powder.

THE CONTINENTAL. Greatest suit sale on earth Saturday.

THOSE SUGAR BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Allows Senator Mitchell to Make His Report and Explanation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The credentials of Lucian Baker as senator from Kansas for the term beginning March 4 next were presented to the senate today.

There was a significant sequel to the spirited scrap between Mr. Mitchell, republican of Oregon, and Mr. Harris, democrat of Tennessee, when the former rose to make an explanation on the sugar bounty claims. Mr. Harris, looking rather serious, spoke of his objections of the other day, but said he would not renew them.

Mr. Mitchell said he was glad to hear the

the year 1895 since the passage of the act. The majority of the committee believes in paying the amount of bounty earned prior the act. They made a performs recommenda-tion to that effect, not to the senate, but to the appropriations committee.

Mr. Mitchell said his personal view was that these claims were a legal obligation, as well as an equitable one. The aggregate of the claims for the bounty earned after the passage of the tariff act was \$237,000. The missioner of internal revenues suggested \$250,000 for meeting these claims. But the main claim was for one-half of the bounty after the tariff act was passed. The total bounty would be about \$15,000,000, and the claims for half would be \$6,500,000. The total of claims before and after the tariff act would

thus aggregate about \$8,000,000.

Mr. Blanchard, democrat of Louisiana, said these estimates were mere conjectures. The sugar producers questioned their correctness. Mr. Cockrell, democrat of Missouri, chairof the appropriations committee, protested against having these bounty claims "dumped" on the appropriation committee. Here was a question involving millions, he said, and the claims committee were afraid to assume responsibility and report to the senate. Instead of that they tried to unload the responsibility for this big bounty on the appropriations committee.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Pasco declared there was no disposition to shirk responsibility or to "dump" the responsibility on the claims committee without action.

The claims were finally referred to the

appropriations committee. The senate then passed the bill relating to the navigation and commerce of inland waters of the United States, not including the great lakes and con-

The debate on the proposition for a cable

purpose of protecting the British citizens that American citizens would receive no naval protection if they insisted on mainaining the existing government.

Mr. Gray of Delaware stated as a legal

proposition in the recent uprisings in Hawaii the American citizens who participated on one side or the other could not be called to account by this government, but added that they forfeited the right for protection for the results consequent upon their action.

Mr. Frye suggested that the press dispatches today showed Mr. Gray's legal proposition was not the one adopted by Great

Mr. Palmer of Illinois argued against the cable project. He said it was purely a political plan not dictated by commercial conditions. He did not believe in the acquisiditions. He did not believe in the acquisi-tion of Hawaii, either by annexation or otherwise. Our annual exports to Hawaii were less than the proposed cost of this "Why is Great Britain trying to build this

"Why is Great Britain trying to build this cable?" asked Mr. Aldrich.
"Because she needs it for an extention of her possessions," said Mr. Palmer.
"And that is why we want it—because we need it," responded Mr. Aldrich.
Mr. Morgan of Alabama suggested the misfortune arising if our naval or military dispatches from Hawaii Lavan or China head

dispatches from Hawaii, Japan or China had to come through a British cable company.

Mr. Paimer asked what the United States would do with the Hawaiian islands if we got them townersow morning and the states were them townersow morning the states. got them tomorrow morning. "Oh! for one hour of Charles Sumner," exclaimed the Hinois senator, as he narrated Sumner's course in defending San Domingo against

"Look out for Japan as the great power of the Pacific," said Mr. Palmer. "We have no need to fear Great Britain in that direcno need to fear Great Britain in that direction, but let the development of Japan be watched. China has disappeared and need no longer be considered. Japan's invasion of China has been a march. Already Japan has 20,000 people in Hawaii, and it is Japan we must reckon with hereafter."

Mr. Higgins of Delaware spoke in favor of the cable and said the rise of Japan in the Pacific was a reason why we should have this cable and extend our influence.

Mr. Caffrey of Louisiana spoke against the

Caffrey of Louislana spoke against the

MORSE Five Days to Close Out

New Firm Then.

Tomorrow is the Banner Day at Morse's-Prices put in cold type don't always show the goods to good advantage-In fact it is especially the case with our final closing sale, for we are selling goods that can't be bought wholesale for the prices we ask-It is therefore hard to realize the values unless you see the goods-Every day you put off getting some of our underwear or other bargains you are a loser to the amount of many dollars. Men's underwear is a special for tomorrow, and you never saw such goods for twice the money.

Our Men's 25c Seamless, double foot hose	121c a	pair
Our Men's \$1.50 and \$2 finest Llama wool Sox slaughtered	50c a	_
Our Men's \$1 a suit Camel's Hair Wool Underwear, satinfaced	25c a	
Our Men's heavy Natural Wool Underwear, \$1.50 a suit quality	371c a	piece
Our Men's heaviest Natural Wool Underwear, \$6 a suit quality	\$1.50 a	piece

A Special Bargain in Dress Goods--

We have filled a whole table full of desirable shades in 52 inch French Cords, Camel's Hairs, Diagonals and Mixed Suitings, that cost us all the way from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a yard-cost us that-mind you-your choice as long as they iast-lots of them-tomorrow

Tomorrow's Silk Bargains-

Black Satins-beautiful goods-we never got less than 60c for them-your choice all day tomorrow..... All the Colored Velvets-They are the **29c** regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 quality-There's no limit on them tomorrow at..... We will give you a rare bargain in a Black Surah tomorrow that will go at the shameful price of..... Our \$1.00 grade Black Faille Francaise, 60c or our \$1.00 quality Black Gros Grain

Silk, cut down tomorrow to..... Black Armure Silk-such as you always paid us \$1.25 for will be slaughtered tomorrow at..... Black Gros Grain Silk-24 inches wide 75c

and \$1.50 value, sacrificed to close out at Black Faitle Francaise-regular price 85c \$1.50-24 inches wide-to close them out at ouce they are.................

40-inch Henriettas, Serges, Plaids, etc. Enough of them to last all day-not a 19c yard in the lot worth less than 50c. Choice tomorrow.... A big lot of 40 to 46-inch Diagonals, Henriettas, Serges, novelty Suitings, 29c black and white Checks and Plaids in

46-inch Silk and Wool Plaids-goods that we never sold for less than \$1.50 a 39c yard-but there are too many-your 46-inch Henriettas, in all colors-85c

49c was none too much for them, but we must reduce the line, and you get a bargain at..... 46-inch Extra Fine Henrlettas-all the

46-inch Silk and Wool Plaids-never sold for less than \$2.50, but want you to have a souvenir from us, so they will

Colors are represented-our regular

\$1.25 quality goes at Half Price to-

63c

Five Days to close out Morse Dry Goods Co.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon rose to a question of privilege and expressed regret at the language used the other day in persona controversy with Mr. Harris. He withdrey the remarks which had caused the friction. Mr. Harris responded with a similar with-drawal and cordial relations between the senators were renewed senate held a brief executive

session and then adjourned. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Correspondence Concerning Sugar Tariffs Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The president today transmitted to the senate a report from the secretary of state in respect to Senator Aldrich's resolution of January 17 Senator Aldrich's resolution of January 17 finance legislation. There was some talk of giving the correspondence with Germany, a democratic caucus, but that did not seem Austria and other European countries concerning the effect of the present tariff law on the commerce law of the United States with those countries, with especial reference to the duty on sugar.

The correspondence bearing upon the subject was forwarded with the secretary's

statement.

The correspondence between Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, shows that the first inquiry was made as to the effect of the sugar sections upon the agreements with the West Indies made as to the effect of the sugar sections upon the agreements with the West Indies under the McKinley act on August 24, and that Mr. Gresham replied on the 25th that the section would have the effect of canceling the agreements. The correspondence also contains the correspondence between the secretary of state and all other countries concerning the cancellation of the reciprocity agreements, including Nicaragus. Guatemals The debate on the proposition for a cable to Hawaii was then resumed. Minister Thurston of Hawaii, accompanied by Mrs. Thurston, were interested listeners in the diplomatic gallery.

Mr. Teller of Colorado called attention to the latest dispatches from Hawaii showing the British authorities were asserting their purpose of protecting the British citizens the treaty concluded in 1892 between his process of the cancellation of the reciprocity agreements, including Nicaragua, Guatemala, Austria-Hungary, etc. The full text of the protest of Austria-Hungary ministers' protest of January 3 is contained in the list. He calls attention to the fact that the imposition of the differential duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported from countries the treaty concluded in 1892 between his he treaty concluded in 1892 between country and this providing against discriminating duties, and says the result of the continuance of this policy would be that this government would be obliged to act independently.

pendently.

In his reply Mr. Gresham asks a postponement of the conference until after the
disposal of the bill before congress to repeal the discriminating law.

Mr. Gresham, under date of January 30,
also makes the suggestion to Count de Revention. Danish ministry that the controalso makes the suggestion to Count de Reventlow. Danish minister, that the controversy between Denmark and the United States over the discriminating sugar duty should be postponed in view of the pendency of the bill in dengress repealing the duty. This was in Frilly to a long letter from Count de Reventlow of January 19, in which he sought to show that no direct bounty is paid on sugars exported from Denmark; that an indirect bounty is allowed only in the way of a refund on a certain class of refined sugars when manufactured in Denreined. refined sugars when manufactured in Den-mark and exported shrpad, and that no mark and exported abroad, and that no bounty, direct or indirect, is paid on augars produced and exported from the Danish West Indies. He says the king of Denmark is very anxious that his country should be stricken from the list of hounty paying countries, but asks if this chenot be done so the Danish West Indies payed be placed outside the provisions of the additional duty.

The full correspondence with Spain concerning the dealings of the United States.

cerning the dealings of the United States with Cuba is given up to the 5th inst., the date of a dispatch from Mr. Taylor stating the queen has approved the bill putting into effect the modus vivends and that Cuba will be immediately notified. Nearly all this correspondence has already been published.

While acquiescing in behalf of his government in the recession of the reciprocal agreement between the United States and his country, Senor Gil, charge d'affaires of the Domincan republic, says: "The existence of the treaty has had a great influence in the development of the commercial rela-tions of the two countries, so it is legitimate to hope the mutual benefit following from its practical operation will not be diminished otherwise than by the natural consequences of its revocation."

of its revocation."

There is also a complete transcript of the correspondence between the secretary of state and Minister Zeballos of the Argentine recable.

This led Mr. Higgins to ask if the people of Louisiana could afford to oppose the national policy of the United States toward country over the action of the ways and

and that Mr. Reed, who himself introduced a substitute authorizing the issue of coin bonds, had voted against it.

"Is not the proposition of the republican leader, providing for coin bonds," interrupted five deed of the democratic leader?"

Mr. Bowner of California, "better than that of the democratic leader?"

"It is not," replied Mr. Bryan. "Mr. Cleveland's proposition is open and above board, while that of Mr. Reed is masked. He has just voted against an amendment incorporating the iesse of coin bonds, had voted against an amendment incorporating the iesse of coin bonds, had voted against an amendment incorporating the iesse of coin bonds, had voted against it.

"It is not," replied Mr. Bryan. "Mr. Cleveland's proposition is open and above board, while that of Mr. Reed is masked. He has just voted against an amendment incorporating the iesse of coin be followed by prosperity?"

Mr. Governor, republican of Ohio, asserted that the administration's only hope of relief for the treasury lay in getting republican votes, and he appealed to the other side to mitted. One was to pay in full the balance in the claims committee. There were several propositions, submitted. One was to pay in full the balance in the claims committee. There were several propositions, submitted. One was to pay in full the balance in the claims committee. There were several propositions submitted. One was to pay in full the balance in the claims committee. There were several propositions submitted. One was to pay in full the balance in the deader of the bounty carned up to the passage of the bounty carned up to the passage of the bounty for fered an amendment to strike out the provi
Mr. Hutcheson of Texas offered an amendment to strike out the provi
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Mr. Hutcheson of Texas offered an amendment to strike out the provi
Mr. Hutcheson of Texas offered an amendment to strike out the provi
Mr. Hutcheson

SPRINGER MUCH DISAPPOINTED.

Not Prepared to Say Whether Any Further Action Would Fe Taken.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee was not prepared to say tonight whether any further action would be taken or what would not be done. He was very much disappointed at the result and blames the republicans, saying if they had stood by the bill it would have passed. If anything was done a new bill would have to be brought in, as the bill voted on is beyond recall. All ther democrats who were for the bill said probable. The impression prevailed that there would now be another bond issue without delay. Ex-Speaker Reed, who tried to make an explanation on the floor of the house, made a brief statement to the press. He said: "I had, with the support of all the republicans, presented a proposition which the ruling powers saw fit to refuse. Neverthe-less I had gone further and voted for a bill which contains things I do not approve, simply to enable the matter to go to the senate, in hopes something might be done. The bill has failed. I now desire to suggest that I have no doubt this side of the house would vote for the second section of my substitute or for any other proposition which had any practical chance of passing."

AMENDING THE INSPECTION LAW.

No Meats to Be Exported Which Have Not

Passed an Examination.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the senate today Mr. Vest of Missouri gave notice of a roposed amendment to the agricultural apprepriation bill, which applies the cattle inection laws to animals whose meat, whether fresh, salted, canned, corned or packed, is intended for export. No clearance is to be given to vessels having on board fresh, saited, canned, corned or packed beef for ex-port from United States ports until the owner or shipper obtains the certificate required by law. The punishment which the law now provides for counterfeiting, forging and destroying the devices used in marking, etc., the inspected meat is made also to apply to persons simulating, imitating, falsely representing or using without authority such marks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. Charles T. McCoy of Aberdeen, S. D., whose personal friendship for the defaulting treasurer of South Dakota is well known, left Washington suddenly yesterday and nobody knows where he has gone. He was in frequent close consultation here with Hughes East of Yankton, another friend of Taylor. Nother McCoy nor East have conceded that they have knowledge of the whereabouts of Taylor. McCoy was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1889, and became famous as one of the 306 who voted for Grant on every ballot. He was a potential factor in securing the defeat of Senator Moody and the election of Senator Kyle of South Dakota in 1899.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- (Special gram.)-Postmasters were commissioned today as follows: Nebraska-Eli J. La Rue, Little. South Dakota-Thomas T. Brady, Beresford; Hannah Assmussen, Turley; Mary J. Bunker, Terry, Iowa-John Barbour, Tabor; James B. Lower, Scran-ton; Mary S. Craft, Brandon; Charles W. Petlon, Elkton. Sloux City's Pontoon Goes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—(Special Tele-gram.)—Congressman Meiklejohn today secured the passage of his bill for con-struction of a bridge across the Missouri river between Sloux City and South Sloux Schoffeld's Nomination Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The senate has

confirmed the following nominations:

bert B. Dashiel of Maryland to be assistant naval constructor in the navy; General John McAllister Schofield to be l'eutenant general. One Iowa Postmaster. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-(Special gram.)-Thomas Egan was today appointed postmaster at Thompson, Winnebago county, Ia., vice W. T. Kendall, removed.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL

Restoration of the Grade Which Will Ex-The Bee's dispatches have announced the promotion by the president of Major General John M. Schofield to the grade of lieutenant general of the army under the reure for the restoration of the grade of lieutenant general in the army has not been confined to the proceedings in congress nor

admirers, but is has been the subject of much comment among other officers of the army and people outside of the army cirarmy and people outside of the army circles, says the New York Tribune. The cles, says the New York Tribune. The cles should be revived, in order that "when, in the opinion of the president and senate, it that the opinion of the president and senate, it that the opinion of the president and senate, it that the opinion of the president and senate, it that the opinion of the president to appoint Major General May be especially conferred," but to "experience of the army, the grade of lieutenant general may be especially conferred," but to "experience of the army the president to appoint Major General base once been filled and become vacant." The object of the resolution was to enable the president to appoint Major General Seconded to be a lieutenant general, in order that he might be retired with that rank of generals, and also some of the brigadier that the might be retired with that rank of generals, and also some of the obtigadier that the might be retired with that rank of lieutenant general permanent in rank of lieutenant general permanent in rank of lieutenant general of the senior general of the arms of the senior major general of the arms of the senior major general of the arms of the senior major general of the arms of the committee of the senior general of the arms of the proposition to limit the honor of the grade of lieutenant general (senior that the proposition to limit the honor of the army for lieutenant general of the army of the utenant general of the army for lieutenant general of the army frinally in May, 188, congress passed a bill to discontinue the grade of lieutenant general and to merge it into the grade of "general of the army of the Utited States," with the provision to allow the promotion of Lieutenant General Sheridan to that grade and that the grade of lieutenant general was normaled by the senate, and a commission to allow the promotion of Lieutenant general was normaled by an act of congress of May 28, 1788, and on Jo of congress of May 28, 1788, and on Jo of congress of May 28, 178 senate bill simply provided that the grade should be revived, in order that "when,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-(Special Teleram.)-Following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Colonel James S. Casey (promoted from Colonel James S. Casey (promoted from lieutenant colonel, First infantry), to the Twenty-second infantry, vice Swaine, retired; Lieutenant Colonel John H. Patterson (promoted from major, Third infantry), to the First infantry, vice Casey; Major Frederick M. Crandail (promoted from captain, Twenty-fourth infantry), to the Third infantry, vice Patterson (He will remain on duty at San Diego barracks, Cal., until March 19, 1895, when he will proceed to his home and await retirement from active service); Captain Ammon A. Augur (promoted from first lleutenant, Twenty-fourth infantry), to the Twenty-fourth infantry, company A, vice Crandail; First Lieutenant Frederick D. Evans (promoted from second ileutenant, Eighteenth infantry), to the Twenty-fourth infantry to the Twenty-fourth infantry. Augur.
Captain J. Militon Thompson is transforred from company H to company A:
Captain Ammon A. Augur. company A to
company H. Twenty-fourth infantry.
Captain John S. Loud, Ninth cavalry, is
granted leave for one month.
First Lieutenant J. F. Reynolds is trans-

ferred from troop A to troop L; First Lieutenant Edmunds Wright from troop L to troop A, First cavalry.

PULLMAN MUST EXPLAIN.

His Doorkeeper Gives Evidence Before Judge Grosseup-Debs Cross Examined. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- Judge Gro peared determined today to find out whether George M. Pullman evaded the service of the subpoena issued for him by the defense in to Major General John M. Schofield and his the Debs conspiracy case. At the opening of the court William R. Johnson, the colored doorkeeper of Mr. Pullman's private office, was called before the judge and said that he saw Mr. Pullman enter his office on Monday morning at 10:30. An hour after Deputy United States Marshal D. B. Jones called. The doorkeeper asked for his name and business. Jones wrote his name and official title on a card, which Johnson said he gave to C. S. Sweet, Mr. Pullman's private secretary. The secretary entered the inner office, and returning said Mr. Pullman was not in. Johnson said he old not see Mr. Pullman come out of his office, nor did he know if Puliman was

> Sweet had disappeared also. "Never mind, then," said the judge. "We will postpone the inquiry until Mr. Sweet is found and brought After the Pullman matter had been continued, Jennie Curtis, an ex-Pullman employe, took the stand and told of the poverty of many of the Pullman company's employes previous to the strike. Debs was then called for crossxamination by the government, the examination taking up the greater portion of

there at the time the card was sent in. Judge

Grosscup asked for Mr. Sweet, and was in-formed by the counsel for the defense that

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Walker led Mr. Debs over the proceedings of the Conference of the American Railway union and from that to his speeches during the strike. The witness said he had made many speeches during that time. He had spoken at Ogden's grove. He had not gone before the men engaged in the acts of turbu-lence and advised them to abstain from such acts. He admitted that the primary object of the strike was to sid the Pullman strikers and that it afterward became a general con-flict between the railroads and their em-ployes. The railroads had committed overt acts in the reduction of wages. He admitted that there would not have been any strike if it had not been for the directors of the union. The witness was on the stand throughout the afternoon and was dismissed by both the prosecution and defense when court ad-

INDIANAPGLIS HOTEL FIRE.

One Wing of the Denison Badly Damaged INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7 .- Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning fire broke out on the fifth floor of the Denison hotel. The entire fire department answered the alarm, but owing to the intensely cold weather the firemen were handicapped from the start.

The Denison hotel is located at Ohio and Pennsylvania streets and is the largest house in the city, having 300 guest rooms. The building quickly filled with smoke and the guests proceeded to leave quietly and no panio resulted. The hotel was full of guests.

It soon became apparent that the fire would be a stubborn one. For a time it seemed as though the flames would spread to the Grand opera house, immediately across the alley south, and to the Empire theater. Fireman

south, and to the Empire theater. Fireman Nutter and Electric Light Man Patrick Ryan were knocked from a ladder forty feet high by a piece of fall ng cornice. Both men were picked up unconscious and Nutter is probably fatally and Ryan seriously injured.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the fire was under complete control, but the entire south wing of the hotel was flooded with water. The loss on the building is estimated at \$25,000, and on furniture at \$15,000. The loss to guests will amount to \$10,000. On the building \$100,000 insurance was carried, and to guests will amount to \$10,000. On the building \$100,000 insurance was carried, and on the furniture \$40,000. Firemen Frank on the furniture \$40,000. Firemen Frank Notter and Patrick Ryan, who were injured,

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