ance companies doing business in Nebraska in 1893, the bill, if it should happen to become a law, would yield the state a revenue of $19,337, and the amount would increase year by year as the business of the companies increases.

CRANE AND THE STOCK YARDS.

Senator Crane of Omaha has taken up the fight for stock yards legislation, and will on Thursday afternoon, when the senate reconvenes, report from the committee on miscellaneous corporations, of which he is chairman, Sprecher's bill making a material reduction in the charges which the stock yards companies may impose upon their patrons. Senator Crane has been a warm champion of the bill ever since it was referred to his committee. The committee on miscellaneous corporations has held several protracted sessions over the bill, and W. A. Paxton and W. N. Babcock of the South Omaha stock yards have presented verbal and written arguments. The best they could accomplish was the substitution of Sprecher's bill for the one introduced by Senator Jeffries of Greeley county. The latter was extremely radical as compared with Sprecher's measure. Senator Crane, while at first inclined to favor Jeffries' bill, finally consented to the substitution. It will be largely due to the firm position taken by Senator Crane that the stock yards bill will be reported to the senate with a favorable recommendation.

Senator Crane has also been the recipient of many hearty congratulations over his vote on the anti-oleomargarine bill. Naturally, Mr. Crane, coming from Omaha, would be supposed to be against any measure intended to cripple an important South Omaha industry. But, to the surprise and gratification of everybody opposed to the Omaha industry, Mr. Crane supported the bill.

ROASTED HAYDEN BROS.

A Recent Clipping from a Musical Journal.

(Musical Courier, New York.)

If Messrs. Hayden Bros., the department house who have recently purchased the stock of Max Meyer & Bro., and who are conducting a slaughter sale, if this concern desires to run a piano department as a permanent part of their institution they should not advertise as they did in The Omaha Bee of January 13. We doubt though that they intend to continue this line, as the prices at which they are now disposing of the old Max Meyer stock, when once established in the minds of the public, if maintained, will make it impossible for Hayden Bros. to ever clear any profit.

Hayden Bros. wishes to state, however, they are in the piano business to stay, notwithstanding the low prices above referred to.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S DIVORCE LAWS.

Interesting Discussion in the Senate to Amend in Favor of Shorter Residence.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—In the senate this afternoon a most interesting discussion occurred over the bill to amend the divorce laws providing that decrees should not be granted to any one who has not been for six months a resident of the state. Allison, Lowthian and Pratt opposed the measure, while Aplin, Rice, Pease and Wilson favored it. The discussion was on the adption of the committee report, which carried by a vote of 28 to 10.

The house also had a lively discussion over a resolution offered by Lucas instructing the railroad commissioner to report not later than February 18 on the railroad bill, which gives the railroad commissioner authority to fix rates. Lucas, Glass and Dowdell supported the resolution, and Burke and Gold opposed it. The resolution was adopted.

Speaker Howard read a telegram from Senator Pettigrew, which said: "I congratulate the house on the passage of the free coinage resolution. It is the great issue of the age."

The senate adopted the resolution of Johnson of McCook to appoint four committees of seven each to visit the different state institutions. The committees are not all to go at once. The institutions are anxious for this inspection, so as to emphasize their need for the usual appropriation.

NO FUNDS FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

Wyoming's Legislature Refuses to Appropriate Money for an Agricultural College.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The bill making an appropriation of $40,000 to build a State agricultural college at Lander, in Fremont county, failed to pass the house of the legislature today, the vote being a tie. The State Agricultural college is at present combined with the State university at Laramie.

Bills passed the house appropriating $20,000 to complete the state penitentiary at Rawlins, appropriating $12,500 to reimburse Johnson county, incurred on account of the cattle men's invasion in 1892, and appropriating $325,000 to provide a state bounty to encourage the destruction of wolves and coyotes on the range. A bounty of $3 for wolves and $1 for coyotes will be paid. A bill was introduced in the house providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people of Wyoming to enable the legislature to remain in session exceeding forty days if it is deemed necessary.

ST. JOSEPH UNION DEPOT BURNED.

Delay in Calling the Fire Department Was Costly.

ST. JOSEPH, Feb. 9.—At 8:20 tonight fire was discovered in the United States express department of the St. Joseph union station. At first the blaze was so small that it was supposed that it was not necessary to call out the department, but in this case the delay was fatal. The flames ate their way through the floor into the Union Depot hotel on the floors above, and in an hour the structure was a mass of ruins. The hotel, which occupies the two upper stories and the south end of the structure, was crowded with guests, and a number of them had narrow escapes. Major J. B. Laughlin, who conducted the hotel, loses $25,000. The union station was completed and opened May 1, 1892, and cost $250,000. The total amount of insurance is $40,000. The depot was used by all of the railroads entering St. Joseph. The guests at the hotel lost $10,000. The total loss will aggregate $100,000.

WORKED DENVER PEOPLE.

Shrewd Adventuress Makes Her Sojourn There Costly to Many People.

DENVER, Feb. 9.—Ismena T. Martin, whose sojourn in Denver has been quite expensive to various merchants here, has departed for St. Louis. As a prospective customer she succeeded in making W. F. Kendrick, a prominent mining stock broker, guarantee her board bill at the Brown Palace hotel. As a result, he was out $150, besides sundry loans, as the direct result of "Dame Firefly," a projected church entertainment. Miss Martin succeeded in securing many diamonds, silks and trinkets at leading stores. Several cases brought against her failed to stick. Others were still pending when she departed. Chief of Police Armstrong has received information from Superintendent Starkweather of Detroit that Miss Martin is well known there as a blackmailer, swindler, forger and thief by false pretenses, and that she has been arrested a number of times and convicted once for forgery.

Tel Jed's Mask Ball.

The mask ball given by the Tel Jed Sokol society last night at Metz's hall was attended by many of the most prominent Bohemians in the city. It was the regular annual ball of the society. The hall was crowded with members and friends of the society, many of whom were masked. The fore part of the evening was delegated to those who were masked and many unique, comical and character masks were worn by the participants. Prizes were offered for those wearing the best costumes, comical and unique. Those winning prizes were as follows: "Spider and the Fly," Mrs. Hudecek and Mrs. Fiala, a beautiful onyx lamp; "Kelly's Army," by Mr. Zeleny and twelve boys, rocking chair; Japanese costume, Mr. Beebe, an umbrella; Miss Bartunek, representing an angel, a mirror; Mrs. Mikulasek, sun flower costume, a toilet set. Little Miss Reucek received a beautiful rug for the impersonation of a ballet dancer.

The committee on arrangements comprised Frank Fiala, John Swoboda, A. Hudecek, Frank Kransni, John Jincsky and Martin Kalcik. The music was furnished by the Letovsky orchestra.

Dakota Chicken Fanciers Organize.

SIOUX FALLS, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the poultry breeders of South Dakota, held at Canton on the 6th inst., a state poultry association was organized and it was decided to hold a show in November next. These shows have proved such a success in other states that South Dakota poultrymen have decided to hold one themselves. Sioux Falls will probably be the city in which it will be held. Jo M. Lewis of Canton was chosen president and F. H. Heuston, also of Canton, was chosen secretary of the association.

Stabbed While Defending Her Brother.

DEXTER, Mo., Feb. 9.—Dan Payton and Allen Thompson, in company with Miss Thompson, were returning from prayer meeting last night in Southern Cape county. A quarrel ensued between the young men and Thompson was fatally stabbed with a knife, and Miss Thompson badly cut in defending her brother. Payton has been arrested.

SENATE FAVORS THE CABLE

Decisive Majority for More Intimate Connection With Hawaii.

ALL THE REPUBLICANS VOTED FOR IT

Six Democrats and All the Populists Comprised the Remainder of the Majority—Committee Appointed to Confer Concerning a Canal from Great Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—By the decisive vote of 36 to 25 the senate voted today to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. An amendment to the diplomatic consular appropriation bill was made, giving $500,000 for beginning work on the cable and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work, estimated to cost $3,000,000. This was the first practical result coming from the intermittent Hawaiian debate lasting more than a year and renewed with intensity in connection with the proposed cable. The debate of the last few days has shown the lines of division were practically the same as those heretofore existing on all issues over Hawaii, the republican senators urging closer relationship by cable and ultimately by annexation, the democratic senators as a rule contending against the cable or other entangling alliances with Hawaii. But this party division had notable exceptions during the debate and was emphasized in the final vote. Six democratic senators, Morgan, Gorman, Hill, Butler, Call and White, voted with the twenty-eight republican senators and three populists, constituting the majority for the cable. One republican senator, Mr. Pettigrew, voted with the twenty-four democrats against the cable. All absent republicans and the two populists were paired for the proposition. The diplomatic and consular bill was then passed, and then eulogies on the late Senator Stockbridge of Michigan closed the day.

Secretary Carlisle sent to the senate today a response to the resolution adopted at the request of Hill democrat of New York, as to the character of the forms, interrogatories, etc., used in collecting the income tax. Mr. Carlisle says the forms are strictly within the law as construed at the Treasury department.

The credentials of Mr. Berry, democrat of Arkansas, for the term beginning March 4 next, were presented by his colleague, Mr. Jones.

WATERWAY TO THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. Washburn, republican of Minnesota, presented a favorable report from the commerce committee for the commerce commission to inquire into the feasibility of a waterway connecting the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition. It directs the president to appoint three commissioners to treat with three appointed by Great Britain toward securing a route for the proposed waterway, and secure such treaty arrangements as may be necessary.

The resolution was agreed to providing for the participation in by congress, through a commission of six senators and nine representatives, in the opening of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national parks on September 19 and 20 next.

The credentials of Mr. Harris of Tennessee for the term beginning March 4 next were presented by his colleague, Mr. Bate of Tennessee.

The bill was passed directing the parting and refining of bullion to be carried on at the United States office at Helena, Mont.

Mr. Peffer presented a resolution, calling on the judiciary committee to report on the resolution he had previously submitted for an inquiry as to the legal right of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

The senate was then confronted again by Mr. Call's resolution for a senate investigation of the Honduras and Louisiana Lottery company. It has been sidetracked by the senate from day to day, but Mr. Call keeps reintroducing it in such a way as to secure right of way over other unfinished business. Amendments were presented by Mr. Hill of New York, Mr. Sherman of Ohio and several others, until the Call resolution was in such a tangle that Mr. Wolcott of Colorado made a humorous speech on the snarl, which started a roar of laughter on the floor and in the galleries.

RESUMED THE HAWAIIAN DEBATE.

The Call resolution was finally cut off again by the senators agreeing to take up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The discussion was resumed on the amendment appropriating $500,000 for beginning a cable to Hawaii.

Mr. Hastings, secretary of the Hawaiian legation, occupied a place in the diplomatic gallery, and several other foreign diplomats were present, expecting final action on the Hawaiian item.

Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky protested against making the cable amendment a "rider" to an appropriation bill, declaring it was unprecedented to encumber the diplomatic bill in this manner. "This is the opening wedge towards the annexation of Hawaii, lying so near to the heart of so many senators," declared Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Manderson of Nebraska expressed himself in favor of breaking senate rules and precedents in order to adopt such a meritorious project. The senator urged the annexation of Hawaii.

Mr. Gray said the speech of Mr. Morgan yesterday would lead one to believe we were on the eve of a great war with England.

"Not at all," said Mr. Morgan. "I merely gave the circumstances showing we were likely to be cheated."

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut said he was surprised that Mr. Gray closed his eyes as to the extent of the British navy and her establishment of strategic stations, the last one sought being Hawaii.

"I have no fear of Great Britain," continued Mr. Gray. "We are not yet ready to embark on her course of empire around the world." The senator denounced the cable plan as one in the interest of corporations and others having interest in Hawaii.

Mr. Lodge varied the Hawaiian discussion by urging an amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill placing the foreign service on a civil service basis. The first vote was taken by agreement at 2 o'clock and was on the point of order raised against the Hawaiian cable amendment. The point was defeated, 36 to 25.

VOTE IN DETAIL.

The vote was regarded as a test and in detail was as follows:

Yeas—

Aldrich,	Gorman,	Morrill,
Allison,	Hale,	Peffer,
Burrows,	Hansbrough,	Perkins,
Butler,	Hawley,	Proctor,
Call,	Higgins,	Platt,
Carey,	Hill,	Sherman,
Chandler,	Hoar,	Squire,
Clark,	Kyle,	Stewart,
Cullom,	Lodge,	Teller,
Davis,	Manderson,	Washburn,
Dubois,	Mitchell (Ore.),	White,
Frye,	Morgan,	Wolcott—36.

Nays—

Berry,	Lindsay,	Pettigrew,
Blackburn,	Jones (Ark.),	Ransom,
Brice,	McLaurin,	Roach,
Caffery,	Martin,	Smith,
Cockrell,	Mitchell (Wis.),	Turpie,
George,	Murphy,	Vest,
Gray,	Palmer,	Vilas,
Harris,	Pascoe,	Walsh—25.
Hunton,		

The vote on the main question, the $500,000 amendment for beginning work on the Hawaiian cable, resulted in the same vote exactly.

The amendment to place the foreign service on a civil service basis was disposed of on a point of order by a viva voce vote. The diplomatic and consular bill, as thus amended, was then passed without division.

The senate then heard eulogies on the late Senator Stockbridge of Michigan, tributes being paid by Messrs. McMillan, Burrows, Frye, Jones of Arkansas, and Cullom. At the close of the eulogies the senate, at 4 o'clock, as a further mark of respect to the late senator, adjourned.

Congressman-Elect Andrews Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. William E. Andrews of Hastings, congressman-elect from the Fifth district, was at the capitol today, accompanied by Congressman Meiklejohn, who introduced Mr. Andrews to the members who will be his colleagues in the next house.

Gov. Dietz of Omaha is in Washington on his way home from New York City, where he saw his parents and the Cady family safely off for a three months' cruise in the Mediterranean on the steamer Friesland. General Russell A. Alger of Michigan was also a passenger on the Friesland, with a number of other distinguished people.

Hon. E. E. Brown of Lincoln is in the city for a short business visit.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota today offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $461 to pay Edward H. Van Antwerp and Charles H. Bater, United States deputy surveyors, for surveying the west boundary of Pine Ridge Indian reservation.

TWELVE MONTHS' PAY FOR CLERKS.

Private Secretaries of Congressmen on a Level with Those of Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The house today, in the committee of the whole, by a vote of 124 to 59, voted to place individual clerks of members on the annual salary roll at the rate of $100 per month. These clerks now get $100 per month during the session of the house. The annual attempt to strike out the appropriation for the Civil Service commission was made, but did not assume a serious phase, and was defeated, 32 to 20. A joint resolution was passed to extend the time for making income tax returns to April 15. The remainder of the day after 3 o'clock was devoted to eulogies on the late Representative Wright of Pennsylvania.

The Chicago public building bill with amendments was laid before the house today and Mr. Bankhead of Alabama, chairman of the public buildings and grounds committee, moved concurrence, but at the request of Mr. Sayers, democrat of Texas, withdrew the motion to give the latter opportunity to examine the amendments.

Mr. Van Voorhis, republican of New York, rose to a personal explanation in connection with the charge made by William R. Cremer, member of the British Parliament, who appeared before the house foreign affairs committee last month to argue in favor of an international treaty of peace, that Mr. Van Voorhis had insulted him.

Mr. Van Voorhis referred rather sarcastically to the visit of this peace missionary from so modest a country as England and then presented a letter in which he reviewed the questions he had asked Mr. Cremer in the committee on foreign affairs to which the latter had taken exceptions. Mr. Van Voorhis, in his letter, disclaimed any intention to affront Mr. Cremer.

When Mr. Van Voorhis completed his statement the house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. The pending question was an amendment offered by Mr. Bartlett, democrat of New York, to pay the clerks of the members during the recess of congress.

No quorum appeared on the vote on this question yesterday. Today a quorum appeared and the amendment was carried, 124 to 59.

Mr. McMillin, democrat of Tennessee, gave notice that he would demand a yea and nay vote in the house.

Mr. Power, republican of California, denounced the civil service law as a humbug and a fraud, while Mr. Hull, republican of Iowa, enthusiastically supported the principle of the law. He was in favor of enlarging the powers of the commission in order that they could prosecute violations of the law.

Mr. Hunter of Illinois moved to strike out the entire provision for the support of the committee. He held, he said, to the old doctrine that when the people decreed a change of administration they were entitled to have it from the president down to the humblest office holder. Lost, 20 to 32.

Mr. Stockdale, democrat of Mississippi, expressed the opinion that the appropriation of $97,000 for the commission was utterly thrown away. He called attention to the fact that when the house voted to give $300,000 to members of the next congress before they were sworn in the civil service reformers were not in evidence protesting against the "spoils."

Mr. Ray, republican of New York, in reference to the commission, said the defect was not in the commission, but in the law, which did not give it power enough.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, the joint resolution reported by that committee to extend the time for making income tax returns to April 15 was passed.

The conference report on the bill for the removal of the Indians of Colorado from their reservation was adopted, after which the house, under a special order, devoted the remainder of the day to eulogies on the life and character of the late Representative Wright of Pennsylvania. Those who paid tribute to the memory of their colleague were: Messrs. Scranton, Stone, Wanger, Hicks, W. A. Stone and Grow of Pennsylvania, Cassey of New Jersey, Smith of Arizona and Covert of New York. Then, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

WATERWAY TO THE WABASH.

Outlet Proposed from Lake Michigan Southward Through Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Turpie in the senate and Representative Cooper in the house, both of Indiana, have introduced resolutions providing for the appointment of a commission under the direction of the secretary of war, to make a preliminary survey and submit plans and estimates for the construction of a ship canal to connect the south end of Lake Michigan with the Wabash river. The resolution recites that partial surveys have been made and that the project has been recognized as a work of great national improvement as far back as the administration of Andrew Jackson, when Lewis Cass, when secretary of the War department, gave the matter some attention. Again in 1875 Major Gillespie of the corps of engineers made a survey and partial examination and pronounced the project feasible. Since then no further action has been taken and the resolution calls for a commission of five members, two of whom shall be citizens of Indiana, and at least one an engineer of the navy; this commission to make a thorough examination and report upon the best practicable route and all other details.

Since the resolution was submitted attention has been called to the last survey and report by Major Gillespie, who mentioned several routes to reach the Wabash from Lake Michigan, but when making his recommendations suggested as the best route the one set out by Captain Stansbury in 1831, when he reported to General Cass. The trouble that Major Gillespie finds is in getting around the Kankakee river, the water of which is needed by the Illinois river. The Kankakee river runs parallel with the south end of Lake Michigan and if it is cut in two the water supply of the Illinois river would be seriously endangered.

In getting around the Kankakee, Major Gillespie started his canal at Michigan City, Ind., and carried it east of the Kankakee. He claims plenty of water could be obtained in that way to supply the canal.

OPINIONS ON HAWAIIAN MESSAGE.

Members of the House Express Themselves on Secretary Gresham's Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The president's Hawaiian message excited much interest in the house. Chairman McCreary of the foreign affairs committee said that the message presented nothing which seemd to call for congressional action at this time. Secretary Gresham, he said, had clearly followed the best precedents, and was acting in accordance with established usage in demanding that the government be informed of the evidence upon which citizens of the United States had been convicted and sentenced.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine said that the incident established the republican contention that the administration was friendly to the revolutionists and that Secretary Gresham's telegram was in marked contrast to his instructions to the admiral that American citizens who took part in the rebellion, either for or against the government, forfeited their claims upon the United States for protection.

Representative Hitt of the foreign affairs committee said that the perplexity of Mr. Willis, in view of the instructions fresh in his hands, was evident. It was the duty of every minister, he said, to look after the interests of citizens of his country who were in trouble and see that they were given a fair trial.

Military tribunals were often secret, he said, and there was nothing unusual in the proceedings. Secretary Gresham seemed to be taking great pains to instruct Mr. Willis in the ordinary duties of his position and to demand of the Hawaiian government what all other interests dictated that he should do, deal fairly with American citizens.

Mr. Hitt was inclined to think that capital punishment would be visited upon some of the rebels, as for the Hawaiian government to do otherwise would be to put a premium upon the rebellion.

President's Bond Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Active preparations are making at the Treasury department to carry out the bond contract signed yesterday. A new design has been made and the engraving plate is now in progress. Although it is not expected that the plate will be completed ready for printing the bonds for some weeks yet, the delivery of the gold is expected to begin at once. In exchange for deposits for the New York subtreasury the assistant treasurer will be instructed to pay out treasury certificates of deposit which will be taken up on delivery of the bonds.

THREE DEMOCRATS OPPOSE IT.

President's Gold Bond Proposition Meets Opposition in the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The house ways and means committee took up the president's special bond message at the end of the long session today, and so much difference of opinion made itself manifest immediately that the business was postponed until 3 o'clock Monday.

Mr. Bynum, democrat of Indiana, proposed a resolution to amend the act of 1875 so as to make it authorize the issue of bonds bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per cent and payable in gold coin. Chairman Wilson proposed a resolution, less sweeping in effect, to apply only to the contemplated issue, which was the subject of the message and to empower the secretary of the treasury to make them payable in gold coin bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. The discussion was entirely formal and the republicans bore the leading part, particularly Mr. Reed, whose comments were numerous. By the democratic friends of the president it was argued congress was confronted with the specific question of saving for the government some $16,000,000. The republican adversaries contended that a thirty-year loan to meet what the administration considered, according to their construction of the situation, to be a temporary necessity, was inadvisable. They questioned the policy of negotiating with individual financiers for issues and advocated a popular loan of short term bonds in small denominations, which could be taken by the people of the country.

Mr. Reed said: "I do not believe in borrowing gold by bonds payable after thirty years when, according to the secretary of the treasury, we are to have a surplus in the treasury soon."

It was developed by the brief discussion that not only the republicans, but Messrs. Bryan, Wheeler and McMillan of the democrats are opposed to the plan for bonds to be payable by stipulation in gold. Mr. Turner, democrat of Georgia, made the motion to make the message a special order, which was carried.

Mr. Bynum's resolution contemplated bonds payable after one year and within ten years, but was changed to the form given above to apply to the thirty-year issue just negotiated. There was an informal vote taken upon it, but several members did not vote and those who responded "Yea" and "Nay" in chorus were not noted.

Certain democrats of the committee attribute to the republicans a desire to avoid a vote today. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois says there is no uncertainty about the republicans, for it is thought they will not agree to the president's proposition for the reasons which have been outlined.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The following transfers in the Nineteenth infantry are made: Captain William P. Evans, from company I to company F; Captain Edmund B. Smith, from company F to company I.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Garland M. Whistler, Fifth artillery, is extended two months.

The unexpired portion of the ordinary leave of absence granted Captain Egbert B. Savage, Eighth infantry, is changed to leave of absence on account of sickness, to date from February 11, 1895.

The following boards for examination of officers for promotion are dissolved: Fort Leavenworth, Frankford Arsenal, San Francisco, Fort McIntosh and Fort McPherson.

Leave of absence granted Captain Francis W. Mansfield, Eleventh infantry, is extended one month; leave for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Captain Douglas H. Scott, commissary of subsistence; First Lieutenant William P. French, Third infantry, ten days extended.

First Lieutenant James H. Frier, Twelfth infantry, will report for duty with the Delaware National Guards.

Lieutenant Colonel George L. Gillespie, engineer corps, is detailed as member of the examining board at the Army building, New York City, vice Colonel Cyrus B. Comstock, retired.

Treasury Has Authority to Pay Mortgage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Chairman Reilly of the house committee on Pacific railroads visited Secretary Carlisle today, in accordance with the request of the committee, and asked the secretary's opinion as to whether a more specific appropriation would be necessary in case the government should deem it advisable under the authority of the act of March 3, 1887, to pay off the first mortgage bonds of the several bond-aided roads. The secretary thought the authority contained in the act was sufficient, but alluded to the fact that any action on this line was made contingent upon the direction of the president, and while he could not speak with authority, he did not think President Cleveland would be inclined to direct that such action be taken.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The president has pardoned Jesse Ponder, sentenced in Kentucky to two months imprisonment for selling liquor without a license. He also commuted to imprisonment for two years and a half the three-year sentence of King Crain, convicted in Kansas of embezzling letters.

Applications for pardons have been denied in the cases of Walter Evans of Texas and Perry Mills of Kentucky, convicted of mail robbery.

The president has denied the applications for pardons in the cases of J. T. Berryhill, sentenced in Georgia to one year and $1,000 fine for removing distilled spirits in violation of the statutes, and Jasper Lindsay, sentenced in Georgia to six months and a fine of $500 for counterfeiting.

Patents for Western Inventors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued as follows:

Nebraska—Joseph Ehrhard, Diller, combined planter, harvester, hay rake and cultivator.

South Dakota—Aaron Frey and W. Knox, Clark, assignors to said Frey, check row corn planter; Sarah A. Ayerst, Aberdeen, hat stand.

Iowa—Charles N. Bloom, Anamosa, stump extractor; Edwin C. Bomgardner, Iowa Falls, windmill; John T. Carmody, Cedar Rapids, indexing cutter; Barnabas F. Philbrook, Dunlap, dental tool; Harry L. and W. G. Phillips, Lone Tree, stay wire fastener for wire fences; William R. E. Tharp, Glidden, corn harvester.

Indian Territory Judicial System.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Indian appropriation bill, as reported to the senate, does not contain an amendment for the reorganization of the judicial system of Indian Territory, but there will be an effort made to add this provision to the bill when it comes up for consideration in the senate and the members of the appropriation committee will not resist the effort. They discussed the question when the bill was in committee, but decided not to take the responsibility of strictly recommending such wholesale legislation so foreign to an appropriation bill. It is understood, however, that a majority of the members believe that the change proposed should be made.

Rio de Janeiro Will Not Sail This Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The withdrawal of the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, scheduled to sail from San Francisco on the 21st with mails for China and Japan, has been announced at the Postoffice department. Accordingly notice was given today that after the sailing of the Oceanic on the 12th there will be no sailing from that port for China and Japan until March 5. Mails ordinarily forwarded from San Francisco will be taken to Tacoma to connect with the Victoria, scheduled to leave on the 25th for the two countries.

Money for Agricultural Colleges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—In a communication to the house the secretary of the interior reports that of the sixth annual installment of the grant for agricultural colleges, $20,000 each is set apart for the states of Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota. In the five former disbursements a total of $86,000 has been paid to each state.

Sarney Postoffice Closed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The postoffice at Sarney, Greene county, Ia., has been discontinued. Mail will go to Churdan.

Prem's New Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Archibald Cone was today appointed postmaster at Prem, Buena Vista county, Ia., vice A. L. Dupray, resigned.

Quarter Million of Gold Went Out Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The treasury today lost $229,000 in gold, $104,000 from New York and $125,000 from Boston, leaving the gold reserve $41,466,332.

ORANGES ARE FROZEN

(Continued from First Page.)

traffic is at a standstill. The silver plating factories have shut down owing to the inability of the engineers to get up sufficient steam for motive power and heating purposes.

NOT DAMAGED AT ALL.

Teutonic Comes Into Port Without Suffering Any Injury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The White Star steamer Teutonic arrived at her docks this morning and reports having experienced an extremely severe passage. She was delayed outside the harbor for twelve hours on account of the heavy snow storm and blizzard. She brings no news of La Gascogne.

A report came in from Fire Island at 5 o'clock last night that a big steamer had been sighted which it was thought might be the Teutonic, but no confirmation of this report was received until at 7:30 the marine observer at Sandy Hook saw a steamship's lights outside the harbor. The vessel did not signal and in the thick atmosphere was soon lost sight of. At 8:25 she was seen again, and a few hours later it was announced that the Teutonic had anchored inside the Sandy Hook lightship. She was completely covered with ice, but reported that all on board were well.

The Teutonic was within three miles of Sandy Hook at 5:36 a. m. yesterday, but owing to the hurricane from east northeast and a thick snow storm was obliged to stand off shore and steamed seventy miles to the southeast waiting for the storm to moderate.

At 2 p. m. the Teutonic sighted the steamer Josie Reeves of New York, flying signals of distress. A life boat with five men was lowered, but returned after an hour's unsuccessful effort. At 5:30 p. m. the Teutonic sailed alongside the Reeves, affording a lee for the schooner's dories, and nine men were hauled on board.

TEUTONIC'S FEARFUL CROSSING.

The Teutonic passed Daunt's Rock light at 10:30 p. m. January 31. During the first day the vessel encountered a fresh gale from southwest with a high swell. February 2 the same gale prevailed. February 3 the gale moderated somewhat; a high sea was still running, and there was a heavy northerly swell. February 4 the wind moderated, yet there was a confused swell on, and the wind changed from southwest to northwest. February 5 a whole easterly gale that changed to a westerly hurricane was encountered. The vessel labored hard against heavy head seas and head swells. February 6 the vessel struggled with heavy snow and hail squalls and high head seas. The wind was from west northwest. February 7 the wind was still from west northwest and blew a fresh gale. There was a heavy head sea running.

Time of passage seven days eleven hours and one minute. Days runs: 477, 481, 478, 488, 336, 228, 240 and 136 to Sandy Hook. Ditance, 2,846 knots.

The saloon passengers presented Captain Cameron with a set of resolutions commending his skillful handling of the vessel during the tempestuous voyage. Throughout the rough weather the Teutonic proved herself an able sea boat and suffered no damage whatever to any of her fittings. Captain Cameron remained steadily at his post on the bridge for forty-eight hours.

In New York City today the storm has abated but little. The temperature remains very low with a prospect of continuing so throughout the day and Sunday. The thermometer reached zero at 6 this morning, and at 1:30 was 7 above. The highest velocity of the wind was at 10 o'clock, when it blew forty-seven miles an hour. At Sandy Hook it is howling at the rate of fifty-six miles an hour. Forecaster Dunn says it will decrease a little tonight. The southern point of the zero line today is Knoxville. Commissioner Waring of the street cleaning department estimates that it will take ten days and an extra cost of $100,000 to clear the snow from the city streets.

WRECKED IN THE BLIZZARD.

Kearney & Black Hills Train Derailed by Striking a Sand Bank.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—Reports from last Wednesday's storm are coming in slowly, and so far but few cases of extreme distress or suffering have been reported, and no loss of life is known.

Yesterday morning the Kearney & Black Hills train ran into a sand bank near Amherst, and the engine is a complete wreck. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping, and no one was seriously hurt. The engine was turned over on its side, and all the cars left the track. The accident was caused by the engineer thinking the obstruction was nothing but snow, and put on a full head of steam to run through.

JUNIATA, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—February 6 will always be remembered as the date of the most severe blizzard this section ever experienced. Not so disagreeable from the snow as it was from the large amount of dust and dirt in motion. Tuesday there was considerable wind, with snow from the south, which turned into a raging blizzard from the north about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The wind blew at a fearful rate, picking up all the loose snow and a larger amount of dust and dirt, and hurling it through every crevice, until it covered everything, and the mercury fell rapidly, until it reached 29 degrees below zero this morning—the coldest for years. The blizzard lasted about thirty hours, and was so dense as to make it dark in dwellings at midday.

WAHOO, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The train service has been irregular here since the blizzard. The 1:30 p. m. train Wednesday was delayed twenty-four hours at this place.

WAUNETA, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—This locality received its full share of the general blizzard Wednesday. No attempt was made to run trains over this line on that day. Thursday the trains came in as usual from McCook, but only succeeded in going about half way to Imperial, as after reaching the level divides the cuts were all filled with snow and dirt, through which the train was unable to push its way. After working all day the crew gave it up and backed into McCook. The weather is clear, but very cold. Stock will undoubtedly suffer from hunger and cold, but this loss will be more than made up by good crops, which invariably follow a winter of hard storms.

HILDRETH, Neb., Feb. 9.—(Special.)—The storm of Tuesday night wrecked the chimneys of the school building, in consequence of which there was no school this week.

NAVIGATION STOPPED.

All Boats on the Chesapeake Forced to Suspend Business

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The intensely cold weather continued today, but its severity was somewhat modified by the sunshine. Navigation on the Potomac river for about fifty miles is practically at an end. For forty miles between Alexandria, Va., and Maryland Point the ice is gorged in the channel to the height of from one to twenty feet. The running of the steamer between Washington and Norfolk will be suspended until the channel is open. No boats are running in Chesapeake bay, those from Baltimore all having been compelled to stop. At the Pennsylvania railroad station, the officers report that the situation affords little or no encouragement, and say that limited success meets efforts to run trains. All trains are from six to ten hours late. Those on the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Southern, due here yesterday afternoon and evening, reached the city this morning. A train was sent out on the Atlantic Coast line south at an early hour this morning, but the latest heard regarding it was that it was in a drift five miles from Washington.

Sixty-Mile Gale in Michigan.

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—A special to the News from Manistee, Mich., says: The gale increased last night to sixty miles an hour. Trains are badly stalled. Ann Arbor transfer steamer No. 1 is still fast in the ice three-quarters of a mile from the pier. Her captain says her fuel is nearly gone. No. 2 is in the ice three miles south of this port. She has plenty of fuel. The Ann Arbor road will transfer coal to steamer No. 1 when the wind goes down.

Swept from Her Anchorage by Ice.

CHATHAM, Mass., Feb. 9.—A great mass of ice lines the shore for miles and it is almost impossible to launch a boat. An unknown two-masted schooner anchored near Bishop's light this afternoon, but at 3 o'clock a large body of moving ice went down upon the vessel, causing her anchor chains to part. The schooner set signals of distress in the rigging, but the Chatham life saving station was unable to reach her on account of the ice. At dark the vessel was drifting helplessly in the direction of Handkerchief shoals. The captain of the life saving crew telegraphed for a tug and the cutter Dexter at Vinyard Haven will make an effort to reach the vessel.

FISH HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

Terrible Extent of the Storm and High Tide on the Cape Breton Coast.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.—The latest information from Cape Breton indicates that the recent storm has been the most destructive experienced there in thirty years. Great damage was done at South Ingonish and for thirty miles along the gulf shore. The nineteen houses and three stores washed away were built on a narrow rocky peninsula called the "beach," which divides the sea from the harbor. There are less than 100 people in the hamlet. The beach is very narrow and low, one side being the Atlantic and on the other the harbor, and it is exposed to the full fury of the sea when driven in an easterly or southeasterly storm. The houses were small ones, occupied by fishermen. There were three ordinary stores and boarding houses. Some of the houses were vacant, the owners occupying them in summer only.

The gale was accompanied by an unusually high tide, which swept over the beach with great violence. So great was the force of the sea that large rocks were carried through the frail houses. The houses were soon undermined, then wrecked, and floated out to sea with their contents. Everything was lost, but the inhabitants escaped, and no lives are as yet known to have been lost.

Seven miles up the coast is New Haven, another cove of some thirty families. Here the houses are built back on the shore, but the fish houses and the stores are on the beach. Three buildings, with their contents, valued at $10,000, went, as did those of South Ingonish, being swept out to sea with all they contained.

At Middlehead and other places along the coast fish houses, huts and fishing gear were destroyed. The wind blew with hurricane force, breaking up the waters of the St. Lawrence on the eastern Cape Breton coast into waves from eighteen inches to twenty inches higher than the highest spring tides. The whole island of Cape Breton is blocked with snow, and wires are almost completely prostrated.

ICE IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

But for the Work of Tugs the Ice Would Entirely Close the Bay.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—New York today was practically icebound. The bay from the Narrows to Sandy Hook is almost a solid field of ice. The upper bay would be as bad were it not that a number of tugs are at work breaking the ice to permit the passage of craft and small steamers plying in the North and East rivers. Tugs are constantly at work clearing a passageway for the Staten Island ferry boats.