Donate Its Interest Claim.

Representatives of the Union and Central Pacific Rattroads Make a Proposition to the House Committee-Hundreds Million-Dollar Payment.

PLAN TO SETTLE THE GOVERNMENT DEBT

Boissevain, who represents large foreign holdings of the same company, and C. H. Tweed of the Central Pacific, presented the proposition of the corporations to settle the government debts by the payment of the principal thereon, an agreement by which the Union Pacific would pay the United States about \$65,000,000 and the Central Pacific about \$27,500,000.

Representatives of large interests in New York City have communicated with Chairman Reiliy, among them President Fitzger-

York City have communicated with Chairman Reilly, among them President Fitzgerald of the Mercantile Trust company and J. P. Morgan, a member of the reorganization committee, whose dispatches were read today, asserting that a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to accept cash payment of the principal of the Union Pacific debt in full settlement of all claims upon it would be accepted and carried out by the company.

The proposition was formally made by Mr. Bolssevain for the Union Pacific today. Mr. Bolssevain for the Union Pacific today. Mr. Anderson said that the recommittal of the Reilly bill by the house without action, and the failure of congress to give the executive branch of the country any instructions as to protection of government interests, left the whole matter in a very unsatisfactory condi-

tion.

The Central Pacific representative, Mr.

Tweed, was not prepared to make the same
proposition in behalf of that company, but
said if the parties who might advance the principal of the debt could be protected by holding the government lien as security for holding the government lien as security in their advance, the same terms could be carried out by the Central Pacific. Such security was necessary, in his opinion, on account of the existence of liens prior to the government lien. The result of such a plan, he argued, would be to protect the government against its obligations to pay the currence of the security of

rency 6's.

The following concurrent resolution was introduced by Mr. Pettigrew in the senate it today: "Resolved, That the president is hereby requested to employ counsel for the purpose of bringing suit against the didectors and stockholders of the Union and Central Pacific railroads who received the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the stock of said roads without paying cash for the same cash of the said roads without paying cash for the same cash of the said roads without paying cash for the said roads with the said roads with the said road the same; also to recover from the directors, officers and stockholders of said roads such officers and stockholders of said roads such sums of money as were stolen by them or diverted or controverted to any unlawful purpose and therefore not placed in the sinking fund as required by law; and the president is hereby authorized to pay to said attorneys the sum of 5 per cent of all sums recovered from said directors or stockholders. The attorney general is also directed to forclose the mortgage of the government on said roads at the earliest possible date and to take steps to pay off the prior encumbrance on said roads and to use the sinking fund for the purpose; to ascertain the sinking fund for the purpose; to ascertain the amount of money belonging to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads that has been invested in branch lines and the amount

lected to the criticism of the house and Mr. Anderson said he withdrew it. The dis-cussion was largely informal.

Mr. Blair of New Hampshire suggested the present temper of the house upon the remit the interest on the government debt. Inquiry was made about the policy of introducing separate bills for settling debts of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, which Mr. Anderson suggested would be a fairer test of the opinion of the house on the question involved than any consolidation. his proposal was opposed by Mr. Tweed. In Mr. Anderson's opinion foreclosure could be averted for three years by securing stays in the courts and paying the interest on bonds. Speaking to an Associated press reporter. Mr. Anderson said the plan to pay the principal would be equivalent in its financial results to the Relly bill at 2 per cent, instead of 3 per cent, in the present condition of the money market.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE SOUTH.

Alabama and Georgia.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Statistics of the United States geological survey, prepared by Swifts and others of Chicago. With their T. W. Barker of the bureau of statistics. It capital and their power they coerced the is shown that Alabama produced 4,377,977 roads to handle their cars to the exclusion of private shippers. tons valued at \$3,982,007, against 5,136,935 private shippers.

Mr. Pullman, with his great capital, was The average price per ton declined during

the year from 99 cents to 91 cents. During 1893 the mines gave employment to 11,294 men, while in the year just closed 10,789 men were employed, showing that about 500 men were thrown out of employment by the depression in the coal trade in Alabama

atone.

The total production of Georgia in 1894 was 354,111 short tons, against 372,740 tons in 1893, a decrease of only 18,629 short tons, or about 5 per cent. The value, however, shows even a sharper decline than that of Alabama, being \$365,972 in 1893, and only \$299,290 in 1894. The average price per ton at the mines is from 98 cents to 94 cents, a decline of 1334 cents per ton. decline of 131/4 cents per ton.

decline of 13½ cents per ton.

Extensive improvements were in progress throughout the year at the mines at Egypt, Chatham county, N. C., and the production is somewhat curtailed in consequence. A new mine in Moore county began digging in 1894. The total production for the state in 1894 was 13,150 short tons, which is worth \$20,300 at the mines.

REJECTED WILLIAM CAMPBELL. Benate Committee Objects to His Nomina-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The senate com mittee on judiciary today decided to reject the nomination of William Campbell, appointed United States marshal of Minnesota to succeed J. Adam Beede of Duluth. It will be remembered that Beede resigned It will be remembered that Beede resigned during the campaign because as a federal officer some objections were made to his taking part in the campaign in violation of the president's order. Campbell was opposed by a faction of the democracy headed by United States National Committeeman M. Doran. The charges made against Campbell related to personal transactions rather than public matters. He was formerly United States marshal, and for the past two years has been chairman of the Chippewa Indian commission.

General Hussey Knocked Down by a Sleigh Bussey, ex-assistant secretary interior, was knocked down a fast-driven sleigh late this after-noon, and trampled upon by the horse attached to it. He has a bad scalp wound, and it is thought he may be injured internally. He was taken to the Emergency hospital, and until an examination is made physicians cannot say whether or not he

TO PAY ALL THE PRINCIPAL tions, which is in charge of the general deficiency bill, has decided to incorporate in the bill the item of \$200,000 for the Tennessee exposition of 1896, asked for by Representative Washington. One member of the sub-committee opposed, and opposition is feared when the item is before the full committee.

ALLEN CLAIMS FRAUD.

Affidavits Read Concerning the Late Ala-

bama Elections. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The financial question again came forward in the senate today, when Mr. Hill presented a resolution defining the policy of the government to pay its bonds in gold in case the parity between gold and silver could not successfully be WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The house committee on Pacific railroads gave a hearing today to representatives of the companies. E. Eliery Anderson, receiver and government endirector of the Union Pacific, A. A. H. Boissevain, who represents large foreign holdBoissevain, who represents large foreign holdBoissevain large foreign maintained. Mr. Stewart, representing the

The credentials of Mr. Hoar for another term in the senate beginning March 4 next, the fourth term for Mr. Hoar, were presented to the senate today by his colleague, Mr.

Mr. Davis, republican of Minnesota, sub-mitted resolutions from the legislature of Minnesota characterizing the railroad pool-ing bill as an effort to "legalize a gigantic trust," and requesting the Minnesota semators and representatives to work against the

Resolutions were presented by the legisla-tures of Kansas and Minnesota in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

The senate agreed to the conference report on the bill for the removal and settlement of the southern Ute Indians.

ands in Montana and Idaho was withdrawn.

Mr. Pettigrew, republican of South Dakota, presented a resolution severely arraigning the management of the Union and Central Pacific receivers. It declared they "employed counsel to recover the sum stolen by the directors," etc. The resolution also directs the president to protect the interests of the government by using the sink-ing fund to pay off the first mortgage and in the English House of Counters by the first mortgage and in the English House of Counters by the contention of the majority relative to the settlement of contested seats in the English House of Counters by the ing fund to pay off the first mortgage and also by taking other steps. Mr. Pettigrew said he would, at a later date, submit a list of parties with the amount of liabilities.

The senator said the manipulation of these

railroads was a "disgrace to civilization."

A new phase of the financial question came up on the resolution presented by Mr. Hill of New York defining the policy of the government concerning bimetallism, gold plyments, etc. The resolution is as follows:

Pacific and Central Pacific railroads that has been invested in branch lines and the amount of bonds and stocks of other companies now the property of said roads, and to take steps to secure the government of said roads and recover the same or protect the government interest in connection therewith. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. Anderson said that while there was no emergency demanding additional appropriations or giving cause for alarm within two years, the government should dispose of its interests as such as possible. There was a slight exchange of courtesies when in the action of the house in recommitting the bill as unworthy of comment. Mr. Boatner objected to the criticism of the house and Mr. Anderson said that without the sum of the house in recommitting the bill as unworthy of comment. Mr. Boatner objected to the criticism of the house and Mr. Anderson said to the content and in the payment of the house in recommitting the bill as unworthy of comment. Mr. Boatner objected to the criticism of the house and Mr. Anderson said the withdraw it The district the follows:

Meand specification is as follows:

The resolution is as follows: in the best money in use.

Mr. Hill asked immediate consideration the resolution, but Mr. Butler of South Caro-Mr. Blair of New Hampshire suggested lina objected and it went over, the present temper of the house upon the question was not favorable to any plan to mented the Hill resolution with another, as

Resolved, That there is no authority of law to buy gold coin in preference to silver coin for any purpose whatever.

The resolution also went over, and the

senate took up the postoffice appropriation

VEST AFTER THE ROADS. Mr. Lodge made a point of order against the first senate amendment, giving the post-master general discretion in expending the \$3,205,000 for railway postal service, and an animated discussion arose over the item. Mr. Allison of Iowa said as a member of the committee on appropriations he protested against this change of existing laws.

Mr. Vest of Missouri said this was another

instance of the manner in which the railroads fought every measure they conceived to be against them. The government should own postal cars just as it owned postoffices. The railroads seemed determined to control traffic over their roads. He had found total coal production of Alabama and Georgia stock traffic that the roads would move no in the course of an investigation of the live for 1894 are given in a report compiled by the cars except those operated by the Armours,

tons in 1893, worth \$5,096,729. This was a decrease of 758,958 short tons, or nearly 15 per cent, and a loss of value of \$1,114,785, or many contract of the corrections of the correction of th the people who use Pullman cars. When the senator from Ohio (Sherman) proposes to regulate the Pullman cars we are at told we have no right to touch them." Vest continued in a severe arraignment of the

tion as it suited them. Mr. Allen urged the government owner-ship of railroads. He soon diverged from the discussion into the claims of election frauds in Alabama.

Mr. Chandler interrupted with the remark

that charges of fraud against a sovereign state were so grave a full senate should hear. A call for a quorum was had and fifty-two senators responded. Mr. Allen then proceeded. He submitted a detailed statement of the alleged frauds in what is known as the "black belt." It showed a total of 50,078 votes counted, though only 15,313 votes were actually cast. He read affidavits showing specific frauds by counties. If these frauds had not occurred, Mr. Allen said, the populists and republicans would have twenty-two out of thirty-three members of the state senate and seventy-one out of 100 members of the house. Mr. Allen spoke for three hours and had not concluded when at 5:40 the senate adjourned.

Pushing Pub'te Buildings' Chances WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- (Special Telegram.)-Congressman Dave Mercer, accom-panied by six other members of the house, panied by six other members of the house, called on a number of prominent democratic senators this morning and secured their promise not to interpose any objection in the senate to the passage of the bills for public buildings in which the members are individually interested. The bills for a postoffice building at South Omaha is among the number, and will be passed without opposition.

Senator Alien has introduced a bill similar to that which Congressman Meiklejohn nad bassed in the house, authorizing the construction of a wagon bridge over the Missouri river between South Sioux City, Neb., and Sioux City, Ia. The senator has obtained consent for a hearing before the senate committee on commerce on Thursday next, at which hearing the republican members of the Nebraska delegation will be present to urge a favorable report on the bill.

Attorney Dickinson of Broken Bow called

httorney Dickinson of Broken Bow called upon Congressmen Kem and Bryan at the capitol today.

Ex-Governor Crounse is in the city on his way to New York, where he is to take a steamer for Europe.

Dividends by Broken Banks. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of insolvent national banks as fol-WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The subcommit-ce of the house committee on appropria-

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES

Proposal to Give United States Courts Jurisdiction Over Them.

MINORITY REPORT AGAINST THE BILL

Brickner, Lockwood, Brown and Jones Consider it an Encroachment on the Rights Given to the House by the Constitution.

and Central Pacific railroads. The senator said he would have some interesting statements to present as to irregularities in the management of these and some other roads. The senate had not completed the postoffic appropriation bill up to the time of adjournment.

HOAR'S TITLE CLEAR.

The credentials of Mr. Hoar for another power, can give to his dictum such force as would subjugate the so-called prejudices and passions of the representatives and force
them to accept his decision as final and
conclusive in all cases of contest. It is a
glorification of that department of the goverment which is of more recent origin in
our system, and a degradation of that
which the founders of the republic considered
most important."

Some attention is then paid by the minority
as to what it thinks might be the result in

as to what it thinks might be the result in event of the passage of the bill. The argu-ment is made that one man could control the political complexion of the house. It is re-ported, said the minority, that there are The senate agreed to the conference report on the bill for the removal and settlement of the southern Ute Indians.

Mr. Gorman's motion to reconsider the bill affecting important railroad mineral lands in Montana and Idaho was withdrawn. It is that commonwealth might at the same Mr. Detilerate and the state has but one United States judge. The seats of all the members in the period of the same in the same of the same in the next house from Virginia to be contested. Three of these will come before the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the next house from Virginia to be contested. Three of these will come before the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the next house from Virginia to be contested. Three of these will come before the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Same in the next house from Virginia to be contested. Three of these will come before the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge. Again, there are eleven districted in the same judge.

> in the English House of Commons by the courts the minority argues that the condi-tions in this country and England are different. In the latter country members of Par-liament receive no compensation and the ex-penses of a contest are unbearable. Prior to 1870 there was no pretense of fairness in disposing of a controverted election case in the House of Commons. It is understood to be a mere party question on which the strength of contending factions might be

power, and that it would strengthen the growing feeling of distrust among the masses. "During the labor troubles of the past two years the United States judges have been called upon to play parts that have not increased their standing in popular favor, and we do not think it wise to burden them with other dangerous responsibilities in order to relieve this house of a duty imposed on it by the constitution."

PRINTING CONSULAR REPORTS.

Difficulty that Bas Arisen Under the New

Printing Act. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Under the new printing act a difficulty has arisen with reference to the publication of consular reports which, unless remedied, will have the effect of curtailing the distribution. These reports cover a wide range of information. The Department of State has an annual appropriation of \$20,000 to expend for this purpose. The public printer has, however, taken the ground that under the provisions of section 89 of the new printing act, ap-proved January 12, 1895, he is not authorized to print a greater number of these reports than 10,000 copies during the present fiscal year, except by order of congress. The department contends that it is not the inten-partment contends that it is not the inten-tion of congress to depart from the estab-lished custom of printing and distributing these reports, and has now requested con-gress to authorize the printing of as many copies each as the appropriation justifies This appropriation, current fiscal year \$20, 00, will be sufficient for the purpose, vided the authority to use it is obtained. The department is collecting a series of reports upon certain subjects of general intersteamship systems of the world, which it is proposed to publish in special numbers. The editions of these also will be limited by the provisions of the new printing act, as construed by the public printer.

GOLD WILL BE WEIGHED.

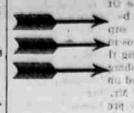
to Count to Be Made of that Paid for the

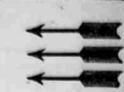
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11,-Secretary Carlisle has informed the New York syndicate with which the 3,500,000 ounces of gold were contracted for that interest on the bonds given in payment would not be charged after the deposit of the gold, and in consequence a large amount of gold was today delivered at the assay office. The superintendent of the assay office has been instructed to accept the gold by weight and to pay in certificates of deposit, which will be received for the bonds when ready for delivery. None of the gold will be counted, but will be weighed in as buillon, and if standard, at the rate of \$18.60 of the United States for their country. Report of the country of the standard of the incorporators will endeavor to obtain subsidies from the governments interested, and will try it secure the patronage of the United States for their country. Report of the united States for their country. Report of the United States for their country. Report of the state of \$18.60 of the United States for their country. per ounce, or as forty-three ounces of stand-ard gold is exactly equal to \$500, the weight may be multiplied by 800 and divided by forty-three to determine the value in dolforty-three to determine the value in dol-lars. Under those instructions abraided coin will be received the same as new, and if foreign coin it will be melted and its value deermined by assay.

Partisanship in the Civil Service. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The civil service commission has completed its investigation of the San Francisco customs house. report has not been made public, but it is understood to sustain the charges of partisan removals and other violations of the civil service laws. Complaints of this char-acter were filed at the bureau, but Commissioner Wise denied them. Several otheroffices in that neighborhood have also been investigated by the committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- (Special Tele (ram.)-The Hanover National bank, New york, has been approved as reserve agent for the First National bank of Malvern, Ia. The comptroller of the currency has been notified of the following changes in officials of Nebraska banks: First National hank, Fullerton, Thomas C. Koch, president, in place of Chauncey Wiltse, decrased: Union Stock Yards National bank, South Omaha, W. A. Paxton, vice president, in place E. A. Cudahy.

Pickler is N t Sanguine of Sucress WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—When he read that it is claimed by F. M. Goodykoontz that the federal





Final Closing Sale.

Extra Special--

High Class Black Silks High Class Black Novelties High Class Brocades-

The goods that Morse has been noted for and without doubt the most elegant silks in Less Than the city will be sold at less than Half Price half their value

1 ***	are energy variables and annual service	
24 O	ilk Crepe in all colors— inches wide— inches wide— ir regular price was \$1.25, ut we clear them out tomorrow at	58c
SI B	olored Moire Silks— 25 a yard is considered low, ut we're going out of business nd you get them for	75c
I tr	plored Gros Grain Silks— om the \$1.00 and \$1.25 grades, 'e must get rid of them o we make you the price	75c
G.	lack Moire Silks— enuine \$1.25 quality. 'e give you a treat in these id make them	80c
A	ll our colored surah silks— lour 27-inch China silks— hat we never sold less than 75c— ake all you want tomorrow at	49c
-		

Dress Goods

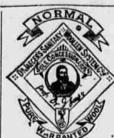
	Serges-Henriettas-Checks-	10
	40 inches wide-	19c
	They were 50c a yard, but now	
	A table loaded down with English	20
	Serges, Henriettas, Scotch Plaids and	JUC
	A table loaded down with English Serges, Henriettas, Scotch Plaids and Mixed Suitings, were 65c and \$1.50	490
	TOTAL CONTRACTOR CONTR	Charles Committee
	Such as you've paid \$1.00 for	200
	All the 52-inch Hopsackings Such as you've paid \$1.00 for Go tomorrow for	
	Fine Henriettas-all colors-	and the second
	46 Inches wide-	49c
	85c was a close price; now	T
	Extra fine Henriettas-	-
	All colors—\$1.25 quality Now half price	63c
	Now half price	
	46-inch Silk and Wool Plaids,	10
	Never Sold less than \$2.50.	69c
	Never Sold less than \$2.50. They will go tomorrow at	
=9		

Chinaware—

Decorated Individual Butter Dishes, former price 5c, tomorrow	1 e
Decorated Salt Bottles, former price 10c, tomorrow	5 c
Decorated Fruit Plates, former price 18c, tomorrow	9 c
Decorated Soup Bowls, former price 18c, tomorrow	9 c
Decorated Pin Trays, former price 75c, tomorrow	40 c
Decorated Comb and Brush, former price \$1.50, tomorrow	\$1.00
Decorated 10-piece Toilet Sets, former price \$1.00, tomorrow	2.40
Decorated 12-piece Toilet Sets, former price \$5.00, tomorrow	3.50
Decorated Fish Sets, Carlsbad china, former price \$7.50, tomorrow	5.00
Decorated Fish Sets, Carisbad china, former price \$8.00, tomerrow	5.50
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200 200	

Ladies' Underwear--

\$1.15 Saxony wool under garments	77c
75c under garments, natural colot	33c
\$1.25 camel's hair vests and pants	75c
\$1.25 Swiss ribbed white under garments	83c
\$1.00 Swiss ribbed white union un der garments	77c
Ladies' fast black hose, seamless foot	
Ladies' woolen hose, with rib top,	15c
Ladies woolen hose, with rib top, at Children's merino hose, all sizes, worth 75c, now	25c
Dr. Jaeger's Underw	ear



JUST HALF PRICE.

THAT'S HONEST.

HALF OUR PLAIN MARKED PRICE.

Notions-

Face Bags	894
Glycerine	50
Cream of Flowers	Da
Benzoine Lotion	290
Rose Atter	29e
Talcum Powder	De
Baby Powder	110
Silk Shields	270
Silk Casing(23c bolt)	40
Binding Ribbon (per bolt)	Đo
Skirt Yokes	100
Safety Pins	50
Puritan Pins	őe.
Linen Thread	Go
Delong Hook and Eyes	70
Velveteen	130
Corset Clasps	70
Shoulder Supporters	39e
Knitting Cotton	40
Hook and Eyes	10
3 pkgs. Hair Pins	10
! gross initials	140
Finishing Beaids	100
Finishing Braids	39¢
Rick-rack	30

Soaps-

					130
Benzoin	e soap		*******		13€
Shaving	soap				134
Sandle	Wood so	ар			174
Tar sos	p				114
Tollet :	Paper			6 for	254
Ser In					

Perfumery-

White Rose(per oz.)	130
Musk(per oz.)	130
May Bells(per oz.)	130
Ieliotrope(per oz.)	130
Rose Geranium(per oz.)	130
doss Rose(per oz.)	134
rab Apple(per oz.)	130
ranjapanna(per oz.)	136
Decan Spray(per oz.)	130

Ribbons-Our complete line of Ribbons at a sacri-

e. Satins, gros grain and moir	er be
IRIIIV.	- 1
Our 6c Ribbon goes at	3c
Our ic and & Ribbon goes at.	40
Our 12c Ribbon goes at	70
Our 15c Ribbon goes at	90
Our 18c Ribbon goes at	110
Our 20c Ribbon goes at	140
Our 22c Ribbon goes at	160
Our 25c Ribbon goes at	170
Our 27c Ribbon goes at	18c
Our 30c Ribbon goes at	20c

THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

government is indebted to South Dakota to the amount of \$2,000,000 by reason of the sale of public lands and that John Hereford King of Chamberlain, has been appointed to prosecute the claim in Washington, Congressman Pickler said: If think that it is true that this money is due to our state by reason of the save giving 5 per cent of the proceeds of public lands sailes to the several states, but nothing will be accomplished by the appointment of a state agent to come to Washington to prosecute the claim. This claim is just what has been before congress claim is just what has been before congress of the state was admitted. I have eintroduced several bills to pay this money but we have been unable to get a favorable report on account of the opposition of the democrats."

TOOK UP THE BOND QUESTION.

DENVER MINT BILL PASSED.

House Almost Completes the Legislative Appropriation bill, to which the house devoted the day, was completed, save for the paragraph relating to the pension office. Several amendments were agreed to, among them to allow the public printer to bid for the work of publishing the Patent Office Gazette, to committee Discusses Several Propositions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The house committee on ways and means held another conference over the president's message to day and again adjourned without reporting any conclusion, but with a brighter prospect for agreement ahead of it. Tomorrow Secretary Carlisle will appear, it is expected, with the contract for the sale of the forth-coming bond issue to settle a question which arose today. Democratic members of the claim in Washington.

Took UP THE BOND QUESTION.

House Almost Completes the Legislative appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The legislative appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The house committee Discusses Sevent and another conference over the president's message to day and again adjourned without reporting any conclusion, but with a brighter prospect

The purity of Dr. Price's Baking Powder is never questioned, because it's absolutely pure.

BILL FOR A PACIFIC CABLE

Representative Stone of Pennsylvania In troduces a Measure in the House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- A bill to incorporate the International Pacific Cable company for a cable from California to the Hawaiian islands, and thence to Japan and other points in the Pacific and the main lands of Asia and Australia, was introduced in the Cockran to meet the present emergency house today by Representative Charles E. and possible exigencies of the future, which stone of Pennsylvania. The incorporators would confer large discretionary power upon are William Alvord, Samuel T. Alexander, Hugh Craig, William H. Diamond, Alfred S. Hartwell, Edward B. Pond, John Irwin, Ray Stone, A. G. Hawes, Herman Oelrichs, Charles R. Bishop, G. W. McNear, Lewis B. Parrott, W. M. Bunker, C. J. Taylor, O. D. Baldwin, Henry F. Allen, W. J. Adams and John D. Spreckels. The bill proposes to give the company the right to held requisite connections, land offices and stations, and to offices and such powers as may granted by any other government, with the provision that nothing in the section shall be construed to commit the United States to any financial liability or guaranty for carry-

ing out its contracts.

The capital stock is to amount to \$5,000,000, in 50,000 shares of \$100 each, with the right to increase it to 200,000 shares by a twothirds vote of the stock, and the stockholders are to organize when \$1,000,000 of stock has been subscribed for and 10 per cent of the subscription paid in. Nine directors are to constitute the board, to serve three years and constitute a first lien on the property, and provides for an annual report of the com-pany's affairs to the secretary of the treasury. The cable project has been the work of Admiral John C. Erwin, who recently retired from active service, and at whose re-quest Mr. Stone introduced the bill. Admiral Erwin has extensive interests in Hawaii and Japan. Of the other incorporators, Mr. Hartwell is a prominent lawyer of Honolulu and who was in Washington in 1891 working in the interests of the came. Charles R Bishop is the richest man on the islands resentative Stone says he is heartily in favor of the proposition for a cable survey and does not think the plin for incorporation of this company need interfere with the government course or is necessarily antagonistic to the senate plan.

BAS A CLAIM AGAINST HAWAIL If His Story is True fhe State Department

Will Back po Cranston.

WASHINGTON, Februili.-The State department will proceed to take vigorous measures in the case of J. Cranston, who arrived at Vancouver yesterday on the Warrimoo, an exile from Hawaii. A brief statement of his case has been received at the State department from the United States commercial agent at Vancouver, alleging that Crauston is an American citizen, that he was guiltless of any participation in the rebellion, and that he was forcibly placed aboard the steamer and exited without any trial and to his severe pecuniary loss. It will be necessary, in order to make out a case against the Hawaiian government, to substantiate Cranston's statement already made. According to his own story Minister Willis took his to his own story Minister Willis took his deposition before he was ejected from Hawaii, and the minister doubtless fully investigated the matter there. Should Cranston's assertions be borne out by this inquiry there can be little question that he will have agood claim for indemnity against the Hawaiian government, and it will be the Hawailan government, and it will be the duty of our State department to insist

arose today. Democratic members of committee prophecy the republicans unite with them upon a plan. The belief is based upon no definite statement from the opposition, but on the general demeanor of the republicans and the sight of Mr. Reed in conference with Mr. Cockran for an hour. The republican contingent took small par in the proceedings and individually the members are diplomatic in speaking their intentions. If Mr. Reed has arrived at any understanding with the administration, as was freely rumored, he has done it, his colleagues say, on his personal responsibility. Most of the time today was consumed in the discussion of a plan offered by Mr. Cockran to meet the present emergence. the executive branch of the government made it as a verbal proposition, but after the meeting reduced the plan to writing and will present it tomorrow in the following form: "Whenever it appears to the secretary of the treasury that an additional supply gold or silver is necessary to the treasury to enable it to maintain the parity between the various coins and forms of money the United States as required by law, said secretary is hereby authorized to procure such gold or silver as may be necessary for that purpose by issuing t

ditioned for the return of a like quantity of the same metal as may be thus obtained, and of the transfer to the holder of such obligations of an additional amount metal not to exceed 3 per cent of the whole amount thus obtained."

Mr. Bynum withdrew his resolution in deference to Chairman Wilson's plan, which covers in part the same ground, and Mr Wilson had amended the form of his resolu constitute the board, to serve three years and hold their meetings in the United States.

The bill includes an authorization for 5 per cent bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000, to the government. The change was designed to meet the objections uttered by republicans the former meeting, but their views upon the former meeting, but their views upon com-at the former meeting, but their views upon treas-it were not elicited during the session. Another change was made in Mr. Wilson's reso lution by leaving blank the term of the bond and the question was raised whether the contract with the brokers did not stipulate for a thirty-year term. The exact terms of the contract were no

Secretary Carlisle be invited to appear before the committee and explain the contract, which was carried. Early in the meeting Mr. Cockran made

speech in favor of his proposition, claiming for it that it did not discriminate against ither metal. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska asserted its intent was solely in the interest of gold. Among the democratic members of the committee feeling made itself manifest, but it may not result in an agreement. Republicans say their course cannot be decided upon until the democrats present some definite measure

There is no baking powder so good Dr. Price's, because it's absolutely pure.

to them.

Cost of Seal Contract and Samoan Protection WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Secretary Carlisle sent to the house today a reply to the resolution introduced by Representative Mcresolution introduced by Representative McMillin of Tennessee calling for information upon the Bering sea claims and the
expenses of the government of Samoa.
Much information has been contained in a
statement recently made. The secretary
says the Alaska Commercial company pays
\$55,500 per annum in addition to the regular
charges on its catches for the privilege of
sealing, and that the American Commercial company has made claim for \$600,000
against the government by reason of its
loss by the restrictions placed upon sealing. The United States has paid out, according to the statement of the secretary
of state, \$71,450 under the agreement for the
government of Samoa.

Lientenant Pershing's Ambition WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant John J. Pershing, professor if military tactics at the University of Nebraska, is a candidate for appointment to a captaincy in the quartermaster general's department. He is endorsed for this position by many prominent military officers, and his claim will also be pushed by the Nebraska delegation

surplus fees of the clerks of said courts for the purchase of law books, to establish a refinery at the Helena, Mont., assay office for separating gold and silver and molding then into ingots, bars, etc., and to refer the of the Cherokee nation for moneys due under early treaties to the attorney general for view. A bill to provide for coinage at the

branch mint at Denver was passed.

The senate amendments to the Chicago public building bill were agreed to by the house Chairman Bland of the colnage, weights and measures committee. Mr. Pence, populist of Colorado, spoke of the advantages to be gained from coining gold at the Denver as-say office because large quantities of gold are mined in the surrounding country. In reply to questions from Mr. Dingley, repub-lican of Maine, he explained that the officers would be given the same compensation re-ceived by those at the Carson City, Nev. branch mint. It was agreed that a vote should be taken on the bill at the end of the session today. Mr. Somers, democrat of Wisconsin, was, at his request, relieved of

Mr. Caminetti, democrat of California, appointed to fill the vacancy. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Hartman of Montana an amendment was adopted authorizing the secretary of the treasury to establish at the assay office at Helena a refinery for refining

duty on the committee on public lands, and

and parting gold and silver, and for casting the same into bars, ingots, etc. An amendment offered by Mr. Dockery wa adopted, to refer the accounts of all moneys due the Cherokee nat'on under the early treaties with these Indians to the attorney general for review and report at the next

session of congress.

Mr. Dockery offered an amendment to the clause appropriating \$99,665 for the publica-tion of the Patent Office Gazette and \$61,125 for producing copies of drawings, trademarks, etc., so as to give the public printer an op-portunity to bid for the work and to do the same at the public printing office, if the joint committee on printing should deem i

Mr. Price of Louisiana stated it was es known to any member of the committee, and timated that if the work were done at the Mr. Hopkins of Illinois made a motion that government printing office there would be an annual saving of over \$30,000. was now done by private bidders. The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Terry of Arkansas an amendment was adopted appropriating half of the surplus derived from the fees of clerks of United States courts to apply for the purchase of law books, under the tion of the attorney general.

An arrangement was made by which the debate on the paragraphs relating to the pen-sion office should be limited to one hour and a half, and then, after a short statement by Mr. Dingley of Maine in criticism of the

It was arranged that Wednesday, instead of tomorrow, should be given to the District The bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Colo., was passed.
At 5:25 p. m. the house adjourned.

appropriation of \$500,000 for special examin-ers in the field, the committee rose.

Baking Powder, as it alone is absolutely

Fow Tinsley Will Hold Office. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-(Special Tele WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—In spite of the fact that the senate committee on postoffices and post roads has reported unanimously against the confirmation of A. D. Tinsiey, Senator Pettigrew has by no means wen the fight over the postoffice at Sioux Falls. The matter will rest as it is until the adjournment of congress, at which time President Cleveland will make a recess appointment, and should the senate at the next session see fit to reject the nomination, the same action by the president will be pursued indefinitely and Tinsley will continue to hold the office,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 - Secretary Car-isle has appointed and commissioned E. Johnson of Port Townsend, Wash., form-erly chief of the sugar bounty division, as chief of the income division of the Treas-ury department.



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