followed, declared that Mr. Hill was merely threshing old straw. The present time was, he declared, inappropriate for such a resolution, coming on the very heels of the monstrous attack which the president had made upon the currency and credit of the United States in his bargain to sell our bonds abroad on such terms as he had made with the European bankers. This action he pronounced the most disastrous assault upon the country's financial system which had ever been made, and the worst feature of the whole wretched business, he said with growing earnestness, "is that the attack is made by the man who because of his position should have stood the foremost in our defense. Our nest has been befouled by the man who should have stood for our credit."

Mr. Wolcott criticised the recent contract made for the sale of the bonds in Europe. He did not believe the bankers through whom the deal had been made would ever realize upon the advance more than 10 per cent of the amount of the bonds sold on account of the advance in their price.

He had been assured that in New York alone 112½ had been tendered for $135,000,000 worth of bonds, and said he had the authority of one of the leading bankers in New York for the statement that within sixty days the whole issue would be worth 120. "If," he said, speaking directly to the resolution and the desire expressed by it to uphold our national credit, "there were ever any men who were not entitled to consideration, it is the Rothschilds and the president, because they have sought to blacken our credit."

He asserted the resolution and speech of Mr. Hill were in the same direction as all other efforts made to discredit silver, and then launched out into a defense of the silver advocates, declaring they did not advocate this course because they were unpatriotic or because of selfish purposes, but because they would relieve the suffering in the country, and they did not believe this was possible of accomplishment until the double standard should be re-established. There could be no prosperous times with wheat at 50 cents a bushel.

He referred to the proceedings in the German Reichstag of yesterday concerning silver as an indication that there was to be a change in the interest of silver. "We are working toward it," he concluded, "but if any act could serve to paralyze progress in that direction, it is the disgraceful and dishonorable dicker of the president with the Rothschilds."

CONGRESS SHOULD DECLARE ITSELF.

Mr. Lodge, republican of Massachusetts, said the substantial and important part of the resolution was the last half of it, declaring the right of the holder to receive his pay in the best money. He would push all the other declarations of the resolution aside as immaterial and let this stand. He did not regard it as necessary to define the question as to who was a bimetallist, or to pronounce for the parity of all kinds of money, as the latter declaration was already to be found embodied in our statutes. The point was in neither of these directions, but in the sustenance of the credit of the country. He believed that the holder of a government bond should be able to ask for payment in the best money, and in gold if that were the best, and he believed that to be the position of the republican party. He agreed with Mr. Wolcott that the president had assailed the credit of the country, but asserted that they had made the attack by his assault upon our coin bonds. For that reason, because of this attack, he thought that congress should declare itself without equivocation or reservation.

Reverting to the contract, he said that the profits allowed the European bankers "were enormous, gigantic," and characterized the contract as the blackest ever made by an administration in dealing with American securities.

But this fact, Mr. Lodge added, only renders it more important that the government should make good its promises. It was not a question of bimetallism and of monometallism, but of the good faith of the country. That credit had been impeached and attacked by those who should have defended, and it therefore behooved congress to come to the rescue. He hoped a vote would be reached not only on this resolution, but on the entire financial question, believing the country had a right to know whether the senate was a free coinage body or a body opposed to that policy.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada opposed the Hill resolution as a surrender of silver and as binding the gold fetters on the people.

WERE SILVER MONOMETALLISTS.

Mr. Hill was again on his feet as soon as Mr. Stewart closed. "At least this debate has cleared the atmosphere," said Mr. Hill. "The true purpose of these professed friends of silver has been laid bare. It was that they intended to pay our government obligations in silver coin, no matter how degraded, how depreciated that metal might be. It was for the purpose of securing this disclosure that the resolution was presented. It was brought forward to have senators disclose their policy and to present a different policy. To the fling of the senator from Colorado that I am a bimetallist on a gold basis, I answer he is a bimetallist on a silver basis. It was a mere play of words," said Mr. Hill. "Such men were not for bimetallism at all; they were for silver, and silver only."

Mr. Hill turned to attacks being made on the president. It was not for him (Hill) to express approval of the contract with foreign bankers. But the president had not been free to act as he desired. He had been bound hand and foot by the present law. This democratic congress had refused to help him.

Mr. Gray of Delaware—Do you mean to say this senate is at present democratic?

"No," said Mr. Hill. "We no longer have the majority, but while we had it we put off action and procrastinated until power passed out of our hands.

"The senator from Colorado can arraign this administration because it has contracted with the Rothschilds, but in this emergency where will you look for vast sums of money? Will you get it from the miners of Colorado?"

Mr. Wolcott quickly responded: "No, not from the miners of Colorado, as they have been ruined by the legislation of the senator from New York. But there were plenty of Americans ready to take the bonds had they the chance."

Mr. Hill declared the only way to secure such a vast sum was in going to the money kings of the world. Republican administrations had appealed to the Rothschilds, so it was useless to raise a party cry against the administration's course in going to foreign bankers. At this point Mr. Hill took a slip of paper from his table.

SILVER AGITATION IN GERMANY.

"I have here an announcement that I have read with joy. It is an Associated press cable from Berlin announcing the Reichstag has directed the renewal of efforts to secure an international monetary conference."

Mr. Hill read the Associated press cable in detail and added: "I rejoice at this news as much as the senator from Colorado; perhaps more. I sincerely believe an international agreement is possible for bimetallism. This resolution announcing the policy of this country for bimetallism would be the answer of the United States to the action of Germany." Mr. Hill hoped the response might go to Berlin today, and that the world might know the credit of the United States was to be at all times maintained.

At 2 o'clock the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up, but the financial sentiment was too strong to give way to agriculture, and Mr. Teller returned to the Hill resolution. He said it was the most remarkable paper he had ever seen. He would try to not go outside parliamentary usages. This interest of the senator from New York for silver by offering a resolution for gold showed his regard for bimetallism. Mr. Teller declared that for the last ninety days a prearranged effort had been made to put the country on a gold basis; it could not get away from it. The senator from New York had taken part in that effort. He declared this effort had been in the direction of putting gold to a premium. There had virtually been a conspiracy to this end, and with this accomplished the plan would be to require payment alone in that money. Indeed, as a matter of fact, gold was even now at a premium, for it had appreciated when everything else had depreciated. Of course the silver dollar would depreciate with this discrimination against it. He denounced as cant the assertion of interest in maintaining the parity and paying "the best dollar." "The best dollar they want is," he asserted, "the dollar which it will take most sweat and blood to get." Referring to Mr. Hill's professions of bimetallism, Mr. Teller said Mr. Hill would be welcomed to the ranks when he should show himself to be honestly in favor of bimetallism, "but," he added "if this resolution contains his sentiment, he will be of no assistance to us or to the world. Mr. Hill is noted for his courage, but it takes a higher degree of courage than he has shown in anything else to stand out in defiance of a transaction which puts our securities at a lower rate than those of Egypt, and when he says that no senator can decently criticise the transaction I want to say that his idea and mine differ as to what decency is."

Mr. Hill interrupted to repeat what he had said, whereupon Mr. Teller said: "The senator has a right to make any statement he sees fit." To which Mr. Hill replied: "He has no right to put words into my mouth that I did not utter."

GROUND FOR CHARGING DISHONESTY.

Continuing, Mr. Teller declared that as a senator he construed it to be his duty to protect the reputation and the interest of the United States, and he declared he would not be frightened out of his policy of putting the bond transaction before the country in its true light. He declared it was the most scandalous transaction he had ever known since his entry into public life, and said: "It is the first time in the history of the administration's affairs the people have had ground for charging absolute dishonesty." He said, however, that he did not charge that the president or the secretary of the treasury had profited pecuniarily by the transaction. He could not, however, conceive what had influenced their course except in undue desire to acquire authority for gold bonds. He thought that probably they had hoped to frighten congress. Mr. Teller bitterly arraigned the president for dealing with foreign bankers. The price paid for these bonds showed the bankers had a pledge that they would be paid in gold, and yet the administration gave the banking syndicate a bonus of 1 per cent to take the bonds. "There will be a breaking down and breaking up of this condition of things," declared Mr. Teller, impressively, "and when that time comes silver will have its innings."

Mr. Vilas gave notice that on Monday he would address the senate on the financial situation.

The consideration of the agricultural bill was then resumed. The committee amendment for an inspection of live cattle, the meat of which, fresh, salted, canned, packed, etc., is to be exported, was agreed to.

The agricultural bill was laid aside without final action, and the senate, at 5:20, went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

DEBATE ON NEW SHIPS.

Naval Appropriation Bill Occupied the Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The house today concluded the general debate on the naval appropriation bill. The increase of the navy authorized in the bill (consisting of three battle ships and twelve torpedo boats), was supported by Messrs. Adams (rep.) of Pennsylvania, Milliken (rep.) of Maine, Bartlett (dem.) of New York, Coombs (dem.) of New York, and Talbott (dem.) of Maryland, and was opposed by Mr. Washington (dem.) of Tennessee.

The house agreed to the senate amendments for the sale of isolated tracts of public lands, reducing the minimum prices for such lands from $2.50 to $1.25 per acre. The twelve pension bills reported at last night's session, were passed, as was also a bill to place Warren C. Beach on the retired list as a captain. The remainder of the day was devoted to eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Colquitt of Georgia.

The senate amendments to the joint resolution suggesting arbitration for the settlement of the boundary line dispute between British Guinea and Venezuela was agreed to.

The pension bills favorably reported from the committee of the whole at last night's session, twelve in number, including one to increase the pension of Major General Julius H. Stahl, Hungarian nobleman, were passed, after which the house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bills.

Mr. Washington, democrat of Tennessee, argued that it was bad policy for the American republic to attempt to construct and maintain an immense naval equipment.

Mr. Adams, republican of Pennsylvania, reproached Mr. Washington for his sentiments. He had never expected to hear them from the lips of a man bearing the name of Washington. If the Monroe doctrine was to be preserved, a navy was absolutely essential.

Mr. Bartlett, democrat of New York, speaking for the metropolis, appealed to his democratic colleagues not to abandon the policy first advocated by William C. Whitney in 1885 when he was made secretary of the navy.

After some further debate in favor of the bill, Mr. Talbot, in charge of the bill, closed with a general argument adduced in favor of the increase of the navy.

The senate bill was passed, granting two condemned cannon to the Iowa Historical society at Des Moines.

The senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bills were disagreed to, and the bill sent to conference. At 2 o'clock under a special order, further business of the house was suspended, and the remainder of the day was devoted to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Senator Colquitt of Georgia.

BUILDING SHIPS LIKE OURS.

England and France Take the American Fast Cruisers as Models.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The British and French have taken alarm at the splendid performance of our two new triple screw cruisers, the Columbia and the Minneapolis. For a long time this great departure in naval engineering so successfully practiced by Engineer-in-Chief Melville, was looked upon with suspicion by foreign powers, and, indeed, there were many critics in our own navy who predicted the failure of the vessels, but now all opposition seems to have disappeared, and both Great Britain and France are about to pay us the compliment of building vessels of this type and even endeavoring to improve upon the originals. The British naval program for this year includes the construction of four improved Blenheims, the Blenheim being a sister ship to the armored cruiser Blake, which took part in our naval review in 1893. The French naval authorities are also about to build two "croiseurs corsaire." These are intended as answers to the American "pirates," as vessels of the Columbia class have come to be known, in spite of the efforts of the Navy department to prevent the names from sticking. The French vessels are to have triple screws, to be of a displacement of from 8,500 to 8,800 tons, with 26,000-horse power, which, it is estimated, will give them a speed of twenty-three knots, which is about the maximum attained by the American commerce destroyers. The British vessels will be smaller than the French craft, about twenty-six feet shorter and with 1,000 less horse power and the calculated speed of twenty-two knots.

The British newspapers, however, are calling attention to the fact that this is a knot less speed than the American vessels, urging that it be increased, as the British craft cannot afford to be outfooted even if the foreign vessels are owned by a power with which Great Britain is never likely to be at war.

COMMITTEE AFTER INFORMATION.

What Funds Belonging to Pacific Roads Are Now in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Caminetti of California today introduced a resolution in the house calling upon the secretary of the treasury, the attorney general and the commissioner of railways for the following information respecting Pacific railways:

First, The amount now deposited in the United States treasury by various bond aided railroads, with the accumulation applicable to the redemption of outstanding bonds under the Thurman act.

Second, The amount now in the respective funds of said companies applicable to the payment of first and second mortgages issued by said companies.

Third, The amount due now from the United States to each of said companies for the transportation of mails, troops, etc.

Fourth, The amount of the first and second mortgage bonds issued by said companies, payable in the years 1895 and 1896, with the date on which each installment was made payable.

Fifth, From what fund was the first installment, due January 1, 1895, on bonds issued by the Central Pacific railroad, paid by the United States.

Troubles in the Church.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mgr. Satolli has been notified that a committee will visit him from Chicago concerning serious difficulties in the affairs of St. Hedwig's church. The representations are that the factions are so bitter that bloodshed may occur unless a decision is soon reached. The archbishop has closed the church and a faction has appealed to the city council. The women of the church appear to be very prominent in the conflict. The committee has not yet presented its statement to Mgr. Satolli.

Frink Gets His Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Fenton M. Frink was today commissioned postmaster at Hansen, Neb.

APPROPRIATES SIX MILLIONS

Last of the Measures for Running the Government Completed in Committee.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL REPORTED

Together with What Has Already Been Passed Upon the Total Deficiency Appropriations for the Session Amount to Nearly Nine Millions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The house committee on pensions today reported the general deficiency bill, the last regular appropriation bill of this congress. The bill appropriates $6,518,574, of which the principal appropriations are as follows:

Treasury department	$ 1,159,415
War department	229,500
Navy department	109,285
Department of Justice	2,364,430
Postoffice department	1,282,148
Government printing office	400,403
Judgment of the court of claims	716,093
Audited claims	73,705

In addition to the sum recommended in this bill, appropriations have been made during the present session of congress to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the support of the government during the current and prior fiscal years, as follows:

Dec. 24, 1894, printing	$ 100,000
Dec. 24, 1894, eleventh census, etc	400,096
Jan. 25, 1895, urgent deficiency	1,864,421

The total amount of deficiency appropriations for this season is, therefore, $8,882,895.

The recommendation of Secretary Gresham for an appropriation of $125,000 for the payment of all claims by Great Britain growing out of the seizure of fur sealing vessels in Bering sea was called up in the committee for the first time, and the members declined to recommend any action upon it because they had not been able to look into the matter sufficiently to take action upon it immediately. Mr. Breckinridge was authorized to offer an amendment in the house for the payment of these claims without any recommendation of the committee for or against it, and the members reserved the right to vote as they may see fit upon the question. No action was taken by the full committee upon the subcommittee's recommendation that $200,000 be appropriated for a government exhibit at the Tennessee exposition of 1896, but the item will be taken up in committee Monday, and, if approved, will be embodied in a separate bill.

Under the Department of State is a clause "that the disbursements made to members and attaches of the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration at Paris by Major E. W. Halford and John W. Foster, disbursing officers of said commission under the authority and with the approval of the secretary of state, out of moneys heretofore appropriated shall be allowed by the comptroller of the treasury," which settles a controversy between the department and the accounting officer of the treasury. For the commercial bureau of American republics there is an item of $8,000; for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, $5,000.

The following sums are provided for completing public buildings already under way:

Fort Dodge, Ia	$ 1,500
Paris, Kan	4,000
Richmond, Ky	25,000
Springfield, Mo	5,000

For collecting the internal revenue, including expenses under the oleomargarine act, and for the inspection of tobacco exported, $75,000 is allotted and for the customs service $600,000. The office of the eleventh census, it is provided, shall be abolished on March 4, 1895, and the terms of all employes cease with the exception of a force necessary to complete the work under direction of the secretary of the interior. The deficiency appropriations for the courts are made each year. The principal items in this bill are:

	1895.	1894.
Marshals' fees	$713,000	$195,450
Marshal's expenses	140,000	.....
Fees of jurors	100,000	.....
Fees of witnesses	156,000	75,701
Support of prisoners	50,000	78,000
Pay of bailiffs	45,000	.....
Fees of district court attorneys	130,000	54,000
Fees of clerks	120,000	.....
Fees of commissioners	187,200	40,181

The fees for marshals in 1893 amounted to only $28,159.

The principal item under the Postoffice department is $935,000 for interest and mail transportation by railroad routes, exclusive of the Pacific railroads.

TO SURVEY FRACTIONAL TOWNSHIPS.

Interior Department Refers Bills to Surveyor General Hughes of South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of the interior has transferred to the surveyor general of the state of South Dakota all applications for the contract for surveying the fractional townships between Nebraska and South Dakota, for recommendation as to the award.

A survey of the Fort Randall military reservation in South Dakota is to be made, and as Nebraska has no surveyor general, it has been deemed wise by the Interior department to place in the hands of Hon. Richard B. Hughes, South Dakota's surveyor general, the duty of awarding the contract for the survey of the Nebraska fractional townships, which are situated on the boundary line between the two states, and adjacent to the Fort Randall reservation. It is expected that the recommendations of Surveyor General Hughes will be received at the department in a short time. For fear that the contract for the survey of the fractional townships should be awarded to the same bidder who gets the work for the reservation the Nebraska delegation today wired to Surveyor General Hughes at Huron, recommending the award to Gumaer and Harvey of St. Paul, Neb.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

Tacked on as an Amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The subcommittee of the senate committee, which has charge of the sundry civil appropriation bill, concluded its labors late today and sent the bill to the public printer in order to have it ready for the full committee, which will meet Monday. The bill, as it will go to the full committee, will contain an amendment providing for the issuance of time certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $100,000,000, to draw 3 per cent interest, and to run for three years. It is distinctly understood that these are to be used only for the purpose of meeting the treasury deficit and are not to be of a character to be used as bank reserves. There is some difference of opinion in the full committee as to whether the secretary of the treasury has sufficiently indicated that the certificates are needed, but there is very little doubt the full committee will accept the recommendation of the subcommittee. It is believed the full committee will dispose of the bill at one sitting.

TO INVESTIGATE THE SEALS.

Other Countries to Be Invited to Find Out What Can Be Done.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Important action upon the seal fisheries of the eBring sea was taken today by the house committee on ways and means. It was agreed to authorize the president to invite the governments of Great Britain, Russia and Japan to unite with the United States in sending a joint commission to investigate the seal fisheries of the North Pacific and Bering sea. The president will be authorized to arrange a modus vivendi with these powers for the protection of the seals, until the report of the commission has been made and acted upon. The secretary of the treasury will be empowered to take steps to kill the seals under the terms of the Dingley bill in case these nations refuse to join with the United States in an investigation.

Rumored Nunciature Surprised Satolli.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mgr. Satolli was much surprised to hear from Rome that he would become nuncio at Lisbon prior to elevation to the cardinalate. There is no information at the delegate's residence concerning the reported move, and it is regarded as general speculation. It is said there is no vacancy in the nuncio lists, and no probability of a change there within the present year. Should the present nuncio be elevated to the cardinalate, it would not occur before the next papal consistory, and the conferring of the red hat would be at the subsequent consistory, many months ahead. There is no information that the nuncio will be thus elevated, but if he should, it is apparent that he would retain his present position for some time.

WHITE RIBBONERS' CONVENTION.

Large Number of Addresses Delivered at Yesterday's Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The greater portion of the morning session of the convention of White Ribboners was consumed in a discussion as to what the special needs of the Woman's Christian Temperance union in the national capital and how these needs may be met.

Mrs. Sarah B. La Petra of this city opened the remarks on the subject and was followed by Miss Weightman, district corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Haslup of Maryland; Mrs. Baker, national treasurer of the Women's Christian Temperance union; Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Missouri, and others. The discussion was followed by a devotional service conducted by Mrs. J. Fowler Willing, national evangelist. After a noontide prayer at 12 o'clock adjournment was taken to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The afternoon session was presided over by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and a number of interesting speeches were delivered. Mrs. Frances Ensign, the national organizer, told about young women's work in the Women's Christian Temperance union, and Miss Shaffer, from the Carlisle Indian school, spoke of work among the Indian girls there. The work of the Loyal Temperance Legion was spoken of by Miss Anna A. Gordon and Miss Ellen A. Blair. Addresses were delivered by Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi, Miss Elizabeth N. Yates, department lecturer; Representative Elijah Morse and ex-Representative J. T. Taylor. The session closed with an address by Miss Julia Leavens of Chicago on "Physical Culture and Artistic Dress."

Only a fair attendance marked the closing session of the day at the Metropolitan church. Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman delivered an address on the relation of the Women's Christian Temperance union to the church, as also did Mrs. Catherine Stevens. The former produced great enthusiasm by reading a telegram from the corresponding secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance union of Missouri, stating that the house and senate committee of the legislature of that state had reported a woman's suffrage bill. Mrs. Elizabeth Yates spoke of woman in politics. The relation of the Women's Christian Temperance union to the home was discussed by Hon. Helen M. Baker and Dr. Heagh Johnson, pastor of the Metropolitan church, delivered the closing address.

NEBRASKA SENATORS ARE BUSY.

Manderson and Allen Offer Petitions, Bills and Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Manderson today presented a petition signed by President G. A. Christopher and other officers of Cigarmaker's union No. 93 of Omaha, praying for the enactment of a law for protection of American seamen.

Senator Manderson today introduced a bill to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the military record of William McCormick of Tekamah, Burt county, and directing the secretary of war to grant him an honorable discharge from November, 1864.

Senator Allen today offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating $25,000 for gauging the streams, and determining the water supply of the United States, including an investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in arid and semi-arid sections.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—First Lieutenant Brad P. Schenk, Ninth infantry, is granted leave for fifteen days.

Second Lieutenant George T. Langhorne is transferred from troop E to troop L, and Second Lieutenant Andrew E. Williams, troop L, to troop E, Third cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Edmund L. Butts, Twenty-first infantry, will report for duty with commanding general Department of the East.

The following transfers in the Seventh infantry are made: Captain Constant Williams, company B to company I; Captain Edward E. Hardin, company I to company B.

The following transfers in the Twenty-third infantry are made: Captain Calvin D. Cowles, company G to company N; Captain Edwin B. Bigelow, company K to company G; Second Lieutenant Charles B. Hagadorn, company H to company I; Lieutenant Henry G. Cole, company I to company H.

Land Contracts Settled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of the interior today rendered decisions in the following land contests, on appeals from decision of the commissioners of the general land office: Nebraska—Erick J. Flood against Oscar R. Bowman, Neligh district, decision affirmed and contest dismissed; Herbert Baker against Charles H. Combs, Grand Island district, decision affirmed and land awarded to Combs. South Dakota—William H. Sims against Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, Chamberlain district, case remanded to local officers for action, in accordance with president's proclamation, declaring lands on line of this railway forfeited, for non-compliance with terms of act of 1891, and patent to issue to Sims.

Bill Would Not Sign the Petition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Gray is engaged in circulating in the senate a recommendation to the president that Senator Ransom of North Carolina be appointed minister to Mexico to succeed Hon. I. P. Gray. He has so far presented it only to the democrats. All of those to whom it has been shown have signed it except Senator Hill, and he has asked to be excused on the ground, not of opposition to Mr. Ransom, but because he says he is not making recommendations to the president. Many of the republicans have expressed a desire to sign the document and it will be presented when the democratic members shall have been canvassed completely.

Thurston Consulted with Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, had a long interview with Secretary Gresham today. It is surmised that he was consulting the secretary relative to the application made by United States Minister Willis to the Hawaiian government for a stay of sentence and copies of the records of the military commission in the cases of Gulick and other alleged American citizens who were sentenced to death for participating in the rebellion.

Agreed Upon the Mineral Lands Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The senate and house conference on the bill for the examination and classification of mineral lands in the states of Montana and Idaho have reached an agreement, practically on the basis of the bill as it passed the senate. The bill was reported to the senate today, amendments accepted, and the bill passed. It is understood that a like action will be taken in the house on Monday. The bill has been before congress for the past four years.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Nebraska—Arago, Richardson county, Julius Kieber, vice C. B. Schaeffer, resigned. Iowa—Bankston, Dubuque county, Nicholas Ferring, vice Michael Ferring, dead; Lesan, Ringold county, M. L. Lesan, vice D. C. McIntyre, resigned; Olympus, Harrison county, John Stromsberg, vice W. L. Morrow, resigned.

To Suspend Entries on Railroad Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Caminetti of California introduced a resolution today calling upon the secretary of the interior to suspend action upon all selections filed by land grant railroads for lands in California until January 1, 1896, unless legislation providing for the examination of mineral lands within the limits of said selections shall be enacted previous to that date.

New Pension Examiners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The following examining surgeons for the Pension bureau were appointed today: Nebraska—Dr. J. B. Kenestrick and Butler Cooper, Beaver City; Dr. A. H. Muller, Trenton; Dr. D. Boswell, Imperial; Dr. Phillip Metz, Columbus. Iowa—Dr. William Costello, Mauquoketa.

Ex-Chief Clerk of State Department Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Sevellon A. Brown, for many years chief clerk of the State department, and well known to public men and to diplomatic representatives, died here this afternoon of pneumonia. He had been in the real estate business for several years past.

Special United States Attorney Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The attorney general has appointed J. E. Carland of Sioux Falls, S. D., a special assistant United States attorney for the district of South Dakota.

HOW TAYLOR'S MONEY WENT

Several Thousand of it Sunk in Cripple Creek Property.

CHARLEY MCCOY GIVES TESTIMONY

Refused to Tell Anything of Particular Interest Before the Investigating Committee for Fear of Damaging His "Client's" Case.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Charley McCoy, about whom so much has been said lately in connection with the Taylor defalcation, has returned to the city, and today he appeared before the investigating committee. The committee examined him closely about Taylor's investments in Cripple Creek and learned that the ex-treasurer had three lots there and five buildings worth from $2,500 to $4,000. McCoy first knew that Taylor was short late in November, when Taylor came to him and said that he was having a very hard time to straighten up his affairs. He was convinced that Taylor did everything he could to make a settlement, but could not get enough cash. He saw him last in Chicago January 2, when McCoy left for this state.

He was asked several other questions, but refused to answer on the ground that he would prejudice the interests of his client. When asked who his client was he nearly knocked the committee off their chairs by saying "Taylor." Asked if he were an attorney he replied "Yes," and stated that he had been admitted to the bar May 6, 1887. He also stated that on the Wednesday before Christmas he had stated to Senator Pettigrew that Taylor was having a desperate time in settling.

PROHIBITING PRIZE FIGHTING.

In the house, Dowdell's bill prohibiting prize fighting and imposing a penalty of ten years in the penitentiary for the principals and from $100 to $500 for accessories and one year imprisonment, came up for passage. The committee reported in favor of cutting down the penalties to practically nothing, but Dowdell made a stiff fight on the floor and carried the bill by an overwhelming majority.

A long petition was presented from Sioux Falls protesting against the divorce bill.

The bill fixing salaries of officers in first-class cities passed. The bill abolishing the boards of trustees of educational institutions was killed. The bill setting aside 40,000 acres of land for the proposed Redfield insane asylum passed, as did the bill asking congress to allow settlers on the Yankton reservation to prove up under the homestead law.

The railroad committee held a meeting this evening to determine an action on the big railroad bill which has been pending since the opening of the session and which has been the cause of the great fight between the roads and the Sioux Falls jobbers. The committee decided to report, recommending that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee to determine several constitutional points. In case this does not kill the measure they will probably report that the bill do not pass. It is estimated that it cannot pass the house.

WYOMING LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

About Two Hundred Measures Submitted to the Governor.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The session of the third state legislature of Wyoming expired by constitutional limitation at midnight. At the hour of adjournment over 200 acts, some of them of vital importance to the people of Wyoming, had been delivered to the governor, and about one-half of them have been approved already. The governor has sent in but one veto. It is the judgment of every one that this legislature has accomplished more practical results than any of its successors. Legislation has been enacted reducing general expenses of the state government for the next two years nearly $25,000. This has been done without crippling any institution, but, on the other hand, appropriations have been made to carry on the work of constructing the several charitable and penal institutions now in course of erection.

IDAHO'S SENATORIAL STRUGGLE.

Fifth Week of Balloting Closed with Practically Little Change.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Today closes the fifth week of balloting by the Idaho legislature for senator. Shoup, for re-election, received twenty votes, and Congressman Sweet nineteen. Shoup's vote represents all dark horses, and includes two democrats. A combination has been formed to break down the solid nineteen. Sweet's nineteen is composed of republicans who have voted for him from the first ballot. The contest is now a deadlock, the populists holding the key to the situation. It is not believed the seat in the senate will be left vacant. There is no bitterness between the republican faction. Vic Bierbower, formerly of Nebraska, is a state senator, and working for Shoup.

To Investigate Municipal Corruption.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 16.—The assembly judiciary committee today reported a substitute for the attorney general's bill providing for a drag net investigation of alleged municipal corruption in San Francisco. The substitute measure provides for a committee of three, one member to be appointed by the governor and one each by the president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly. The committee is authorized to sit not longer than until the convening of the next legislature, and has power to send for persons and papers and take testimony.

No Senatorial Choice in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 16.—Two ballots were taken in the United States senatorial fight today, resulting as follows: Higgins, republican, 7; Addicks, republican, 4; Massey, republican, 4; Walcott, democrat, 5; Congressman John W. Causey, 4.

Senatorial Ballot in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 16.—The senatorial ballot today stood: Dolph, 35; Hare, 10; Raley, 6; Weatherford, 1; Williams, 24; absent, 14.

McDonald Jury Failed to Agree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The jurors in the case of R. H. McDonald, on trial for perjury in connection with a statement signed by him as vice president of th collapsed Pacific bank, reported to the court today that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal, and were discharged by Judge Murphy. It is stated that the charge upon which the trial was based developed the strongest evidence against the defendant in the possession of the prosecution. It is not generally believed McDonald will be convicted upon any charge in connection with the Pacific bank.

Pokrok Zapadu Entertains.

The stockholders and employes of the Pokrok Zapadu gave a private entertainment last night at National hall, for the enjoyment of their families and immediate friends. A musical program of ten numbers was arranged for the occasion, and was rendered by the following persons: Messrs. Mueller, Brazda, Chyla, Svoboda, Letovsky and the Pokrok Zapadu Royal band. The musical program was followed by a dance. The committee having charge of the entertainment comprised L. D. Dongres, R. V. Mishkovsky and R. W. Bartos.

New Evidence Against the Strangler.

DENVER, Feb. 16.—Richard Demady, the Frenchman charged with the murder of Lena Tapper, his mistress, who was strangled to death last October, was rearrested today. Demady was indicted by the grand jury some time ago, but was released on $5,000 bonds. It is said new evidence has been found against him. The strangling of Lena Tapper was the first of the three murders committed by that means on Market street, which caused great excitement in the half-world of Denver.

Honored Superintendent Marble.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Albert P. Marble, superintendent of schools at Omaha, Neb., was today elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' club. Superintendent Marble was for twenty-five years the head of the schools at Worcester, Mass.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels, Feb. 16.

At New oYrk—Arrived—Boston City, from Bristol, via Swansea; Trinidad, from Bermuda.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Adriatic, from New York.

At Baltimore—Arrived—Dorchester, from Boston.

IVES AGAINST SCHAEFFER.

Masters of the Cue Certain to Play in Omaha Thursday.

All the local lovers of the gentleman's game are counting on a rare treat on next Thursday evening, when Frank Ives, the champion of the world, and Jake Schaeffer, the ex-champion, meet in a match game of balk line billiards in the hall above Lentz & Williams' popular saloon, 1418 Farnam street. The report was current on the street yesterday that Napoleon Ives was lying dangerously sick at Hot Springs and that no game would be played here Thursday, but last evening the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company of this city received the following telegram, which puts all doubt on the question at rest:

"CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16.—To the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, Omaha: Ives and Schaeffer played an exhibition in St. Louis last night. You will undoubtedly see them in Omaha alive and on time."

This effectually quiets all fears, and the two great billiardists will certainly be here on time. The match, an exhibition, but for blood all the same, is 500 points up, fourteen-inch balk line. Lentz & Williams have made elaborate preparations and a large crowd is expected to be in attendance.

HAWTHORNE WINS THE HANDICAP.

Barney Schrieber's Old Skate Pulls Off a $5,000 Purse at Bay District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The Burns handicap, mile and a quarter, was run off today, and Barney Schrieber's old horse, Hawthorne, landed the $5,000 prize. The race was only interesting on account of the big money hung up, for Hawthorne had no trouble winning. He was a heavily backed favorite. Summaries:

First race, about six furlongs, selling: Bell Ringer, 103, Bergen (7 to 1), won; Prince, 100, Heinrichs (6 to 1), second; Marietta, 99, Cochran (3 to 1), third. Time: 1:21. Vandagelee, Currency, Little Tough and Steadfast also ran.

Second race, five furlongs, selling: Candee, 103, Carr (8 to 5), won; Grandee, 106, Griffin (3 to 1), second; Johnny Payne, 93, Cochran (8 to 1), third. Time: 1:03. Robin Hood I and Sligo also ran.

Third race, about six furlongs, handicap: Robin Hood II, 99, Griffin (3 to 1), won; Circe, 92, Cochran (13 to 5), second; Realization, 107, Flynn (7 to 1), third. Time: 1:18. Ferrier, Charles A and Gussie also ran.

Fourth race, Burns handicap, mile and a quarter: Hawthorne, 118, Carr (6 to 1), won; Lovedale, 111, Griffin (8 to 1), second; Thornhill, 112, Bergen (8 to 1), third. Time: 2:17. Gilead, Charmion, Articus, Major McLaughlin, Jim Flood, Mary S and San Luis Rey also ran.

Fifth race, steeplechase, mile and a half: Tyro, 130, Withers (3 to 1), won; Eli Kendig, 139, Blakely (5 to 1), second; Templemore, 138, Harris (3 to 1), third. Time: 3:28. Mendocino, Mestor, Woodford, Mero and April also ran.

Sixth race, about six furlongs, selling: Hyman, 107, Isom (3 to 1), won; Arne, 91, Butler (5 to 1), second; Zaragosa, 103, Hill (10 to 1), third. Time: 1:20½. Fly, Mutineer, St. Jacobs, Nicaragua and Reserve also ran.

Association Foot Ball.

Yesterday was a glorious afternoon for association foot ball. There was a good turn out of the Y. M. C. A. Foot Ball club for practice on the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam streets.

The men lined up as follows:

East.	Position.	West.
Pickering	Goal	Nevins
Baglis	Backs	Riley
Cameron	Half backs	Reddinger
Smithson		Parker
Jessop	Right wing	Crickett
Burdick	Center	Duffie
Purshome	Left wing	Hayes
Davey		McDonald

They played half an hour each way, and at the end of time no goals being scored they arranged to play fifteen minutes longer each way, and the extension of time favored the westerners by one goal to nothing; that goal was kicked by Crichett. This was the most successful practice that has been held by those who are interested in association foot ball.

For the winners, Reddinger, Parker, McDonald and Crichett played very well. For the losers, Pickering, in goal, acted very cleverly; Bay