PACIFIC ROADS' PROSPECTS

Reorganization Committee of the Overland Will Foreclose Soon.

WHERE HUNTINGTON'S INTERESTS ARE

Not Anxious to See His Exclusive Arrangement on the Pacific Coast Broken Just at the Present Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The reorganization committee of the
Union Pacific, having a majority of the
holders of the first mortgage bonds favorable
to foreclosure, will, it is understood, foreclose whether congress acts on the proposition now before that body or not.

Collis P. Huntington has served notice on the house committee of Pacific railroads that he desires to be heard egainst any funding scheme which may be contemplated which points to a long protracted fight in committee and on the floor of the house. Hunt ington, through his henchmen, it is learned will autagenize any legislation which contemplates a Union and Central Pacific railroad, because it will deprive his road, the Southern Poc fic, of both freight and paspenger traffic. As a matter of fact, however, there is not a single congressman or senator who is not receiving letters delly from those most vitally interested urging action at this ression of congress against Huntington's scheme, and calling upon them to participate in any legislation which will relieve the country from periodical agliation. Huntington is opposed to legislation at this session. and he is fighting any report of a bill which might contemplate a settlement between the government and bondholders, with what suc-

ADVOCATING PENSION LEGISLATION. A committee of the Grand Army of the Re-public appeared at a special meeting of the house committee on invalid pensions today advocate the passage of the general pen some time ago. The committee was composed of General Walker, commander-inchief; General Beath, chairman of the legislative committee; General W. W. Dudley and General Ketchum. The committee suggested several amendments to the provisions of the bill, among them being one increasing widows' pensions from \$\$ to \$12 per month; that any widow in receipt of an income of less than \$300 per annum shall be entitled to a pension, and the adoption of one providing for the payment of a pension to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served discharged soldiers and sailors who served and several and of the settlers, of the United States and while to this end the force of adjusters have been and of the railroad companies, and while to this end the force of adjusters have been small unadjusted.

"In some of the grants, notably the corporation grants, the lack of surveys up to the present time made the completion of the United States, where the final decision should be, and that the United States will interfere only when the Monroe doctrine has been ceded to a foreign can continent has been cancentiation or agreement.

This portion of the resolution caused misapprehension among some members of the supporters of the committee, as it is claimed that it may be committee, as it is claimed that it may be committee, as it is claimed that it has been committee, as it is claimed that it has been committee, as it is claimed that it has been committee, as it is claimed that it has been continent has been canced to a foreign can continent has been canced to a foreign cancendary by and while to this each of the United States and shall be entitled to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement.

This portion of the resolution caused misapprehension among some members of the settlers, of the united states and continent has been can cont sion bill introduced by Representative Pickler

GAMBLE'S MAIDEN EFFORT.

General Elweit Captain P. Miller, is appointed to meet at Seattle, Wash., to make examination of the site to be donated for a military post and de-

ARMY TRANSFERS.

The following transfers in the Twer third infantry are made: Captain E. B. Pratt, from company B to company K; Captain Calvin D. Cowles, from company K to First Lieutenant Wallis O. Clark, Twelfth infantry, is ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, for exmination as to promotion.

L. J. McFann was appointed postmaster

at Conroy, Iowa county, Ia., vice H. S. Ran-

NEBRASKA BANKS' CONDITION. An abstract of reports of 103 national banks of Nebraska, exclusive of Omaha and Lincoln, showing their condition December 13 last, gives total resources of \$20,171,875 the principal items being loans and dis-counts, \$12,964,597; value of stocks, securities, etc., \$2,266,020; reserve on hand and deposited with reserve agents, \$2,437,887, of which \$505.879 was in gold. The principal liabilities were: Capital stock, \$6,490,000; surplus fund and undivided profits, \$1,870. 160, and deposits, \$8,672,355. The average reserve held was 28,56 per cent.

Patents have been issued as follows: Ne braska-Charles C. A. Bauercamper, Gothenburg, sash fastener. Iowa-Henry Bendixen, Davenport, mechanism for operating washing machines; George J. Herman, jr., Colesburg, automatic wagor

brake; Michael P. Kenna, Dubuque, coloring attachment for printing presses; Lars G Nelson, Sioux City, electric arc lamp; George W. Pelton, Muscatine, propeller wheel; Clyde L. Pitman, Cantril, apparatus for use in poultry houses; Emil L. Tied, Belmond, rib-

Will Soon Appoint a New Bishop. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. -The announcement of Dr. O'Gorman's appointment as bishop of Sioux Falls, is expected to be folat an early day by the appointment of a bishop for Sacramento, Cal. This will complete the appointments to vacant bishop-rics in the United States.

Promotion in the Postal Service. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Blaine W. Taylor of West Virginia has been appointed chief clerk of the Postoffice department. He has held the office of superintendent of the division of posteffice supplies since the be

Adjustment of Land Grants Has Bee Unavoidably Delayed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The president

today sent the following to congress: "WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1896 .- To Congress: I desire to invite attention to the necessity for prompt legislation in order to remove the limitation within which suits may be brought by the government to annul unlawful or unauthorized grants of public lands. By the act of March 3, 1887, the secretary of the interior is directed to ad-just each of the relirond land grants which may be unadjusted; and it is provided if it shall appear, upon the completion of such adjustment, or sooner, that the lands have been

to foreclosure, will, it is understood, foreclose to all lands so erroneously certified or pat-the first mortgage when the time presents, ented; and on failure of the company to make such reconveyance within ninety days, the attorney general is required to institute and prosecute, in the proper courts, necessary proceedings to restore title to said lands to the United States. The demands made under this act have been numerous, and in some cases have resulted in the reinvestment of title to the lands in the United States upon demand; but in mort cases the demand has been re-

fused and suits have been necessary.

"The work of adjustment has been unavoidably slow. The said act makes provision for the reinstatement of entries erreneously canceled on account of railroad withdrawals, and, upon certain conditions, provides for the confirmation of titles derived by purchase from the companies of lands shown to be excepted from the grants. It contemplates a disposition of every tract de-scribed by the granting act and inspection of each tract certified or patented to the company, within such limit, to determine whether such certification or patenting was proper; the listing of these tracts shown to be erroneously certified and the determina-tion for which tracts lost to the grant indemnity is to be allowed.

FINAL DISPOSITION NECESSARY. "It is necessary, in making such an adjustment, that all questions of certifying claims, either between settlers and the roads or between two roads, the grants for which conflict or overlap, be finally disposed of, so that a proper disposition of the land can be shown in the adjustment. While adjustment

discharged soldiers and sailors who served also have been carried into the courts. The consideration of the opinion that such a law, if not passed at this session, would be in the near future. Another meeting of the committee on invalid pensions will be held next Monday night to further consider the bill.

Representative Pickler has secured the appointment of Frances M. Coshun as seamestress at the Yankton agency school at the same situation. Until the courts pass the same situation. Until the courts pass upon these questions final adjustment can-

GAMBLE'S MAIDEN EFFORT.

Representative Gamble of South Dakota made his maiden speech today in congress upon the bill to utilize American island in the Missouri river opposite Chamberlain, S. D., for educational purposes. It was a business speech from a business man and the bill was passed, representatives showing a disposition to assist Mr. Gamble in securing legislation which might help a locality to better its conditions.

Congressman Gamble appeared today before the committee on public lands in favor of reducing the price of land on the Wahpeton, Sieseton, Sioux and Yankton reservations to allow entries and relieve payments. The committee agreed to report the bill favorably.

Representative J. B. Strode has been appointed on the subcommittee having in charge claims of Indian wars and all war claims except civil war originating in Nebraska, Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Dr. Grant Cullimore of Omaha was in the city today.

A board of officers composed of Brigadier General Elwell S. Otis, Captain L. Fisk and Captain P. Miller, is appointed to meet at Seattle, Wash., to make examination of the Statute books the portion of the adjustment act referred to would be stored until. Indeed, there would be but little use in continuing the adjustment be rendered null. Indeed, there would be but little use in continuing the adjustment of many of the land grants, inasmuch as

ascertained rights of the United States or of IS NOT CONSISTENT. "Legislation establishing limitations against he right of the government to sue is an innovation not entirely consistent with the general history of the rights of the govern-ment, for it has uniformly been held that time did not bar the sovereign power in asserting a right. The early adjudications of the department construed the grants with a the department construed the grants with a degree of liberality toward the grantees, which later decisions of the court and of the department have not sustained. It seems clear that the further progress of adjustments will develop facts and transactions in connection with these land grants which ought to be the subjects of legal examination and scrutiny before they are allowed to become final and conclusive. The governecome final and conclusive. The govern ment should not be prevented from goi he courts to right wrongs perpetrated by i agents or any other parties, and by which nuch of the public domain may be diverted from the people. In these circumstances from the people. In these circumstances t seems to me that the act of 1891 should be so amended as not to apply to sulti brought to recover title of lands certified of patented on account of railroad or othe grants. And I especially urge upon congress speedy action to the end suggested, so that

without the interposition of a bar through lack of time against the right of recovery the government in proper cases. "GROVER CLEVELAND." Have Agreed on a Secretary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Owing to Mr Justice Brewer's engagements on the supreme bench, the Venezuelan boundary commission has not been able to make much progress since its adjournment last Saturday. Arrangements have been made, however, fo building. The meeting probably will be held tomorrow. One of the matters expected to be settled at this meeting is the election of a secretary. Mr. Severo Mailet, provost of New York, will probably be selected. He stands well at the New York bar and has guist, and is especially familiar with the Spanish language. Recently he gained the fuvor of Secretary Olney and others by his successful prosecution of the celebrated case of Peralta-Reavis, involving the title to 13,000,000 acres of land in New Mexico.

adjustment of these grants may

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.



ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERSHIP-

Means superiority. Thorough integrity of construction and untiring enterprise in im-



THEY'VE ARRIVED-

We wish to notify those who have been waiting for the arrival of that genuine calf shoe-needle toe or needle square toe-at \$3.00-it's the best in America for the money. We are now stocked with a full provement have made the "Burton" guitar line of sizes-call and get 'em while they the standard of comparison. We have them last. We believe we've got the best were

MONROE DOCTRINE DEFINED

Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Ready to Make Its Report.

ENLARGED ON THE DAVIS RESOLUTION

No Allenation of Land in This Country Under Any Pretext to a Foreign Power Will Be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The resolution drawn by Senator Davis and adopted by the senate committee on foreign relations today will prove to be a clear and strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine when its text is made public. It is a more forceful declaration than any that has been introduced in congress on this subject and its terms are so explicit that they cannot be misunder stood. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, as set forth in the resolution, is held to be vital to the welfare of this country and the countries of the American continent. The doctrine, it is asserted, is now in force and has been in force ever since it was established by President Monroe. The resolution declares it to mean that the acquisition by purchase, aggression or otherwise of any territory on the American continent by a foreign power is an unfriendly act and such acquisition will not be permitted by the United States. The most important feature is that which touches upon a new phase of the Venezuelan question—the report that England and Venezuela may reach an agreement and that English money will settle the boundary dispute. The resolution asserts that when disputes on the American con-tinent between foreign governments and American governments are decided by arbitration, agreement, purchase or in any man-ner whatever the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in such arbitration or agreement. In fact, it means that arbitration or agreement between foreign governments and governments of the American continent as to boundary disputes cannot become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and that this government must be satisfied that no part of the Ameri-

tingency that may arise in boundary dis-putes or the acquisition or the sale of terri-tory by one foreign government to another on the American continent or of islands that are considered a part of the western hemis-

The committee adjourned at 12:40 o'clock, after voting to report the Davis resolution with a few verbal modifications, suggested by the committee. It it understood that the resolution will be presented to the senate on Monday.

After disposing of the Monroe doctrine the committee entered upon a brief discussion of the Cuban question, but took no action upon this beyond instructing the subcom-mittee to meet next Monday for a detailed inquiry into the question.

While the members of the committee pos itively refused either to admit or deny that such is the case, it is the prevailing im-pression about the senate that the Davis

resolution will include a declaration against the allenation of lands on the western hemsphere by purchase as well as through force LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The New York corre spondent of the Times says: "The attempt to stereotype some new-fangled Monroe doc trine into a statute or to define it by a reso lution of congress is not going to succeed without opposition. It begins to look as if it might fail altogether." The correspondent

says a strong minority in the senate will be sufficient to ensure its defeat. CAPTURED THE INSURGENT FLAG

Rebels Also Abandoned Their Arms and Equipment. minister of foreign affairs today telegraphed

Senor Dupuy de Lome: "MADRID, Jan. 17, 1896 -The commander n-chief telegraphs that General Luque overome in Angosa Turas, province of Pinar del Rio, fractions of the bands of Antonio Micco, commanded by Nunez Bermude and others, capturing their flag and encampnent, 100 horses, saddles, ammunition and provisions, taking some prisoners and dis-percing them. Captain Sancnez, with 240 men, had an engagement with a large com mand under Lacret in Charca, provi Mantanzas, capturing their encampment General Pratt reached the vanguard of Maximo Gomez, at Encrucijada, province

Habana, putting it to flight.
"There is news of other small engage ments of less importance. The enemy not resist, and if it does it is beaten. division of the enemy in small bands causes great fatigue and inconvenience to the troops, but they harass him closely and continually

LOOKING INTO MR. BOWLER.

Discussing His Refusal to Pay the Claims for Sugar Bounties. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-Some talk cor erning the resolution introduced by Mr. Boatner of Louisiana for an investigation of Comptroller Bowler's course in the sugar bounty appropriation occurred in the house committee on judiciary today. The resolution is still in the hands of a sub-committee of which Mr. Ray of New York is chairman and Mr. Boatner desired to have it taken up by the full committee at once. It was concluded to let it lie over until the next meeting, when the sub-committee will probably report a substitute providing for an inquiry into the law under which the compclaims to act, with a recommendation as to whether further legislation is needed to define and restrict the comptroller's duties. The preamble to Mr. Boatner's resolution reciting the effects of Mr. Bowler's course will not be adopted, as the committee thinks it has no official knowledge of the state

ments made. SENT IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

President Wants More Time to Annu Public Land Grants. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The president

oday sent a special message to the house urging the necessity for immediate legislaion to extend the limit of time within which suits can be brought by the government to annul grants of public lands. He called attention to the numerous complicacalled attention to the numerous complica-tions that had arisen between railroads as to grants that overlapped, and the necessity for adjustment. The time in which suits can be brought expires March 3, 1896, and if the time limit were allowed to expire then a portion of the adjustment act would be rendered nugatory. The government, the president says in conclusion, should not be prevented from going into the courts and right ng wrongs perpetrated by its agents.

Extending the Homestend Law. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The house committee on public lands today decided to report to the house the free home bill, pro-posed by Chairman Lacey of Iowa, which is practically a revival of the old homestead practically a revival of the old homestead laws. Under this bill all settlers on Indian lands that are opened to settlement may acquire a title to the lands without paying for them by a residence of five years. If they desire to secure their titles before the expiration of five years they will be able to do so by paying the rates fixed by the government.

Diet Supports the Government. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-A telegram has the standard of comparison. We have them in large variety of styles and prices. We are sole agents.

A. Hospe, jr,

Busic and Art. 1513 Douglas St. Lated Catalogue. Late of Catalogue. Late of Catalogue. Late of Catalogue. Late of the best wet weather shoe that's made for women, men or children. Send for our illustrated Catalogue. Late of Catalogue. Late been received at the Japanese legation

RULES FOR COUNTING A QUORUM. Present Congress, Will Adopt Some Practical Method.

members of the thouse, which was first brought forward by J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia in the Eurty-eixth congress and which the committee on rules proposed to add to the Reed quorum counting rule for the use of this congress, has not yet been adopted by the house and will probably be amended before it is passed. When the rule was brought before the house last week so much objection in its original form was found that it was withdrawn for further consideration at the finds of the committee. Under the rule when the point of no quorum is raised and found to be correct, the sorgeant-at-arms is to bring in absent members to answer to roll call, and when those voting and those present and declining to vote make a quorum the question is to be decided by

The point was raised that this rule would allow a bill to be passed by less than a majority of a quorum and this Mr. Catchings and Mr. Balley showed the supreme court and Mr. Balley showed the supreme court had declared to be unconstitutional. Accordingly, the rule was withdrawn temporarily and will probably be changed by the committee before it is again brought forward. The need of some system for compelling the attendance of members is conceded by both parties and this congress, of which the republicans have so large a majority that there is little probability that the rule will need to be used, is considered a good time to adopt one. If the attempt should be made in a congress where the two parties are nearly evenly divided it would parties are nearly evenly divided it would give rise to a hard fight.

POPE LEO HAS MADE NO OFFER.

Nothing Known of His Intervention the Venezuelan Dispute. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-Cardinal Satolli has not tendered the services of Pope Leo as arbitrator in the Venezuelan controversy. nor has the cardinal received, up to this time, any intimation that he will be called upon to offer the services of the pope in that capacity. This is the answer given at the residence of the cardinal in response to inquiries as to the report in the London Chronicle that the pope had taken this step through the American delegate. There has been no communication, official or otherwise, it is stated, between Rome and the delegation on this subject. wise, it is stated, between Rome and the delegation on this subject. It is pointed out that Cardinal Satolli's functions are of a clerical and not an official character.

About a year ago the pope tendered his services as arbitrator, a special delegate being sent to London for that purpose. At that time Lord Rosebery, then premier refused

ing sent to London for that purpose. At that time Lord Rosebery, then premier, refused to accept arbitration. This was accepted as final by his holiness and in a communication from Rome to President Crespo regret was expressed that there was no prospect that the papal mediation would be accepted. No further steps have been taken so far as known here. cnown here.

In other official quarters, no information can be obtained respecting the reported intervention of the pope in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute, but it is learned on excellent authority that matters are proceeding on the lines that it is believed will result in an amicable adjustment, though, as stated in yesterday's Associated press dispatches from Washington, no intelligence as to the chan-Washington, no intelligence as to the chan-nel or precise mode by which this is to be brought about, can be secured.

RIVALRY FOR THE FRANCHISE. Iwo Cable Companies Wish to Oper ate to Hawall.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 17 .- Mr. Edward L Bayliss of New York, one of the projectors of the Pacific Cable company, which recently was given a hearing by the senate committee on foreign relations, today appeared before the house committee on interstate and fore the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to explain the plans of his company, which he did at length. The Pacific Cable company was opposed by Mr. L. L. Spaiding of the Hawaiian islands, who is interested in a rival company, and which, as porjected, is to connect the United States and the Hawaiian islands. There is a well developed rivalry between the two house committees of foreign affairs and interstate. porjected, is to connect the United States and the Hawaiian islands. There is a well developed rivairy between the two house committees of foreign affairs and interstate and foreign commerce for the honor of bringing the Hawaiian cable scheme before congress. Only yesterday Chairman Hitt of the foreign affairs committee appointed a pubcommittee to consider the cable question. but the commerce committee has stolen a march on him by getting to work. The bill of the New Jersey Cable company, with which Mr. Spalding is identified, and which has secured concessions from the state of New Jersey, has been referred to the foreign affairs committee, and it is possible that each of the two committees will report a bill to the house.

TALMAGE GIVEN HIS OWN WAY. Rev. Allen Asked to Resign and the

Former Will Preach Mornings. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The disagree ment between the co-pastors of the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage and Rev. Adolos Allen, has been settled by the church session calling for Mr. Allen's resignation. The church will honor the recent contract for Mr. Allen's services up to October 1 next, but in order avoid future complications he has been asked to tender his resignation as early as practicable. The committee appointed by the Washington presbytery last Monday to adjust the difficulty has been called to receive mal notification of the action, and doubt-less will receive Mr. Allen's assurance that the arrangement is satisfactory to him. The mage preach Sunday mornings as well evenings, to which his colleague objected.
Dr. Taimage now will hold forth twice on Sunday.

President Saw Henry Irving. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The president and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Woodward of New York, occupied a box at Allen's grand opera house tonight as spectaors of Henry Irving's production of King

Editors on an Outing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-A special train via the Atlantic coast line left here this afternoon with the delegation of northern and eastern editors enroute to their con vention at St. Augustine, Fla.

ARRESTED AN ELOPING COUPLE.

Husband Prefers Charges of Abdue tion Against the Man in the Case. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 .- A writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Judge Bahra tomorrow, was served upon Chief of Police Crowley today in the case of Mrs. E. I. Charlton and C. A. Rich, the eloping couple from Lawrence, Kan. The couple arrived from San Diego on the schooner Excelsior and were arrested on a telegram from a Kansas sheriff. Mrs. Chariton's two children are with her in the city prison. Her husband who is said to be superintendent of a Kansas nsane asylum, is expected to arrive in the city tonight with requisition papers upon which he expects to take Rich back to Law-

rence to be tried for abduction.

The police think that the facts do not warrant the belief that the evidence will make out the crime of abduction Rich is prepared to prove that when Mrs. Charlton left her husband he (Rich) was in New Orleans, and that his meeting with Mrs. Charlton at San Diego was not prearranged. Mrs. Charlton says that under no circum stances will she return with her husband, or consent to live with him again. She says her husband treated her with extreme cruelly and that she has left him for good. inderstood that Mrs. Charlton came to San Francisco intending to obtain a residence and thereafter bring suit for a divorce.

seeking New Ways to Aid Armenians. BOSTON, Jan. 17 .- The committee of Boxton merchants organized for the relief of destitute Armeniaus met today, when Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, the chairman, announced changes in the plans of the Red Cross so-clety, due to the sultan's edict. A telegram from Miss Barton saying: "Suspend final action for a day or two until we have time to consider the situation and decide." An executive committee was chosen to decide upon further steps to be taken to aid the fund.

APPLAUDED THE CHAPLAIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The rule for ompelling the attendance of a quorum of Offered a Fervent Prayer in the House for Struggling Cuba.

RESUMED WORK ON THE PENSION BILL

Point of Order Made Against Several Sections of the Bill that They Changed Existing Law-Bartlett Led the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The house today passed the pension appropriation bill, to the consideration of which it has devoted the entire week, and then adjourned until Monday, Mr. Bartiett, democrat, raised points of order against all new legislation proposed in the way of amendments, such as that looking to make a pension a "vested right," etc., and Mr. Dingley, who was in the chair, sustained them. In this way the clause in the bill, changing existing laws so as to allow widows to obtain pensions under the act of 1890, whose net income did not exceed \$500 per annum, was stricken out. Mr. Bartlett, however, did not raise the point against the provisions making pensions under the act of 1890, rejected, suspended, or dismissed and afterward allowed, to date from their first application. It was announced in the debate today that the bill covering the amendments ruled out today would be reported from the invalid pensions committee The pension bill, as passed, carries \$141, 325,820, about \$50,000 less than the estimate The bill was passed fifty days ahead of any previous pension appropriation bill.

SPECIAL MESSAGE REFERRED. There was a most unusual demon-scration at the opening of the sesgion of the house today. The blind chaplain, whose ardent Americanism has frequently occasioned ramark, prayed fervently today for "struggling Cuba," cess of her battle for independence," when he concluded the sentiments he had expressed were given a hearty round of applause.

On motion of Mr. Gamble, republican of South Dakota, a bill was passed granting to the city of Chan berlain, S. D., the right to use American island, in the Sioux Indian exervation

The president's special message, urging the necessity for immediate legislation to extend the limit of time allowed the government in which to bring suits to annul grants of pub was laid before the house and re ferred to the committee on public lands.

The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the pension appropriation bill. The general debate on the bill closed yesterday and the bill was today open to amendment under the five-minute

rule. Mr. Steele, republican of Indiana, offered an amendment in the shape of a proviso requiring the commissioner of pensions to make public all rules and regulations regarding the rosecution of cases in matters of evidence to conform to the rules of the courts and t give claimants and attorneys prosecuting cases access to all documents and papers refating to the cases with which they were connected. Mr. Bartlett, democrat of New connected. Mr. Bartlett, democrat of New York, raised the point of order that the amendment changed existing taw. The chair sustained the point of order. Mr. Herman, republican of Oregon, offered an amendment which was practically a per diem pension bill that also went down under a point of order.

point of order. Mr. Mahon, republican of Pennsyvania offered an amendment declaring a pension to be a vested right not to be suspended on charges of fraud until such charges have been charges of fraud until such charges have been proven in a court of law. A point of order was reserved against this amendment, which was temporarily passed over to allow Mr. Bartlett to raise his point of order against the provision in the bill requiring a widow to prove that her "net income" does not exceed \$500 before she can receive a pension under the act of 1890. The present law requires that a widow under

AMENDMENT RULED OUT. They contended that the provision in the bill simply construed the act of 1890, and did not change it. It interpreted the words in the law, "without which means of support."

to mean not to exceed a net income of \$500 Mr. Dockery, democrat of Missouri, took the position, as a friend of the provision, that the chair should not be embarrassed by being forced to rule on a very questionab point, but that the appeal of members should be directed to Mr. Bartlett to induce him to withdraw his point. But Mr. Bartlett de-

Mr. Cannon, republican of Illinois, while it favor of the provision on its merits, thought it was in spirit new legislation, and was amonable to the rule. Mr. Dingley, who was in the chair, in an elaborate ruling, in the course of which he expressed his sympathy with the supporters

provisions, sustained the point order and the provision was stricken from Mr. Stone then offered the provision in modified form, but it was also ruled out. In view of Mr. Dingley's rulings in these two cases, Mr. Mahon withdrew his amendment. Mr. Wood, republican of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that pensions should be paid quarterly to those on the rolls at the rates now allowed by existing law, or at such increased rates as hereafter may be

Mr. Bartlett made the point of order that the amendment changed existing laws, pensioner could be dropped from the rolls for fraud or any reason.

The chair sustained the point of order. On motion of Mr. Connolly, republican of illinois, the words "because of any defec informality in the application" were stricken the clause allowing pensions rejected, suspended or dismissed to date from their

At the conclusion of the consideration of he bills, Mr. Graff, republican of Illino's, said, that in justice to himself and those like him, who believed that a pension was a 'vested r'ght," he desired to state that his mendment had not been offered because of the manifest disposition of the chairman of he committee to rule out, but he confidently predicted that the committee on invalid penions would shortly report a bill for that

purpose. The committee then rose, and the bill, as amended, was passed. Then, at 4:50 p. m. the house adjourned until Monday.

LOCATION THE STUMBLING BLOCK. Canadians and Americans Both Want

the Canal on Their Side. DETROIT, Jan. 17.—The United States branch of the deep waterways commission has been steadily at work all the week examining charts, routes, etc. Eight members of the Lake Carriers' association were called before the committee and gave information, chiefly regarding difficulties to be encountered in connection with gigantic enterprises. Their testimony was taken by a

It is evident that the United States branch of the commission will not recommend other than an outlet in this country to the sea-board as against the St. Lawrence and Quebee route. This is likely to result in two eastern terminals. Two of the three Cana-dian members of the commission, T. W. Howland of Toronto and Thomas C. Keefer of Ottawa, have arrived and attended today's

Commissioner Cooley said today that the matter of route was important to the east, but that the northwest cares little how the seaboard is reached, except that it preferred a United States outlet. The present session will not last beyond this week.

Anthracite Dealers Confer. NEW YORK, Jan. 17 .- A call for a meeting of the presidents of the anthracite coal companies for next Thursday has been signed by President Sion of the Delaware, Lacka-wanna & Western railway, J. R. Maxwell of the New Jorsey Central and E. P. Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley. The call states that the object of the meeting will be a general dis-cussion of the anthracite trade.

FIRE GHIEF A. H. RUNGE.

His Restored Health Was Due to Paine's Celery Compound.



The position of chief of fire department in | somnia. big city like Minneapolis, with its acres of feeling amounting almost to nausea, and my aluable building property, crossed by numbed with horror at the restless night which valuable building property, crossed by numvaluable building property, crossed by numerous railroad lines and dotted with factories where the fires are never "banked," is one of the utmost responsibility and can be entrusted only to a man of unquestioned character and ability.

August H. Runge, who has filled this responsible position for several years with so much credit to himself and to the city, was born in New York in 1852, where he received a common school education.

What such a man as this has to say can scarcely fail to carry weight with it:

J. Was almost certain was before me. Matters became so serious with me that I could no longer keep silent about myself, and taker a dozen doses I knew that the suggested that I try Paine's celery compound. I purchased a bottle, and before I had taken a dozen doses I knew that the suggestion was a good one. I felt an improvement. I continued to use it and felt restored was been suggested that I try Paine's celery compound. I purchased a bottle, and before I had taken a dozen doses I knew that the suggestion was a good one. I felt an improvement. I continued to use it and felt restores became so serious with me that I could no longer keep silent about myself, and there became so serious with me that I could no longer keep silent about myself, and taken a dozen doses I knew that there suggested that I try Paine's celery compound. I purchased a bottle, and before II had taken a dozen doses I knew that the suggested that I try Paine's celery compound. I purchased a bottle, and before II had taken a dozen doses I knew that the suggested that I try Paine's celery compound. I purchased a bottle, and before II had taken a dozen doses I knew that the suggested that I try Paine's celery compound. I purchased a bottle, and before II had taken a dozen doses I knew that the suggested that I try Paine's celery compound.

recite a brief tale regarding an experience which I trust may never be repeated in my case.

"A few months ago, owing doubtless to the of strength are sure to increase."

carcely fail to carry weight with it:

exacting nature of my duties as head of the fire department, I began to feel a sort of languor and listlessness to disguise which I drances to getting back strength and sturdy was compelled to bring into play all the strength of will I could command. The bracing weather arouses a longing grew upon me, however, and in a short time it took such possession of me that it affected my appetite and caused infirm health.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The fate of the Transvaal is indicated by he history of the Orange Free State, which adjoins it on the south. The latter, having an area of 70,000 and a white population of but in 1854 it was permitted to form itself into a free republic, and it is more free in theory than the Transvaal. Its foreign as well as its internal relations are under its own control. on the part of the government to British alien influences as exists in the Trans-al. This arises from the fact that citizenship is obtained in the Orange Free State by a year's residence in addition possession of property worth \$750, or by three years' residence, without property. The effect of this liberal naturalization law is that the English, Scotch and others who no means what they ought to aim at. now have votes, and they direct or inhostile to the alien, have legislated to pre-vent his being naturalized at all in effect, and have thus, though a small minority, proserved control of the government and continued their policy of hostility to all things English. Doubtless the destiny of the Transvasi is to be the same as that of the Orange Free State.

The product of the Witwatersrand gold fields from 1887 to the close of 1894 was, accerding to the official figures, 6,198,767 ounces, the yield in 1887 being 28,754, and in 1894 1,837,773 ounces, having thus in the comparatively short interval multiplied seventyfold, with no prospect of diminutio in its rate of increase. The estimated yield of the year just closed, not yet officially cer-tifled, but approximately known, is in excess of \$50,000,000, and this amount, in the opinion of competent judges, is certain of a gradual increase up to \$100,000,000 a year. The highest mining authorities declare tha the gold-bearing conglomerate in the Johan nesburg gold fields already surveyed and ested contains from three to five millions of the precious metal. Such deposit makes the Boer territory and the Boers themselves objects of much more interest than they would be without it, and will, no doubt, have as commanding a force in shaping the history and destiny of the region as California experienced from her own gold discoveries nearly half a century ago. The Boer system and polity will no found equal to the crisis any more than the Boers themselves were equal to the discovery and development of the wealth beneath their feet, which might have lain there unregarded for ages if it had not been for the uitlanders, from whom they we now like to withhold every civil right.

When a new czar is crowned from 500,000 to 600,000 of his subjects from all parts of the empire assemble at Moscow, deputations being sent from all the provinces, and representatives from every tribe within his immense domain; from Siberia and central Asia and from the Pacific to the Arctic sea. Among them are Poles, Finlanders, Laplanders, Cospicks, Circassians, Georgians, kins, Turks, Tcherkesses, Abassians, mucks, Tartars, Karapapaks, Daghistanis Armenians, Kurds and a multitude of wander-ing peoples in the heart of Asia, forming a concourse of more than fifty nations which recognize the rule of the great white exar throned beside the Neva, and which bring him on his coronation tokens of their allegiance. More than fifty languages and twice that number of dialects are spoken in Russia, and the newly crowned ruler received congratulations in all of them, the repre-sentatives, according to usage, addressing him in their respective tribil tongues. The pa-geant is made as gorgeous and spectacular as possible, in order to impress upon the rep-resentatives of their distant and scattered peoples a sense of the grandeur and power of their ruler, and it is without doubt the most magnificent performance of the kind now to be seen in the world. It costs on the average four or five millions of public money, besides the private cutiay, which may represent an equal amount. The new czar is soon to be crowned, the ceremony taking place in the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremiin, according to cus-tom, and promises to be as costly and splen-did as any which that venerable temple has

As in the case of Fire Chief Runge, the "With the hope that what I say may in one of the will power to start immediately some way be brought to the attention of others who, like myself, have suffered without any apparent cause, I feel constrained to

I approached my meals with

Now is the time to throw off disease. As the new year begins there are fewest hin-

ever witnessed. It will be a great day for Holy Russia, and in its opinion well worth

Budapest is to have a tower 1,625 feet high for her exhibition next year, which will thus about 70,000, was settled by the Dutch in be 650 feet higher than Eiffel's climbing con-1835. It was once under direct British rule, struction at Paris, the loftlest up to that As nature has a provision that trees shall not grow into the sky, so art will no doubt somewhere call a halt in these aspiring edifications and insist that their altitude shall be regulated by a certain limitation. One great fair succeeds another and will ap-parently do so for an indefinite period, but if each one tries to build a higher tower and their efforts will lose the grace and decorum of true art, and run into the exaggeration of mere bigness and toploftiness, which is by have come into the country in recent years proposed Budapest tower will be three times as high as the highest Egyptian pyramid, or the loftiest minster spire in Christendom, and, fluence politics in such a way as to main-tain harmony with the British colonies to as a matter of common sense and architectural the south and east. The Boers, being very properly, ought to mark the maximum alti-hostile to the alien, have legislated to pre- tude of such constructions. But it is not it is expected to.

The Abyesinians are driving the Italians out of the disputed territory and into the fortified towns within their own colony of Erythrea. Since Major Tosselli was defeated month ago, the Italians have retreated out of the Tigre country, abandoning all but Makalle of the towns clong the route, and have concentrated their small drigat, which is but a short distance from Massowah, the seaport of their colony on the Here General Baratieri expects to be able to stand unt'l the reinforcements now on the way from home can reach him, and when they come he may be strong enough o turn back Menelik and his hundred sand followers. Baratieri will have only about 20,000 troops all told when the reinorcements reach him, and the task before him is no light one, for Menelik's generals have proved themselves able leaders, and heir force is overwhelming in numbers. These are facts which indicate the predicament of Baratieri and the Italian col-

onists. The two great camps into which Europe divided may be said to possess equal strength, and so the policy which England has adopted has practically given her the balance of power. That fact is understood by continental nations, and it is natural that they should feel irritated, especially when they are compelled to carry a heavy burden to maintain integrity, while England, without such a burden, is widening her of industry and yearly acquiring fresh ter-ritory. It would indeed be a strange spectacle to see France throwing aside all thoughts of revenge, forgetting Metz and Sedan, and standing shoulder to shoulder with her hated conquerors. There would have to be huge diplomatic difficulties overcome before continental Europe rose in arms and ranged itself on one side, and although the present outlook may be ominous, the differences be tween nations, as well as the tremendous stakes involved, will, in all likelihood, avert

EX-CONGRESSMAN LAWLER DEAD.

Chiengo's Well Known Democrat Succumbs to Heart Failure. CHICAGO, Jan. 17.-Frank Lawler, excongressman and present alderman from the Nineteenth ward, died at his home this afterroon of heart failure.

The alderman had a unique personality. His last appearance in public was at the "Frank Lawler Charity Ball" last night. The ball was a success, the proceeds going to the poor of the Nineteenth ward.

Free Distribution of Patriotic Songs, CHICAGO, Jan. 17.-In order to bring about a more general observance of Washington's birthday the Union League club announces today that in co-operation with the express companies it will furnish the words and music of "America," "Hall Co-lumbia," "Red. White and Blue," and "Star Spaugled Banner," free to any organized cele-bration of the day anywhere in the United States. A free d'stribution of the songs